

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. M. Grand Lodge

OF

ANCIENT FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. XIII.

1888 - 1890.



PORTLAND,

STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1890.

INDEX.

A.

Abstract of Returns,.....	39; 352; 697
Acacia Lodge, History of.....	50
Amendments to Constitution,.....	315; 652; 1000
Report on.....	49; 54
Address, annual, of Grand Master,.....	9; 329; 670
Amity Lodge, petition of for copy of charter,.....	44;.....granted, 53
remission of dues,.....	46; 58
Appointed Officers,.....	60; 571; 922
Assistants, ..	9; 329; 662

B.

Bay View Lodge, charter granted to,.....	904
Beal, E. F.—indefinitely suspended,.....	702
Brethren died during year,	302; 638; 986

C.

Carson, John D.—expelled,	703
Clark, Newell F.—indefinitely suspended,.....	703
Charity Fund, Trustees of elected,.....	47
\$1,000 transferred to,.....	57
Proceedings of Trustees of,	274; 611; 959
Regulations of,.....	279; 614; 962
Trustees of,.....	1888, 314; 1889, 643; 1890, 1004
amount of,.....	34; 349; 693
Christie, John—death of,.....	672
Committees appointed,.....	9; 329; 662
Compensation for services,.....	35; 347; 695
Consolidation of Trojan Lodge with Star in the West,	45, 59
Lodges—regulations for.....	58
Constitution of Grand Lodge to be furnished to D. D. G. Masters, ..	45
amendment of,.....	46, 49, 363
Contribution, \$51.09 for blind brother,.....	57
Contents,.....	1888, 318; 1889, 657; 1890, 1013

Conventions of D. D. G. Masters,.....	57; 367; 916
Correspondence, report on,.....	62; 368; 708
Credentials, report of Committee on,.....	2; 322; 663

D.

Dakota—Grand Lodges of North and South Dakota recognized,.....	701
Davis, Walter G.—raising of,	51
Death of John Dennis Lord,.....	43
John Christie,.....	672
Decisions,.....	15; 334; 685, 917
Dedication of Halls,.....	678
Plymouth Monument,.....	680
Dirigo Lodge, copy of charter voted to,.....	904
dues remitted,	923
Dispensations and Charters, Report of Committee on,....	53; 568; 903
District Deputy Gr. Masters to be furnished with Constitution of G. L.,...45	
Reports of,.....	241; 575; 925
Doings of Grand Officers, Report of Committee on,.....	47; 362; 704
Dues remitted,.....	58; 923

E.

Election of Grand Officers,....	46; 361; 704
Committee of Finance,.....	47; 361; 704
Trustees of Charity Fund,.....	47; 361; 704
Euclid Lodge, petition for,.....	44; granted, 53
Charter of,...	360; 568
Constituted,...	677
Exemplification of work,.....	51; 363; 906

F.

Fairbanks, Joseph A.—restoration of,.....	43, 48
Fletcher, Reuel T.—expulsion of,.....	48
Finance, report of Committee on,.....	34; 346; 694, 904, 905, 924
committee of elected,.....	47; 361; 704
Fish, Augustus O.—indefinitely suspended,.....	703
Flynt, Llewellyn S.—expelled,.....	703
Forbes, Edmund M., D. D. G. M. New Hampshire, welcomed,.....	45
Foss, Arthur M.—indefinitely suspended,.....	703
Fraternity, condition of,.....	56; 366; 916
Free Bed,.....	16, 47; 343, 362; 683, 705

GENERAL INDEX.

v

G.

Gerrish, Oliver, letter from,.....	42
memorial of,.....	355
portrait of,.....	365
memorial page to,.....	664
Grand Honors,.....	56; 570; 913
Grand Lodges represented,.....	8; 328; 609
Grand Officers—appointed,.....	60; 571; 922
deceased,.....	311; 645; 993
present,.....	1, 7; 321, 327; 661, 668
Lodges, with P. O. Address of Grand Officers,....	312; 646; 994
Grievances and Appeals, Report of Committee on,.....	48; 566; 702
Gustine, Edward—reception of,.....	43

H.

Haney, Charles W., .....671; memorial of,.....	706
page.....	1,003
Herrick, Ronello S.—appeal of,.....	567
Higgins, Charles E.—expulsion of,.....	566
Hill, Edwin P.—suspension of,	567
History, report on,.....	50; 569; 912

I.

Installation,.....	60; 571; 921
--------------------	--------------

K.

Kalloch, George F.—suspension of,.....	48
Kelley, Frank M.—expulsion of,.....	567
Knight, Judson G.—suspension of,.....	48

L.

Leave of absence, Committee on,.....	50; 362; 705, 911
Lecturer, Grand—report of,....	345; 691, 706, 906
Lodges, list of by Districts,.....	281; 616; 964
with principal officers,.....	291; 627; 975
v. d., members of,.....	569
Lord, John Dennis, death of,.....	43
memorial page to,.....	317

M.

Masonic Jurisprudence,.....	55; 359, 366, 569; 917
McLoon, Silas W.—restoration of,.....	50, 51
McLellan, Charles J.—initiation of,.....	363
Mileage,.....	51, 52; 364; 911
Mount Kineo Lodge, removal of,.....	350; 568
New Offices,	690, 904
New South Wales, Grand Lodge of recognized,.....	701

O.

Officers, Grand, present,.....	1, 7; 321, 327; 661, 668
appointed,.....	60; 571; 922
of Grand Lodge,.....	1888, 307; 1889, 626; 1890, 974
Oxford Lodge, copy of charter voted to,.....	904

P.

Parker, George—appeal of,.....	350, 567
Pay Roll, Committee on,.....	50, 54; 362, 569; 705, 911, 924
Peavey, Clarence R.—expulsion of,....	567
Per diem, additional,.....	51, 52; 364; 911
Permanent members present,.....	7; 327; 668
list of,.....	310; 644; 993
Portland Lodge, copy of charter,.....	365
Powers, Henry C.—appeal of—(Frank J. Wood),.....	567
Proceedings reviewed,.....	239; 564; 902
Property in hands of Grand Treasurer,.....	34; 347; 694

Q.

Quantabacook Lodge, petition for copy of charter,.....	44; granted, 53
Quebec—Edict of Grand Lodge of recalled,.....	907

R.

Recapitulation,.....	1889, 656; 1890, 1,012
Report of Committee on Amendments to Constitution,	49; 54
Condition of the Fraternity,	56; 366; 916
Credentials,....	2; 322; 663
Dispensations and Charters,.....	53; 568; 903
Doings of Grand Officers,.....	47; 362; 704
Finance,.....	34; 346; 694, 904, 905, 924

Report of Committee on Form of Returns,.....	908
Grievances and Appeals,.....	48; 566; 702
History,.....	50; 569; 912
Masonic Jurisprudence,.....	55; 359, 366, 569; 917
Reprint of Vol. II,	49
Returns,.....	37; 351; 696
Transportation,.. ..	2; 322; 662
Grand Lecturer,.....	345; 691, 706, 906
Secretary,.....	33; 346; 691
Treasurer,.....	35; 348; 692
Reliance Lodge, petition for,.....	44, 53; 350, 568
charter granted to,	904
Representatives of Maine near other Grand Lodges,.....	308; 650; 998
other Grand Lodges near Maine,.....	309; 651; 999
Grand welcomed,.....	43; 360; 695
of Lodges, present,.....	2; 322; 663
Reprint of Vol. 2, Report on,.....	49
Returns, form of,.....	908
Review of Proceedings,.....	62-235; 369-562; 709-899
Russell, George W.—indefinitely suspended,.....	703

S.

Sargent, John H.—restoration of,.....	912
Secretary, Grand, annual report of,.....	33; 346; 691
Shaw, John—expulsion of,.....	596
Sherburne, W. G.—appeal of,.....	703
Sleeper, Benjamin F.—indefinitely suspended,.....	703
Smith, William H.—memorial of,.....	917
page,.....	1,002
Snare, Elisha W.—expulsion of,.....	48
Solar Lodge, petition of for copy of charter,.....	45, 55
Standing Regulations,.....	47, 58-59, 284; 619; 910, 967
Committees,.....	9, 61; 329, 572; 662, 923
Star in the West Lodge, consolidation with Trojan Lodge,.....	45, 53, 59
Statistics,.....	236; 562; 899

T.

Text Book,.....	924
Thing, Samuel,—memorial of,.....	570
page to,.....	655
Transportation, report of committee on,.....	2; 322; 662
Treasurer, Grand, report of,.....	35; 348; 692

Trojan Lodge, consolidation of with Star in the West,....	45, 53, 59
Tyler, Elbridge S.—expulsion of,.....	567

V.

Victoria, Grand Lodge of recognized,.....	701
---	-----

W.

Warren Lodge, petition of for copy of charter,.....	44, 53; 359
Washburn Lodge, petition of for charter,.....	46; granted, 53
Winter Harbor Lodge, petition of for charter,.....	44; granted, 53
per capita tax returned to,.....	57
Wood, Frank J.,.....	567
Work, exemplification of,.....	51; 363; 906



Grand Lodge of Maine,

1888.

Sixty-Ninth Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 1, A. L. 5888. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock, A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Grand Master;
R. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master;
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	Senior Grand Warden;
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	Junior Grand Warden;
" FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev. CHARLES C. VINAL,	Grand Chaplain;
" MARION CROSLEY,	" "
W. ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" Marshal;
" BEN MOORE,	" Senior Deacon;
" S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" Junior Deacon;
" J. FERD. KING,	" Steward;
" ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	" "
" NATHAN WOODBURY,	" Sword Bearer;
" JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" Pursuivant;
" GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" Lecturer;
" HARRY L. JONES,	" Organist;
" WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. CHARLES C. VINAL, Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons in good standing should be admitted to seats as visitors during this communication.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Transportation, reported that the Committee had made the necessary arrangements and duly notified the lodges and members of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. CHARLES D. SMITH, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1888. }

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :

- 1 *Portland*, by Geo. D. Loring, WM ; Henry B. Bennett, SW ; W. N. Howe, JW.
- 2 *Warren*, by Warren F. Pope, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John F. Locke, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by M. A. Nash, WM ; C. K. Tilden, SW ; A. M. Grindell, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by O. W. Stone, WM ; George T. Hodgman, SW ; L. M. Keniston, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Daniel E. Archibald, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by C. M. Baker, WM ; I. P. Booker, SW ; E. Cornish, Proxy.
- 9 *Saco*, by O. W. Waldron, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Albert G. Noyes, WM.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by F. W. Spring, WM.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by George H. Gooding, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by I. S. Webb, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by F. W. Rideout, WM ; W. S. Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by E. O'B. Burgess, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by G. Dudley Gould, SW ; Henry W. Vaughn, JW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by J. L. Gilliatt, WM ; Chas. E. Snow, SW ; F. W. Robinson, JW ; T. B. Merrill, Proxy.

- 18 *Oxford*, by S. R. Howland, WM; H. D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by Rufus H. Emery, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by George M. Currier, WM; Enoch Greenleaf, SW.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Sylvan G. Shurtleff, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by Wallace Scott, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Jere. A. Chase, SW; Granville M. Townsend, JW.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Dexter T. Guptill, JW; J. C. Cates, Proxy.
- 25 *Temple*, by Frank I. Bishop, SW.
- 26 *Village*, by H. E. Cornish, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Chas. E. Small, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by B. S. Collins, WM; Chas. L. Mantor, Proxy.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by W. F. Lord, WM; A. M. Roak, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Florus H. Bartlett, WM; Mial F. Hoyt, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Fred. C. Millay, WM; Benjamin Burton, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by James L. Stoddard, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by R. A. Call, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by James R. Frost, WM; Chas. A. Ross, SW; J. Henry Frost, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by I. H. Cunningham, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Chas. G. Woodman, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by E. H. Bennett, WM; J. B. Neagle, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by J. B. Haskell, WM.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by L. H. Cushman, SW.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Irving W. Gilbert, WM; W. T. Baker, SW.
- 42 ————*Freedom*, not represented.
- 43 *Alna*, by Chas. E. Drake, SW; J. A. Chase, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Lewis A. Avery, WM.
- 45 *Central*, by R. L. Baker, WM.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Moses Tate, WM; L. C. Bailey, Proxy.
- 47 ————*Dunlap*, not represented.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Joseph Gilman, WM; M. W. Manter, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by F. M. Shaw, Proxy.
- 50 *Aurora*, by F. C. Flint, WM; L. S. Robinson, Proxy.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Edward A. Chesley, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by R. J. Widdis, Proxy.
- 53 ————*Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro*, by Edward C. Coombs, Proxy.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Alonzo Leavitt, Proxy.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Samuel G. Davis, WM.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Charles L. Dillingham, Proxy.
- 58 *Unity*, by Benjamin Ames, Proxy.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Jesse Prentiss, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Samuel L. Miller, Proxy.

- 62 *King David's*, by Reuel Sanford, JW ; Edward P. Hahn, Proxy.
63 *Richmond*, by E. G. Pert, SW.
64 *Pacific*, by G. M. Bond, Proxy.
65 *Mystic*, by H. W. Hammond, WM.
66 *Mechanics'*, by Charles L. Allen, SW.
67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinkley, Proxy.
68 *Mariners'*, by J. W. Black, WM.
69 *Howard*, by E. Flement, WM.
70 ————*Standish*, not represented.
71 *Rising Sun*, by A. G. Page, WM.
72 *Pioneer*, by J. H. Carter, Proxy.
73 *Tyrian*, by J. H. King, WM.
74 *Bristol*, by George W. Russell, Proxy.
75 *Plymouth*, by W. H. Toothaker, WM.
76 *Arundel*, by Robert E. Smith, Proxy.
77 *Tremont*, by Reuben F. Lurvey, WM.
78 *Crescent*, by D. W. Hersey, WM.
79 *Rockland*, by M. S. Austin, SW.
80 *Keystone*, by Thomas T. Millett, Proxy.
81 *Atlantic*, by William G. Mills, WM ; A. L. Johnson, SW ; F. D. Rogers, JW ; Charles D. Smith, Proxy.
82 *St. Paul's*, by Fred. W. Andrews, WM.
83 *St. Andrew's*, by Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
84 *Eureka*, by Nathan Bachelder, Proxy.
85 *Star in the West*, by W. G. Fuller, WM ; Charles Taylor, JW ; B. B. Cooke, Proxy.
86 *Temple*, by Henry H. B. Hawes, WM.
87 *Benevolent*, by D. A. Sylvester, WM.
88 *Narraguagus*, by Obadiah C. Ward, WM.
89 ————*Island*, not represented.
90 *Harwood*, by G. H. Foster, WM.
91 *Siloam*, by E. W. McFadden, Proxy.
92 *Horeb*, by Harrison Piper, Proxy.
93 *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.
94 *Corinthian*, by M. Dyer, JW ; W. H. Moore, Proxy.
95 *Monument*, by James Archibald, WM ; William F. Jencks, SW.
96 *Bethel*, by J. G. Rich, JW ; John A. Morton, Proxy.
97 *Katahdin*, by Charles R. Brown, Proxy.
98 *Vernon Valley*, by F. C. Fellows, WM.
100 *Jefferson*, by J. L. Bowker, WM ; W. F. Harding, SW ; Walter H. Small, JW ; Harry M. Estes, Proxy.
101 *Nezinscot*, by J. N. Donham, WM ; F. S. French, Proxy.
102 *Marsh River*, by Edwin Jenkins, WM.
103 *Dresden*, by Nathaniel F. Leeman, SW.

- 104 *Dirigo*, by J. H. Barton, WM.
105 *Ashlar*, by C. H. Jumper, WM; Albert Ring, SW; M. E. D. Bailey, Proxy.
106 *Tuscan*, by C. C. Curtis, WM.
107 ————*Day Spring*, not represented.
108 *Relief*, by Edwin C. Taylor, WM.
109 *Mount Kineo*, by F. M. Briggs, WM.
110 *Monmouth*, by Edward A. Prescott, WM.
111 *Liberty*, by Gustavus H. Cargill, Proxy.
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Arthur D. Sawyer, WM.
113 *Messalonskee*, by Albert F. Bachelder, SW; Abram Bachelder, Proxy.
114 *Polar Star*, A. J. Fuller, Proxy.
115 ————*Buxton*, not represented.
116 *Lebanon*, by W. J. Haynes, Proxy.
117 *Greenleaf*, by W. P. Perkins, SW; W. H. Nevers, JW; J. G. Sanborn, Proxy.
118 ————*Drummond*, not represented.
119 *Pownal*, by J. M. Ames, SW.
121 *Acacia*, by Samuel B. Libby, WM; John L. Harding, Proxy.
122 *Marine*, by A. O. Grows, WM; F. B. Ferguson, Proxy.
123 *Franklin*, by J. L. Harding, Proxy.
124 *Olive Branch*, by Melville F. Martin, SW.
125 *Meridian*, by George E. Kimball, Proxy.
126 *Timothy Chase*, by S. A. Parker, Proxy.
127 *Presumpscot*, by Carolus M. Cobb, M; Charles F. Rollins, JW; John C. Cobb, Proxy.
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Adrian C. Dodge, Proxy.
129 *Quantabacock*, Loima C. Poor, Proxy.
130 *Trinity*, by G. W. Mosher, WM.
131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.
132 ————*Mount Tire'm*, not represented.
133 *Asylum*, by Chas. W. Crosby, WM.
134 *Trojan*, by Enoch M. Barker, WM.
135 *Riverside*, by S. A. Richardson, JW.
137 *Kenduskeag*, by O. M. Harvey, WM.
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Horace L. Buck, Proxy.
139 *Archon*, by W. M. Chapman, WM.
140 *Mount Desert*, by J. C. Hill, WM.
141 *Augusta*, by C. C. Hunt, WM.
142 *Ocean*, by Lamont A. Stevens, Proxy.
143 *Preble*, by R. Spinney, Proxy.
144 *Seaside*, by George H. Snow, WM; A. H. Kenniston, Proxy.
145 *Moses Webster*, by George Roberts, WM.
146 *Seabiscuit*, by J. T. Billings, WM.

- 147 ——— *Evening Star*, not represented.
- 148 *Forest*, by J. L. Lewis, WM.
- 149 *Doric*, by Alvan Gray, WM.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by C. V. Emerson, WM; E. K. Smith, SW; Cyrus Greeley, Proxy.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Ruel A. Packard, WM; Merrill A. Tenney, Proxy.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by John C. Maxfield, WM.
- 153 *Delta*, by Edward L. Bell, Proxy.
- 154 ——— *Mystic Tie*, not represented.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by J. H. Eacott, Proxy.
- 156 *Wilton*, by W. F. Allen, SW.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by F. R. Kimball, WM.
- 158 *Anchor*, by Joseph W. Farrar, Proxy.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by A. W. Cushman, Proxy.
- 160 *Parian*, by O. J. Doyen, Proxy.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
- 162 ——— *Arion*, not represented.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by E. M. Johnston, WM.
- 164 *Webster*, by J. G. Bragg, WM; R. D. Jones, Proxy.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by Cyrus Daggett, Proxy.
- 166 *Neguemkeag*, by C. W. Jones, WM; C. A. Stilson, Proxy.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Cyrus T. Bonney, Jr., WM.
- 168 *Composite*, by Fred. H. Savage, WM.
- 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Isaac S. Lowell, JW; W. Boynton, Proxy.
- 170 *Caribou*, by H. S. Hardison, JW; Cyrus W. Hendrix, Proxy.
- 171 *Naskeag*, by R. R. Babson, WM.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by W. T. Mitchell, WM.
- 173 *Pleiades*, by L. H. Leighton, Proxy.
- 174 *Lynde*, by F. F. Phillips, WM.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by C. B. Godsoe, WM.
- 176 *Palestine*, by Melville Woodman, WM.
- 177 ——— *Rising Star*, not represented.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by A. M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by R. J. Goodrich, WM;
- 180 *Hiram*, by J. Q. A. Jordan, WM; Moses Batchelder, SW; Willard W. Fickett, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
- 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by D. C. Searles, WM.
- 182 *Granite*, by J. C. Howe, SW; G. W. Bryant, Proxy.
- 183 *Deering*, by W. B. Morrill, WM; C. S. Foss, SW; Fred. Whitney, JW; F. E. Chase, Proxy.
- 184 *Naval*, by Horace Mitchell, Jr. WM.
- 185 *Bar Harbor*, by A. J. Grant, SW; A. L. Higgins, Proxy.
- 186 ——— *Warren Phillips*, not represented.
- 187 *Ira Berry*, by Isaac Closson, WM.

188 Jonesport, by E. W. Cooke, Proxy.

189 Knox, by Robert A. Harrington, WM.

190 ———Springvale, not represented.

191 Davis, by George W. Webster, SW.

Total number of chartered lodges, 187; represented, 172.

Your committee further report that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely :

M. W. HIRAM CHASE,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
" CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	"
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	"
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	P. S. G. W.
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	P. J. G. W.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"
" BENJAMIN AMES,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Grand Master.
R. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master.
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	Senior Grand Warden.
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	Junior Grand Warden.
" FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer.
" IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary.
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
" HENRY O. PERRY,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
" JOHN F. OLIVER,	" 2d "
" HERBERT HARRIS,	" 3d "
" JAMES E. PARSONS,	" 4th "
" ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "
" WM. H. THOMPSON,	" 6th "
" GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "
" JAMES FREEMAN,	" 8th "

R. W.	ALBERT I. MATHER,	. . . . .	D. D. G. M.	9th District.
"	WILLIAM IRVING ADAMS,	. . . . .	"	10th "
"	HADLEY O. HAWES,	. . . . .	"	11th "
"	J. WESLEY GILMAN,	. . . . .	"	12th "
"	STUART H. GOODWIN,	. . . . .	"	13th "
"	CHARLES W. HARDING,	. . . . .	"	14th "
"	GEORGE S. WOODMAN,	. . . . .	"	15th "
"	MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	. . . . .	"	17th "
"	HOWARD BRACKETT,	. . . . .	"	18th "
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRIC,	. . . . .	"	19th "
"	HIRAM STEVENS,	. . . . .	"	20th "
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. VINAL,	. . . . .	Grand Chaplain.	
"	MARION CROSLEY,	. . . . .	"	"
W.	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	. . . . .	"	Marshal.
"	BEN MOORE,	. . . . .	"	Senior Deacon.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	. . . . .	"	Junior Deacon.
"	J. FERD. KING,	. . . . .	"	Steward.
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	. . . . .	"	"
"	NATHAN WOODBURY,	. . . . .	"	Sword Bearer.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	. . . . .	"	Standard Bearer.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	. . . . .	"	Pursuivant.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	. . . . .	"	Lecturer.
"	HARRY L. JONES,	. . . . .	"	Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	. . . . .	"	Tyler.

The committee also report that Representatives of the following Grand Lodges are present, viz:

ALABAMA,	LOUISIANA,	NOVA SCOTIA,
ARKANSAS,	MANITOBA,	OHIO,
CANADA,	MARYLAND,	OREGON,
COLON AND CUBA,	MISSISSIPPI,	PERU,
COLORADO,	MISSOURI,	QUEBEC,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MONTANA,	RHODE ISLAND,
FLORIDA,	NEBRASKA,	TENNESSEE,
GEORGIA,	NEVADA,	TEXAS,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEW BRUNSWICK,	VERMONT,
IOWA,	NEW JERSEY,	WASHINGTON TER.,
KANSAS,	NEW MEXICO,	WEST VIRGINIA,
KENTUCKY,	NEW YORK,	WISCONSIN.

Respectfully submitted,

NATHAN U. HINKLEY,	} Committee.
EDMUND B. MALLEY, JR.,	
CHARLES D. SMITH,	

Which report was accepted, and the Committee ordered to make the necessary additions as other delegates should arrive.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. WILLARD C. G. CARNEY, Assistant Grand Tyler.

He also appointed the following Committees :

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, HIRAM CHASE, FESSENDEN I. DAY.

On the Pay Roll.

HOWARD D. SMITH, EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., BENJAMIN AMES.

On Unfinished Business.

A. M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT I. MATHER, CHARLES H. JUMPER.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :

Again in goodly number, representatives of the various lodges of this jurisdiction, you have come up and are now gathered here, prepared to make the record of the Sixty-ninth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Since we met at our last Annual Communication another year has passed into eternity; another leaf in the record book of our lives has been turned; another year with its golden opportunities and great responsibilities, its joys and its sorrows, its hopes and its disappointments, has gone.

To-day, by permission of the Grand Master of the Universe, without whose aid and blessing we cannot succeed, we have assembled around our sacred altar to offer up our devotions, to thank Him for the many blessings we have enjoyed, and to invoke His aid in reviewing the work of the past, and legislating for the future, and that he may vouchsafe to us that spirit of affection and brotherly love which is essential to our prosperity. By His wisdom may we be directed in all our deliberations, so that in the future, as in the past, this great moral institution may stand as a stepping stone to that higher and only institution, through whose gate alone we can gain that rest prepared for all who faithfully perform their task.

As we look back over the seemingly short time since last we met, how vividly are we reminded that our days are fleeting, that we are rapidly approaching that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns, and that to improve to the utmost the remaining time is the part of wisdom and of duty. To me our annual communications have always been seasons of unalloyed pleasure, all the brief hours of the sessions being hours of pure enjoyment, to be looked forward to and back upon with keen gratification for many weeks. To grasp by the hand old friends who have become endeared by years of association no less than by similarity of tastes and by a common interest in our beloved institution, and to meet, year by year, and come to know and appreciate the zeal and ability of the younger brethren, upon whose shoulders the burdens of the craft are fast falling as the veterans pass, one by one, over the river of death to their everlasting rest, is one of life's pleasures that leaves no regret behind.

GONE BEFORE.

I am glad to be able to announce that the Grim Reaper has not plied his sickle so ruthlessly among us this year as he has sometimes done in the past, and I have learned of the death of but one member of this Grand Lodge, although there may have been others.

Past Grand Master **TIMOTHY JOY MURRAY** was born in New

Market, N. H., Sept. 23, 1820, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1888. He was a druggist by occupation, and engaged in that business in Saco, and afterwards in Portland. In 1866-7 he was an Inspector of Internal Revenue, and from 1871 to 1883 he was a clerk in the Portland Custom House. In early manhood he became interested in Freemasonry, and received his degrees in Saco Lodge. He maintained his interest in the order, especially in its esoteric work, till the close of life, and was chosen to occupy many offices of dignity and trust. After serving, with much acceptance, in various subordinate positions, he was elevated to the Grand Mastership in 1866-7-8. In Grand Chapter he rose to the position of Deputy Grand High Priest in 1864. He was Grand Master of the Grand Council in 1861-2, and he presided over the Grand Commandery in 1864-5. Many years ago he became Grand Lecturer, and continued in that position until his removal from the state. Our brother has gone from us here forever, but his work, even though not perfect in all respects, is indelibly impressed upon the craft. I leave to others the task of pronouncing his eulogy.

I was also informed of the death of Bro. JOSEPH R. BODWELL, Governor of Maine, which occurred December 15th, and a dispensation was requested allowing the brethren to appear in procession at his funeral. I replied that none was necessary, and that as Bro. BODWELL was a mason in good standing, Kennebec Lodge of Hallowell could conduct masonic services if desired. On the afternoon of the 17th, I received a telegram inviting me to attend the masonic funeral the next forenoon (Sunday) and speak in behalf of the fraternity, but as I could not then get to Hallowell I was obliged to decline. I understand that four lodges, with many brethren, attended the services, and after appropriate remarks by W. Bro. SPEAR, of Gardiner, and others, they escorted all that was mortal of the dead Brother and Governor to the Capitol at Augusta, there to lie in state in the rotunda until the state funeral, which occurred on the 20th. Less than a year before, I had been present with Bro. BODWELL at a masonic meeting, and I well remember the remarks which he made there indicating his pleasure in being a member of the fraternity, and

his belief that it was one of the strongest agencies in elevating and purifying the moral condition of the communities in which it exists.

The widow of an aged mason once presented me with some old books and papers from the masonic library which had been gathered by her husband many years ago. In examining them I became much interested in reading an account of the initiation of Prince William of Prussia, whom we of later times have known as Emperor William of Germany. A few weeks ago came the news of his death, and on March 27th, a Masonic Memorial service was held at Berlin, which was attended by two thousand distinguished masons from all parts of the German Empire.

Many of our sister Grand Lodges also have been called to mourn the loss of distinguished members, but I will not refer to them individually, as they will be appropriately mentioned in the report of your Committee on Correspondence.

CONDITION OF THE ORDER.

AT HOME.

During the year but few instances of the interruption of that harmony, which we teach should always exist between brethren, have been brought to my attention. With one exception these have consisted of actual or supposed invasions of jurisdiction, and were not serious. The exceptional instance was an *irritation* of singular origin, existing between two lodges in the same city. I made a visit to the officers of both lodges, and spent a day with them, which resulted in allaying the irritation, thus promoting the return of their customary good will towards each other.

In one instance I have had some correspondence with a gentleman, who threatens to bring a suit at law against one of our lodges to compel it to return to him the fee, with interest, deposited with his petition.

It appears that his petition was accepted, but that he afterwards refused to receive the degrees, and the lodge, acting in conformity to its by-laws, has retained the deposit. I apprehend no serious trouble from this case.

In general, judging from the reports of District Deputy Grand

Masters and the returns from the lodges, harmony and prosperity prevail. An inspection of the returns shows that there has been a net increase in membership—though none of the footings differ very materially from those of last year. A fair amount of work has been done, an unusual number of new halls have been built, calls for charity have been responded to very freely, new lodges are being called for, and signs of increasing interest are apparent.

ABROAD.

I received an invitation to visit Baltimore and attend the Centennial Celebration of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, which was to occur there on May 10, 1887.

It was my intention to accept the invitation, and I was anticipating much pleasure from meeting with the brethren of that jurisdiction, and those from other states who would be their guests, but illness prevented me from leaving home at that time, and I could only forward a telegram of remembrance.

SABATIS, ME., May 10, 1887.

THOMAS J. SHYROCK, ESQ.,

Grand Master of Masons of Maryland.

Illness prevents my being at Baltimore to-day. Please accept from me, in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Maine, congratulations upon the occurrence of this happy occasion, and our hope that the next Centennial will find the brethren of your Grand Lodge still more prosperous than now, though we may not be there to see.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of Maine.

I have received from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, a circular giving the opinion of the Supreme Court of that state, in a case brought against that Grand Lodge by CALVIN C. BURT. It is of much interest to the fraternity, and is transmitted herewith.

I have also received a communication claiming to be signed by the officers of "Unio" Lodge of Kolozsvár in Transylvania, a province of Hungary, requesting that a collection be taken in our lodges to aid them in erecting a Temple. As the com-

munication is intended for the Grand Lodge, I herewith transmit it without comment.

Early in August, I received a communication from M. W. Bro. GREEN, Grand Master of Connecticut, relative to Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of that state. The history of the insubordination of old Hiram Lodge, under the influence of able but misguided brethren, and of the expulsion of some of its members and the revocation of its charter by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, is familiar to most of you through the very full account of them by Bro. DRUMMOND in his Correspondence Report. Understanding that Hiram Lodge was attempting to continue work, and believing that a sister Grand Lodge ought to receive every encouragement possible, I issued the following order :

[SEAL.]

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

To the several Masonic Lodges in this Jurisdiction.

I have been officially notified that Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of New Haven, Connecticut, refused obedience to a regulation of the Grand Lodge of that State ; and persisting in such refusal, that the charter of said lodge has been revoked by the Grand Lodge, and the members thereof have been expelled from the rights and benefits of Freemasonry.

You are therefore directed to hold no masonic intercourse with persons hailing from said Hiram Lodge, until this interdiction shall be withdrawn by me, or by action of the Grand Lodge.

It is to be hoped, that on reflection better counsels will prevail, and that the brethren of Hiram Lodge will return to their allegiance, and obey the law of the Grand Lodge.

Given at Portland, this tenth day of August, A. D. 1887, A. L. 5887.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Master.*

Attest, IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

In November I received a circular from Friendship Lodge, of Maryland, withdrawing a previously issued circular soliciting the purchase of tickets to a "raffle." Having no knowledge of the first circular, and believing none of our brethren were affected by it, I have not taken any official notice of the second.

I have to-day received (too late for examination) the Proceed-

ings of the Centennial of Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, Virginia, which was the masonic home of George Washington, who was initiated therein November 4, 1752.

MASONIC CONVENTION.

Soon after the close of the last session of the Grand Lodge, I received an invitation to attend a Masonic Convention to be composed of Presiding and Past Grand Masters of the various Grand Lodges in the United States and British Provinces, to be holden in Chicago, Ill., on June 22d. Learning that attempts had formerly been made, through such conventions, to form a General Grand Lodge, and knowing that the settled policy of our Grand Lodge is opposed to the formation of any such General Grand Lodge, I made no effort to attend the convention, as I thought it would quite likely prove to be another attempt of the same nature. From accounts which I have received of the convention, which was composed of representatives from Canada, Dakota, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Manitoba, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey and Ohio, I learn that it was strongly opposed to the formation of any General Grand Lodge, and that its time was occupied in discussing topics of common interest, such as perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates, physical qualifications of candidates, avouchment, prerogatives of Grand Masters, &c. I can see no harm in the holding of such conventions, and can easily believe that they might prove to be of much benefit in promoting a greater uniformity of legislation upon matters of general interest to all Grand Lodges.

DECISIONS.

During the year I have been called upon to answer a great number of questions, most of which would have been unnecessary had the questioner consulted the "Maine Text Book" before writing to me. In all cases I have replied as plainly as possible, but I think I have made no "*decision*" sufficiently new or original to be reported here.

TRIALS.

In several instances papers relating to masonic trials have been sent to me, which I have been obliged to return to the senders for correction.

The papers transmitted by me to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals are: Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, *vs.* REUEL T. FLETCHER; Mystic Lodge, No. 65, *vs.* ELISHA W. SNARE; St. George Lodge, No. 16, *vs.* GEO. F. KALLOCH, and Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, *vs.* JUDSON G. KNIGHT.

One of these cases I should have returned to the lodge for a new trial, had I not believed that the Grand Lodge would adjudge a more suitable penalty.

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS.

Quite a large number of lodges have been amending their by-laws during the past year, and have sent them to me for approval, which has been granted in every case.

MASONIC FREE BED.

I have received a letter from which I make the following extract:

FREEPORT, ME., April 17, 1888.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Master.*

MY DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

I wish to inform you that I shall continue the free bed in the Maine General Hospital for another year for the use of the Masonic Fraternity, under the same conditions as last year. I assure you, most Worshipful, that it gives me great pleasure to do this, and hope I shall be able to continue so to do for many years.

It is unnecessary for me to say that the letter has the signature of Bro. E. B. MALLET, JR., whose masonic charities have been so bountiful for several years past. May the hope which he expresses meet with full fruition.

IMPOSTOR.

On February 6th, I was officially notified by Nezinscot Lodge,

No. 101, that one DANIEL P. EATON, of Oxford, Me., was representing himself to be a mason, wore a masonic pin, claimed to be a member of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, but was a dangerous impostor. He was not a member of Oxford Lodge, and never was a mason. He is a man about fifty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, will weigh two hundred pounds, and has lost a piece of the thumb of his right hand. His business was selling trees for some nursery.

In consequence of this information, I directed our Grand Secretary to issue a circular to the various lodges cautioning them against the above described impostor.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

Two dispensations for lodges of instruction have been issued during the year. One dated Nov. 15, 1887, granted to SEWELL D. SHAW, Esq., of Washburn, has since been recalled on account of the formation of a new lodge at that place.

The other was granted to GEORGE E. RAYMOND and others of Portland, and was dated Nov. 16, 1887. This dispensation was issued in consequence of my learning that many brethren in this city, desirous of obtaining greater skill in our ritual, had for a long time been accustomed to hold what they called a lodge of instruction, but for which they had no adequate authority.

NEW LODGES.

WINTER HARBOR, GOULDSBORO.

The application for a dispensation for a new lodge at Winter Harbor, was referred to me at the last session of the Grand Lodge, and the papers relating thereto were received June 20th. The application had received the approval of the D. D. G. M. and two nearest lodges, to which that of a third was soon added. Being desirous of obtaining fuller information, I directed R. W. Bro. HARRIS to proceed to Winter Harbor and carefully examine the situation there. He did so, and reported to me, advising the formation of a lodge U. D. Accordingly I issued a dispensation dated August 12, 1887, for a new lodge at Winter Harbor, to be

named Winter Harbor Lodge, with Bro. FREELAND R. BUNKER as its first Master, Bro. ANDREW J. GERRISH as its first S. W., and Bro. HOMER C. GUPTILL as its first J. W. I assigned it to the third district, and Bro. HARRIS reports it to be doing finely. I presume a charter will be asked for at this session of the Grand Lodge.

GREEN'S LANDING.

Since January 22, 1887, the brethren at Green's Landing, Deer Isle, have been holding meetings under a warrant for a Lodge of Instruction issued by Grand Master DAY. They have provided themselves with a fine hall, and are very desirous of having a lodge at that place. They are exceedingly zealous, and have occasioned my having a large amount of correspondence. I received a petition for a dispensation signed by Bro. W. B. THURLOW and eight others, but not having any endorsement of approval by D. D. G. M. nor either of the three nearest lodges. The number of petitioners subsequently increased to twenty, and from correspondence I am led to believe that nearly fifty brethren would unite with the lodge should one be formed there. Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, is the only one whose jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the proposed lodge, and not having obtained its permission the petitioners had not attempted to obtain the consent of other lodges. I did not feel authorized to grant a petition coming to me without any favorable endorsement, (but on the contrary having the opposition of the nearest lodge and the D. D. G. M.) unless most cogent and unusual reasons were given why I ought to do so. But the petitioners were so earnest, and so persistent in their request for an unbiased examination of their condition, that I resolved to select some brethren outside that district to make a full investigation of masonic affairs upon the island. I accordingly instructed R. W. Bro. A. I. MATHER, Deputy of the ninth district, to proceed to Deer Isle, fully and impartially investigate all matters having any bearing upon the formation of a new lodge at Green's Landing, and report to me in writing. His report was favorable to the petitioners, and is herewith submitted. I also received a

very large number of letters from prominent brethren in other sections of the state urging me to grant the dispensation, one generous brother even saying that he would present the new lodge with a set of jewels, &c. I also received some letters of remonstrance, and a strong protest from Marine Lodge. Being unwilling to do any injustice to any lodge already established, and believing this case to be one which should be brought before the Grand Lodge, I decided to transmit the papers in my possession to the Standing Committee on Dispensations and Charters in advance of this session, and to refer the matter directly to you. I am of opinion that a dispensation or charter should be granted.

WASHBURN.

On November 7th I received a petition from brethren at Washburn, asking a dispensation for a new lodge at that place. As Bro. SHAW, named for Master, was at that time the W. Master of Caribou Lodge, I refused the dispensation, but gave instead a dispensation for a "Lodge of Instruction." At the expiration of Bro. SHAW's term of office in Caribou Lodge he, with other brethren of Washburn, dimitted from that lodge. The petition for a dispensation being renewed, and it having been favorably endorsed by the three nearest lodges and by D. D. G. M. PERRY, I granted a dispensation on December 14, 1887, for a new lodge, to be named Washburn Lodge, to be located at Washburn, of which W. Bro. S. D. SHAW should be Master, Bro. JARVIS B. HARRIS should be S. W. and Bro. GORHAM C. SHAW, J. W. The lodge was assigned to the first district, and Bro. PERRY gives a very favorable report of its condition, and especially commends its work. It will ask for a charter this year, and as it has provided itself with a suitable hall and working paraphernalia, I see no reason why it should not be granted.

MADISON.

Soon after the last session of the Grand Lodge, I received letters from brethren at Madison, relative to the formation of a lodge there. They had been following the advice of Past Grand

Master Dax, by carrying on a Lodge of Instruction under his warrant, dated July 26, 1886, and now felt themselves to be abundantly able to properly and successfully manage the affairs of a regular lodge. Owing to change of deputy in that district, and other causes, their petition for a dispensation did not reach me until April 13th. It was signed by forty-four brethren, and was favorably endorsed by the D. D. G. M. and two lodges, the consent of Northern Star Lodge being refused. I am satisfied that a lodge would prosper at Madison, but the petition was received by me so recently that I have thought it best to refer it to the Grand Lodge.

NORTH NEW PORTLAND.

On April 10th, I received a petition signed by twenty-one brethren, asking a dispensation for a new lodge at North New Portland. The petitioners had not received the permission of the D. D. G. M. nor of any lodge. I therefore returned it, with a recommendation to first try to carry on a Lodge of Instruction. Within a few days I have received a communication from the petitioners asking a dispensation for a Lodge of Instruction.

DEPUTIES.

The D. D. G. M., for the twentieth district not having been selected last May on account of the absence of all the representatives from that section (they being unable to get here on account of the freshets), on August 3d, I appointed R. W. Bro. HIRAM STEVENS to act as Deputy another year.

R. W. Bro. WM. A. STETSON, Deputy for the tenth district, being about to remove from the state, sent me his resignation on October 22d, and on November 26th I filled the vacancy by the appointment of W. Bro. WM. IRVING ADAMS.

On November 1st, I received the resignation of R. W. Bro. IVORY LOWE as Deputy for the thirteenth district. Bro. LOWE had entered upon the discharge of his duties with much zeal, but owing to his purpose to spend the winter in California, felt it his duty to resign. Considerable delay was experienced in securing a successor, but on January 18th I appointed W. Bro.

STUART H. GOODWIN, to be Deputy for the remainder of the year.

Most of the District Deputies have been faithful, earnest workmen, as is evidenced in their reports, which are transmitted herewith.

The selection of competent brethren for Deputies is always a subject of anxiety, and often of embarrassment to the Grand Master. If prominent brethren would recommend for appointment only those who have some special fitness and skill, instead of those who seek the position for its honors alone, wiser appointments would sometimes be made and better work performed.

COMMISSIONERS.

On November 3d, at the request of Grand Master Rose, I commissioned R. W. Bro. T. W. HUDSON, Grand Secretary, to be representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Texas. Grand Master Rose intimated his willingness to reciprocate, but if he will look up the record he will find that M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND now holds a commission as representative from his Grand Lodge, and no new appointment will be necessary.

January 16, 1888, I commissioned R. W. Bro. WILLIAM WENTE to be the Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Michigan, in place of R. W. Bro. TRACY. This change was made at the request of Grand Master HATHEWAY, who informed me that Bro. TRACY does not attend the meetings of his Grand Lodge. Believing as I do that brethren holding these commissions should not often be among the absentees, I made the change very willingly.

DISPENSATIONS.

Although a believer in the inherent rights and prerogatives of Grand Masters, I promised myself, soon after my installation, to be very careful about granting dispensations, especially so those permitting lodges to receive and ballot upon petitions in less than the usual time. I believe I have kept that promise in

spirit, although I may have violated it in letter in one instance. I have received many applications, accompanied by reasons which seemed good to the sender, no doubt, if not to me. One lodge wished to ballot at a special meeting upon the petitions of "two well-known business men." Another wished "to receive and ballot upon the petition of a most excellent man who was about to leave for the West, and would like to become a mason before leaving home." Others gave reasons equally weighty, and all were refused by me. In one instance, however, which had previously been refused by me, I granted a dispensation to act upon a petition in less than a month after its reception, it having been shown to my satisfaction that the petitioner, who was a sea-captain, had not been at fault for not sending in his petition sufficiently soon before starting upon a voyage. This dispensation was granted to Casco Lodge, No. 36, on February 9th. In two cases I have granted dispensations to receive petitions from persons who had not resided in the state quite a full year. The petition of Mr. Lester W. Tucker to Solar Lodge, No. 14, was accompanied by the consent of the Grand Master of Rhode Island and the lodge then having jurisdiction. My permission was dated July 30th. The petition of Mr. James C. Howe to Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, was accompanied by a statement that he had never acquired a residence in any other state, and my permission was given September 27th.

Springvale Lodge, No. 190, desiring to appear in public procession on June 26th, to attend anniversary exercises and divine service, I gave the necessary permission.

At the request of Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, I issued a dispensation allowing it to appear in public procession on September 14th, the occasion being the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

On September 27th, I gave permission to Eastern Lodge, No. 7, to circulate to lodges in this state an appeal for aid towards defraying the expenses of furnishing their new lodge room, as all their furniture had been destroyed by fire.

October 1st, I gave permission to Rev. G. H. Bowie, of Phippsburg, to apply for degrees to Orient Lodge, at Norwood, Mass.

Pacific Lodge, No. 64, being desirous of holding a meeting at Stetson, an adjoining town within its jurisdiction, for the purpose of publicly installing its officers, I granted a dispensation for that purpose on February 6th.

On account of failure to hold annual communications, and other causes, I have issued dispensations for special elections as follows :

- June 18, to Oxford Lodge, No. 18.
- June 27th, to Harwood Lodge, No. 91.
- June 27th, to York Lodge, No. 22.
- July 27th, to Naval Lodge, No. 184.
- August 23d, to Lebanon Lodge, No. 116.
- September 19th, to Rural Lodge, No. 53.
- November 5th, to Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54.
- November 7th, to Davis Lodge, No. 191.
- November 12th, to Whitney Lodge, No. 167.
- January 18th, to Ocean Lodge, No. 142.
- January 19th, to Tuscan Lodge, No. 106.
- January 30th, to Meridian Lodge, No. 125.
- January 30th, to Eureka Lodge, No. 84.
- February 6th, to Standish Lodge, No. 70.
- February 9th, to Shepherd's River Lodge, No. 169.
- February 9th, to Unity Lodge, No. 58.

On account of loss of charter by fire, I have granted dispensations to Amity and Quantabacook Lodges to continue work until their cases could be presented to this Grand Lodge.

VISITATIONS.

• By invitation of Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, I visited Lewiston, October 25th, and publicly installed the officers of that lodge. I was assisted by Deputy Grand Master CHASE, Grand Marshal ROAK and Rev. Bro. TWORT as Grand Chaplain. Nearly three hundred of the brethren and their ladies were present, and were treated to what the "Lewiston Journal" called "a magnificent spread, a brilliant programme of music, and a beautiful exposition of the public ceremonies of installation." The music was

by a select orchestra and the Mendelssohn Quartette, who supplied the musical programme of the work before this Grand Lodge last year.

November 16th, I visited Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, by request, and had the pleasure of seeing the M. M. degree conferred in a very correct and most impressive manner. As this was to be the last work performed by W. Bro. C. D. SMITH, previous to his vacating the Master's chair, I expected nothing less. A very fine banquet, followed by short speeches, gave additional enjoyment to the one hundred or more brethren present.

December 2d, by invitation of W. Bro. LEACH, I went to Portland and installed the officers elect of Portland Lodge, No. 1, being assisted by D. G. Master CHASE, Grand Chaplain CROSBY and Grand Marshal ROAK. The services were public to the ladies of the brethren. The music was furnished by Shaw's Quartette, and with the elegant banquet and short speeches, was much enjoyed by the two hundred or more present.

I was privileged to visit Lewiston again on February 15th, and publicly installed the officers elect of Ashlar Lodge, No. 105. No expense had been spared to make this a most elegant affair, and Masonic Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. I was assisted in performing the installation ceremonies by R. W. Bro. W. J. BURNHAM as D. G. Master, Rev. Bro. PERKINS as Grand Chaplain and W. Bro. ROAK, Grand Marshal. The usual odes were sung by the Mendelssohn Quartette. During the installation an entertainment was interpolated, consisting of selections by orchestra and quartette, select readings, songs and guitar duets. The services ended with a most excellent banquet.

I will say here that during my official visits to various sections of the State to dedicate halls, lay corner stones, &c., I have found the social element prominent. I hope it will continue to increase, for I believe it will greatly promote the interest in and prosperity of our lodges.

CORNER STONES.

The brethren of Eastport having determined to raise from the ashes of their burned hall, a Temple which should be more com-

modious and more beautiful, I visited them on July 4th, and performed the ceremonies of laying its corner stone, assisted by R. W. Bro. W. J. FISHER, J. G. W., as Deputy Grand Master; W. Bro. S. D. LEAVITT as S. G. W., and R. W. Bro. HERBERT HARRIS as J. G. W.

St. George's Lodge, from St. George, New Brunswick, was present with full ranks, and many visiting brethren from neighboring towns. The masonic ceremonies took the place of any public celebration of the Fourth, and a very large crowd of people was present. The weather was delightful, and the music of the band, the procession, and the ceremonies at the corner stone appeared to give great satisfaction to all present.

On September 20th I convened a special session of the Grand Lodge at Portland, to perform the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the building to be occupied by the "Portland Institute and Public Library" and the "Maine Historical Society." This building, estimated to cost upwards of one hundred thousand dollars, is a munificent gift to the City of Portland from Bro. JAMES P. BAXTER.

The day was perfect, not a lovelier could have been selected. Portland Commandery, K. T., Em. Com. Sir J. E. SAWYER, and St. Alban Commandery, K. T., Em. Com. Sir B. B. FARNSWORTH, with Chandler's Band, performed escort duty for the Grand Lodge, and made a very fine appearance upon the street. The procession marched from Masonic Hall to the location of the building upon Congress Street, where, in the presence of an immense crowd of people, and assisted by R. W. Bro. ALBERT E. CHASE, Deputy Grand Master, M. W. Bro. F. I. DAY as Senior Grand Warden, W. Bro. C. D. SMITH as Junior Grand Warden, and many officers of the Grand Lodge, I laid the corner stone with the usual ceremonies. A very eloquent address in behalf of the "Public Library," of which he is President, was delivered by Judge SYMONDS, and another by Gen. JOHN MARSHAL BROWN for the "Maine Historical Society." All the services seemed to be appreciated by the vast audience, and the presence of the Grand Lodge was a fitting compliment to the noble charity of Bro. BAXTER.

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

SEARSMONT.

October 27th, I dedicated a new hall for the brethren of Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, at Searsmont. I was assisted by R. W. Bro. HANEY, as Deputy Grand Master, W. Bro. HAHN, as Senior Grand Warden, W. Bro. DYER, as Junior Grand Warden, Grand Marshal ROAK and other brethren. The lodge room was very neatly fitted up and conveniently arranged, and showed the results of the twenty-one years of prosperity of Quantabacook Lodge. I also installed the officers elect. All the ceremonies were public, and the brethren and their ladies were present in large numbers, including many from Belfast, Camden, Lincolnville and other places. I regret to add that this fine hall was subsequently destroyed by fire.

CARIBOU.

December 23d, I appointed R. W. Bro. HENRY O. PERRY, Deputy in the first district, to act as my proxy in dedicating a new hall for the brethren at Caribou, and he afterwards reported to me that he performed that pleasing duty on December 30th. His report as District Deputy will give a full account of the event.

SIDNEY.

January 3d was the day appointed to dedicate the new hall of Rural Lodge at Sidney, and Grand Marshal ROAK and myself were there at the hour designated in the notice, as was also a large number of brethren and ladies from Sidney and the adjacent towns. But alas, the trunks containing the Grand Lodge paraphernalia were *not* there, although I had allowed them to go to Caribou upon condition that they should be at Sidney on the 2d. Diligent inquiry by telegraph failed to discover their whereabouts (they were afterwards found snugly stowed away in the express office at Augusta), and some of their officers were disposed to postpone the ceremonies, but a large majority of the brethren argued against it, saying that they had given up the day for it, the weather was fine, the feast all prepared, the

Grand Master had come a long way to perform the ceremonies, and if there was any way for him to do so lawfully they hoped he would complete the work then and there. Calling to mind an instance of the conferring of degrees under great difficulties related by Bro. ROB MORRIS, I decided to go ahead, and after much hurrying to and fro we succeeded in getting a soap box covered with a lady's shawl to represent the lodge, one silver cup, a glass goblet, and a tumbler for the corn, wine and oil, and some candlesticks without any candles. No collars or jewels were worn except by the Grand Master, who fortunately had his with him. It may be proper to add that the oil furnished was the best quality of cold pressed castor oil, and that when I asked for wine I was informed that Sidney was a temperance town, and no wine could be procured, but that if it would do just as well I could be supplied with an unlimited quantity of cider ! I then dedicated the hall and installed the officers elect, being assisted by R. W. Bro. G. W. GOULDING, as Deputy Grand Master ; R. W. Bro. GILMAN, as Senior Grand Warden ; R. W. Bro. CROWELL, as Junior Grand Warden ; Grand Marshal ROAK and other brethren. It may be that the lack of outward adornment and customary paraphernalia induced the Grand Officers to assume unwonted dignity, and make extra exertions ; certainly the services seemed very impressive, and to be appreciated by those present fully as much as they would have been under more favorable circumstances.

NORWAY.

June 5th, I went to Norway, and dedicated the fine new hall of Oxford Lodge, No. 18. The building with lot cost nearly six thousand dollars. The ground floor of the building is to be used for a store, the second for the Odd Fellows, and the third by the Masons. The halls are of good size, well arranged, and nicely furnished, and are a credit to the fraternity at Norway. In performing the dedicatory ceremonies I was assisted by Worshipful Brother WILSON as Deputy Grand Master, W. Bro. HOWE as Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal ROAK and other brethren. The arrangements made by the lodge commit-

tee were excellent. Very fine music was furnished by a select quartette, and also by an orchestra, and the banquet spread in the hall below was not neglected. Short speeches were made by many brethren from various localities. The hall was filled with the best people of Norway and vicinity, and the affair was highly commended by the four hundred or more who were present.

EASTPORT.

The brethren at Eastport having with very commendable zeal and enterprise finished their new Masonic Temple, it was with much pleasure that I performed the ceremonies of dedication on February 22d. The building is a very fine one of brick, two stories with a basement, and very neatly finished and furnished throughout. The first floor is fitted up as one of the finest stores in that section of the state, and the rest of the building is occupied by the fraternity for halls and dining room, the cost of the whole exceeding ten thousand dollars.

At the request of the lodge I permitted a circular to be sent to the lodges in our state, asking aid in furnishing, and I am informed that the responses received were quite liberal. A large company was present at the services, brethren coming from Calais, Machias, East Machias, Jonesport, Pembroke, Lubec, St. George, N. B., and other places. I was ably assisted by R. W. Bro. FISHER, Junior Grand Warden, as Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. OLIVER, as Senior Grand Warden, R. W. Bro. HARRIS, as Junior Grand Warden, W. Bro. JONAH, as Grand Chaplain, W. Bro. GREEN, as Grand Marshal, and other brethren wore the remaining Grand Lodge jewels. The halls were dedicated in the afternoon, the ceremonies being followed by an excellent address by Bro. N. B. NUTT, explanatory of the objects and aims of Freemasonry and the deep and lasting foundations of its guiding principles as taken from Holy Writ. All then repaired to Memorial Hall, where more than six hundred guests were bountifully provided with food, music, and after dinner speeches. In the evening, assisted by the same brethren, I publicly installed

the officers of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, in their hall, after which social festivities were indulged in at the spacious armory of the Frontier Guards. The local papers gave a very complimentary account of the affair, and it was pronounced a grand success.

KENNEBUNK.

At the request of York Lodge, No. 22, I went to Kennebunk on March 12th, and dedicated the new masonic hall at that place. It is a very cosy one, well arranged and finely furnished, and is a monument to the enterprise and devotion to Masonry of the brethren of York. I was fortunate in having for assistants R. W. Bro. E. P. BURNHAM, P. G. M., as Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. BURBANK, Senior Grand Warden, R. W. Bro. BRACKETT as Junior Grand Warden, Rev. Bro. VINAL, Grand Chaplain, Grand Marshal ROAK and other skillful brethren. In spite of a severe gale which was setting in, a large company of brethren and guests were present, who, after the ceremonies of dedication were completed, and all had repaired to the Town Hall, were treated to a most excellent historical address by Past Grand Master BURNHAM, and short speeches by other brethren. It was perhaps fortunate that a bountiful supply of food had been provided, for while we were listening to speeches and enjoying social pleasures, the drifts became heaped up so mightily that egress from the hall was almost impossible, and the representatives of the Grand Lodge were "snow bound." Many brethren and ladies were obliged to remain in the hall all night, and your Grand Master did not feel disposed to consider it a violation of Standing Regulation 27, if some dancing was indulged in. Myself and Bro. ROAK were taken, with much difficulty, to the house of Bro. FRANK M. ROSS, M. D., and were hospitably entertained by him and his lady until the arrival of the first train on the next afternoon. The masonic services were carried out quite successfully, and we do not feel that we were responsible if Nature "overdid" herself at their close.

FIRE.

On the 14th of March, the hall which was occupied by Amity

Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, was burned, with the old charter and all the valuable furnishings of the lodge except the records, which were damaged, but fortunately are still legible. I am informed that the actual loss of the lodge above its insurance will be about one thousand dollars. The charter was issued in 1801, and having been recorded by our Grand Secretary three years ago a copy will be asked for. I gave permission to the lodge to continue its meetings until this session of the Grand Lodge.

Closely following this calamity the new hall of Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, at Searsmont, which was dedicated only last October, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of March 23d. The loss included the charter, as well as all the other property of the lodge, and, although the building was partially insured, the misfortune was great and will be keenly felt. I trust the brethren at Searsmont will not be utterly discouraged, but will build again as soon as possible, as there is no other hall in the town suitable for their occupancy. As in the case of Amity Lodge, I gave permission to continue lodge work until May.

I think the Grand Lodge should give copies of their charters to each of these lodges, and should also remit their dues for the ensuing year.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the fact that Grand Masters are every year called upon to grant dispensations to lodges to enable them to elect their officers because Luna has shown her disregard of lodge by-laws, and either two meetings, or none at all, would occur during the calendar month named for the annual meeting, I recommend the passage of a standing regulation for the government of such cases in the future. One adopted by the Grand Chapter in 1885 has been entirely successful in Chapters, and a similar one would, I believe, relieve future Grand Masters of much inconvenience.

Another matter to which I desire to call the attention of the Grand Lodge is that of uniformity of work. I mention this subject with some hesitancy, for I am well aware that a few of our brethren, who, from their long experience and great natural ability, have had much to do towards conducting so successfully

the affairs of this Grand Lodge, seem to feel that too much time and energy are devoted to perfection in the rendition of work, and too little to the symbolism and real object of the work. I shall not discuss these propositions here, but, while I admit that the second may be true of all lodges everywhere, I most emphatically dissent from the first. My experience of fourteen years as a visiting officer, and the unanimous declaration of all other visiting officers whose opinion I have been able to obtain, prove to me beyond a doubt that the masonic bodies which devote much attention to esoteric matters, are the ones, as a rule, whose members are those "to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows, and to whom distress may proffer its suit" with the best prospect of receiving a favorable answer. In lodges which are alive and attentive to the wants of needy brethren or their families, we usually find officers interested in the ritual, and anxious to do good work within as well as outside the lodge room. The reports of our District Deputies for years past have encouraged the belief that there was great uniformity of work in our state, but the letters of enquiry which I have received and the visitations which I have made have taught me that much more remains to be done in that direction.

Each Deputy reports the work in the lodges assigned to him as excellent, satisfactory, or unsatisfactory, according to *his own* understanding of what is correct, acquired generally from some Past Master of his lodge or his predecessor in office. If in attendance upon Grand Lodge he gets no time there to perfect his ritual. As a result of this system, what is considered correct work in one district is not so in another. This was illustrated by the case of a Deputy in the eastern part of the state. He had served most acceptably as Master, and was well posted in the ritual as taught in his district.

Entering upon his new duties with much enthusiasm he did what few deputies ever do; he came to Portland and went through the ritual very carefully with our Grand Lecturer, when, much to his surprise, he found many things very different from what he had been taught. After his return he held a con-

vention of the lodges in his district, which aroused their interest and was productive of much good.

In view of all these facts it seems to me that the Grand Lodge should provide some means for properly instructing deputies, and I suggest that provision be made for our Grand Lecturer to visit two or three suitable points and hold meetings for the instruction of deputies in that section. The expense to the Grand Lodge would be small, the benefit great, and I believe some such opportunity to obtain correct instruction is due our deputies, who devote so much of their time to our lodges.

CONCLUSION.

One year ago, my dear brethren, you elected me unanimously to the highest office in your gift, intrusting me with its important duties at a time when there were many obstacles in my personal affairs that I feared might stand in the way of the most effective service. For this high honor, I have no words to thank you. To have won such confidence and esteem from circles so wide is a treasure and a possession more precious to me than almost any other honor that could otherwise have fallen to my lot.

I have tried zealously and faithfully to do my duty, endeavoring to preserve the dignity of the office and emulate the noble record made by my predecessors. Upon what I have done poorly, through ignorance, and upon what I have left undone through inability, I can trust you will cast the broad mantle of your charity, which I know to be of the kind which never faileth.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Master.*

Which address was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, it was

Voted, That the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1888.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Secretary has to report that the duties of his station have been attended to, and the records are ready for examination.

Considerable extra labor has been required the past year, which has been done seasonably, so that the business has not suffered. Among these demands has been the preparing an Index for the twelfth volume of Proceedings, which volume was completed by the doings of the last session.

The need of an Index for the Reprint of Volume II was so obvious, that I proceeded to prepare it without special instruction, and it will prove a great convenience. The overseeing of the publication of this volume, and mailing some fifty of the volumes to other Grand Lodges, have added not a little to the labor.

The work of recording charters has advanced, although not so fast as I had hoped; but every one that is placed on record is so much gained. Last year there were thirty-five needed to complete the record; this year there are twenty-two, and they are as follows:

No. 53 Rural,	No. 97 Bethel,	No. 123 Franklin,
63 Richmond,	98 Katahdin,	126 Timothy Chase,
66 Mechanics',	107 Dayspring,	128 Eggemoggin,
71 Rising Sun,	108 Relief,	130 Trinity,
72 Pioneer,	114 Polar Star,	132 Mount Tire'm,
87 Benevolent,	116 Lebanon,	135 Riverside,
89 Island,	122 Marine,	140 Mount Desert,
92 Siloam,		

It is to be hoped that these will all be recorded before the next annual session; and there seems to be no excuse for neglecting it,—as if inconvenient or not desirable to send the charter, a certified copy would answer the purpose. This the Secretary might make while the lodge was at work, and certify that it is a true copy. One lodge which had its charter burned during the past year would have been unable to have a copy of it, but for the fact that the charter was copied into the History of the Lodge, and recorded from that. Our printed record follows the form of the later charters so that after Lodge, No. 77, it would only be necessary to copy what is *written* in the charter, the printed part being identical.

The number of registered brethren remains about the same—one of them has died within the year. There are nine enrolled who have kept up their payments.

I have distributed, and am sending to other Grand Lodges and to public libraries copies of volume 2 of the reprint, in sheets. The bound copies for the lodges and permanent members are in the hands of the Grand Tyler, and

may be obtained during the session by the representatives and permanent members on signing receipts.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which report was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

Bro. DUNBAR presented the report of the Committee of Finance, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, ME., May 1, 1888.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance respectfully submit the following report :

The proceedings of this M. W. Grand Lodge are neatly and accurately recorded by the Grand Secretary.

The books of the Grand Treasurer are kept in a systematic manner. We examined his accounts for the year ending April 30, 1888, and found them correct, and all necessary documents duly filed.

The Grand Treasurer presented to your Finance Committee certificates of stock, bonds, etc., to the full amount of the property of this Grand Lodge.

The summary of the transactions of the Grand Treasurer for the past year is as follows :

	Dr.	Cr.
May 2, 1887. Cash on hand,	\$5,953.74	
Receipts,	5,235.87	
	<u>\$11,189.61</u>	
Expenditures,		\$ 4,464.24
Apr. 30, 1888. Cash on hand,		6,725.37
		<u>\$11,189.61</u>

The property of the Grand Lodge in the hands of the Grand Treasurer is as follows :

Cash on deposit First National Bank,	\$6,725.37
--------------------------------------	------------

There are in the Charity Fund,

25 shares Canal National Bank,	\$ 2,500.00
37 " Casco " "	3,700.00
12 " First " "	1,200.00
11 " Traders' " "	1,100.00
United States 4 per cent. Bonds,	800.00

Town of Westbrook Bonds,	1,500.00
City of Portland "	3,000.00
" " "	500.00
Cash on deposit Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
" " Portland "	1,900.00
Real Estate,	4,500.00
Cash on deposit First National Bank,	1,295.51
	<hr/> \$23,895.51

SUMMARY.

Cash on hand,	\$ 8,020.88
Investments,	<hr/> 22,600.00
Total in hands of Treasurer,	<hr/> \$30,620.88

Your committee would recommend for compensation to the various officers for services for the year 1887-88 the following sums respectively :

To the Grand Treasurer,	\$250.00
" " Tyler, for himself and assistants,	30.00
Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence,	100.00
Assistant Grand Secretary,	20.00
Grand Lecturer,	25.00
Grand Organist,	10.00

Your Committee of Finance desire to say that they do not deem masonic office one of emolument, and would recommend that visitation by District Deputies, in official capacity, to their own lodges, be without expense to this M. W. Grand Lodge.

We hereby gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance of W. Bro. GEORGE R. SHAW in the performance of our duties.

We acknowledge the courtesy of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer in rendering assistance to facilitate our labors.

Fraternally submitted,

J. B. DUNBAR, }
M. F. KING, } Committee.

Which was accepted and the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

The Grand Treasurer then submitted his annual report, as follows:

PORTLAND, April 30, 1888.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Treasurer herewith submits his annual report.

The balance of cash on hand to this date, belonging to the Grand Lodge, is	\$6,725.37
And the balance to date, belonging to the Charity Fund, is	1,295.51
* Total,	8,020.88
This amount is in excess over last year to the Grand Lodge by	\$771.63
And to the Charity Fund by	169.27

In this computation for the Grand Lodge, I have not included any dues from Pleiades or Freedom Lodges, or any of the lodges of the first or sixteenth districts, as none have been received. The dues from Winter Harbor Lodge, *v. d.*, have been received, but do not appear in my account, as there is a misunderstanding as to assessments upon those acting as members of a lodge, *v. d.*

The question will be raised, and I presume settled at this session, and the amount received will be credited to the Grand Lodge in the next account.

The dues from the other seventeen unreturned lodges, when received, will be passed to the credit of the Grand Lodge, and the amounts appear in the account of next year.

Greater diligence and promptness should be observed by the lodges in this respect, and their returns and dues forwarded to the District Deputy Grand Masters, that they can remit to the Grand Treasurer in season for him to account for the full dues from each lodge, for the year the same are due. If this was accomplished the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, would not only know the number of its members, but would also ascertain the full and correct amount of its revenue for the year the same falls due. This ought to be done.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1887.	<i>Dr.</i>	
May.	To cash paid H. L. Taylor,	\$ 1.00
	“ “ Grand Tyler,	32.12
	“ “ Copies Steel Portraits of Gov. Dunlap..	10.50
	“ “ Assistant Secretary,	20.00
	“ “ Chairman Committee Foreign Correspondence,	100.00
	“ “ M. W. F. I. Day,	141.25
	“ “ Grand Lecturer,	25.00
	“ “ District Deputy Grand Masters,	465.61
	“ “ Grand Secretary, salary,	500.00
	“ “ Printing,	935.99

	To cash paid Grand Secretary, expenses,.....	30.10
	“ “ Representatives, P. G. Masters, and District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	1,460.97
	“ “ Rent Grand Secretary's Rooms,.....	200.00
	“ “ Grand Lodge, proportion rent hall, etc.,	175.00
	“ “ Insurance,.....	10.00
	“ “ M. W. Grand Master Sleeper,.....	6.70
	“ “ Grand Treasurer,.....	250.00
1888.	“ “ American Bank Note Company,.....	100.00
		<hr/> \$4,464.24
April 30.	To balance in First National Bank, Portland,.....	\$6,725.37
		<hr/> \$11,189.61
1887.	<i>Cr.</i>	
May.	By Cash on hand, balance on settlement of account of Grand Treasurer, May 5, 1887,.....	\$5,953.74
	By error in account Temple Lodge,.....	.20
	“ dues Baskahegan Lodge,	34.00
	“ “ Relief “	11.00
	“ “ Bethel “	27.00
1888.	“ “ Blazing Star “	22.40
Mar. and	“ Cash of District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	5,029.25
April.	“ “ “ Grand Chapter, ..	66.85
	“ “ “ “ Commandery,.....	44.57
		<hr/> \$11,189.61

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Portland, April 30, 1888.

The report was accepted, and the question submitted was referred to the Committee of Finance.

The Grand Secretary presented the report on returns, with the accompanying abstract, which were accepted, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 1, 1888.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns have to report that all the lodges have made returns, and for the most part with great promptness, and that in general they are so carefully prepared that we believe they are as nearly correct as can be expected—perfect accuracy being scarcely attainable.

There are a hundred and eighty-seven lodges working under charter, and

two under dispensation, and an abstract of their returns has been prepared, the footings of which, compared with those of last year, show the following exhibit :

	1887.	1888.
Initiated,	716	708
Raised,	698	689
Affiliated,	109	110
Re-instated,	75	70
Dimitted,	222	206
Died,	277	281
Suspended,	1	1
Expelled,	6	3
Suspended from membership,	228	239
Deprived of membership,	43	35
Number of members,	20,218	20,261
Rejected,	165	190

If to these we add the returns of the two lodges under dispensation, it will show, initiations, 721—number raised, 700—number of members, 20,307; for when these lodges are chartered, those whose names are enrolled on their records will be members, and virtually are so now.

In saying that we cannot expect entire accuracy in returns, we may mention among the causes why not, the fact that some of our Secretaries are recently elected, and not yet familiar with their duties. A few of them return as "admitted" names of those who have only been initiated, which being entered as raised, and as members, makes a slight inaccuracy in those two columns of the abstract. But we are yearly getting nearer to correctness, and for practical purposes, may consider our returns sufficiently accurate.

Some few of the Secretaries retain the slovenly practice—for so we must regard it—of giving only initials instead of Christian names in their lists of members. It would be so little additional labor, that it is a pity this habit should not be corrected.

The Secretaries have the cordial thanks of the committee, for their promptness in forwarding their returns, thereby aiding the committee in the preparation of the abstract.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,
EDWARD F. EDGECOMB, } Committee.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1888.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	8	9	2	..	3	6	..	..	9	2	293	1
2	Warren,.....	4	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	97	..
3	Lincoln,.....	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	70	..
4	Hancock,.....	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	71	..
5	Kennebec,.....	1	1	..	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	142	..
6	Amity,.....	8	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	178	1
7	Eastern,.....	10	10	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	154	3
8	United,.....	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	1
9	Saco,.....	2	1	2	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	102	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	4	3	..	1	6	2	..	..	2	..	158	1
11	Pythagorean,.....	7	7	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	88	1
12	Cumberland,.....	3	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	78	..
13	Oriental,.....	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	4	..	123	..
14	Solar,.....	10	8	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	243	..
15	Orient,.....	6	6	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	..	165	2
16	St. George,.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	91	1
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	16	13	1	..	2	7	..	..	4	..	326	2
18	Oxford,.....	5	3	..	..	7	3	..	..	1	1	141	2
19	Felicity,.....	2	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	21	1	125	..
20	Maine,.....	5	3	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	95	..
21	Oriental Star,.....	3	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	101	..
22	York,.....	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	115	6
23	Freeport,.....	5	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	119	..
24	Phoenix,.....	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	166	..
25	Temple,.....	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	87	7
26	Village,.....	4	5	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	106	..
27	Adoniram,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
28	Northern Star,.....	1	6	..	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	142	4
29	Tranquil,.....	4	4	1	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	195	..
30	Blazing Star,.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	84	..
31	Union,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	113	..
32	Hermon,.....	6	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	278	..
33	Waterville,.....	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	164	..
34	Somerset,.....	2	3	3	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	203	6
35	Bethlehem,.....	6	6	1	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	229	..
36	Casco,.....	5	9	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	170	..
37	Washington,.....	9	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
38	Harmony,.....	1	2	..	..	4	3	..	..	5	2	120	..
39	Penobscot,.....	5	5	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	132	3
40	Lygonia,.....	11	13	..	2	2	3	..	..	8	4	244	4
41	Morning Star,.....	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	1
42	Freedom,.....	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	29	..
43	Alna,.....	2	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	3	..	145	3
44	Piscataquis,.....	3	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	98	..
45	Central,.....	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	1
46	St. Croix,.....	3	5	1	2	3	6	..	..	..	..	182	3
47	Dunlap,.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	3	..	149	1
48	Lafayette,.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	92	..
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	80	..
50	Aurora,.....	6	5	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	348	1
51	St. John's,.....	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	94	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,.....	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	165	..
53	Rural,.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..
54	Vasasboro,.....	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	..	88	1
55	Fraternal,.....	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	79	..
56	Mount Moriah,....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	53	..
57	King Hiram,.....	2	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	85	..
58	Unity,.....	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,...	12	10	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	163	3
61	King Solomon's,...	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	115	..
62	King David's,.....	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..
63	Richmond,.....	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	116	0
64	Pacific,.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	1
65	Mystic,.....	..	..	2	5	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	117	1
66	Mechanics',.....	1	3	1	..	5	1	..	..	9	1	..	98	..
67	Blue Mountain,....	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	67	1
68	Mariners',.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	139	..
69	Howard,.....	7	7	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	107	..
70	Standish,.....	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	71	..
71	Rising Sun,.....	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	66	1
72	Pioneer,.....	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
73	Tyrian,.....	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	188	..
74	Bristol,.....	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	1
75	Plymouth,.....	3	3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
76	Arundel,.....	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	68	..
77	Tremont,.....	1	2	..	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	154	..
78	Crescent,.....	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	112	1
79	Rockland,.....	5	5	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	308	..
80	Keystone,.....	7	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	124	5
81	Atlantic,.....	9	10	..	1	1	6	..	..	9	3	..	277	1
82	St. Paul's,.....	12	9	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	150	3
83	St. Andrew's,.....	2	2	1	1	3	3	..	..	9	..	..	219	1
84	Eureka,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	2
85	Star in the West,...	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	1
86	Temple,.....	3	5	1	..	1	4	..	..	6	..	..	142	4
87	Benevolent,.....	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	1
88	Narraguagus,.....	10	12	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	105	1
89	Island,.....	3	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,.....	6	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	158	2
92	Siloam,.....	7	9	1	..	2	6	..	..	5	..	..	119	3
93	Horeb,.....	8	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	..
94	Paris,.....	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	84	2
95	Corinthian,.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1
96	Monument,.....	12	12	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	4
97	Bethel,.....	2	2	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	125	..
98	Katahdin,.....	1	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	87	..
99	Vernon Valley,....	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	..
100	Jefferson,.....	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	77	..
101	Nezinscot,.....	3	2	..	2	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	99	..
102	Marsh River,.....	6	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
103	Dresden,.....	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	44	..
104	Dirigo,.....	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	98	1
105	Ashlar,.....	6	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	1
106	Tuscan,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	84	2
107	Day Spring,.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
108	Relief,.....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues. S. D.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,	8	7	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	152	..
110	Monmouth,	5	6	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	82	1
111	Liberty, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	103	..
112	Eastern Frontier, . . .	7	6	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	75	2
113	Messalonskee,	5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	103	1
114	Polar Star,	7	6	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	197	1
115	Buxton,	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	107	4
116	Lebanon,	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	83	1
117	Greenleaf,	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	176	..
118	Drummond,	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	62	..
119	Pownal,	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	5	76	..
120	Meduncook, (ch sr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,	6	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	83	2
122	Marine,	7	5	..	1	16	1	..	..	6	102	1
123	Franklin,	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..
124	Olive Branch,	7	5	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	82	..
125	Meridian,	11	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	2
126	Timothy Chase, . . .	6	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	142	2
127	Presumpscot,	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	91	..
128	Eggemoggin,	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	92	..
129	Quantabacook,	5	5	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	98	2
130	Trinity,	7	6	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	117	1
131	Lookout,	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	36	1
132	Mount Tire'm,	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..
133	Asylum,	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	54	1
134	Trojan, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	51	..
135	Riverside, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	80	..
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Keuduskeag,	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	105	2
138	Lewy's Island,	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	103	3
139	Archon,	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	70	..
140	Mount Desert,	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	92	..
141	Augusta,	4	4	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	137	..
142	Ocean,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	41	..
143	Preble,	6	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	70	..
144	Seaside,	3	3	4	..	1	2	..	..	2	113	..
145	Moses Webster,	2	2	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	183	2
146	Sebasticoak,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	1
147	Evening Star,	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	76	..
148	Forest,	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	98	1
149	Doric,	9	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	110	2
150	Rabboni,	7	5	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	140	2
151	Excelsior,	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
152	Crooked River, . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	74	..
153	Delta,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1
154	Mystic Tie,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	50	2
155	Ancient York,	3	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	7	71	..
156	Wilton,	4	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	118	1
157	Cambridge,	2	5	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	84	3
158	Anchor,	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
159	Esoteric,	14	15	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	140	4
160	Parian, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	91	1
161	Carrabassett,	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	96	2
162	Arion,	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	57	1
163	Pleasant River,	5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	43	1
164	Webster,	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	1
165	Molunkus,	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. Dues.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag,	3	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	53	1
167	Whitney,	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	79	1
168	Composite,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	44	1
169	Shepherd's River, .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1
170	Caribou,	2	1	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
171	Naskeag, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	60	..
172	Pine Tree,	4	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	108	4
173	Pleiades,	3	3	1	..	4	1	..	..	11	..	120	..
174	Lynde,	6	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	50	1
175	Baskahegan,	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	14	..	99	1
176	Palestine,	3	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	108	1
177	Rising Star,	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	65	1
178	Ancient Brothers',	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	3
179	Yorkshire,	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1
180	Hiram,	10	10	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	134	2
181	Reuel Washburn, ..	2	3	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	79	3
182	Granite,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
183	Deering,	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..
184	Naval,	2	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	48	..
185	Bar Harbor,	12	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	4
186	Warren Phillips, .	9	8	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	93	8
187	Ira Berry,	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	..
188	Jonesport,	6	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	51	2
189	Knox,	3	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	41	..
190	Springvale,	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
191	Davis,	13	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	2
		708	689	110	70	266	281	1	3	239	35	20,261	190
U. D. Winter Harbor, ..		8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
U. D. Washburn,		5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
		721	700	110	70	266	281	1	3	239	35	20,307	191

The following letter from our venerable Past Junior Grand Warden, Bro. GERRISH, was read by the Grand Master :

PORTLAND, April 30, 1888.

MY DEAR BROTHER KING :

After many years of service, I find myself physically unable to perform any work in the fraternity. I beg you, therefore, to announce to the Grand Lodge, at the proper time, that I respectfully decline a re-election as a member of the Finance Committee.

Only the infirmities of age prevent an active manifestation of the interest, which, for nearly seventy years, I have felt in masonry.

With kindest regards for yourself and for all the brethren, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

OLIVER GERRISH.

On motion, it was

Voted, That the letter be published in the Proceedings.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge tender to our venerable Bro. OLIVER GERRISH, the oldest mason in our state, and a member of the Grand Lodge more than sixty years ago, our regrets for his absence from this session, our assurance that he is fraternally remembered, and our heartiest wishes for the continuance of the tranquil enjoyment of declining years, consequent upon a useful and well-spent life.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH, it was

Voted, That the resolution be suitably engrossed and sent to Bro. GERRISH.

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH, called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the late death, on April 18th, at the age of ninety-one years, of Bro. JOHN DENNIS LORD, who was the oldest mason in Maine, having been initiated in Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell, July 15, 1818, on arriving at his majority, and moved that a page of the Proceedings be set apart to his memory. The motion was adopted.

A petition from Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, asking for the restoration of the masonic rights to JOSEPH A. FAIRBANKS was presented and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

BRO. EDWARD GUSTINE, Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, was presented to the Grand Lodge and was fraternally welcomed.

The dispensation and other papers of Winter Harbor

Lodge, U. D., at Winter Harbor, with a petition for a charter, were presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS presented a petition from Warren Lodge, No. 2, at East Machias, praying that a copy of their charter for use might be granted them, and that they be allowed to retain the old charter in a place safe from destruction by fire. It was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A petition was received for a dispensation at Green's Landing in Deer Isle, and one for a dispensation for a new lodge at Madison, and they were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

Petitions were also received from Amity Lodge, at Camden, and Quantabacook Lodge, at Searsmont, praying for copies of their old charters in place of those destroyed by fire, and their requests were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The Grand Master presented several reports of trials, which were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

On motion of Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE, it was

Voted, That Bro. HIRAM CHASE, Senior Past Grand Master, with such brethren as he may invite to accompany him, be a committee to visit Bro. OLIVER GERRISH, and express to him the good wishes of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 1, 1888. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock in the afternoon.

BRO. EDMUND M. FORBES, a District Deputy Grand Master of New Hampshire, was presented to the Grand Lodge and was welcomed.

BRO. HIRAM CHASE presented a petition for the consolidation of Trojan Lodge, at West Troy, with Star in the West Lodge, at Unity, and it was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. JOSEPH M. HAYES presented a petition from Solar Lodge, at Bath, stating that when its charter was re-issued in 1845 it contained the names of masons then living in Bath, but that now a copy of the original charter, granted by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts September 10, 1804, containing the names of the original charter members had been found, and the lodge prays that a duplicate of that original charter may be granted them in lieu of the one now held by said lodge. This petition was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

On motion of BRO. HERBERT HARRIS,

Voted, That each District Deputy Grand Master be furnished by this Grand Lodge with a copy of its Constitution.

BRO. HARRIS also proposed the following amendment to the Constitution :

That Sec. 65, of the Constitution, be amended by striking out the words "three lodges nearest our residence," and inserting the words "lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected."

Which was entertained, and referred to the Committee on Amendments of the Constitution.

BRO. OSCAR W. STONE, Master of Amity Lodge, at Camden, presented a petition from that lodge praying for the remission of dues, and it was referred to the Committee of Finance.

The dispensation and other papers of Washburn Lodge, U. D., at Washburn, with a petition for a charter, were presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensation and Charters.

The constitutional hour for election of Grand Officers having arrived, Past Grand Master CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was called to the East. He appointed as a committee to receive, sort and count votes, Bros. ALBERT M. PENLEY, GEORGE H. GODING and JOSEPH S. GILLIATT; and as a second committee for the same purpose Bros. ALBERT W. CUSHMAN, A. C. THOMAS KING and WILLIAM C. MASON.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot and the following brethren were elected, namely :

FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Sabatis;
ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Camden;
SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Denmark;
FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—JUDSON B. DUNBAR and MARQUIS F. KING, both of Portland, and EDWARD P. BURNHAM, of Saco.

Trustees of Charity Fund for three years—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, of Saco; ARCHIE L. TALBOT, of Lewiston.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, made the following report:

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 1, 1888.

The Committee upon Doings of Grand Officers have attended to their duty and submit the following report:

The Grand Master having stated that BRO. EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., has for the third time provided a free bed in the Maine General Hospital for the use of the masonic fraternity of Maine, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be again given to Bro. MALLET for this renewed evidence of his affection for the craft, and that ability and disposition go hand in hand in doing good.

We recommend that the recommendation of the Grand Master to remit the dues of Amity and Quantabacook Lodges on account of their losses by fire be referred to the Finance Committee, and that their request for copies of charters, instead of those burned, be referred to the Committee on Dispersations and Charters.

We recommend that the suggestion of the Grand Master that meetings for Instruction be held by the Grand Lecturer in different parts of the state, be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

Upon the matter of change in by-laws of lodges relative to the occasional holding of two stated meetings in a month, or sometimes none, by reason of there being two full moons or none in said month, we recommend the adoption of the following Standing Regulation:

"1888, May 1. *Resolved*, That when under the by-laws of any lodge, its annual meeting falls in a month in which there are two stated meetings, the first shall be deemed the annual meeting, and when it falls in a month wherein there is no stated meeting, the stated meeting next before such month shall be deemed the annual meeting of such lodge."

We recommend that the twenty-two lodges whose charters have not been recorded shall send the same during the year to the Grand Secretary, on account of the great importance of using every means to provide against the danger of losses by fire.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
HIRAM CHASE,		
FESSENDEN I. DAY,		

The report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee, together with the Standing Regulation, were adopted.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following report :

In the case of St. George Lodge, No. 16, at Warren, against GEORGE F. KALLOCH, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of St. George Lodge, No. 16, be approved and confirmed, and that GEORGE F. KALLOCH be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, at Readfield, against REUEL T. FLETCHER, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, be approved and confirmed, and that REUEL T. FLETCHER be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, at Sears Mount, against JUDSON G. KNIGHT, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, be approved and confirmed, and that JUDSON G. KNIGHT be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Mystic Lodge, No. 65, at Hampden, against ELISHA W. SNARE, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Mystic Lodge, No. 65, in expelling ELISHA W. SNARE from membership be set aside, and that ELISHA W. SNARE be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Your committee understand this to have been the intention and action of the lodge, although the record sent up does not so express it.

In the case of Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, Bryant's Pond, petitioners for the restoration of JOSEPH A. FAIRBANKS, who was expelled by this Grand Lodge in 1876, your committee recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that JOSEPH A. FAIRBANKS be hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry. Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOSEPH M. HAYES,		
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,		

The report was accepted, and the several recommendations were separately taken up and adopted.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND submitted the following report, which was accepted :

The Committee on Volume II of the Reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge ask leave to report :

That the Reprint has been completed in an exceedingly satisfactory manner and five hundred copies have been delivered to the Grand Secretary.

That upon the recommendation of the committee, two hundred and fifty copies have been bound to be used for distribution.

That in consequence of the expressed wish of several Grand Secretaries, the committee advised the Grand Secretary to distribute unbound copies to sister Grand Lodges, in order that the recipients might bind them in the style which they had adopted.

The expense of printing was \$533.34; of gathering the sheets and binding was \$126.50; total, \$659.84.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
MARQUIS F. KING,	

Voted, That the volume be sold in sheets at \$1.50.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM submitted the following report :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 1, 1888.

The Committee on proposed Amendments to the Constitution, to whom has been referred the amendment proposed by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, to be found upon page 693 of the Proceedings of 1887, to wit :

"Amend Article IV, add to Section 74 the words, 'In case of vacancy, not filled by the lodge before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, or the inability of the proxy appointed by the lodge to attend the annual communication, the Master or acting Master may appoint a substitute and give him a certificate under the seal of the lodge; but such substitute can act as proxy only by special vote of the Grand Lodge,'"

have considered the same and recommend its adoption.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
W. H. SMITH,	
A. M. WETHERBEE,	

The report was accepted, and the Amendment to the Constitution was adopted.

On motion,

Voted, That the Committee on Pay Roll be a Committee on Leave of Absence.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 2, 1888. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

Bro. BEN MOORE presented the following report, which was accepted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Your Committee on History report the receipt of the History of Acacia Lodge, No. 121, from January 1, 1870, to January 1, 1880, in MSS., since the last communication of the Grand Lodge. As the present decade is fast drawing to its close, we urge upon lodges the importance of prompt compliance with Standing Regulation No. 2.

Respectfully submitted,

E. HOWARD VOSE, }
BEN MOORE, } *Committee.*

The petition of Rockland Lodge for the restoration of SILAS W. McLOON was presented and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

Communications from Rising Sun Lodge, at Orland, and King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoboro, respecting mileage, were received and referred to the Committee on Pay Roll for action.

On motion of Bro. FESSENDEN I. DAY, the question of additional *per diem* to representatives of certain eastern lodges was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

The hour for exemplification of work having arrived, W. Bro. JOSEPH S. GILLIATT and the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, of Portland, entered and took their stations, and a lodge of Master Masons was opened. Bro. WALTER G. DAVIS was raised to the third degree, after which the lodge called off until seven in the evening and the officers retired.

On motion of Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, the thanks of the Grand Lodge were voted to the officers of Ancient Landmark Lodge for their excellent exemplification of the work.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, made an additional report, as follows:

In the case of the petition of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, for the restoration of SILAS W. McLOON (who was expelled from said lodge in 1875) to the rights and benefits of Masonry, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the petition of Rockland Lodge, No. 79, of Rockland, for the restoration of SILAS W. McLOON be granted, and that SILAS W. McLOON be hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
JOSEPH M. HAYES,		
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,		

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

At 4:30, the Grand Lodge called from labor to refreshment until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 3, 1888. }

The Grand Lodge called from refreshment to labor at nine A. M.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported in regard to additional *per diem* to certain eastern lodges, that there was nothing to prevent the desired action, as the provision respecting it is a Standing Regulation.

The report was accepted and it was

Voted, That an additional *per diem* of one day be allowed to Lookout Lodge, Cutler; Warren Lodge, E. Machias; Harwood Lodge, Machias; Jonesport Lodge, Jonesport; Tuscan Lodge, Addison Point; Pleiades Lodge, Milbridge; Narraguagus Lodge, Cherryfield; Mount Desert Lodge, Mount Desert; Tremont Lodge, Tremont; Marine Lodge, Deer Isle; Hancock Lodge, Castine; Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick, and to the District Deputy Grand Master of the third District,

and the Committee on Pay Roll were ordered to amend their schedule accordingly.

BRO. ARCHIE L. TALBOT presented the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1888.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the matters referred to them, and report as follows :

1. In the matter of a petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Green's Landing, in Deer Isle, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.
2. In the matter of a petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Madison, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.
3. In the matter of a petition for a charter for a lodge at Washburn, to be named Washburn Lodge, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.
4. In the matter of a petition for a charter for a lodge at Winter Harbor, in Gouldsboro, to be named Winter Harbor Lodge, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the lodge be duly constituted.
5. In the matter of a petition from Amity Lodge, Camden, for a copy of their old charter, recently destroyed by fire, we recommend that the prayer be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the new copy is furnished.
6. In the matter of a petition from Quantabacook Lodge, Searsmont, for a copy of their old charter, recently destroyed by fire, we recommend that the prayer be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the new copy is furnished.
7. In the matter of a petition for Trojan Lodge, West Troy, to consolidate with Star in the West Lodge, Unity, we recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, for the reason that sufficient evidence is not submitted of the desire of Trojan Lodge.
8. In the matter of a petition from Warren Lodge, East Machias, for a copy of their charter, for use while the original is kept secure from destruction by fire, we recommend that the matter be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Fraternally submitted,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	} Committee.
S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	
C. W. HANEY,	

The report was accepted, and the recommendations were taken up separately and acted upon.

Numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were severally adopted.

Number 7 was referred to a special Committee on the Consolidation of Lodges, and the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence was appointed that committee, with instructions to report a Standing Regulation providing for the Consolidation of Lodges.

Number 8 was adopted and the matter referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, as recommended.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented the following :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, MAY 3, 1888.

The Committee on Amendments of the Constitution, to whom has been referred the proposition submitted by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, printed on page 684 of the Proceedings of 1887, viz., to amend Section Ninety-four, by adding thereto the words, "But the Grand Lodge may, in special cases, prescribe a different rule," have considered the same, and now report :

For convenience, the existing provision is copied, viz: "Every candidate must apply to the lodge in this state nearest his residence, except that he must apply to a lodge in the town in which he resides, if one is located there." The subject is not free from difficulty. By adopting the proposed amendment, the way would be prepared to meet the wishes of Eastern Frontier Lodge, and perhaps of other lodges similarly situated.

On the other hand, this action may open the door for petitions each year to make special cases to satisfy the desires of lodges to increase their work by taking from territory now within the jurisdiction of other lodges. The committee advise no change, and recommend that the proposed amendment be not adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	
A. M. WETHERBEE,	

The report was accepted and the amendment rejected, as advised by the committee.

BRO. EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., presented the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted,

and payments ordered to be made in accordance therewith.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND submitted the following :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 3, 1888.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the petition of Bro. FRED. W. RIDEOUT, W. Master of Solar Lodge, in relation to the old charter of that lodge, have examined the matter and ask leave to report :

That a charter was granted to that lodge by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, under date of September 10, 1804: that when this Grand Lodge was formed, Solar Lodge continued to work under that charter: that in the anti-masonic excitement, which commenced in 1826, that lodge ceased to work, but whether it surrendered its charter or not, your committee have not ascertained, but as tradition has it that the jewels and furniture of the lodge were distributed among faithful brethren for preservation and return when the lodge should resume work, your committee think that the charter was never formally surrendered, or placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge: that in 1845, when the lodge desired to resume work, while the jewels and furniture were returned by the brethren who had taken charge of them, the charter was missing: that upon application to this Grand Lodge for relief, it was assumed that the charter had been surrendered, and a substitute charter was issued: that at this time the writing in that document has faded, until it is almost illegible, and must shortly become entirely so: that quite recently the original book of By-Laws, containing a copy of the original Charter, certified by Nathaniel Coffin, the first Secretary of the lodge, has been discovered: that there is no legal objection to issuing to the lodge a copy of the old charter in place of the substitute charter, but that there is great propriety in doing so; wherefore your committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying orders.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
MARQUIS F. KING,		
W. R. G. ESTES,		

Ordered, That a copy of its original charter be issued to Solar Lodge in place of its present charter, and that this order be endorsed thereon under the seal of the Grand Lodge and attested by the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

Ordered, That the present charter of Solar Lodge be endorsed, showing its recall by the Grand Lodge, and delivered to the lodge to be preserved in its archives, in order to show the regularity of the work of the lodge while working under it; and that the expense of making the changes contemplated in these votes be borne by Solar Lodge.

The report was accepted and the orders were adopted.

Bro. J. FERD. KING presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity ask leave to submit the following report :

We have examined the reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters, so far as committed to us, and have been much gratified to find that nearly all of them evince great interest in the condition of Masonry, and have labored faithfully to promote its interests in their several districts. We would especially commend those who have taken so deep an interest as to visit most of the lodges in their districts more than once.

The District Deputy in the Third District set a good example for the consideration of future deputies, by holding a convention for *instruction* at a central place in his district.

One deputy has, so far, failed to send in a report, at which we were not very much surprised, when we found that in two years' service he had neglected entirely about half of the lodges in his district, and had visited the others but once.

Fraternally submitted,

J. FERD. KING, BEN MOORE, ALBERT M. PENLEY,	}	Committee.
---	---	------------

The report was accepted.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Voted, That the subject of Public Grand Honors be referred to the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer to report at the next annual communication.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the petition of Warren Lodge for a duplicate of its charter, requested that the matter be continued in the hands of the committee, with liberty to report at the next annual communication, and that request was granted.

Bro. J. FERD. KING, for the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, made an additional report, as follows :

In relation to the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master regarding the holding of conventions of District Deputy Grand Masters for instruction, your committee are reluctant to take the responsibility of recommending a measure involving so much expense, and would therefore recommend that it be referred to the discretion of the M. W. Grand Master.

Fraternally submitted,

J. FERD. KING, BEN MOORE, ALBERT M. PENLEY,	}	Committee.
---	---	------------

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

Voted, That the Grand Master be requested to call not less than three conventions for teaching work.

At this point a contribution, amounting to \$51.09, was taken up for the relief of a blind brother who was present.

On motion of Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, it was

Voted, That one thousand dollars be transferred from the treasury of the Grand Lodge to the treasury of the Charity Fund.

On motion of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH,

Voted, That the Committee of Finance be requested to report at the next annual communication, on the feasibility of reprinting volume three of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee of Finance, reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Finance Committee find the report of the Grand Treasurer, as regards his transactions and the amount of cash on hand and invested fund, to be correct.

Your committee recommend that the amount of per capita tax forwarded to the Grand Treasurer, by Winter Harbor Lodge, U. D., for the year ending

March 1, 1888, be returned to said lodge, as the understanding of the committee is that lodges *v. d.* are not required to pay tax on their members.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. DUNBAR,	} Committee.
M. F. KING,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Which report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

He further reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge :

Your Finance Committee recommend that the request of Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, and that of Quantabacook Lodge, at Searsmont, for remission of dues for the year ending March 1, 1888, be granted.

J. B. DUNBAR,	} Committee.
M. F. KING,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Which was also accepted and the recommendation adopted.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND submitted the following :

The Special Committee, to which was referred the matter of the consolidation of lodges, recommend that the following Standing Regulations, in relation thereto, be adopted :

1. When a proposition to consolidate a lodge with another is made therein, the Worshipful Master shall cause the matter to be laid over to a future meeting, and special notice given to the members of the lodge, that the matter will come before the lodge at that meeting for action.

2. If the lodge votes to consolidate, with not exceeding six votes in the negative, the measure shall be deemed to be carried.

3. Concurrent action must be taken in the other lodge, at a meeting notified for the purpose, in the same manner and adopted by the same vote.

4. If both lodges vote to consolidate, the proceedings shall be certified by each lodge to the M. W. Grand Master for examination.

5. If he finds that the proceedings of the lodges are in accordance with these Regulations, the lodges may be consolidated under the name which may be selected.

6. The oldest charter shall be endorsed under the attestation of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as

the warrant of the consolidated lodge, which shall take rank as of the date of the charter.

7. The other charter shall be endorsed in such manner as to show that it is no longer in force, and delivered to the consolidated lodge, if desired, to be preserved in its archives.

8. The Grand Master, by himself or such brother as he may specially depute therefor, shall cause the members of both lodges to be assembled, and shall proceed to organize the lodge, by delivering the charter endorsed as above provided: and shall preside during the election of officers, and cause them to be installed: he shall make due return of his proceedings to the Grand Secretary, to be entered upon the records of the Grand Lodge, and reported to Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

9. The officers of each of the old lodges shall at once deliver and pay over to the corresponding officer of the consolidated lodge all the property, books and moneys of each of said lodges, to be the property of the new lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
MARQUIS F. KING,	
W. R. G. ESTES,	

The report was accepted, and the recommendations were adopted and ordered to be published as Standing Regulations.

The committee also recommended that the seventh recommendation of the Committee on Dispensations and Charters be adopted.

This report was accepted, and the recommendation granting permission to withdraw, to the petitioners for the consolidation of Trojan and Star in the West Lodges, was accordingly adopted.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred a proposed Standing Regulation, (published on p. 691, 1887) in regard to members of subordinate lodges in arrears for dues, asked that it might be recommitted, and the request was granted.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Library made a verbal report, which was accepted.

The Grand Master then invited Past Grand Master DRUMMOND to assume the East and install the officers.

M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND requested Past Senior Grand Warden ARLINGTON B. MARSTON to act as Grand Marshal, who presented the Grand Master elect, M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, for installation, and he was installed in due and ancient form.

Grand Master SLEEPER announced the following appointments :

R. W.	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	HENRY O. PERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" 2d "	Calais.
"	EDWARD R. WINGATE,	" 3d "	Cherryfield.
"	LEVI LURVEY,	" 4th "	Tremont.
"	ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "	Monson.
"	WILLIAM C. MASON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "	China.
"	JAMES FREEMAN,	" 8th "	Winterport.
"	ALBERT I. MATHER,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	WILLIAM IRVING ADAMS,	" 10th "	E. Boothbay.
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	" 11th "	Monmouth.
"	CHARLES A. STILSON,	" 12th "	Vassalboro.
"	STUART H. GOODWIN,	" 13th "	St. Albans.
"	CHARLES W. HARDING,	" 14th "	Durham.
"	FREDERICK B. SANDS,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND,	" 16th "	Norway.
"	LORENZO L. SHAW,	" 17th "	Yarmouth.
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRICK,	" 19th "	Kennebunk.
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "	Lincoln.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Eliot.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	ADONIRAM J. PADEFORD,	" "	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLY,	" "	Portland.

W. & Rev. GEORGE G. HAMILTON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Oakland.
" WILLIAM S. PERKINS,	" "	Lewiston.
" C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
W. ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Auburn.
" BEN MOORE,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
" S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" <i>Junior</i> "	Farmington.
" J. FERD. KING,	" <i>Steward,</i>	South Paris.
" CHARLES W. STETSON,	" "	Damariscotta.
" HILLIARD W. ROBINSON,	" "	Warren.
" JAMES ARCHIBALD,	" "	Houlton.
" NATHAN WOODBURY,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Lewiston.
" EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Freeport.
" JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
" J. HENRY FROST,	" "	Skowhegan.
" GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" CHARLES F. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
" WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The remaining officers, elected and appointed, so far as present, were then presented by the Grand Marshal and installed by M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, and the usual proclamation was made.

On motion of Bro. WM. H. SMITH,

Voted, That the Committee of Finance be authorized to provide such additional official jewels as may be needed.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

CHARLES D. SMITH, MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM, FRANCIS E. CHASE.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, HORACE MITCHELL, JR.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, C. C. HUNT, J. FRED HALL.

On History of Masonry in Maine.

E. HOWARD VOSE, THOMAS C. ATWICK, W. FREEMAN LORD.

On Dispensations and Charters.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, CHARLES W. HANEY.

On Amendments to Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING, WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

ALBERT M. PENLEY, HERBERT HARRIS, CLARENCE B. EMERSON.

On Transportation.

STEPHEN BERRY, HENRY R. TAYLOR, FRED. W. RIDEOUT.

On Library.

THE GRAND MASTER (*ex officio*), JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, IRA BERRY.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit their annual report. The pressure of other duties prevented our sending it to the printer in advance of the session of the Grand Lodge.

As usual, we give at the close of our report, a Table showing the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the annual communications of each Grand Lodge, and the page of this report upon which the review of each commences.

ALABAMA, 1887.

The Grand Master (JOHN G. HARRIS) says:

"We rejoice to see the rapid progress that is being made by our commonwealth in material prosperity and the development of intellectual culture. Capital and labor are flowing in upon us, seeking investment and employment. Our mountains, hitherto bleak and barren, have become tributary to our increasing wealth. Perhaps no state, in all this broad land of states, has ever moved onward in a grander and more rapid march, achieving result after result in so short a period, as our beloved Alabama. The North is teeming with a busy population, pushing and driving every energy in devel-

oping her vast and almost boundless resources. The smoking furnace, the whistling engine, the crowded city, the bustling town, the active village, tells a story that is marvelous and matchless. Capital and enterprise are fast finding their way to the timber belt, in the beautiful pine forests of the South. Last, but by no means least, the agricultural district stretching through the central part of the state is rejoicing in the midst of a bountiful harvest, and the husbandman wears a cheerful smile. All the forces and elements of prosperity should bring us under renewed obligations to that God, in whom we as masons trust, and while the busy world about us is striving to accumulate wealth and garner up the riches that flow from Mother Earth, we should be wide awake and ever active in disseminating the great truths that underlie the fabric of Freemasonry."

He further says that harmony, peace and good will abound and the craft is in a flourishing condition. We find that for the first time for some years the gains in the lodges making returns exceed the losses. But this is somewhat offset by the fact that *thirty-six* lodges failed to make returns and *forty-nine* to pay dues; this indicates the necessity of cutting off more dead wood, or that in quite a proportion of the lodges the interest in the institution is at a low ebb. However, the condition is improving and a continued improvement may be expected.

The proceedings were chiefly of a routine character. We learn that a trial by a lodge is not legal unless a majority of its members are present and participate in the action; this may be a wise provision when lodges are small, but we greatly doubt the desirability of such a rule: in the particular case, precisely one-half of the members were present: we do not believe in the modern "quorum" doctrine, but would adhere to the old law in relation to the number required to make a lawful lodge, both on the ground of ancient usage and sound policy.

The state was divided in four districts, for each of which a Lecturer is appointed, whose expenses are to be paid by the lodges "whenever they desire his services;" we do not believe that Masonry can flourish to any fair degree in any jurisdiction in which the lodges are not visited in behalf and at the expense of the Grand Lodge. We verily believe that if our system of visitation should be adopted and carried out in Alabama as it is in Maine, the number of lodges failing to make returns would be reduced to one-tenth of their present number: the exact condition of the lodges would be known, and such measures could be taken in each case as would best subserve the interests of the institution.

Amendments to the Constitution were proposed, one providing that when a judgment of conviction is reversed, the accused is restored to "all his rights and privileges in Freemasonry, and to full membership in the lodge": and the other, that members of lodges over seventy years old, and those who are insane, shall not be charged with dues. We think that under the rules of the civil law, dues should not be charged against an insane member without any special enactment to that effect.

BRO. PALMER J. PILLANS presented the Report on Correspondence (105 pp.)

By some accident Maine appears to have lost her head, but the only result of the loss seems to be the danger of losing her identity, and being consolidated with Louisiana, under the name of the latter!

In spite of the very able report made recently to his Grand Lodge, Bro. PILLANS seems to have receded from the position he then took, and to hold that a Grand Master is the creature of the constitution of his Grand Lodge, and that that instrument is the supreme law of masonry in that jurisdiction, in all cases and under all circumstances. We have understood him heretofore to hold that there are certain landmarks in Freemasonry, which it is not in the power of any man or body of men to change, and that any provisions of the constitution of any Grand Lodge in conflict with them, are void. We understood him to hold that the landmarks vest in the Grand Master certain powers. If these propositions are correct, the Grand Master (as the history of the institution abundantly shows) is not "the creature of the constitution" of his Grand Lodge, and may not be bound by all its provisions.

He, however, does insist that Bros. ANDERSON and PARVIN put the "cart before the horse," when they hold that a Grand Master can do only what is *delegated* to him by the constitution: as he insists that that officer can do any act authorized by ancient usage, unless the constitution expressly or by necessary implication prohibits it.

The following shows that, *theoretically*, at least, he is sound upon the landmark question:

"We do not deny the right of a Grand Lodge to make such alterations in the old regulations as it may deem advisable, provided they do not attack a landmark. We are aware how difficult it is to define all the landmarks of Masonry, yet we are greatly inclined to think that the provision which gives to one black ball the power to exclude should be esteemed as such. Article VI, of the old regulations, requires unanimity for election, and is exceedingly sensitive upon the subject. For it goes on to say: 'Nor is this inherent privilege subject to a dispensation; because the members of a lodge are the best judges of it; and because if a turbulent member should be imposed on them it might spoil their harmony, or hinder the freedom of their communication, or even break and disperse the lodge, which ought to be avoided by all true and faithful brethren.'

"Is not this the making of an 'innovation in the body of Masonry' by this Grand Lodge? There are not wanting writers of great ability and standing in the masonic world who do class this requirement of unanimity in the ballot as a landmark. Witness, Mackey, Lockwood, McCorkle and perhaps others. We fear this is a very bad move. Then, after election, what becomes of an objector, or will it be necessary for two to object to receive attention? This is the worst cheapening of Masonry of which we have ever yet heard."

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the sad intelligence of the death of Bro. DANIEL SAYRE, the veteran Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge. At the session of the Grand Lodge, he was in failing health, but was elected and installed, in the hope, earnestly shared by all, that his health would improve: but this was not to be; for he continued to fail until the

seventh of April, at nine o'clock in the evening, when he died "with the harness on."

BRO. SAYRE was born in Franklin County, Ohio, January 13, 1808; within a few months his parents removed to New York City, where they lived till 1820, when they took up their residence in Alabama.

At the annual communication of that Grand Lodge in December, 1857, the Grand Master was called upon to announce the death of the Grand Secretary, who had served for *twenty* years. BRO. SAYRE was elected in his place and served over *thirty* years, acting at *thirty-one* annual communications. He was also Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and Grand Commandery.

An accidental circumstance led the writer to open a correspondence with BRO. SAYRE nearly thirty years ago, which has been kept up at intervals ever since: this acquaintance has been strengthened by personal meetings, and we can speak intelligently of him as a man, a mason and an officer.

It is truly said of him that he lived a true, good and upright citizen. No one lives to say aught against his good name. He so conducted himself as to receive and merit the good opinion of all men. "He has left behind him a life-record of goodness and truth." "Kind, charitable and just, he practiced in his daily walk and life the grandest of injunctions—to do unto others as he would be done by."

He was a tower of strength to Masonry, and his death is a calamity to the craft. He was devoted to its principles and exemplified them in his conduct and example.

As Grand Secretary he was exact and tireless in the performance of his duty. He did not seek to be brilliant, but his sound judgment and long experience made his suggestions of great value.

Unassuming and quiet, but genial and warm-hearted, he won the affection of all. We can scarcely form a conception of his Grand Lodge without him as a prominent feature. But he is no longer there: and yet he will be lovingly remembered as long as a single brother comes there, who has felt the faithful grasp of his hand, or met the kindly glance of his eye.

ARIZONA, 1887.

The five lodges were represented: one charter was granted, and the usual business transacted.

The Grand Master (MARTIN W. KALES) says that harmony has prevailed and that there is among the craft a manifestly growing regard for the traditions and teachings of Freemasonry: his duties had been of a routine character; he says that there have been complaints as to the prevalence of profanity and intemperance among the craft, which he severely reprehends.

Of this the committee say:

"Your committee regret the necessity for the remarks of the Grand Master

relative to profanity and intemperance, but is pleased to learn, upon strict examination, that these evils are not wide-spread but confined to a few. Still, they should not be found amongst us. It should be our pride, as individuals and as a body, to maintain in its fullest splendor the dignity and purity of our ancient institution."

The Grand Orator (JAMES ALBERT ZABRISKIE) being unable to be present, sent in an address that deserves to be read by every mason.

BRO. MORRIS GOLDWATER presented the Report on Correspondence (69 pp.).

He calls it "chips from our neighbors' quarries"; as a rule, he presents them as he found them, without any fashioning or trimming of his own, though his square does not *always* pronounce them "good work."

He says:

"According to Illinois 'work,' lodges must open and close on the step-ladder principle. At public installations the lodge must be opened on the first, second and third degrees, then called off; when again called to labor it must close in the third, second and first degrees. We mention this as it differs from our custom, which we presume is what is called the 'short form.' We have a patent on the 'step-ladder,' and mean no offence by the title."

Good: if we infringe on his patent, we hope he will not get an injunction against it: the temptation not to allow him the "sole and exclusive use" of it will be almost irresistible. In other jurisdictions, they reverse this particular step-ladder; or begin up and go down, and then turn around and go up.

He cannot see why our "Regulation No. 25" was repealed. Well, if the truth must be told, it was deemed wise to repeal a Regulation that could be violated with impunity, because its violation could not be detected.

ARKANSAS, 1887.

The Grand Lodge had been called out three times during the year to lay corner stones.

The statistics show gratifying evidence of growth and prosperity. There was a decrease in the number of lodges not making returns; a greater decrease in the number not paying dues; a decrease of *over twenty-five per cent.* in the suspensions for non-payment of dues; on the other hand there was an increase in the work in all three degrees, in affiliations and re-instatements: eight more dimitted, ten more died, and two more were expelled than in the previous year: the net increase in membership was 657. The only failure of consequence was that only *eleven* out of the *eighteen* District Deputies reported: however, as they only act *when called upon*, it is probable that the other seven were not called upon, and so the Grand Lodge was without information as to the lodges under their care, except such as was gathered from the returns, if any were made.

The Grand Master (W. H. GEE) refers to the wonderful growth of the state and increase in the facilities which give prosperity. His address is a busi-

ness document, plainly recounting his official action, which had kept him busy. He announces twenty decisions; he had issued eighteen dispensations for new lodges, and two to revive old ones.

Among his decisions, are the following:

"A lodge, after regularly granting a dimit, cannot at its next regular or subsequent meeting, in considering the minutes for approval, refuse to recognize its former action, and suspend the brother so dimitted for non-payment of dues. But a lodge, before dimit is issued, may, for cause shown, withhold the same until the cause can be properly investigated.

"When a lodge grants a dimit, to be issued on the brother squaring his account for dues on the books, the Secretary can only issue when the conditions are complied with; and when the applicant fails to call for his dimit and delays payment, his dues accumulate for the time.

"Consent of one lodge to another to complete or finish up work, is a waiver of jurisdiction, which carries the fees with it, unless otherwise expressly stipulated.

"The Tyler's place naturally and necessarily prevents his participation in the general business of the lodge, but he should always be admitted to the ballot in voting on petitions, etc., and also in voting upon charges, punishments, waiver of jurisdiction and election of officers, and for this purpose should for the time be properly relieved."

Grand Secretary HEMPSTEAD submitted a full and detailed report, taking up (with his report as Librarian) ten pages in the Proceedings.

He reports that *thirteen* charters still remained to be recorded, and he publishes a list of the delinquents.

The Grand Orator delivered an address justly called "excellent" in the resolution of thanks.

Fifteen charters were granted, and five dispensations continued; and two charters were revoked.

The Committee on the "English Monument" reported its completion. A fine picture of it is given in this volume. It was arranged to unveil with fitting ceremonies during the session; but at the time fixed a tremendous rain was falling, and the ceremonies at the cemetery were omitted, and such of the exercises, as were possible, took place at Masonic Hall. No man ever better deserved these tributes to his memory than ELBERT HARTWELL ENGLISH.

The Grand Lodge did one thing which requires consideration before being followed as a precedent. A lodge tried a member and, on conviction, sentenced him to indefinite suspension: on appeal the Grand Lodge, in 1886, reduced the punishment to suspension till January 1, 1888: in November, 1887, upon petition of the lodge, and apparently without notice to the accused, it rescinded its action of 1886, and affirmed the sentence of the lodge.

One of the Grand Master's decisions was reversed, and the following adopted in its stead:

"As to decision No. eleven (11), your committee are of opinion that the Grand Master may grant a dispensation, dispensing with the necessity of twelve months' residence in this state before a lodge can initiate an applicant for degrees, as this regulation is not a landmark and the dispensing power of

the Grand Master is always an implied exception to these rules, which are designed to regulate the action of subordinate lodges in selecting material for initiation."

It would seem by this that in Arkansas the old doctrine still prevails.

A brother was expelled for "*imprudent conduct*" of a very serious character, and the expulsion was sustained by the Grand Lodge. We doubt the propriety of this action. In the particular case, it seems to us that he should have been tried for a criminal offence, on the ground that he must be presumed to intend the natural and actual consequences of his own acts, and not be allowed to say that such was not his *actual* intent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1887.

This Grand Lodge proceeds with a slow and solid growth : and the Order was never more prosperous in this Province.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM DELBY) had been active in making visitations and performing the other ordinary duties of his office, and had thereby maintained a high degree of interest among the craft.

He announces the death of Bro. JOSIAS C. HUGHES, Senior Grand Warden ; and referring to the sad accident in the coal-mine at Nanaimo, he called special attention to the heroism of Bro. HUDSON, who sacrificed his life in his efforts to rescue the victims of the explosion.

In relation to this, the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred dollars be given for the purpose of erecting a monument over the remains of Bro. Hudson, who lost his life while endeavoring to succor the victims of the explosion in the Vancouver colliery, and that the Grand Secretary be instructed to correspond with the several subordinate lodges relative to receiving contributions for this purpose ; that the M. W. Grand Master appoint a committee to carry out the project."

Recalling our discussion of the Grand Representative system last year, the following is quite suggestive :

"Petition was then read addressed to the M. W. Grand Master, signed by a number of officers and members of the Grand Lodge, requesting him not to confirm the appointment of the Grand Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of England near this Grand Lodge. The M. W. Grand Master placed the matter before the members of Grand Lodge for their consideration.

"Upon motion duly seconded, and carried unanimously, it was *resolved*, That the appointment be not confirmed, and that the Grand Lodge recommend the appointment of M. W. Grand Master Henry Brown as Grand Representative of the M. W. Past Grand Lodge of England, near this Grand Lodge."

One charter was granted and a revised Constitution adopted ; but it is not published with the Proceedings.

CALIFORNIA, 1887.

In sharp contrast with some other jurisdictions, in California masons have

names, and the Grand Secretary gives them, instead of a mere *abstract* of a name that might stand for any one of half a dozen or even more. Grand Secretaries may well follow Bro. ABELL's example in this as well as many other respects.

The address of the Grand Master (EDMUND CLEMENT ATKINSON) is an able and finely written document. If space allowed, we would be glad to copy the opening pages. In relation to the condition of the craft, he says:

"It gives me great pleasure to report to you that the condition of the craft was never more prosperous than now. With the increase of population, consequent upon business prosperity, there has been an awakening and a renewed interest in Freemasonry. Seven dispensations for the formation of new lodges have been granted during the past year, as will be seen in detail in the Report of our Grand Secretary; and peace, harmony and prosperity generally prevail throughout the jurisdiction."

He says further:

"I have endeavored to meet as many of the brethren of the jurisdiction as possible during the past year; and, with this object in view, I have adopted the plan of holding district meetings. From close observation I am led to believe that much good has thus been accomplished, in awakening an interest in the work and in promoting peace and harmony among the craft. I have everywhere been received with the utmost kindness and courtesy, and the performance of this part of my official duties has thus become a labor of love."

He held *seventeen* of these district meetings and in addition visited *nine* lodges in California. One of them had never before received a visit from a Grand Master or Inspector, for the reason that such a visit involved a ride of over a hundred miles over a rough and rugged mountain road by private conveyance. He fears that one of the lodges will cease to exist; but if he infused into the members at his visit a mere modicum of his indomitable energy, his hopes will surely be "triumphant o'er his fears."

One of the district meetings was signalized by visiting brethren present from every State in the Union—an incident that could happen only in California.

But not content with his work in his own state, he visited Hawaiian Lodge at Honolulu. He was accompanied by about twenty members of the Grand Lodge and many other brethren. Of this visit, and the condition of the lodge, he says:

"A very pleasant voyage of seven days on the steamer 'Australia' brought us to the port of destination. We were very cordially welcomed, and most hospitably entertained by our brethren of Honolulu. A magnificent banquet was given at the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, in honor of our visit, and we were there reminded of what our ritual teaches, that monarchs have not thought it derogatory to their dignity to join in our assemblies. Bro. David Kalakaua, the reigning sovereign, was present on the occasion, and, in a brief address, very cordially and gracefully welcomed us to his kingdom. It is but just and proper to add that our Royal brother was unceasing in his efforts to make our visit one of great enjoyment. One of the most interesting features of this regal entertainment was a feast given in the native

Hawaiian style. It was an occasion that will long be remembered by all who participated therein.

"I visited Hawaiian Lodge on the occasion of the conferring of the third degree, and again at the conferring of the degree of Entered Apprentice. I also met with the officers once for exemplification of the work. I was agreeably surprised to find the lodge in good working order, as evidenced by the creditable manner in which the third degree was conferred. This lodge has, until the visit last year of our special Deputy Grand Lecturer, Bro. Walter S. Abell, had very poor opportunities to receive instruction, but has evidently made the best use of the advantages afforded. I am pleased to report that this district has now an able and competent instructor in Bro. Theodore C. Porter, its inspector. He is intelligent and enthusiastic, and takes great interest in the welfare of the lodge under his supervision.

"I was also pleased to find this lodge in good financial circumstances, owning a fine hall and nearly out of debt. From its location, however, it has frequent calls for charity, and I learn that a needy brother has never gone empty-handed from its doors. In view of this fact I recommend that the Grand Lodge continue to remit its dues."

He speaks in high terms of their system of inspection, corresponding very closely to our District Deputy Grand Master system.

The following suggestion is an eminently wise one :

"It may not be amiss here to observe, that a Master elect is required to be proficient in the entire work and lectures of the three degrees before he can be installed, while no requirement whatever is made in regard to his knowledge of the Constitution. The gavel, the emblem of power, is thus often placed in the hand of a presiding officer who is but poorly qualified to use it. I therefore suggest for your consideration the propriety of further requiring each and every Master elect to pass a satisfactory examination in so much of our Constitution and General Regulations as relates directly to the government of a subordinate lodge."

We have seen no plan so well calculated to relieve Grand Masters from unnecessary correspondence as this. We are pleased to find that upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the following resolution was adopted as a "Standing Regulation :"

"*Resolved*, That hereafter the inspector of each masonic district in this jurisdiction shall be required to examine each and every Master elect in his district as to his knowledge of such portions of the Constitution and General Regulations of the Grand Lodge as relate to the government of a lodge, as well as in regard to his proficiency in the work and lectures ; that each certificate of qualification issued by such inspector shall declare that, after strict examination, he has found the Master elect named therein to be well qualified in both the respects above named ; and that no Master elect shall be installed until he shall have produced such a certificate to the installing officer."

The Grand Master learning that a lodge was intending to give an installation banquet and invite the members of another fraternal association and pay the expense from the treasury of the lodge, wrote to the lodge forbidding it. But the lodge, as one of the members expressed it, "whipped the devil 'round the stump" as to a part of the expense, by having the Senior Warden pay the bill and subsequently voting a donation to him of the precise amount on an application, in his behalf, for charity ! The Grand Master investigated

the matter in person, without giving notice of his intention; he thus states the result:

"On my return to Sacramento I issued an order for the arrest of the charter, and also another order exempting from the effect of this arrest all members of the lodge excepting those who were present at the meeting when this action took place, and a certain other brother who was present at a previous meeting when my first letter was presented to the lodge, and who, in a somewhat defiant manner, declared that neither the Grand Lodge nor the Grand Master had any right to interfere with the disposition of its funds; that the lodge had earned its money, and had a perfect right to dispose of it at its own discretion. These orders were duly executed, and the Master was summoned to appear at this session of the Grand Lodge to answer to the charges of willfully violating an edict of this Grand Body and fraudulently disbursing the funds of his lodge."

The matter accordingly came before the Grand Lodge: it was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, whose opinion may be learned from the following extract from their report:

"This matter of using the lodge moneys for providing sumptuous collations, or even little 'eats and drinks,' as they were termed by one of the members, in honor of newly installed officers, was brought to the attention of the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge in 1872; and in 1873 your committee, in its report for that year, referred to the unwarrantable practice in the following language:

'A masonic lodge is established for certain purposes of charity and society, and gathers its funds for the promotion of those purposes. For such purposes it has the inalienable right to expend all its available funds, and, if need be, to call upon its members for unusual contributions. It holds the funds in trust for those purposes, and none other, and whenever it uses them or allows them to be used for any other, it becomes false to its trust and should be held to strict account.'

"It is humiliating to know, and knowing, to confess that, at a meeting of any lodge in this state there could be found a majority with so little appreciation of the spirit and objects of Masonry, and with so little regard for the welfare and good name of their lodge, as to consent to divert its funds from their legitimate uses and employ them for their private amusements and gratifications. It is well enough, if the members of a lodge choose to give dinners or collations to their newly installed officers, and can afford to pay for them individually, that they should do so, but it is simply shameful to take the funds of the lodge to pay the bills."

They held further, that the lodge, *as such*, ought to promise to discontinue the practice before the charter should be restored: so the suspension was continued for a year, with power in the Grand Master to restore it sooner, if he should deem that the interests of Freemasonry, as well as of the lodge, would be subserved thereby.

He announces the death of P. G. Master LEONIDAS E. PRATT, to which we referred last year: and also the death, by a sad accident, of P. G. Master JONATHAN DOAN HINES; fitting tributes were paid to the memory of each by the Grand Lodge.

Grand Secretary ABELL made one of his usual comprehensive reports, although he apologizes for making it less complete than customary on account of his ill-health.

Of the Library, he says:

"Many more books have been added to the library of the Grand Lodge during the year, some by purchase, but most by exchanges with other Grand Lodges and with collectors; and it is with sorrow that the writer is compelled to say that the expectation of being enabled by this time to have a new catalogue of our books prepared, as suggested in his last report, has been disappointed. This has been caused partly by the reason above given, but principally by the fact that he has thus far been unable to procure many still missing numbers of the Proceedings of other masonic Grand Bodies, which he desired to fill up the *hiati* in and complete the imperfect series of the transactions of several of those bodies, before the preparation of another catalogue was commenced. Much correspondence has been had upon the subject, and with partial success. It will be continued, but probably with little further result, unless some of the older Grand Bodies publish (as several of them have done or are doing), those of their early proceedings which are out of print or were never printed."

The report of the Grand Lecturer, with the abstracts of the reports of Inspectors embodied in it, shows, as he says, "that, as a whole, Masonry in California was never in a more satisfactory condition than at present."

The reports of the different Boards of Relief are given in full, showing the disbursement of many thousands of dollars. Among the amounts refunded is \$100 from our Ancient Landmark Lodge. Among those relieved, were two cases from Maine.

Appropriations, of \$240 to "our little New Orleans yellow-fever waif," Master WALTER WILCOX, and of \$1,200 for the relief of Past Grand Master STEPHENSON, and \$480 for Past Grand Master JOHN ASHBY TUTT, were among those made by the Grand Lodge.

The "annual oration" before the Grand Lodge was delivered by Bro. JOHN NELLES YOUNG. It is of a high character, and many passages are eloquent.

The Committee on Grievances had a very large number of cases before them and their reports are exceedingly valuable to similar committees. In many cases, the decision of the lodge is reversed and final judgment given by the Grand Lodge: in some cases, the penalty is increased and in other cases decreased: very few cases are sent back for a new trial. The idea that no appeal can be taken from an acquittal does not obtain in California. Except their method of trial by commissioners, the same general code is in force that we have in Maine.

We welcome Bro. WILLIAM H. HILL back to the "reportorial chair," after two years absence, but with a briefer report (100 pp.).

He proposes to leave the discussion of questions of masonic law to Grand Masters and Committees on Jurisprudence—where, in his judgment, "it properly belongs." As the result of that would be that little or no comparison of the law in different jurisdictions would be made, we appeal from that "judgment" to his more mature consideration. We believe that Grand Masters and Committees on Jurisprudence receive invaluable assistance from the discussion and comparison of the law in different jurisdictions, by Committees on Correspondence.

But we find that he forgets himself once in a while, much to our satisfaction: in his review of Alabama, he says:

"But we venture to suggest to our Alabama brethren that the rule in California is a better one, and will meet all meritorious cases. With us, if there be no other charge against the deceased brother than the non-payment of dues, his lodge *may* (not *must*) grant him a masonic burial. And why should not a lodge have that privilege?"

Under our law in Maine, which suspends *from membership only* for non-payment of dues, this may be done; but really it seems to us that if a mason is "suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry," he cannot be allowed masonic burial any more than any other right or benefit.

Upon going through with his report, we find that Bro. HILL has adhered to his plan much more tenaciously than we had expected. He gives us a most admirable abstract of the Proceedings reviewed, or rather of the more important matters in them, but gives very little which other reviewers can use, unless they fail to receive some of the documents which he obtains.

CANADA, 1887.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a masonic temple in Petrolia. In spite of Bro. VAUX's expressions of amazement at such proceedings, the public ceremonies were closed by giving the Grand Honors.

At the annual communication there was a very full representation. The Grand Lodge met at Brockville, and was welcomed by addresses from the Mayor, the Odd Fellows and the local lodges, to which the Grand Master made suitable replies.

The Grand Master (HENRY ROBERTSON) says:

"Through the favor and mercy of the Grand Architect of the Universe, I rejoice that I am enabled to report to you that the condition of the craft in the Province of Ontario is one of the greatest harmony and prosperity. During the year that has passed, our numbers have increased, new lodges have been organized, new temples have been erected and dedicated, the work has improved, and more than the usual relief has been extended to the suffering."

His business-like address is devoted to matters of local interest.

The District Deputy Grand Masters make full and detailed reports, not of the incidents of their visitations, but of the condition of the lodges. This year these reports take 114 pages of the printed Proceedings, and give to the Grand Lodge a very good account of almost every lodge in the jurisdiction. We must say that in no jurisdiction, so far as we can ascertain, do the District Deputies perform their duties with more zeal, fidelity, ability and thoroughness than in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

The amount of work done by the Deputies is very great, as the districts are large, each embracing from twenty to thirty lodges. We quote from

some of the reports, as it may be of interest to Deputies in this jurisdiction :

"Alvinston Lodge, No. 323, Alvinston: Visited March 10, 1887. No. of meetings, 14; average attendance, 15. W. M. absent, P. M. does the work. Arrearages of dues, 2 years, 2 Bros.; 3 years, 1 Bro. Money in treasury, \$90. Own their hall, valued at \$1,200. Initiated 9; passed 5; raised 4; affiliated 2.

* * * * *

"Nov. 25, 1886.—I visited St. John's Lodge, No. 209a, London, and saw the second and third degrees worked by the W. M., and the work was very interesting and elaborately done, and the W. M. was very ably supported by his Wardens and officers, and all take part and pleasure in rendering the degree work as complete as possible. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition and meet in the Masonic Temple, London, have a large membership of 160; average attendance, 40. The books of the lodge are well kept."

The Deputies do not report "good work" as a matter of course, as is shown by the following from the same report from which the last extract is taken :

"April 12, 1887.—St. Mark's Lodge, No. 94, Port Stanley. Visited this lodge and found them in poor circumstances. They seem to be in a state of disorganization and with a very poor, unskilled set of officers. Books in bad shape and in financial difficulty. They have a very fair number of members on the roll, 38, but the attendance was only 11. A P. M. Edgecomb assumed the East, and I instructed the lodge in the work of opening and closing. The trouble with this lodge appears to be outstanding dues, and I counselled them to proceed at once against the delinquent members."

Other Deputies make longer reports and devote more space to each lodge.

Bro. J. Ross ROBERTSON had thirty-five lodges in his district and he visited them all twice, four of them three times, and two of them four times, travelling in all over 2,000 miles. The first time, he visited without giving notice, in order that he might see the ordinary working of the lodge, without the advantage of special preparation. In addition, he held seven Lodges of Instruction in different parts of the district.

We conclude to copy his report on two lodges :

"St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 16, Toronto: This lodge has one hundred and eighty-two members on its roll. The average attendance is twenty-eight. The W. M. was not present, owing to absence from the city, at my second official visit. He opens and closes in all the degrees, and exemplifies correctly the E. A., but not the F. C. or M. M. The work of the Wardens, Deacons and I. G. is excellent. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer are well kept; the cash is paid over promptly and deposited in a chartered bank. The hall is leased from the Masonic Hall Trust. The lodge share of furniture is \$650; is insured by the Trust. There are twenty-three members over one year in arrear, four over two, and two over three. The arrears at date of visit were \$162. The invested funds amount to \$1,763; the assets to \$3,500; liabilities, *nil*. This lodge is one of the oldest in Canada, is well conducted and the utmost harmony prevails.

"River Park Lodge, No. 356, Streetsville: This lodge has sixty-three members, with an average attendance of only nine. The W. M. exemplifies the E. A., but it is not average work; he does not give the F. C. or M. M. The Wardens' and Deacons' work is poor. The opening and closing in the degrees was very weak. The books of the Secretary and Treasurer are in good condition; funds are handed over promptly and deposited in a bank. The hall is leased from the Odd Fellows, and is suitable. The masonic furni-

ture is worth \$200, but is not insured. An inventory is kept. The amount on books at date of visit was \$60. There are six in arrear over two years, one over four. The assets are about \$300, liabilities *nil*. This lodge has not made any progress for a long time, and the outlook does not seem to me to be bright. Any work that has offered for years has been done by the P. Ms., especially by one from the Tenth District. The W. M. and officers never meet for rehearsal, the regular meetings are poorly attended, and the interest in craft matters seems to be at a standstill. I do not see much chance for revival, unless the officers take the time and trouble to get up the work.

We commend this to the attention of our Deputies, both as to the kind of work and style of report.

The Board of General Purposes deprecate the length of the reports, saying :

"The suggestions made last communication with the view of improving these reports have, as a rule, been carried out, and this year all of them evince care and zeal and an earnest desire to place before Grand Lodge, in a clear and comprehensive manner, the true condition of the lodges in the respective districts. While the Board cannot but admire the thorough and exhaustive reports, treating of almost every conceivable subject, even to matters so unimportant as the state of the weather during each visitation, they submit that these reports could be made very much shorter, and still contain all necessary statistics and information. The adoption of a tabular statement similar to that appended to the report of the District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District would furnish incalculable assistance to the Board, enabling them almost at a glance to observe the progress or retrogression of the various lodges. The remainder of the report could then be devolved to matters not covered by the statistical statement. Matters of no interest to the craft in general, such as the lists of brethren accompanying the District Deputies during their official visitations, might with advantage be omitted from these reports, acknowledgment being more appropriately made by letter or personal expression of thanks."

It is true that the plan of tabular statements would save space, but we doubt if they would be read by those interested as generally as they would be when the lodge is named and its condition fully stated. With due deference to the Board, such is our appreciation of the value of efficient service by Deputies, that we cannot help saying that we think the criticism in their report is not wholly just or deserved, unless the reports were revised before being printed. We think these reports are extraordinarily free from extraneous matters, and must be of inestimable value to the Grand Lodge. They may not be required to be made so full every year, but we do not feel sure of that even. A full, honest and impartial statement of the condition of a lodge greatly tends to cause its members to make efforts to remedy the deficiencies, or, if they fail to do so, to demonstrate that it ought to cease to exist. The Board warmly endorses the holding of Lodges of Instruction in the several districts.

In addition to a large amount of routine business a revised Constitution was adopted. No Report on Correspondence.

COLORADO, 1887.

The address of the Grand Master (ALBERT H. BRANCH) is brief and con-

tains little of more than local interest. Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"While there has been no marked increase in membership during the past year, I find the same was not caused by the lodges not doing their usual amount of work, but from the fact that many lodges have during the year been at work weeding out their delinquent members."

He says further :

"I am also of the opinion that a law should be enacted for the protection of lodges, expelling any brother who has been or may be indicted and convicted of any crime under the laws of this state.

"Under our present laws, it is necessary to prefer charges and have a trial before any brother can be expelled.

"Any brother who has committed a crime of sufficient importance, to be taken notice of and considered by our civil officers, and upon receiving a fair and impartial trial, is convicted and sentenced either to a county jail or the state penitentiary, is unworthy of being called a mason and of receiving any masonic recognition, and the lodge to which he belonged should not be burdened with giving said brother a masonic trial."

This was not favorably received by the Grand Lodge ; and we doubt if it could be adopted anywhere, although we have an impression that it prevails in one jurisdiction.

The Grand Master was absent during a part of the year, and the Deputy Grand Master, GEORGE K. KIMBALL, acted in his absence. He makes a report limited to a statement of his official action and decision.

The following recommendation in relation to the burial of non-affiliates was adopted :

"That a lodge being requested to act should use its discretion according to the circumstances. There are many masons who have contributed to the support of the fraternity and their needy brethren for years, who entertain for it a high respect, who are themselves worthy and honorable men, blessed with many masonic friends, and are yet for the time being unaffiliated. At the decease of such, upon proper request, we conceive it to be eminently proper that the lodge should confer burial.

"On the other hand, at the death of a non-affiliate who has lived without friendship for the institution, or whose character has been one of reproach, we would not bestow burial. We think the decision of these questions may be committed to the lodges where the parties may have resided, to pass verdict according to the circumstances, just as they now decide upon the worthiness of an applicant for the degrees of Masonry. The non-affiliate possessing no inherent right to the services of the lodge the favorable disposition of the brethren should be substantially unanimous, of which the Master should be satisfied by a ballot or otherwise. Strong objections by members to the burial of a non-affiliate should not be lightly waived."

The following report in relation to Life Membership was adopted :

"That it seems as if there should be some period at which the dues of a brother should cease ; that he might prepare in his younger, and perhaps, most flourishing days, for old age and misfortune. But in some Grand Jurisdictions the creation of life members has resulted unfavorably. So long as the population of our towns continues to increase, and the state to thrive, the lodges cannot suffer materially by the loss of income from dues ; but when a population becomes stationary, the receipts from degrees become very much reduced if they do not cease entirely. Yet the expenses continue the same.

"Your committee hesitates in recommending the stamp of Grand Lodge authority to the general principle, and is opposed to an indiscriminate creation of life members. They are of opinion that if made, the money paid for the same should constitute a fund for investment, and only the income therefrom be expended.

"Or, that not more than ten per cent. of the members of a lodge should at any one time be composed of life members.

"Should it be the will of the Grand Lodge to endorse the general principle, the committee would recommend that it be in the following terms, which shall be paragraph 134 of the By-Laws.

"134. A lodge may exempt its members from the payment of dues for a series of years or through life, upon the payment of such sum or sums as the lodge may determine, but not to exceed ten per cent. of the members shall be exempt at the same time unless the lodge shall set apart and invest the amount paid for exemption, and expend only its income; in which event no restriction shall attain upon the number of exemptions the lodge may create. Exemptions from dues shall cease upon dismission and affiliation with another lodge. *Provided*, nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul or in any manner affect the By-Laws of any lodge, now in force, exempting its members from payment of dues after attaining the age of sixty years."

"Your committee provide for no lapse of Grand Lodge dues from exemptions, because the dues are small and are likely to decrease; and because they are not desirous of encouraging the principle; and because generally the payment of lodge dues should be thought a privilege rather than a burden; and exceptions to any general Grand Lodge requirements should be avoided if possible."

These suggestions are wise: but if the price of such membership is placed high enough, and the provision in relation to its investment is observed, the limit to ten per cent. of the members is unnecessary; but with the liability to carelessness in the preservation of such funds, that limitation seems to be a wise one, only the per cent. may be found to be too small. It is almost universally the case, that a full treasury leads to extravagance, even if the funds are held expressly to meet future liabilities that are sure to come, as the experience of benefit paying associations has shown.

The Grand Lodge decided that in case of an acquittal by a lodge, the complainant may appeal to the Grand Lodge.

A concise but powerful address was delivered by the Grand Orator, JOHN M. MAXWELL.

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE WYMAN.

It is chiefly abstract, but with occasional comments which show that he is able to discuss questions ably and forcibly.

The following *ought* to suit any latitude:

"The brother takes for his text a decision of the Grand Master that the payment of a part of the amount due does not vitiate the proceedings against a mason under charges for non-payment of dues, and proceeds to give us a severe going over for 'trying' members for that offence. We can only say that it is our law that 'no mason shall be deprived of any masonic right except after due trial of charges and conviction.' We believe this to be the just and correct course, even if it does 'take up the valuable time of the lodge.' We presume that in Oregon members are not 'stricken from the

roll ' without some of the time of the lodge being taken up to ascertain the justice of such a procedure."

He holds that the lodge is the proper judge of the *physical* qualifications of candidates as well as of their *moral* qualifications: we agree that the lodge is the judge whether a particular candidate comes up to the standard in both respects; but we hold that masonic law prescribes the standard in both cases, and moreover that it often happens that the question whether a particular candidate comes up to the standard is wholly a question of masonic law.

CONNECTICUT, 1888.

The volume contains the proceedings of the Grand Lodge at its extra session in relation to Hiram Lodge, which we noticed last year. We have received a pamphlet purporting to be from the lodge, and giving its "statement." This is not signed by any one: and we do not wonder that it is not: we cannot conceive that any mason, believing that he possesses a fair degree of intelligence, would be willing to destroy utterly his reputation in that respect by putting his name to such a document. To it are added some articles from English newspapers, whose authors evidently understand the relations of lodges to their Grand Lodges about as well as donkeys understand constitutional law. The address of the retiring Master is given: he expresses one regret in which thousands of masons will join—that *some wiser member of the lodge* had not been selected to preside over the lodge in his place. We lose all patience when we consider upon what a frivolous pretext a few leaders acted in misleading their fellows into the destruction of this old lodge and the disturbance of the peace of Masonry.

Several emergent communications were held to lay corner stones and dedicate masonic halls, at which excellent addresses were delivered. One lodge had a hall dedicated on its one hundredth anniversary, and an exceedingly valuable historical address was delivered by Bro. A. N. LEWIS.

The Grand Master (HENRY H. GREEN) in his address gives a clear and succinct account of his official action. He decided that a candidate rejected in Hiram Lodge before the revocation of its charter might apply to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, but must state in his application that he was rejected by Hiram Lodge when it was in existence.

He gives the circular of caution which he had issued in relation to Hiram Lodge, which seems not to know that it is dead. He says that many, who have joined in its proceedings, now regret the course they have taken.

The Grand Lodge appropriated fifty dollars towards re-printing the early records of the Masonic Veteran Association: the meetings of this body have been exceedingly interesting, and have done much to strengthen the bonds of masonic brotherhood.

The Grand Lodge voted to celebrate its centennial anniversary July 8, 1880, at New Haven.

The Grand Secretary was directed to cause to be executed a steel engraving of Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, and inserted in the printed Proceedings. Bro. WHEELER caused it to be done, and we find a capital likeness of our genial and beloved brother, the Grand Secretary. Upon re-reading this sentence, it seems a little "mixed," but as it is true, we let it stand as written!

We should have stated before that the frontispiece is a fine likeness of P. G. Master DWIGHT WAUGH.

The Report on Correspondence (160 pp.) was presented as usual by Grand Secretary WHEELER, whose genial good nature not even the pangs of rheumatism can overcome.

We surrender the most of our space to his interesting, and, we believe, reliable history of the origin and growth of the lectures:

"In the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence (Brother Drummond, chairman) we find something which alludes to *ritualism* and is just to the point. For the last twenty or more years, this has been considered the most important topic of legislation by Grand Lodges, to the exclusion of the symbolism that underlies it. We have heard the expressions, 'ancient work,' 'true work,' 'standard work,' 'old work,' etc., until we are tired, knowing, as we do, that the entire system of the work and lectures, as it exists at the present time, is the result of the growth of years, and does not correspond with the work and lectures of a hundred and fifty years ago. It has been elaborated and embellished during that period very much; and could an original member of one of the four old lodges in London step into one of our lodges of to-day, he wouldn't know where he was.

"Lectures of a short catechetical nature, used as test questions, and without any significance whatever, are said to have been in use about the middle of the eighteenth century, and one of the oldest manuscripts known, if not the oldest without question, is the 'Sloan,' a copy of which is held in the British museum at London. The earliest authorized lectures were arranged by Doctors Anderson and Desaguliers, soon after the organization of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717, and probably appeared about the time that Anderson's Constitutions were published. They were, in comparison to our present system, very meagre, and differed materially in many points. In 1732, a new system was arranged by Martin Clare, who was commissioned by the Grand Lodge of England, and his system was adopted and *enjoined* on the lodges.

"About the year 1770, Thomas Dunkerly prepared a new set that took the place of Clare's. To him is attributed the invention of the two parallel lines and the point within the circle, the theological ladder, and some other ideas. He is said also to have adopted and incorporated into his own, Dermott's system of the Royal Arch, as part of the blue lodge system. William Hutchinson followed Dunkerly, and prepared another course of lectures, which he disseminated in the north of England, who is said to have restored the ancient symbolism of the legend of the third degree, showing it was a symbol of the resurrection. William Preston worked in the south of England with another system, and afterwards united with Hutchinson, the lectures being known as the Preston lectures, which were in use until the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1813, and once in each year for many years they were rehearsed in a lodge in London as a matter of curiosity. After the union of the two Grand Lodges, a new system was devised by the Rev. Dr. Hemming, who was delegated by the Grand Lodge for this purpose, and these are said to be the lectures in use at the present time, though they may have undergone changes.

"America received a great deal of its work through Thomas Smith Webb, who visited England and received the work from Preston, hence the phrase, the 'Webb-Preston work or lectures.' Jeremy L. Cross was a pupil of Webb, and his lectures were considered the standard for many years, and in Connecticut at one time were the recognized form, he being Grand Lecturer for two years. These scraps of information are gathered from reliable sources, and prove that the work and lectures of to-day are the result of many years' experience and study; and any mason who believes they have been handed down in all their ancient purity from the days of King Solomon to the present, simply displays a vast amount of ignorance. It is folly, therefore, to lay so much stress upon the forms, at the same time ignoring the underlying sentiment."

We fully concur in the following in relation to the Past Master's Degree. It is practically the law in Maine, except the Grand Lodge has never formulated a ritual. It recognizes the ceremony as a part of the installation service, and as, theoretically at least, the same ritual has been for many years, in recognizing the ceremony, the Grand Lodge sanctions this old ritual. Probably in consequence of this state of the matter, we have never been able to appreciate the necessity for the vast amount of discussion that has taken place concerning this ceremony, or degree if that term be preferred.

"We think this subject should receive the attention of the Grand Lodge; and if the degree is considered a necessity, independent of the ceremony of installation, to qualify a master elect to preside over his lodge, then the ceremony of conferring it should be formulated, patented and owned by the Grand Lodge, and no other degree of past master recognized in any form whatever. We have known of instances where the master elect was not in possession of the degree of virtual past master, and the past master's degree, as a degree, being considered necessary before he could assume his office as Worshipful Master, he was toted off to a neighboring Royal Arch Chapter to be qualified. Such proceedings are nonsensical, and the sooner a positive distinction is made between the virtual and actual the better. The degree of virtual past master should receive no recognition whatever by a lodge of master masons in the qualification of the Worshipful Master, and we think an esoteric ritual for the actual past master should be formulated and controlled by the Grand Lodge, to be used in connection with the ceremony of installation, if any degree is considered necessary."

In his review of Virginia, referring to a proposed "Reporters' Convention," he says:

"We promised to be at such a gathering if the 'crutches held out,' but the meeting failed to materialize, on account of unfavorable conditions, we suppose—we believe that is the term used when congenial spirits fail to do this—and consequently we missed it. It was not on account of the crutches, however. We have discarded them, and attribute the cause to pluck, faith, and skim milk, especially the latter; and, lest some one should misconstrue the beverage to mean something of a stimulating nature, we simply add that we take it *straight*, no mixed drinks. We recommend it to the favorable consideration of Grand Secretary Isaacs, on condition that he faithfully observes the latter restrictions."

We hesitate about agreeing with him: as at present advised, we have more faith in the "pluck" than the "skim milk."

DAKOTA, 1887.

It seems scarcely credible that in a dozen years a new Grand Lodge should have a membership of 3,000 members: but Dakota at her thirteenth session (at the end of the twelfth year of her existence) reports 3,594 members of lodges under her jurisdiction.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master says:

"With both pride and satisfaction I am able to report to you the fraternity in Dakota to be prosperous beyond our expectations. The amount of work done by the lodges has been much larger than expected, and from all accounts at hand it has been done well and without any undue anxiety on the part of the lodges to increase their membership. I have always believed and feel now fully convinced that much of this zeal is due to a uniform mode of work, and our incessant efforts to establish the same are bearing good fruit and the best results. While during the year serious differences have arisen between, and within lodges, all of them have been brought to a satisfactory and amicable conclusion, and I can report the prevalence of peace and harmony throughout our jurisdiction. Not a single case of grievance will be brought before you. While this is not unusual with us, it is a fact upon which we may proudly congratulate ourselves. Our membership has increased about ten per cent., which, under the conservative conditions observed, is certainly satisfactory."

BRO. MELVIN L. YOUNG, Grand Lecturer of Wisconsin, was engaged to act as Grand Lecturer: he held Schools of Instruction of two or three days each in thirty-four towns, which, the Grand Master says, "were fruitful of the best results."

In one respect, the Grand Lodge had been wonderfully fortunate: Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, presented it with nearly 500 volumes of masonic books, including 227 volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings, 132 of Grand Chapter and 100 of Grand Commandery Proceedings—a collection that cannot be duplicated.

We note that an attempt was made to found a library for the Grand Lodge; will our Dakota brethren allow a suggestion, the result of our experience? Consolidate the libraries into one under charge of the Grand Lodge, giving the members of the Chapter and Commandery the same rights in its use as members of lodges have: then let the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery Proceedings received from other jurisdictions be turned into the Library: in this manner the files of Proceedings now on hand will be continued with very little labor and expense: we have adopted that plan in Maine, with the best results.

We most earnestly commend the following as wise, and trust the day is not far distant when it will be the universal rule of practice.

"That they have given the subject careful consideration, and while duly appreciating the most generous hospitality of the brethren of Huron, and other cities where the Grand Lodge has heretofore met, we deem it our duty not only in the interest of the Grand Lodge, but that of the brethren residing at the city where the Grand Lodge may be held, to submit and recommend for adoption the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will not hereafter accept an invitation

to attend any banquet or other entertainment given during its annual communication."

A large amount of routine business was performed with intelligence and sound judgment creditable to a Grand Lodge with many years of experience.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1887.

As usual, several sessions were held during the year for the exemplification of the work and the transaction of routine business.

The Grand Master (JOSE M. YZNAGA) made several decisions; he gives the whole correspondence in which they were made, and they seem to be founded on local law. One point is of interest: it was decided by other Grand Lodges that after a man has actually changed his residence from the state, jurisdiction of a request for permission to take the degrees elsewhere will not be taken, although both states require a year's residence before the petition of a candidate can be received by a lodge. This decision is evidently correct: the requirement of a residence of twelve months was made for the purpose of enabling the lodge to know something of the candidate, and has no relation to inter-state jurisdiction.

We find nothing requiring special notice in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, further than to remark that they were harmonious, and indicate a good degree of prosperity.

The Report on Correspondence (68 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON.

He says:

"We must bear in mind, that if the accused, in a criminal trial in the courts, should escape conviction, the state will not suffer thereby. But how different is it, when a member of the church, or of any moral institution, escapes by a mere technicality. Now, inasmuch as the principles of law governing the state differ from the principles of the moral law which can only govern the church or institution, so should the procedures in the trials in the one case differ from those in the other.

"The *truth*, in a masonic trial, is what we are to arrive at, by any laudable means whatever. The best friends of the accused should be as anxious for that result as the prosecutors. Every attempt to screen a criminal should be discountenanced.

"If in a trial there are mitigating circumstances, charity should have her influence and give full credit, and let the accused have all the benefits thereof in the mode of punishment, which should be made to suit the circumstances, and duly graduated to meet every contingency, from a reprimand by the master to masonic death—by expulsion."

We have seen similar views expressed elsewhere, and we quote it for the purpose of calling attention to it, and taking issue upon several propositions in it.

The first sentence is utterly erroneous: the State [*i. e.* the public] *does* suffer by the escape from conviction of any guilty man; and often even more than a church or any moral institution would, under similar circumstances, because the injury is more wide-spread.

In all trials, the *truth* is the object sought by the courts, whatever may be the efforts of the parties: the courts have established certain rules which the experience of many years has shown to be best calculated to *elicit the truth*, and while as long as men are human, errors will be made, experience shows that when we neglect these rules and follow other methods of getting at the truth, the errors have been immensely more numerous than when these rules are adhered to. Whatever the friends of the accused *should* do, the fact is that they look at the matter largely as the accused wishes them to do, and we must take things as they *are* and not as they *should be*.

We have often used the term "masonic death" in connection with "expulsion": but the term is improperly used, and the use of it has led to erroneous conclusions; the use is improper, because an expelled mason may be restored, while a dead man cannot be brought to life.

BRO. SINGLETON gives a very able and valuable discussion, from a historic stand point, of the propriety of the recognition of Grand Lodges and lodges of the different rites, and clearly demonstrates that the position recently taken by a few Grand Lodges, that no bodies can be *masonic* bodies unless they practice the York Rite, is in violation of masonic usage, ancient and uninterrupted.

We would be glad to copy his entire article: but its length forbids, especially as we believe that, hereafter, the opposite doctrine will have few supporters, so we are content with copying his conclusion:

"The conclusion, in our mind, is inevitable, and no amount of educational or local prejudices will permit us to evade the conclusion, that where Masonry has been regularly introduced into any country, not previously occupied, whatever may be its 'Rite'; provided that it has been at any time recognized by masons all over the world as a legitimate rite, then, by the prescriptive, immemorial usage, adopted by the masons of England in 1717, Ireland, 1725, Scotland, 1736, Pennsylvania, 1730-31—the masons in such unoccupied territory can, and should, by convention of at least three symbolic lodges, duly chartered from some higher and general power, take upon themselves the formation and institution of a Grand Lodge for that territory, and proceed to organize and institute other lodges whenever the wants of the fraternity may so require.

"Such body, thus organized, is an independent one, and it is not necessary to ask the consent of any individual or of any body of masons outside of that territory for its organization."

He also discusses the ritual question, in connection with Hiram Lodge. We take from his former discussion, the following:

"The English rite of the three degrees may be distributed as follows:

"1st. The ritual of England proper, as practiced there and in all the lodges deriving charters from that Grand Lodge.

"2d. The ritual of Scotland.

"3d. The ritual of Ireland.

"4th. The ritual as practiced in all the states and territories of the United States.

"5th. The ritual of Pennsylvania, which last is the ritual as it was practiced by the Grand Lodge of the Ancients, of the last century, somewhat modified.

"6th. The various Continental rituals.

"In every country in Europe, outside of England, Scotland and Ireland,

each country had its own peculiar ritual or rituals. From 1730 to 1800 there were continual changes of rituals, and *obedience*, so very much mixed, that tabular statements and charts are absolutely necessary to trace them chronologically through their various changes."

He says further:

"Now in reference to this same D. G., which caused this trouble: instead of its being a landmark in Masonry, it is not even truly a general masonic matter, but entirely *local*. The D. G.'s of the three degrees are strictly and exclusively American, and are *unknown* in other countries than the U. S. of North America, and date from the change of ritual brought about, perhaps, by Thomas Smith Webb, or some other high American authority."

* * * * *

"The present writer has had ample opportunity of conversing, in Washington City, with the most intelligent masons from England, Scotland and Ireland, and the Continent of Europe, some of whom have presided over lodges, and he has been long aware that the D. G. is unknown, as such, in Europe. The term was applied originally to the single sign in each degree. In our examinations of the old rituals, now out of use, we find no reference whatever to any such word."

* * * * *

"In 1720 Dr. Anderson and Dr. Desaguliers were instructed by the Grand Lodge to prepare a suitable lecture for the degree. That lecture continued in use until 1732, when Martin Clare was directed to improve the lectures of the three degrees, which was done, and the same was in use until, by authority, Dunkerly, the natural son of George II, remodeled them; and they were combined afterwards with the lectures of Hutchinson, of Durham, about 1780, who had published in 1775 his 'Spirit of Masonry.' These lectures were used until William Preston compiled his celebrated lectures. Preston's lectures were used by the Grand Lodge of the moderns until the Union in 1813, when Dr. Hemming, the S. G. W., was instructed to compile new lectures combining the systems of the modern and ancient work. This combined system, adopted after 1813, we understand has generally continued, with some few changes, until the present day in the United Grand Lodge of England.

"The work and lectures of the Ancient or Athol Body came to the U. S. and was used in all the lodges chartered by it. Pennsylvania had a large number of such lodges, and the Athol work and lectures prevailed in that state, and, we have every reason to believe, continues to be the system now in use with very little change, and it is the only state in the United States where it is practiced. There we learn no D. G. is used.

"The Prestonian lectures and work were introduced into all the other states where lodges of the 'moderns' had charters.

"When the change was made in 1813 in England, it did not affect the lodges in the United States. Webb had taken the matter in hand about the close of the last century, (1797,) and had made some alterations by abridgment in the work. After 1813 he continued to teach the Prestonian work. Jeremy L. Cross became the pupil of Webb about 1812-14. Cross was appointed General Grand Lecturer of the G. G. Chapter of U. S., and traveled extensively in the south and west teaching his lectures in the three degrees of the lodge as well as those in the Chapter and the Council of R. and S. mason."

We have visited a Pennsylvania lodge but cannot remember about the D. G.: nor have we any information from other sources in relation to it.

FLORIDA, 1888.

A special communication was held to lay a corner stone: two hours before

the time for the services were to commence, it was learned that the orator for the occasion was unable to be there; but Bro. DAWKINS was equal to the emergency, and delivered a very appropriate address.

This Grand Lodge has manifestly made large progress towards recovery from the condition it was in for several years, and if not already enjoying a high degree of prosperity, is on the road to it.

The Grand Master (GEORGE S. HALLMARK) presents in earnest words an outline of the principles of the Institution, with suggestions as to the manner of applying these principles to effect the desired results. We would be glad to copy his remarks in full.

The business of the session was largely routine: five charters were granted: a jewel was presented to Past Grand Master HENRY J. STEWART, with an appropriate address and a fitting reply.

Bro. DAWKINS, in his report as Grand Secretary, puts in a strong plea for building up the Library, and giving in the Proceedings information as to what books are specially useful to lodges, and as to where and how they may be procured. This suggestion is an excellent one; we have often been inquired of by lodges as to the books most desirable for a lodge library, with a view to their practical use. The committee recommended that the consideration of his suggestion, be deferred till the next annual communication, and the Grand Lodge so voted.

Bro. WELLER, the Grand Orator, delivered an excellent address; a proposed amendment to the Constitution allowing funeral services after burial was rejected, and instead a recommendation adopted providing that a public lodge of sorrow may be held by the permission of the Grand Master; the following was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

Your committee is of the opinion, however, that where a charge is preferred to a lodge, against a brother, for the purpose of arresting his advancement, and the mason preferring it refuses to give specifications, that the lodge should act upon such a charge with great distrust, and the mason preferring such a charge and refusing to give specifications shall be himself liable to discipline."

Measures were taken to erect a masonic temple in Jacksonville. We judge that it is the intention to use the funds of the Grand Lodge, and raise the balance by subscription. We trust that no debt will be incurred to blight the budding prosperity of the craft in that jurisdiction. The committee were directed to purchase a lot: the Grand Lodge apparently has funds sufficient for this purpose.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) was presented by Bro. DAWKINS; he selects and gives decisions upon various subjects by other Grand Lodges, which are published with the view of being adopted as General Regulations at the next session.

He devotes three lines and spaces equal to two more lines to giving the number of the annual communications held, the place where held, its length and date, with the name of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Chair-

man of Committee on Correspondence, whom he designates "Reporter." At first we were inclined to adopt this as an improvement on our plan; but we find that tables are much more convenient of access, take up much less space, and more than all give post office addresses, which are absolutely indispensable to make the information of service. He, however, gives in addition, a table of Grand Secretaries with their post office addresses.

While the report is printed in large type, it is rather hard upon eyes, because the extracts and original matter are printed in the same style.

Of perpetual jurisdiction, he says :

"By a decision of the Grand Master, approved by the Grand Lodge, the lodges in Arkansas retain perpetual jurisdiction over their rejected material. We see no reason at all given for making this law, and we think that it is erroneous. The presumption is that every rejection is right, hence the requisite of unanimity of ballot. But what a violent presumption! We know that some of them are not. A wolf wearing the lamb skin can, and sometimes does, arbitrarily keep one of the best men out of an Arkansas lodge. The rejected gentleman removes to Florida, resides twelve months in the state and six months continuously under the jurisdiction of one of her lodges. Under the Florida law, just intimated, he petitions the lodge, saying therein that he was rejected, as stated. The Florida lodge, under Florida law, simply asks the Arkansas lodge if it knows any good reason why the applicant should not now be made a mason, and, if yea, what that reason is. The Florida lodge, having absolute jurisdiction under the Florida law, is the judge of the reason, if any be given, and acts accordingly; and we apprehend that the former rejection in Arkansas, given as a reason, would be regarded as no reason. Now, if the Florida lodge make a mason of the applicant, whom we depicted as perchance a misused gentleman, what is the chance for a little disturbance between the two Grand Jurisdictions, and how is it to be settled? We do not propose a case adverse to the principle of 'sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof,' but we do suggest that the law on this subject ought to be uniform, especially among American Grand Lodges; and if life be spared we shall await with some anxiety our highly respected sister's reply to this."

Such cases have already arisen and there have been two decisions: some Grand Lodges adhere to their own law and refuse to recognize their rejected material when made in other jurisdictions; other Grand Lodges yield to the law of the other jurisdictions. The law ought to be uniform, or, as that may not be possible, all other Grand Lodges should recognize in a particular case the law of the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction the case happened.

Of our venerable and beloved Grand Secretary he says :

"From 1820 to 1855 the Grand Lodge of Maine had five successive Grand Secretaries, all of whom are passed away. Bro. Ira Berry went into that office in 1856 and is there yet, ready at any moment to exhibit the most uniform manuscript record of thirty-two years' work that can likely be found in America or perhaps anywhere else. This venerable brother was severely injured by a fall some years ago, and has survived an attack of paralysis when nearly a hundred years old. When Bro. Berry and ourself both pass over to the other side it must not be long ere we meet."

Not quite "nearly a hundred years old": only a score or so of years your senior, Bro. DAWKINS.

He quotes Bro. VAUX, as follows:

"We assert here, now, that no public installation or public ceremony was ever performed by a grand or subordinate lodge, as a lodge. That a public masonic ceremony cannot be celebrated in a tyled lodge, never has been, never can be, unless the landmark is denied, rejected, violated. Then the body, whatever it is, so acting, is not a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons."

And adds:

"The above assertion of Bro. Vaux is at total variance with the records of the Grand Lodge of Florida, and some of its constituent lodges. They claim to do both *exoteric* and *esoteric* work, and if a landmark is thereby violated, we should like to know just what that landmark is. Bro. Vaux has the mental capacity to communicate what he knows about as clearly and comprehensively as the next man, and we simply ask him to tell us *what that landmark* is so plainly that we can not misunderstand it, even with what little sense we may have down here, for we do not wish to violate any landmark, and yet stubborn enough to continue public installations, laying corner-stones, and dedications in lodge and grand lodge capacity, thinking we are right, until the forbidding landmark comes to our knowledge; and when it does, and not until then, we shall surely change."

In his review of Quebec, he states the law in relation to the formation of Grand Lodges, as follows:

"1st. When a state, territory or province has no grand lodge established within it, it is *unoccupied* territory, and any regular grand lodge or grand lodges may institute lodges therein and control them.

"2d. When a majority of the regular lodges in such an unoccupied territory, not less than three in number, shall regularly establish a grand lodge therein, such grand lodge at once becomes the sovereign power and authority of Masonry therein, and has exclusive jurisdiction of Masonry within the confines or boundaries of such territory, and it alone can thereafter establish lodges therein, and prior powers must withdraw their lodges."

Now Quebec was a Province and had no Grand Lodge established in it: it therefore comes within his second proposition, and yet he holds that it was an exception to the law he formulates; he bases his conclusion upon an assumed surrender of the territory "by the pre-occupant, the Grand Lodge of Canada." This assumption is neither legally nor historically correct. Quebec formed a Grand Lodge precisely according to Bro. DAWKINS' propositions, as matter of right, precisely as the Grand Lodges of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were formed without regard to any consent of, or surrender by, the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England, the "pre-occupants" of the territory. As shown by the early history of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, recently published, and the early records of Massachusetts Grand Lodge, now in course of publication, either Quebec is entitled to govern all the lodges in the Province, or else the proceedings of the two old Grand Lodges named were without right, and not entitled to be taken as precedents, as they have been in the formation of some *fifty* Grand Lodges!

We find that what we have called a collection of decisions is really a code, prepared by Bro. DAWKINS, based in part upon decisions.

We quote the following:

"A lodge may, by resolution or by-law, disfranchise any of its members,

as to the election of officers, for non-payment of dues for a period of time not less than six months."

Practically this is inaccurately stated, as it is, it implies that the disfranchisement is enforced only after it has been judicially declared by the lodge, upon notice to the accused, and proper proceedings thereon; practically it is intended to mean, that under such a by-law a member is disfranchised, if the Secretary's books show that he is in arrears. We are not inclined to allow a mason to be deprived of any rights without a hearing and decision of the lodge; at the same time, we think that a by-law, that when a member appears to be in arrears and does not deny that he is, he shall not be allowed to vote, would be a just and beneficial one.

"A brother who has become insane is dead to Masonry during his insanity, and cannot therefore dimit nor be disciplined. Such a brother should be placed in the emeritus list, and noted as such in the returns, under the head of 'Bodily infirmity.'"

We do not think that he is so dead as not to be entitled to all such masonic privileges as he is fitted to enjoy: he should be held to the performance of no duties, but at the same time should retain his masonic character.

GEORGIA, 1887.

The Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) commences his address with an eloquent allusion to the duties confided to the members of the Grand Lodge and the spirit in which those duties should be performed.

His account of his official acts and decisions is terse and clear: of the condition of the craft he says:

"The year has been one of almost unexampled prosperity and growth within this jurisdiction. From nearly every section reports are made of renewed zeal and advancement among the craft. Many of the older members are renewing allegiance and attending with commendable regularity the stated communications of their lodges, where the wisdom of their counsel is valued and promotive of the good of the order. Accessions to our ranks have been numerous, and is of such material as to warrant the declaration that with such living stones the beauty of our Temple will be increased, and its value as a promoter of the best and truest interests of mankind materially advanced."

And of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge:

"We shall, at the present rate of reduction, within a few years, liquidate our entire indebtedness, and in view of that fact and the objects of our order, I cordially recommend such distributions for benevolent objects as the Grand Lodge shall direct. Let us remember that while we possess many gifts, and hold fast to many blessings, and stand under the protection of many worthy deeds, that charity still remains high in the heavens of our hopes and purposes, and that the nearer we approach the height to which it would lift us, the closer we stand to the source whence all human blessings flow."

The number of lodges represented, the work done, and the very appearance of the Proceedings indicate a prosperous condition of the craft in

Georgia, much to our gratification: we have seen them struggling bravely in adversity, and are glad to witness the success they have nobly earned.

The Grand Lodge passed a resolution prohibiting smoking in the halls and Grand Lodge room during the session.

The Grand Master delivered a centennial address, said to have been exceedingly interesting (and we have no doubt it was), and a copy of it was requested for publication; but, alas, like some one else, he spoke from notes and was too busy afterwards to write it out. Bro. J. H. ESTILL delivered a historical address of much value, and that is published in the Proceedings.

The following resolution was introduced:

"Resolved, That the judicial powers of this Grand Lodge are both original and appellate; that in the case of an appeal, it may amend the sentence of the subordinate by either a diminution or increase of the punishment, or it may wholly reverse it, or it may remand the case for trial."

Of this the committee say:

"Your committee recommend that the resolution do not pass. It is difficult to see how the judicial power of this Grand Lodge can be 'original.'

"And in cases of appeal, this Grand Lodge has now the power and authority to amend the sentence of the subordinate lodge; it can increase or reduce the punishment, or it may wholly reverse the judgment of the Subordinate Lodge, and it can remand the case for trial."

The committee further say that the powers, &c., of the Grand Lodge in this respect are stated in the Constitution, and (in substance) that the Constitution cannot be changed by mere resolution: the report was adopted. In Maine, the Grand Lodge has original (and exclusive) jurisdiction over its own members: and the Grand Master may initiate proceedings which result in a trial by the Grand Lodge.

The following explains itself:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge disapproves of what is said in the report of James E. Blackshear, as one of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, concerning 'the resurrection of the body,' on pages 19 and 53. We do not deem it commendable for brethren representing Grand Lodges in preparation of Reports on Foreign Correspondence, to make such reports the medium of giving circulation to their individual opinions upon subjects like this, considering that each masonic brother should be left undisturbed in his religious faith and belief, and that all which Masonry demands of its votaries is compliance with its well-known landmarks.

"In order that we may not be misunderstood, we say that this declaration includes not only what is said by the brother in his report, but also the quotations incorporated by him. These are considered together, and in order that no mere casuistry shall impute to us that we single out separately any one declaration or quotation, we declare that all is considered together, and declining to enter upon detail, this disapproval applies to the introduction of this matter in the report of our distinguished brother, both as to the matter and form thereof, without allowing ourselves to be betrayed into debate or special commentary upon the reasons arrayed by him for the individual conclusions which he announces for himself. We do further declare that what is herein said shall not, by any inference, be construed as declaring the approval or disapproval of this Grand Lodge of any other portion of the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence beyond what is usual."

This report was unanimously adopted.

The next morning the following letter was received from Bro. BLACKSHEAR and was ordered to be spread on the record :

"To the M. W. Grand Master and Members of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

"BELOVED BRETHREN :—In 1860 I was elected Deputy Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and from that time to the present I have never missed a communication. During this period I have formed life-long attachments, and received honors which have been duly appreciated. But as I expect to sail in a few days for Europe, it may never be my pleasure to meet with you again in Grand Communication. I shall carry with me none other than the kindest recollections of this Grand Body and my association with its members, and if I have ever said or done aught to offend a single member, I humbly crave his forgiveness.

"I desire not to be misunderstood in relation to the matter sprung in the Grand Lodge on yesterday, relative to a matter mentioned in my part of the Report on Correspondence. If any of you suppose that I do not most heartily subscribe to the doctrine of the resurrection of the body, you have totally misconstrued what I wrote. No member of this Grand Body has a stronger belief in the resurrection of the body than myself. But I believe the resurrected body is a spiritual body. 'We were sown a natural body, we are raised a spiritual body.' The Great Light of Masonry tells us that 'flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God,' and I believe it, but would not force my belief upon you, as you are as much entitled to yours as I am to mine.

"In conclusion, I beg to say that if I can, at any time, serve this Grand Lodge, or any member thereof, in England, I shall be most happy to do so."

Thereupon the following resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"Resolved, That the members of this Grand Lodge most cordially reciprocate the fraternal sentiments contained in the letter just read from Right Worshipful Bro. J. Emmett Blackshear, and extend to him our best wishes for his safety, prosperity and felicity in the two voyages which he is about to undertake."

Bro. BLACKSHEAR speaks of a "voyage to England": but the resolution speaks of "two voyages": we exercise our Yankee privilege of guessing that the other voyage was not to be on the Atlantic, but on the "sea matrimonial." Whatever it was, however, we vote heartily for the resolution.

The Report on Correspondence has three authors; sixty-four pages by Bro. BLACKSHEAR, thirty by Bro. JAMES A. GRAY and twenty-two by Bro. B. H. BIGHAM.

Maine fell to Bro. BLACKSHEAR and he devotes seven pages to us, approving and concurring in all but one matter. He says we referred to the expulsion of a brother by the Grand Lodge of Georgia, "without comment." There was no need of comment, as our Grand Lodge once did the same thing, and would undoubtedly do it again if occasion should require.

Bro. GRAY makes few comments, but Bro. BIGHAM expresses his opinions freely and strongly.

There was one point in Bro. BLACKSHEAR's part that we intended to notice by making an extract and then commenting upon it: but we do not readily find it, and so will omit the quotation. It relates to the mode of election sometimes adopted, of directing one member to "cast the vote of the Grand

Lodge" for a particular brother for a certain office. We have seen the whole matter spread on the record: of course, if that is done in a case in which the election is required to be by ballot, the election is void. So, too, motions to "dispense with the ballot" are made; they, too, are illegal, when the law requires a vote by ballot. We regard the proceeding as a very dangerous one, because no one wishes to object, especially as he does not know whether any others think as he does, and a man unsatisfactory to the majority even may be elected. The use of the ballot was adopted in order to give perfect freedom in voting. If a suggestion is made that there is only one candidate, and therefore, that only one vote be thrown, and this is unanimously agreed to, and the committee are willing to report the unanimous election of the one voted for *without giving the figures*, and the Grand Lodge accept the report, it may be well enough in cases in which it is certain that the choice is the *unanimous* choice, but after all it is best, in our judgment, to let a quorum vote, and the others withhold their votes. This gives every member a chance to vote if he wishes, and the election is valid, both in form and substance. Of course, those withholding their votes must have confidence that those-voting will carry out the wishes of the others.

IDAHO, 1887.

It seems that it was only a few years ago that we had the pleasure of welcoming the Grand Lodge of Idaho into the sisterhood of American Grand Lodges, and yet we have before us the Proceedings at her *twentieth* Annual Communication. A brief history of the introduction of Masonry into the Territory, and of the organization of the Grand Lodge, and a statement of the work done, and of the condition of the Grand Lodge, are given. Its growth in numbers has been slow: it has "raised" 598 candidates, but now has only 634 members in its lodges: but it has an "irreducible fund" of \$8,500, and cash on hand, including interest on funds, nearly \$3,300 more, and during the twenty years has collected \$26,750. The Grand Lodge dues are \$3.50 for every member, and the committee well say that the subordinate lodges must have some relief.

The Grand Master (EDWARD A. STEVENSON) had been absent a part of the year, and the Deputy Grand Master had acted in his place: the official acts of both are embraced in a brief and business-like address. The three lodges chartered at the preceding session had been constituted, and a dispensation had been granted to brethren who, at two o'clock in the morning, intercepted the Grand Master on a journey, and took him to see their hall, which he found "in every way adapted to the purpose."

The following, from the Grand Master's address, deserves more than a passing glance:

"As I study the principles of Freemasonry, I am more and more impressed with their grandeur and nobility; and as I contemplate the lives which we,

as masons, live, it fills the heart with sorrow to think how far we fall below her standards; and I sometimes fear that as our order has enlarged her borders, and grown venerable with years, we, the children, have lost something of the stern integrity and devotion to genuine masonic principles which characterized our fathers in the faith. Reverence towards God, purity of heart and lip, truthfulness in word and deed, charity for the weak, and tender compassion for the erring are among the legends which they emblazoned upon our standard. Profanity, and falsehood, and slander, and vice of every kind, are denounced as unmasonic and unworthy of him who has knelt at the holy altar.

"We need at times to be reminded of the integrity of the good old days when, it has been said, 'few but the good and true either sought for or gained admission into masonic lodges, for it was thought that such alone could find their affinities there. Masons were then comparatively few, and were generally known and distinguished for those qualifications which the teachings of the order require on the part of all who apply for admission.'

"The few have grown in these days to be many, and sometimes at a bitter cost."

The Grand Secretary says:

"The Grand Lodge and the craft have a right to feel proud of the satisfactory condition of masonic affairs as they generally exist throughout this jurisdiction. With one exception the lodges constituent to this Grand Lodge have enjoyed peace and prosperity during the year. Only one case of appeal appears as of record for your adjudication, and this is a fact upon which we may proudly congratulate ourselves.

"The amount of work done by our lodges has been much larger than in the past for the same space of time, and I am informed by visiting brethren that it has been well performed. All the lodges have reported and paid their annual dues."

The Grand Lodge has published its Constitution, By-Laws, Decisions and Forms in a volume which is said by some one, we think Bro. PARVIN, to be "without exception the best gotten-up book of Constitutions to be found today in our library."

The question of uniformity of work came before the Grand Lodge, and there seemed to be quite a diversity of opinion in relation to it, but the matter was finally disposed of by the appointment of a committee to exemplify "a proposed work" at the next session. In this connection we note among the Standing Regulations of the Grand Lodge, one in relation to "ciphers," substantially the same formerly in force in Maine, but repealed in 1887.

The single break in the harmony of the craft referred to by the Grand Secretary, grew out of a personal difference between two brethren, out of which charges, counter-charges, acquittals and appeals grew: the Grand Lodge considered the matter and adopted the following:

"That Eagle Rock Lodge, No. 19, be admonished to hereafter conduct its proceedings in accordance with masonic regulations as laid down by this Grand Lodge.

"That the Worshipful Master of said Eagle Rock Lodge, No. 19, be, and he is hereby directed, so soon as convenient, to summon Bros. Moyes and Taylor to attend some named stated meeting, and in open lodge reprimand the brothers for their unmasonic conduct toward each other.

"That if the said brothers should then continue to disgrace the good name of Masonry by the abuse of each other, and cannot be induced to live in

harmony, as masons should, prefer charges against them, and let Lodge No. 19 see to it that the brethren are dealt with as the merits of the case demand."

We trust that this action will admonish all concerned, so that there will be no further reason for complaint.

ILLINOIS, 1887.

A fine portrait of Bro. GURNEY is the frontispiece of the Proceedings, which contain the record of an Emergent Communication to pay to his memory the tribute which we copied in our last year's report.

The immense amount of business incident to so large and active a jurisdiction makes a review of the action of this Grand Lodge very difficult without extending it to an unreasonable length.

The address of the Grand Master (ALEX. T. DARRAH) takes up almost fifty pages closely printed in small type.

Of the condition of the craft and matters incident thereto, he says:

"It is with no small degree of pleasure that I can report to you the very flattering condition of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction. I think the records will show a satisfactory increase in members, while more care is being exercised as to the qualifications of candidates that are admitted to our privileges."

* * * * *

"The relations of this Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodges of the world are most amicable and satisfactory, with a single exception; and I am much gratified and pleased to know that nothing has transpired, in the case of the exception, to prevent members of both jurisdictions from clasping each other by the hand as masons; of visiting lodges in either jurisdiction, or of extending relief to the distressed brother, without regard to where his lodge may be located.

"To my mind the most inconsistent position for a Grand Lodge to occupy, is for it to recognize as an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge, that of Quebec, and at the same time recognize the three lodges in the city of Montreal that persistently defy the authority of that Grand Lodge. I am fully persuaded that if each Grand Lodge that has acknowledged the Grand Lodge of Quebec as an Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge, exercising exclusive masonic jurisdiction over that Province, would say to the three lodges that are in rebellion to that authority: 'we cannot recognize your lodges as regular lodges of masons so long as you refuse obedience to the Grand Lodge of Quebec,' the wrong would soon be made right, and that Grand Lodge be in fact what it is in name, a Free and Independent Sovereign Grand Lodge, with every regular lodge and mason in that Province in obedience to the only legitimate source of authority."

* * * * *

"After having referred to the subject of *Mixed Funerals*, I only mention it now for the purpose of emphasizing what has already been said on that topic, and to insist that lodges be more careful in the future. A masonic procession should be tyled and guarded as much as a lodge at labor—no one being permitted to either enter or retire from it without permission from the W. M. No mason would think of admitting a profane to visit a lodge while at labor, much less to permit one to take part in the ceremonies of conferring a

degree. Yet a lodge would have as much right, legally, to admit a profane to visit as it would to admit him within a masonic procession."

* * * * *

"My observation leads me to believe that mutual aid societies, so much in vogue at present, are doing much to destroy a feeling of individual responsibility in the minds of the craft. While I am free to confess that these mutual benefit associations have done much for the relief of the families of deceased members, yet if they shall ultimately destroy a feeling of personal obligation and that brethren should depend on them more than on the charity of the craft in times of need, it will prove to be an unfortunate day for Masonry when they were first instituted. They are well enough in their way, but should by no means have for their effect the doing away of the greatest of the virtues—CHARITY."

* * * * *

"Did he have his life insured?' is the first question often heard when a brother is solicited to contribute to the relief of the widow or orphan of a deceased brother. Brethren, Masonry is drifting from its moorings. Let us return to the faith and practice of our fathers. Let us maintain secrecy and practice CHARITY."

He reports the surrender, revocation or suspension of some fifteen charters. In some of the cases, a state of affairs was disclosed that must have made the Grand Lodge regret, not only that the lodge had ever been chartered, but that its members (most of them) had ever been made masons.

The following decision was made by the Grand Master and approved by the Grand Lodge:

"An insane brother cannot be disciplined for non-payment of dues, nor can a lodge charge an insane brother with dues. As an insane person is 'practically dead to the State,' so an insane brother is practically dead to his lodge, to which he is not amenable for his conduct during the time of his mental aberration. A lodge cannot legally dimit an insane brother, on the petition of a conservator or any other person. If such brother did not wish to sever his connection with the lodge while he was responsible, it would be an act of injustice to dimit him when he is wholly irresponsible."

This is the decision, undoubtedly, upon which Bro. DAWKINS based the General Regulation, to which we have referred.

But we surrender our space to notice one act of the Grand Lodge, to the exclusion of everything else, if necessary. The Grand Master, under the head of Vienna Lodge, says:

"I received a communication from a member of this lodge inquiring whether 'charges could be first sustained against a mason who disbelieves the Bible, and who does not believe in the God of the same?' I assured the brother that charges should be sustained against such brother and he promptly expelled.

"I subsequently learned that a number of the members of Vienna Lodge belonged to a society which disbelieved the Bible and denied the existence of the God of the same. The President of the society, Bro. John S. Crum, sometime previous, published an address, which had been delivered, on the subject of the Bible and the God of the Bible, but which bore for a title the startling words: 'Believe or be damned.' In this he takes great delight in making light of the Book of books, as well as of the God of our fathers.

"I need only quote one sentence from his address: 'I therefore pronounce the first sentence in this old Jewish book a falsehood.' The sentence to which reference is had, as will be remembered, is a part of our ritual, from

the 'Great Light in Masonry,' and has reference to our supreme Grand Master. This is a sample of the address. The doctrine of this atheistic society has crept into the lodge, and unless speedily checked must affect the welfare and reputation of the fraternity very seriously in the community where it is located.

"Bro. Crum was placed on trial, at which R. W. Bro. James A. Rose presided, and although found guilty on one specification, the lodge refused to fix a penalty. This being reported to me, I immediately suspended the functions of the lodge.

"Pending the trial, Bro. Crum preferred charges against W. Bro. H. L. Arnold, Master of the lodge, for permitting a sectarian question to be presented to the lodge for consideration. These were at once dismissed, with the assurance to Bro. Crum that, in my opinion, any mason holding such views as his, ought never to see the inside of a masonic lodge. In reply to this, he requested me to submit the case, fairly, to the Grand Lodge. This I have done, and urgently request that it receive that attention its merits demand."

The case was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and their report, "after full and free discussion," was adopted.

The committee, after quoting from a former report a consideration of "the law in a general way," proceed as follows:

"In the case before us a strongly sectarian address, published in pamphlet form by the accused, was made the basis of a charge against him of committing a masonic offence, and also constituted the sole evidence put in upon his trial to substantiate the charge. One of the specifications involved the charge of Atheism, a disbelief in God, and the others, three or four in number, were various ways of stating in substance that he was guilty of denying the divine authenticity of the Bible, of ridiculing that book, of declaring that some portions of it were false, or of speaking contemptuously of it. Upon the trial the accused was found not guilty of the specification of Atheism, and not guilty of all the rest of the specifications save one, and that one was one form of specifying that he had cast ridicule and contempt upon the Bible. Failing to agree upon any punishment for the specification upon which he was convicted, the presiding District Deputy immediately closed the lodge, and the Grand Master immediately suspended the charter. Meanwhile the accused preferred charges against the Master for permitting a sectarian question to be presented to the lodge for consideration, which charges were curtly dismissed by the Grand Master. The section under which the charge was brought against the Master is to be found in Article II, Part Third, defining masonic offences. It is the 3d section and reads as follows:

"The master of any lodge shall not permit any charges or specifications, or any other subject matter, either written or oral, involving questions of a political or sectarian character, to be read in, or in any manner presented to the lodge."

"Language could not make plainer the prohibition aimed at precisely the character of matter introduced in this case, and which was first disobeyed by the master, and afterwards ignored by the Grand Master. To your committee it seems impossible to deny that in permitting the introduction of the sectarian pamphlet, and also of some if not all the specifications, the master very squarely disobeyed the unmistakable letter of the law. But your committee finds on referring to the Grand Master's report that in permitting this matter to be introduced he was acting under such advice from the Grand Master as he might well be excused for considering an order, or at least a direction; and from the statements of the Master in its presence it was impressed with the belief that he would not intentionally defy the laws of the Grand Lodge, and that he might safely be again entrusted with the custody of the charter of Vienna Lodge.

"The acquittal of the accused of the charge of atheism shows that there

was nothing that could afford the least shadow of excuse for defying the plain letter of the law, and therefore no possible excuse for now insisting that the lodge should inflict punishment pursuant to a verdict found in a trial void on its face because held in violation of law. On the other hand there is nothing to be gained in inflicting punishment upon those who have broken the law, at all comparable to the mischief of continued agitation of a question so dangerous to the peace of the fraternity, one which, as the Grand Lodge long ago foresaw, can bear only the bitter fruits of strife, alienation and discord. Your committee therefore recommends that the whole proceeding be regarded in fact, as it was in law, void *ab initio*, leaving all parties enjoying the same status as before the mischievous proceeding was begun."

As some stress is laid upon the provision of the by-laws of the Grand Lodge in relation to "Sectarian" matter, we observe that we do not deem that so absurd a construction, that if a mason writes a document of a sectarian character, and in it inserts an admission or statement that he is an atheist, or has committed an offense against Masonry, the document cannot be admitted as evidence, because it contains sectarian matter written by him, is given by the committee to the by-law: that would be "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel" with a vengeance.

We desire to come to the precise question involved, without the complication of any incidental matters.

A member of an Illinois lodge was convicted of casting ridicule and contempt upon the Bible in a public address, afterwards printed and circulated by him, and in a marked and most obnoxious manner: upon the report of its committee the Grand Lodge declares that this was not only not an offence against Masonry, but by implication, at least declares that the Master would have been suspended from his office, for allowing such a case to be tried, but for the fact that he was acting under the advice of the Grand Master.

As the Grand Lodge of Maine, a few years ago, upon due consideration, expelled a member of a lodge for the same offence, committed in a much less aggravating manner, either she, or the Grand Lodge of Illinois, has violated a fundamental law of Masonry. For this reason, we propose to discuss the question. In doing this we do not propose to take any issue with Bro. CRUM. It is sufficient for our purposes, to base our discussion upon the character given to the Bible by the law of Masonry in America.

In the outset, we would remark, that it would seem as if no discussion was necessary to show that there is a defect in the reasoning which arrives at the result that it is no offence for a mason to cast ridicule and contempt upon the Book on which he sealed all his masonic obligations!

The question is not so much what the Bible *is*, as what we make it.

In our Text Books, a lodge is defined as "a certain number of masons duly assembled, having the Holy Bible, square and compasses, with a charter or warrant empowering them to work."

The *Entered Apprentice* upon his very introduction into the lodge is taught that the Bible is dedicated to God, because it is the inestimable gift of God

to man, and because * * * *—a reason that every mason must remember.

So much importance is attached to the Bible that no lodge can be lawfully held without its presence and in its appropriate place.

Undoubtedly the Bible was present in Vienna Lodge and in its place when Bro. CRUM was admitted: and moreover in its place at every session of the lodge and *for that lodge*, the "Great Light in Masonry." If Bro. CRUM was a Mohammedan, made in a Mohammedan lodge (if there are any such) and not a member of Vienna Lodge, the case would present a very different aspect, but made in, or at least a member of, an Illinois lodge, he cannot plead *that* defence. In our judgment, he has committed a violation of his masonic obligations of the worst possible character, as his course is worse than a denial of the binding effect of those obligations.

If our Illinois brethren hold that such a discussion is one of a "sectarian" character, we earnestly trust that they will get a new dictionary or at least revise the one that they now have. And more than that, if they are to allow the Book, which lies upon the altars of their lodges, to be made the object of "ridicule and contempt" by their own members, we invoke them in the name of consistency, *nay decency*, to carry their reasoning to its legitimate, logical result and remove the Bible from those altars and put in its place the book of Bro. CRUM!

We regard this action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois as the most dangerous attack upon Freemasonry that has ever come to our knowledge, and all the more dangerous because it is made in the name of Masonry and by masons who love Masonry.

But we have hopes; in his splendid address the Grand Orator, Bro. W. S. HOOPER, said:

"So the foundations grew from a very early period, and furnished the elements, in symbols, Bible truths and morals, upon which the moderns have reared the grand and beautiful moral edifice in which to-day we assemble, and around whose altars we kneel in holy reverence."

* * * * *

"But where is the Bible in this wonderful building? asks the objector.

"There is no grander foundation for morals and religion in the whole realm of literature, ancient or modern, than in our sacred volume. Look where we will through all our allegories, symbolic or historical teaching, and almost all finds somewhere a basis in the Bible.

"Whoever accepts a part of the teachings of this sacred volume has accepted all; and if by obligation or oath, we have promised to take it for our guide, we have thereby promised to accept it as our standard of morals, and to be guided by its precepts.

"It means much to the true and honorable mason. It means a basis of the highest and purest morals. It means upright conduct with all men, and honesty to self and God, and having promised before God and in the presence of men to thus observe the precepts of this sacred volume, we are personally responsible before God."

* * * * *

"With all these grand teachings, and others taken from the Holy Word, that volume ever stands open in the lodge. We never invoke the divine

blessing but in the presence of its open page. It is ever there, the reminder of all our duties and our solemn obligations to our God."

And yet the Grand Lodge did not expel him; but tendered him a vote of thanks (wonderfully deserved for his timely words) and a request that he furnish a copy to be printed in the Proceedings.

The committee deprecate the agitation of this question, as one that "can bear only the bitter fruits of strife, alienation and discord." If peace can be purchased only by the surrender of the fundamental principles of the institution, it is not worth the price: and the sooner such masons, as this Bro. CRUM appears to be, "alienate" themselves, or are alienated from it by expulsion, so much the better will it be for Masonry.

We wonder if one of the anarchists of Chicago had been a mason, the Grand Lodge of Illinois would have refused to allow him to be tried for fear of introducing "politics" into the lodge? When a man's views lead him to commit acts in violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry, he cannot, if he is a mason, escape punishment, by *calling* his views "politics" or "religion: *they* are not the "politics" or "religion," which the old charges declare shall not be brought into the lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (141 pp.) was presented by Bro. DANIEL M. BROWNING. We have no space to notice it. Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS succeeds him. We welcome back our old friend to the field of labor for which he is so well qualified, and in token of it we have given him a text for a part of his next report!

INDIANA, 1887.

The Grand Lodge held no session last year. The Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary and Trustees submit their reports to the Grand Master, and they are published. There was in the Treasury about \$14,000, applicable, apparently, to the reduction of the debt, except about \$2,000 appropriated to put an elevator into the masonic temple. The returns show a slight increase in the membership, and we trust and believe that the downward movement has ceased, and that with the extinguishment of the debt, a career of growth and prosperity is before this Grand Lodge.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1887.

The Grand Master (FLORIAN H. NASH) says all the lodges were then working in perfect harmony, although previously there had been some little discord. He reports four lodges chartered the previous year, and that he had granted two dispensations for new lodges, one of which, however, had been returned. His report of his official action and decisions shows that he was a vigilant, active and capable officer.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge show an intelligent and methodical transaction of the business, but are wholly of local interest.

In consideration of printing the revised Constitution, &c., Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW makes his Report on Correspondence (53 pp.) brief, and of the abstract character, and thus compresses a good deal into a small space.

IOWA, 1887.

We pass by a large variety of matters of the character usually noticed by us to the consideration of one of the highest importance, merely remarking that the craft seem to be in their usual condition of harmony and prosperity.

When the Grand Lodge of Iowa was formed in 1844, the line of precedents, unbroken only in one previous instance (according to our recollection), was disregarded and a different theory of masonic government was adopted. The Grand Lodge was organized upon the theory of our National Government: a Constitution was adopted which could be amended only by the consent of a majority of the lodges upon a vote taken in each lodge (or so many as should choose to vote thereon): the amendment must be prepared by the Grand Lodge, approved by it and submitted to the lodges, and if within the year a majority of all the lodges did not vote for the amendment it was lost; the precise method of amending the Federal Constitution was followed, except in some details.

This was based upon a principle precisely the reverse of the one upon which almost all other Grand Lodges had proceeded; they had held that the Grand Lodge is the source of all power in Masonry, and is a supreme body, with powers limited only by the ancient landmarks; and that the Grand Lodge creates lodges and gives them their powers by grant, either expressly in their respective charters, or in the laws prescribed by it for their government: the Iowa theory was that the powers of the craft are vested in the lodges, and that a Grand Lodge derives its powers by grant from the lodges, and has only such powers as they see fit to grant to it; other Grand Lodges amended their Constitution and laws at pleasure, only prescribing the mode in which they would act in the premises, while the Grand Lodge of Iowa was powerless to amend its Constitution unless it could get a majority of its lodges to act favorably upon the proposition.

The consequence was that few amendments were adopted in Iowa; however great the necessity, as shown by experience, of adopting the amendment, enough lodges would fail to act from indifference, negligence or some similar cause, to defeat the proposed amendment. So great did this evil become, that, within comparatively a few years, the method of amending the Constitution was changed. The provision requiring a vote of the lodges was repealed, and it was provided that the Constitution might be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge at two consecutive sessions: their method differs from ours in Maine only by requiring a two-thirds vote to entertain the proposition at the first session instead of a majority vote.

Of course this amendment was a *practical* abandonment of the theory adopted at the organization of the Grand Lodge; but still the old doctrine was *theoretically* defended and maintained.

It was also held in Iowa that the Grand Master is the creature of the Constitution, and has only such powers as are granted to him in it, or in the regulations of the Grand Lodges: the general doctrine had been that under the landmarks and ancient usages of the craft, Grand Masters have powers inherent in the office, some Grand Lodges holding that these powers may be limited by the Constitution, and others that they cannot be, both classes, however, concurring that limitations in violation of the landmarks are void.

But finally a case arose in which, under the Iowa theory, the Grand Master could not "do justice to the subject." He followed the example of the historical Quaker, who, under similar circumstances, threw off his plain coat and broad brimmed hat with the ejaculation, "Lie there, Quaker," and—*did justice to the subject!* So this Grand Master quietly laid one side the pet theory, and dealt out deserved punishment to the amazed offender, precisely as our own Grand Master would have done under similar circumstances, and his Grand Lodge sustained him. But the "anti-prerogative" brethren, rather than give up their pet notion, tell us in substance, that the Grand Master actually violated the law, (forgetful of their main argument that a Grand Master cannot violate a Constitution he has *sworn* to support) and, like Gen. Jackson, took the responsibility to do what he thought was right, although in violation of the law, and "threw himself upon the justice, not the mercy, of the Grand Lodge": "and the Grand Lodge wisely sustained him in his course." To us, it seems a most humiliating statement, that a Grand Master and a Grand Lodge should avowedly violate their own laws to punish an offence, even if otherwise it would go unpunished. We had not supposed that "Do evil, that good may come," is one of the tenets of our institution. And we think that the Grand Master in question might well exclaim, Save me from my defenders!

Considering all these things, when we learned that the Grand Lodge of Iowa had concluded to adopt a revised Constitution and had committed the preparation of it to Past Grand Master GRANGER (the one who "took the responsibility"), we had considerable interest to see the result. It seems to have been expected that the revision could be acted upon the next session, on the ground that the provision relating to *amending* the Constitution did not apply to adopting a *new* Constitution; but Bro. GRANGER properly held that there was no such distinction, and the Grand Lodge concurred in his views. In similar cases, we have proposed an amendment of the clause relating to the method of amending the Constitution and had it acted upon so far as it could be at one session, and then adopted at the next session, in order to allow action at the same session upon a draft of a revised Constitution prepared in the mean time.

Bro. GRANGER prepared a draft with great care and submitted it: time

was given for proposing amendments, and they, as well as the draft of the committee, were printed: at a time fixed for the purpose, they were taken up and acted upon *seriatim*, and finally the amended draft was adopted without a negative vote; then it went over to the next session for adoption or rejection; the absurd idea that *then* it can be further amended and finally adopted, which has been recently advanced in some quarters, we do not believe will be entertained by our Iowa brethren. The vote by which it passed the first stage indicates its adoption; but we cannot know the result in season to announce it in this report.

We confess to an agreeable disappointment in examining its provisions, for the Grand Lodge has swung nearly into line with the older Grand Lodges.

The following is the preamble:

"Whereas, A Grand Lodge is the sovereign legislative, judicial, and executive power of a territorial jurisdiction of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with an inherent power to form a constitution as its fundamental law, and to prescribe such other laws and regulations for good government as its wisdom may direct; *provided always*, that the ancient landmarks and usages of Freemasonry be maintained inviolate; therefore, in harmony with the universally recognized principle of sovereignty and independence, the Grand Lodge of Iowa, having in view a more clearly defined law of constitutional right and authority, to be aided by the enactment of a more perfect system of laws and regulations for its own, and the government of its subordinates, does hereby establish and promulgate the following as the constitutional law of its jurisdiction."

We could not ask for a clearer statement of the power of the Grand Lodge, nor a more forcible recognition of the landmarks and ancient usages of the fraternity. This was not carelessly adopted by the Grand Lodge, for Bro. PARVIN moved to amend it by striking out the part relating to landmarks and ancient usages, but the amendment was lost.

The powers of the Grand Lodge are thus stated in the original draft:

"SECTION 1. The Grand Lodge is the supreme masonic power in the state, possessing legislative, executive, and judicial attributes of government, limited by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the order, and by the provisions of this Constitution.

"SEC. 2. Its legislative authority extends to the enactment of such laws and regulations as will meet the utmost needs of the craft in the jurisdiction.

"SEC. 3. Its executive powers are such as will enable it to carry its legislation into complete effect, by the granting of dispensations or charters to establish and perpetuate lodges in the jurisdiction; the revocation or suspension thereof for just cause; the granting of dispensations for all purposes permitted by the constitution and laws of the jurisdiction, and the doing of other acts not forbidden by law and essential to the welfare of the craft.

"SEC. 4. Its judicial powers are:

"1. *Original*.—Including the decision of all controversies between lodges, or between a lodge and a member of another lodge, and the enforcement of discipline on its own members, and the members of the craft, for unmasonic conduct within the state where subordinate lodges have not jurisdiction, or fail through neglect or otherwise to enforce discipline where they have jurisdiction; and

"2. *Appellate*.—Embracing the revision of all matters of controversy of

discipline, proper for masonic investigation, which has arisen in any of the lodges."

The following was added by amendment, apparently to the first clause of the last section, but undoubtedly intended to be added to the second clause:

"Provided that the lodge shall not have the right to appeal from its own decisions upon the trial of a brother for unmasonic conduct."

What this will be held to mean, we cannot say: it was probably intended to prevent an appeal from an acquittal in cases of discipline; but as we never heard of an appeal by a lodge from any decision made by it, and do not exactly see how such a thing can be done, the amendment seems to us to be a mere nullity; with or without the amendment, the old law that any *member* of a lodge may appeal from any decision of the lodge, unless the right of appeal is limited by express law, (as it is in cases of conviction) is in full force, and under it a member who voted for conviction may appeal to the Grand Lodge if the party is acquitted.

We presume that the amendment is based on the absurd (as it seems to us) fiction that the lodge is both the *prosecutor* and the *tribunal* in trials, which we think prevails in Iowa! In his Report on Correspondence, Bro. PARVIN thus states the reasons for refusing an appeal in case of acquittal:

"It is because in our judgment the evil would be greatly increased in giving to any and every member of a lodge the right of appeal from such sentence that we have enacted what he calls the pet theory of Iowa. The 'old law' to which Brother Drummond no doubt refers, and we know of no other 'on appeal,' is found in the ancient constitutions of 1723, in the following language:

"If any complaint be brought, *the brother found guilty* shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies, unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge."

"Now we consider this to mean, in which consideration the Grand Lodge of Iowa concurs, and upon which it has acted, that the right of appeal is to be found only in the guilty. If he is found guilty he shall either stand to the award and determination of his lodge, or carry it up to the Grand Lodge by appeal. There is nothing said or intimated in this law that if he is cleared the case can by any possibility be carried to the Grand Lodge by any of its members. If there is any other law on this subject of appeal, old or new, save this, except such as each Grand Lodge may enact, it has not come to our notice."

Now we have always understood the phrase commencing with "unless," qualifies what immediately precedes that word, to wit, that the lodge is the competent judge of all such controversies "unless *you*, [not he] carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge." One reason for this construction is that in all the copies of the old charges which we have ever seen there is no comma after "controversies," as Bro. PARVIN has it, and the phrase in question is included in *parenthesis*, showing beyond question that our construction is correct: the matter will be better understood by quoting the entire paragraph:

"If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge), and to whom they

ought to be referred, unless a Lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity, apparent to the lodge."

But another reason is that while an appeal is spoken of in this paragraph only parenthetically, in the next charge the right is fully and expressly stated:

"If any of them do you injury, you must apply to your own lodge, or to his lodge, and from thence you may appeal to the Grand Lodge at the quarterly communication, and from thence to the annual Grand Lodge, as has been the laudable conduct of our forefathers in every nation."

Another reason, cogent in its character, is the construction given to it by the older Grand Lodges, the Iowa construction being comparatively recent, and founded, we have no doubt, upon the practice, generally, but not universally prevailing in this country in the civil law, of not allowing an appeal from an acquittal.

Resuming consideration of the Constitution, we find the powers of the Grand Master thus stated:

"The Grand Master is invested with all the power and authority, and is entitled to all the privileges and prerogatives which attach to his office by the ancient usages of Freemasonry, subject to limitations of this Constitution and the requirements of the jurisdiction as expressed by law."

We understand this to be substantially the position taken by the Grand Lodge of Alabama, in its decision upon this subject two or three years ago. The recognition of the binding force of the landmarks, taken with this provision, most certainly implies that any "limitations" contrary to the landmarks are void.

We note two peculiar provisions in this connection: the powers of the Grand Master are subject to "limitations" in the section quoted; while in another section we find, "and no prerogative of the Grand Master can avail to defeat this provision"; and in another, "This provision shall be construed as a limitation upon any prerogative of the Grand Master to make masons otherwise than in the manner prescribed by law, and in a regularly constituted lodge": these are the only "limitations" upon the powers of the Grand Master contained in the Constitution, and by the universally accepted rules of construction, the Grand Master may act within "the privileges and prerogatives which attach to his office by the ancient usages of Freemasonry," except the two covered by these limitations, although such act might apparently be in conflict with the general provisions of the Constitution. In other words, the Grand Lodge has seen fit to leave the Grand Master to exercise the usual powers of his office, except when an *express* limitation to the contrary is found in the Constitution or laws of the Grand Lodge; so that if under "ancient usage" the Grand Master can grant dispensations, he can do so in Iowa in all cases, except the two mentioned, at least so far as this Constitution is concerned; and in those two cases, it would be held in

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and other jurisdictions, that the limitations are in conflict with the landmarks, and so void.

We note some other features; the Deputy Grand Master is appointed by the Grand Master and is a member of the Grand Lodge, but apparently beyond having a vote in Grand Lodge while he is in office, he has no powers or duties, as the Senior Grand Warden presides in the absence of the Grand Master.

The lodge appoints no proxy, but the Master and each Warden may appoint a proxy in his place; this would make the representation *individual*, but for the provision that the vote of the three representatives shall be cast as a unit, and if a majority cannot agree as to how the vote shall be cast, the vote is lost; in ordinary cases of a yea and nay vote, decided by a mere majority, this is well enough, because a tie vote is equivalent to no vote at all; but in elections and on questions requiring a two-thirds vote, it often operates badly, as a vote of one for each of three candidates or a tie vote loses the vote of the lodge, when such a vote is not the equivalent of no vote at all.

Representatives of fifty lodges are required to make a quorum in the Grand Lodge: we deem this rule (a modern one) unwise, because when lodges *can* be represented there is no danger that the required number will not be, and when they *cannot* be represented, the Grand Lodge should not be paralyzed and possibly destroyed by the fetters of such a law: such a thing has happened at two distinct periods to masonic Grand Bodies in this country, and it may happen again.

It will be seen that the original jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge in cases of discipline has been very largely extended, while its appellate jurisdiction is most ample: there can be no question even that the Grand Lodge may finally dispose of appealed cases, as it may decide that justice requires, without being obliged to remand them to the lodge as heretofore.

Fifteen petitioners for a new lodge are required, but while notice must be given to the nearest chartered lodge, its consent is not requisite, if any other lodge recommends it.

One provision goes farther towards encroaching upon the right of lodges to select their own members, than any we have before seen, if it is anything more than a declaration of the opinion of the Grand Lodge:

"SECTION 1. The right of every Master Mason in good standing to a masonic home, is absolute in the particular jurisdiction in which he resides, after timely residence therein.

"SEC. 2. The Grand Lodge shall, by appropriate legislation, secure to every non-affiliate Master Mason the right guaranteed by the foregoing section of this article."

How an absolute right to become a member of some lodge accords with the right of every lodge to accept only such members as it pleases, we cannot see; so that this legislation, so far as it goes, encroaches upon what has heretofore been held to be the absolute and sacred right of every lodge.

This Constitution is very brief and leaves very many matters to be em-

braced in the "Code," which the same committee was directed to prepare and present at the next session, sending out printed copies thirty days in advance.

We have deemed the examination and discussion of this Constitution so important and instructive, that we exclude almost everything else in order to have space for it.

It is all the more important because, by adopting this Constitution, the Grand Lodge of Iowa, as before remarked, reverses its position upon very many of the questions, which have of late years been the subject of discussion, and brings her polity more nearly in harmony with that of the older Grand Lodges.

We cannot stop, however, without some reference to the magnificent Report on Correspondence (234 pp.) by Bro. T. S. PARVIN: but we can notice only a *very few* of the points we had marked.

In his special report on Quebec, Bro. PARVIN says:

"We are inclined to the opinion that these lodges have the right to refuse to withdraw from the present Grand Lodge and to transfer their allegiance to the new Grand Lodge of Quebec, not because of the compact entered into by and between the Grand Lodges of Canada and England at the time the independence of the former was recognized by the latter, but upon general principles, giving European Grand Lodges a law or usage or custom older than the same rule of action given American or United States Grand Lodges.

In July, 1886, after waiting and trying gentleness, the Grand Lodge of Quebec issued her edict against these recusant lodges, and declared them clandestine, and also suspended fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of England.

"A few of our American Grand Lodges, notably that of Illinois, also declared with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and without suspending her relations with the Grand Lodge of England, declared three of her subordinate lodges to be clandestine lodges. To our mind such legislation of Grand Lodges or edicts of Grand Masters are worse than 'child's play'; they are *unmasonic*. The Grand Lodge of England is a legal Grand Lodge, in good standing the world over; hence her lodges which she holds to be regular are and must be lawful to all others so long as we hold the parent Grand Lodge to be lawful, and must be recognized as regular and in good standing. Sovereign Grand Lodges act upon Grand Lodges, not their subordinates. England or Germany may declare war against the United States, but neither can declare war upon Illinois and preserve peace with the United Government; and the same principle applies to Grand and subordinate lodges. Hence the act of Illinois, in her declaration against three of the lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, brought upon her, as it should, a declaration of non-intercourse on the part of the Grand Lodge of England."

We question the correctness of the statement of fact in the last clause of the first paragraph. It seems also that the Grand Lodge of Iowa, having recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec *without limitation*, should either recall its recognition, or maintain it.

In the next paragraph, we think Bro. PARVIN has written without his usual care. If the Grand Lodge of England should plant a lodge in Iowa, according to Bro. PARVIN's statement we should be bound to recognize it, because the Grand Lodge of England is a regular Grand Lodge. But we should not do so: and why not? Because the Grand Lodge of Iowa would declare

that it was not a lawful lodge. In our action in Maine in relation to Quebec, we said that no lodge in any jurisdiction could be recognized as a lawful lodge, and no person as a regular mason, not so recognized by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction: the statement includes Iowa as well as Quebec: we said further, that we had been notified by the Grand Lodge of Quebec that irregular lodges and clandestine masons are found in that Province, and we directed our lodges to govern themselves accordingly. Now if the Grand Lodge of England takes offence at this, she may do so and thus find a *casus belli* with our Grand Lodge. We do not deem it necessary that we should take any course with the Grand Lodge of England: if she takes umbrage at our acts, we will meet the issue when it comes.

Upon another point he says:

"We have always been at a loss to understand why Bro. Drummond, one of the greatest sticklers in the fraternity for the sovereignty and independence of Grand Lodge jurisdictions, could so inconsistently advocate the view that the Grand Lodge of Maine can receive a petition from a mason in Iowa for affiliation in the former Grand Jurisdiction. Either sovereignty and independence mean that we in Iowa have sole jurisdiction over all the masons, as well as the profane and citizens who reside within our borders, or else the word is a misnomer, and should be discarded from the nomenclature of masonic papers."

The same principle does not apply. We have always held that a Grand Lodge has full power to punish all masons for offences against its own laws committed in its own jurisdiction, whether such masons are members of its lodges, non-affiliates, members of lodges in other states, residents, sojourners or merely passing through the state: but as a subject of one nation may reside in another nation without foreswearing his allegiance, both nations being sovereign, so a member of a lodge in one state may reside in another state without infringing upon the sovereign rights of the Grand Lodge of either state: a nation might as well say that it could not be a sovereign nation without compelling every person in it to become its subject, as to say that a mason residing in one state may not be a member of a lodge in another state without infringing the sovereignty of either.

Bro. PARVIN holds that a Grand Master is a creature of the Grand Lodge: that, therefore, there can be no Grand Master without a Grand Lodge: that there was no Grand Lodge before 1717: therefore, there was no Grand Master before 1717. We admit that there was no Grand Master of a Grand Lodge before 1717: but we do not accept Bro. PARVIN's definition of "Grand Master"; we prefer to accept the historical definition, Grand Master of masons, and to recognize the officer actually called Grand Master before 1717, although he does not come within Bro. PARVIN's definition.

Bro. PARVIN having stated that he had always found that Grand Lodges had been created by particular lodges, in our reply denying this we said: "Under the general masonic law the Masters and Wardens of the lodges compose the Grand Lodge, and they meet and organize as such and make their own Constitution." Instead of meeting the question at issue, Bro.

PARVIN devotes considerable space to the question, basing his argument upon the technical inaccuracy in the use of the term "Masters and Wardens." We had in mind, not the particular persons or officers, but the character in which they acted.

He opens his argument by a personal remark, which, of itself, indicates a consciousness of the weakness of his argument: but will he allow us to be personal so far as to say, that when we read his remarks about us, and remembered who made them, we laughed very heartily that he should give such an illustration of a homely old adage that we will not be personal enough to repeat.

He says that the proceedings of our Grand Lodge, if they "tell the truth and do not lie," prove the incorrectness of our assertion. But he evidently mistakes the proceedings of a preliminary convention of masons, which concluded that it was best to form a Grand Lodge, and did some preliminary acts and dissolved, for the proceedings at the organization of the Grand Lodge. If he had looked further, he would have found, under the title "Organization," that agreeably to an invitation by the committee of the convention to the several lodges in Maine to meet, &c., for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for the State of Maine, "*the following Masters, Wardens and Proxies of lodges* appeared." They elected a Chairman and Secretary: voted that in forming the Grand Lodge, each of the lodges be entitled to a representation according to the regulations of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; and then voted to proceed to organize the Grand Lodge *by the election of officers*. In other words, it was almost precisely as we stated, the Masters and Wardens of the lodges, or in their absence the legal substitute for these officers, the proxies of the lodges, *assembled as an inchoate Grand Lodge*, and organized it by the election and installation of officers. Bro. PARVIN's statements that the convention (meaning the one which organized the Grand Lodge of Maine) "was not composed of the Masters and Wardens of the lodges under the general masonic law, but was composed of *delegates* from, and no doubt chosen (as they were in Iowa) by, the lodges": and that "they voted that in the opinion of the lodges, the good of Masonry required the formation of a Grand Lodge," are erroneous in every particular. His further statement that the Grand Lodge of Maine was formed by particular lodges and not by the Masters and Wardens [or their legal substitutes] falls with it. A convention was held, which voiced the opinion of the masons in Maine that the interests of Masonry required the formation of a Grand Lodge, *and dissolved*: then the Masters and Wardens of the lodges, or in case they could not attend, their legal substitutes, met *as a Grand Lodge* and perfected its organization.

We have not time to examine the other cases which he mentions, but in passing we must be permitted to suggest that he has made a similar blunder in relation to Vermont, as he says "*the record reads*," "Persons from the several lodges to which they belong as representatives to represent their

several lodges in convention organized that Grand Lodge away back in 1794"! We do not think there is any such record.

The objective point of the discussion has been and is, whether a Grand Lodge is the sovereign power in the jurisdiction and the supreme ruler of the lodges, which get their power from it (as we hold) or has only such powers as the lodges grant to it (as Bro. PARVIN holds): as the Grand Lodge of Iowa in its new Constitution places itself squarely upon our ground, the further discussion of the matter would be superfluous; the example of Iowa, in changing the position which she took under Bro. PARVIN's teachings and has maintained under his lead for forty years, is more potent than argument.

He also calls attention to the obligation the Grand Master takes to support the Constitution, and wants to know how a Grand Master can override that instrument without committing moral perjury. We have several times called attention to the fact that in Maine, and many if not most other Grand Lodges, "all other ancient masonic usages" are also included in the obligation. But the argument is entirely specious: the Constitution of every Grand Lodge is, and is understood to be, subordinate to the landmarks and fundamental principles of the institution: they are respectively parts of one whole, and are taken together: a Grand Master, who under the landmarks has the power to dispense with provisions of the Constitution, in no manner violates that Constitution when he dispenses with its enforcement in particular cases, by virtue of the higher law.

Bro. PARVIN suggests that we are fond of using the term "the old law": we plead guilty, for when we know what the old law is, we are always inclined to act in accordance with it. We sometimes use the term in a comparative sense. Thus in speaking of lodges *U. D.*, we said that under the old law, one who received his degrees in a lodge *U. D.* was not a member of such lodge. Of course, we did not refer to a time when lodges *U. D.* were unknown; perhaps we should have said such was the law during the time of their early history, and down to a comparatively recent period, and in Massachusetts, we think, down to the present time. In another respect we differ from Bro. PARVIN: under the term "law," we include the law growing out of the usages of the craft and evidenced by the decisions of Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, as well as laws enacted by Grand Lodges, while he seems to hold that only express enactments are included in the term "law." For example, in reply to the statement of a proposition, by us, as law, he challenges us to point out any such enactment: and as he had never been able to find any, he denied that there was any such law. If we should say that for many years it has been the law that if a man borrows money he is legally bound to pay it, and Bro. PARVIN should challenge us to refer him to the volume and page where he could find it, we could not do so, and he could truly say, "So far in our reading, we have failed to find any such law": still the proposition is law all the same. So in Masonry, there is a *lex non scripta* as well as a *lex scripta*; law growing out of usage, as well as enacted law; law to be

ascertained by examining history, decisions and precedents, as well as law to be found in written codes.

As to a mason's necessarily becoming a member of the lodge making him; such never has been the law or practice in Massachusetts, and was not the law in Maine until within our recollection; in fact, it was changed on our motion: after a member had received the degrees, he could become a member of the lodge only by proposition and unanimous election.

But we *must* stop: and yet we are scarcely more satisfied to do so than when we first began.

KENTUCKY, 1887.

We have a volume of over 400 pages, 56 of which are devoted to the Proceedings, 22 to a Digest of Decisions, 129 to the Report on Correspondence, and the remaining 200 to statistics and names.

The Grand Master (JAMES W. HOPPER) delivered a practical address, devoted to his official action, his decisions and a few suggestions. They are chiefly of a routine nature, but show a careful, intelligent and successful discharge of the duties of his office.

Nothing is said concerning the condition of the craft; but as the Committee on Grievances had but two cases before it, it would seem that unusual harmony prevailed; and the statistics indicate a fair degree of prosperity.

BRO. STATON reports very gratifying additions to the library: and the Grand Lodge rescinded its adverse action of 1886 and appropriated \$200 for library purposes during the ensuing year. We congratulate Bro. STATON on this result: he thoroughly appreciates the importance of such a library, and is willing to devote time and his large acquaintance with masonic books to its increase; and we trust the Grand Lodge appreciates the value of such a member and will second his efforts in this direction.

The Report on Correspondence (127 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON. It is almost wholly *written* (as he makes few extracts), and is a capital abstract of matters of interest with comments enough, though generally brief, to keep up the interest of the reader.

Of his report, he says:

"These reports are intended for those only who read, and if our readers are pleased with them, and urge no objections to the length of them, we are not particular whether the croakers for short reports are pleased or not. We have been engaged long enough in the reportorial business to learn that those who object to the length of reports of this character are the parties who acknowledge that they do not read them. We shall, therefore, pursue our own inclination and exercise our own judgment, according to the circumstances which may present themselves, as to how much or how little we shall write for the perusal of our readers."

He puts the Quebec matter in a nutshell:

"Quebec is an independent province of the British Empire, and had a

perfect right to organize an independent Grand Lodge, with all the sovereignty of any Grand Lodge on the American continent, and, having organized a Grand Lodge on the basis of independent sovereignty, and steadily refused to accept anything else from the hands of any Grand Lodge in the world, it is the unequivocal duty of all independent Grand Lodges to uphold her in her sovereignty, and assist her in maintaining that sovereignty by all lawful means."

The Grand Secretary of his Grand Lodge having offered a premium for the most perfect and complete returns, he thus states his views as to the plan and the working of it:

"We fully appreciate the motives that have actuated the Grand Secretary in offering a premium to the Secretary who presents the most complete and perfect report. No man in the land knows him better than we, and we defy any man to love him better than does this writer. In the goodness of his great soul and his amiable disposition, he has thought that by offering a handsome premium to the Secretaries to stimulate them to try to excel in the preparation of their various returns, but the object has been a failure except in a few instances, and those who compete for the prize are the ones who take pride in doing their duty without any stimulation. Let the law be enforced without fear, favor or affection to any one, and when the representatives of delinquent lodges come with some trifling or frivolous excuse, give them to understand that the law of the Grand Lodge is like that of the 'Medes and Persians,' and it will not be long until you will see returns coming in well prepared and in due time, and the dues of the lodge all in the hands of the proper officers long before the time fixed by the statute. Let the representative go without his mileage and per diem a few times, and we will wager our old straw hat, now in use for three summers, that the returns and money will come in due time. Stop the relief business, and you will stop the short-comings of lodges—or rather the Secretaries—in a very short time."

Referring to an Illinois decision, that in closing the lodge after an installation, it must be closed regularly on the third, second and first degrees, he says he cannot understand why the "second and first degrees" should be included in the closing ceremonies: simply, Bro. STATION, because they use the step-ladder process in opening, and so of course must "climb down" in closing!

Referring to the Bible, he says:

"How, in the name of all that is reasonable, can any man, after taking the solemn obligations which he must take on that blessed book, repudiate it afterwards. If he repudiates it in the start, he should be bold and independent enough to refuse to be obligated on it, and then perform other solemn ceremonies over it after the obligation."

He misapprehends the point of our discussion with Bro. PARVIN in relations to lodges *v. d.*: we merely stated the historical fact, that the law and usage were that the persons named in the dispensation were the only members of such a lodge, and those made in it were not members; if Bro. S. will examine any digest of masonic law, published not less than twenty-five years ago, he will so find it; moreover, if he will examine the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine for 1861, he will find that a decision of the writer, that brethren receiving the third degree in such a lodge might be permitted to ballot on petitions, was overruled. It was not until after the writer was at

the head of the General Grand Chapter that the old rule was changed in that body; and as we now remember, Bro. PARVIN was a member of the Committee on Jurisprudence in that body which approved a decision sustaining the old law.

He takes Bro. PARVIN to task for erroneous statements in regard to the history of Masonry in Kentucky—statements too “sweeping and reckless.”

Bro. STATON is a little unfortunate in what he writes about Maine: in his previous report, he killed Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, but he makes that all right this year, saying:

“We notice Bro. Burnham still lives notwithstanding our premature notice of his death. This mistake occurred from reading the notice of the death of some Bro. Burnham ‘down East’ somewhere, and we fell into the belief that it was Bro. Edward P. Burnham. Well, we are only too glad it is a mistake. We had the great pleasure of meeting Bro. Burnham on one or two occasions of meetings of bodies of other branches of the fraternity.”

This year he speaks of Grand Master “FESSENDEN,” not referring to him of the olden time, but to our Grand Master in 1886. But Bro. DAY will forgive him, for he was so interested in the address that he did not notice that he had not written the whole name. He speaks of the address in high terms, as he does of the action of the Grand Lodge.

Referring to some observations of ours in relation to Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge, he says that the almost invariable custom (a bad one, we think) in Kentucky is to give only one term to a Grand Master: so Past Grand Masters are numerous, and for that reason they have collectively only one vote.

This leads us to state our views as to the reasons for permanent membership and the benefit arising therefrom. Human experience has established that in a Representative form of government, two legislative bodies are necessary for the greatest good; the members of one coming directly from comparatively small communities of the people, and composing the most numerous branch; the members of the other coming from much larger constituencies, or selected in a different manner, and composing the smaller branch: the members of the popular body will necessarily be younger, less experienced and more impetuous, while the members of the other body will be older, more cautious, and better qualified in most all respects; the two together combine all the elements for wise and yet progressive legislation. This system cannot be adopted in Masonry: we can have but one governing body; yet in that we want all the elements of both bodies in our civil government. The idea of permanent membership was a happy solution of the question. The permanent members constitute the senate, while the Masters and Wardens represent the popular branch. Again, in civil government, the three departments are separate, but in Masonry all are combined; in the former, the most learned, able and experienced are selected to decide and expound the law; that element, therefore, should be represented in the Grand Lodge: in the executive branch are demanded, also, men of experience as

well as men of energy. We have often remarked that our Grand Lodge system wonderfully combines all the elements of the prosperous, but safe and conservative government, required by the character of our institution. The representatives of our lodges are usually comparatively young men, ardent, enthusiastic and progressive: they understand the wants of their lodges, but have little experience in legislation, and less in determining questions of law, as the questions presented to Grand Masters abundantly show: Past Grand Officers are older, of more ripened judgment, of greater experience, of larger knowledge of masonic law, and, (perhaps as important as anything) have no ambition to gratify, which will prevent their giving their best efforts unselfishly to promote the interests of the craft. Their number is comparatively so small that there is no danger of their outvoting the representatives of lodges. In fine, as the result of carefully watching the operations of the system for many years, we believe that the Grand Lodges, which have a fair number of permanent members with full powers, have been the most prosperous, have attained the highest influence, and, in a word, have most fully subverted the purpose of their existence; they have had less bad legislation, less erroneous decisions, closer adherence to fundamental principles, and better work.

Somewhere in this report, we saw an allusion to Grand Lodge Committees: we supposed we marked it, but do not readily find it; the idea was that none but members of the Grand Lodge should be eligible to serve on its committees. The Constitution of our Grand Lodge so provides, except that if one is a member when appointed, he can serve until the expiration of the term, although in the mean time he ceases to be a member of the Grand Lodge. We deem the restriction unwise: in our Grand Lodge it has been complied with, by appointing a brother to a Grand Lodge office in order to make him eligible to serve on a committee for which he was specially qualified. Committees have been well described as the eyes and ears of the body appointing them; they are not officers: their main office is to obtain and present information and advice: the Grand Lodge ought to be able to command the services of the best qualified, and we have known numerous instances when these could not be procured on account of this rule: we see no more reason why the Grand Lodge should not use the services of a brother not a member, than a book which contains the desired information. Generally it is desirable that the Finance Committee should be composed of brethren resident near each other, and difficulty has been found in making up a good committee under this limitation. Of course, generally, committees should be taken from among the members, but we do not believe that there should be no power to go outside if occasion demands it.

LOUISIANA, 1888.

The Grand Master (CHARLES F. BUCK) submitted a long address covering

a large amount of business, much of it relating to the finances of the Grand Lodge. This debt had been reduced to \$29,000, but the Grand Lodge has mortgage notes and cash to the amount of \$8,000, leaving the net debt \$21,000: in addition to this the Grand Lodge owns the temple property, on which some \$30,000 was expended by the Grand Lodge in laying the foundation of a temple, so that it cannot be sold for residences, and there has been no call for the property for public purposes. The Grand Master says:

"I think I have sufficiently indicated that in my humble judgment the interests of the Grand Lodge would be best served by leaving the matter again, under the resolution of your last communication, in the hands of your proper authorities. I am most anxious that the sale should be effected. I do not think that Masonry, in Louisiana, will materially revive until that ever-present witness of the disappointments of our past be removed,—the finances of the body relieved of discouraging drains for interest on an unproductive investment, and our lives and efforts, unburthened of the incubus of our failures, concentrated upon the new hopes of a new era."

The course recommended by the Grand Master was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

It will be remembered that at the last annual communication the Grand Master was directed to offer to mediate between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England: he reports the result of his attempt—a failure, as all who understand the condition of the question expected. From the reply of the Grand Lodge of Quebec we take the following:

"I am further instructed to say that any suggestion of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, or of its Grand Master, having in view the restoration of harmony between England and Quebec, will be received and entertained by the Grand Lodge of Quebec with thankfulness, respect and attention."

The Grand Lodge of England replied as follows:

"In reply I am commanded to refer you to the correspondence which has taken place between those two bodies, which is given in full in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for some years past; and I am to explain that as the situation still remains the same, the Grand Lodge of England cannot possibly change its attitude or alter its decision on the matter.

"I am also directed to transmit to you a copy of a report read to, and unanimously adopted by, the Grand Lodge of England on the 3d of March, 1886, relative to certain action taken by the Grand Lodge of Illinois on the matter in question, which will further show you what the views of the Grand Lodge of England are, and that they still continue to be, the same as heretofore."

This attempt at mediation was made pending a resolution to withdraw all masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of England, until it should withdraw the charters of its lodges in Quebec: we deemed it unfortunate that the attempt should have been made with an implied threat coupled with it. The Grand Lodge of England evidently resented this, for its allusion to its action in relation to Illinois, as much as says, "Pass your resolution, and we'll serve you as we did Illinois."

Grand Master Buck made an earnest argument against any further interference, and, unquestionably on account of his argument, all consideration

of the pending resolution was postponed till the next session. The Grand Master's argument is based upon an erroneous assumption in relation to the origin of the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty. At the same time we deem, that the resolution pending before the Grand Lodge is not the proper one under the circumstances. We do not see the propriety of direct action towards the three lodges in question, as the original resolution proposed, because, as Bro. PARVIN well says, a sovereign cannot treat with the subject of another sovereign. We do not deem it proper either to say to another Grand Lodge, "We withdraw fraternal intercourse until you withdraw your charters in Quebec." But we *can* say, and we believe are *bound* to say, to our own lodges and masons, "You are forbidden to hold masonic intercourse with any lodge in Quebec, and the members thereof, which does not hail under the Grand Lodge of Quebec." This is what we say to all Grand Lodges; the Grand Lodge of Canada, for example, has practical cause to ask her sister Grand Lodges to act upon this principle in consequence of the existence of spurious lodges in her territory, and we are all acting upon it; all we have to do is to apply the same rule to Quebec. If England resents it, let her do so: if she prefers to swallow it in silence, let her do so; if the recalcitrant masons in Quebec are cut off from all masonic intercourse in America, they will in time die out.

The Grand Lodge had the matter of life membership before it. It adopted the report of a majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence, that members, who have paid dues continuously for a given number of years under a by-law providing that payment for that number of years should make them life-members, no longer subject to dues, cannot, by a change in the by-law, be compelled to pay dues. The minority of the committee held that as the by-laws by which the contract was made were liable to be amended by a two-thirds' vote, the contract itself was subject to the same condition. We shall refer to this again under the special head of "Life-Membership."

As an illustration of the folly of establishing a rule for a quorum different from the old masonic rule, we remark that this Grand Lodge has been unable for several years past to get an attendance sufficient to enable it to act upon proposed amendments to its Constitution. The Grand Master suggests that as quite a number of charters had been declared forfeited, it was probable that a "quorum" would be obtained.

Grand Secretary BATCHELOR, in his full report, gives many historical items of much interest to the local craft. We greatly regret to learn that by the burning of a book-bindery some 200 volumes belonging to the Grand Lodge Library were burned, including over ninety volumes of Proceedings: we trust that Bro. BATCHELOR will call at once for such pamphlets as may be needed to replace these volumes, as we know that his brother officials will respond with alacrity.

The Report on Correspondence (107 pp.) was submitted by P. G. Master J. Q. A. FELLOWS. As in his report for the previous year, he arranges his

material under special headings, grouping thereunder extracts relating to those subjects, with occasional comments of his own.

He believes in cultivating the "social feature" of Freemasonry: quotes our remarks of last year on Grand Lodge Representatives as expressing his own views; holds that while he thinks Hiram Lodge may be correct as to the actual point of difference between it and the Grand Lodge, the lodge was bound to obey the Grand Lodge, and was properly disciplined for refusing to do so.

Of the Quebec question, he says:

"The Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland possess and exercise undisputed, exclusive jurisdiction over the territories respectively known as England, Scotland and Ireland, and to that extent conform to the rule of American Grand Lodges, but further they object to and resist any encroachment upon isolated (unorganized) territory belonging to the British Crown, as, for instance, Gibraltar: now shall either of these three Grand Lodges, while claiming and holding exclusive jurisdiction over their own special territory, be maintained in their pretensions to ignore the exclusive right of Grand Lodges organized by almost unanimous consent in the several politically organized territories of the British Crown, when claimed by them?"

In his remarks concerning Grand Masters, he modifies Bro. PARVIN's definition, by adding as "we of the nineteenth century understand the term": if he had added after "we," "that is, Bro. PARVIN, and a few others of us," we think he would have written more accurately: we do not think that he means to say that in his reading he has not found authentic information that there was not an officer *called* Grand Master, and that, theoretically at least, he had certain powers and duties.

While he seems to hold views similar to our own, in relation to the sovereignty of Grand Lodges, he endorses Bro. PARVIN's in relation to the doctrine of their organization. The casuists of olden times disputed vehemently as to whether the hen creates the egg, or the egg creates the hen; Bro. PARVIN takes the *egg* side, when it is applied to the creation of Grand Lodges, and Bro. FELLOWS seems to do so also. Lodges existed before a Grand Lodge, says Bro. PARVIN, therefore they create the Grand Lodge, although he admits that now all lodges are created by Grand Lodges. But how Bro. FELLOWS can hold that lodges created by a Grand Lodge, having only such limited powers as the Grand Lodge chooses to give them, and depending on a charter for *any* powers, can GRANT SOVEREIGN POWERS to a Grand Lodge, passes our comprehension. Bro. PARVIN's process of reasoning, applied to the making of masons, would lead to curious results. Of course the first mason who was made (in the masonic sense of the term) was made by a profane; applying Bro. PARVIN's logic, it follows that masons are, or at least may be, made by profanes now: that a profane merely granted to the mason first so made a right to make others, still retaining necessarily his original powers! In whatsoever manner the first Grand Lodge was created, it was created as the Supreme Power in Masonry, upon which *every* lodge thereafter created must depend for creation, life and powers: by

the law of the body thus created and masonic usage, other Grand Lodges might be organized, which under the general law of Masonry became sovereign bodies, and not by virtue of any powers derived from the *mere instruments* used under the law for their creation, any more than the parties to a marriage derive their marital rights, powers and privileges by grant from the clergyman who solemnizes the marriage.

MANITOBA, 1888.

The Grand Master (THOMAS CLARK) had visited quite a number of the lodges: he says the condition of Masonry in that jurisdiction is steadily improving: the lodges number up to forty; but one lodge was found to be in another jurisdiction, and so surrendered its Manitoba charter; another lodge had also been obliged to succumb and surrendered its charter; another is in Morocco, and in a doubtful condition; the other thirty-seven, as a whole, seem to enjoy an average degree of prosperity and growth: all but two did work during the year; one of these two will probably be obliged to surrender its warrant.

The Reports of the Deputies evince a good degree of activity and fidelity on the part of those officers: two are severely censured for failing to make reports, and some of the others for not making them in season.

The Grand Secretary, WILLIAM G. SCOTT, is a very energetic officer, and delinquent secretaries are arraigned with severity.

Beyond the adoption of a revised constitution, the proceedings were of a routine character. The Grand Master expressed a desire that measures might be taken to secure uniformity of work, but nothing was done. There seem to be two separate rituals in use in Manitoba, and those using one do not seem disposed to adopt the other.

MARYLAND, 1887.

The centennial anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge was celebrated at the semi-annual communication—the “two hundred and first” regular communication of the Grand Lodge.

A large, exceedingly interesting and valuable volume has been published, giving the proceedings on the occasion. We were honored with an invitation to attend, and hoped to do so, but business engagements prevented.

The first evening was devoted to the business of the Grand Lodge, except that brief addresses were made by several of the distinguished visitors present.

We are very glad to find the Grand Lodge on the occasion of its centennial in such good condition.

The Grand Master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) says:

“The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated upon the renewed interest

manifested by the brethren throughout the state, as will be clearly seen from the reports of the Grand Inspectors, which I add as an appendix to this address. The information furnished by them only bears out the observations of the Grand Master, and I think it safe to say that the fraternity in Maryland has never been on a more sure, firm and enthusiastic footing than at present. There has not been presented to me any case of dispute during the year; harmony and good will prevailing throughout the borders of our state. The lodges generally are in a better financial condition. You will see that the Grand Inspectors have again done their duty, and I am enabled to lay before you, for the second time, a report from every Grand Inspector in the state.

"In regard to the Grand Lodge finances, the report of the Board of Managers, herewith appended, will make a most gratifying exhibit. In it you will find an account of the new contract entered into for the lease of the auditorium of the temple, by which, you will observe, the Grand Lodge Treasury will be enriched at the rate of \$6,000 per year, for five years, in excess of previous receipts. During the last six months our debt has been decreased \$8,149.75, notwithstanding the extra expense incurred at the last communication of the Grand Lodge. Our interest account has been decreased about \$450.00 per annum. Thus, you will observe, that slowly, but surely, we are emerging from the cloud of debt which has enveloped us for the last twenty years, and it does appear to me that the time is fast approaching when we will be entirely free from the incubus of debt."

* * * * *

The Library Association has worked hard against many difficulties and harassments, and only their zeal and fidelity have prevented the Library from being closed upon several occasions. Under the new Librarian the number of books circulated is gradually increasing, and from the report of the President you will find that it has increased nearly fifty per cent. during the last year. I think it now time for the Grand Lodge to do something, no matter how small it may be, to encourage the brethren who have labored so arduously. I therefore recommend that an annual appropriation of \$200 be made to the Library Association to be paid in semi-annual installments of \$100. I think this is as little as the Grand Lodge can do to show that it has any interest whatever in the library."

* * * * *

"By my direction the Chairman of Committee on Correspondence has had his report printed in pamphlet form, ready for distribution this evening. I trust the brethren may take sufficient time to examine it, and object to anything being printed that is contrary to the sentiment or dignity of this Grand Lodge, or that may tend to bring us in dispute with sister Grand Jurisdictions. I scarcely think, however, that you will notice anything objectionable, as the present chairman of the Committee on Correspondence is so thoroughly in sympathy and harmony with the sentiments entertained by you, and frequently endorsed by the Grand Lodge."

We are very glad to find that the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge subscribe for five copies of each new number to be issued (not to exceed ten new numbers in all) of Bro. E. T. Schultz's History of Freemasonry in Maryland, at \$29.00 per copy (or \$145.00 for the five copies), of each new number, payable on delivery; this subscription being made upon the understanding that Bro. Schultz will also furnish to each lodge in this jurisdiction, free of charge, a complete set of all the numbers of said work, those heretofore issued to be furnished to said lodges within thirty days, and the others as issued."

Over two hundred pages are devoted to an account of the celebration, the addresses, etc.: no abstract can be given, and we can only refer our brethren

to the volume itself, assuring them that if they *begin* to read it, they will read it all, and that too with great pleasure and profit.

The Report on Correspondence (155 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ: while this is his first report to the Grand Lodge, he has had large experience in the Grand Chapter, and prepares an exceedingly instructive and interesting report.

He gives an interesting history of these reports so far as his Grand Lodge is concerned, referring to some of the views maintained by those who have prepared them: of their position in relation to the prerogatives of Grand Masters, he says:

"While the Maryland writers, then and since have differed in opinion somewhat regarding the two latter questions, there has been no divergence of opinion among them regarding the former. Upon this question there has been no uncertain sound in Maryland. 'The decisions of Grand Masters and the actions of the Grand Lodge supporting the same, present an unbroken line of precedents in favor of upholding the prerogatives of the Grand Master from time immemorial.'"

Referring to the revised Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, he says:

"The Grand Honors are as follows.

"*Nine* (nine times three we suppose) for Grand Master and Past Grand Masters.

"*Seven* for Deputy and Past Deputy Grand Masters.

"*Five* for all other elected and Past Grand Officers.

"*Three* for all other distinguished Grand Officers.

"Forms to be used at the ceremonies of laying foundation stones, etc., were also submitted, one portion of which we regard as improper; that is *calling off the lodge*. We hold that the laying of foundation stones, unveiling of monuments, dedication of halls, the burial of a brother, and in fact, any other duty which a lodge may properly perform in public, is *masonic labor*, and therefore cannot be performed while the craft are at *refreshment*.

"Thirty-three years ago, shortly after our admission into Masonry, we were called upon to act as Junior Deacon of our lodge upon the occasion of the funeral of one of its members. After opening a Master's Lodge, a procession was formed, and we were directed to open the door, which to us appeared altogether improper. We took counsel of a very aged brother present, for whom we entertained the greatest veneration and regard, not alone for his masonic knowledge and experience, but also for his estimable qualities of head and heart. His reply was, its all right my young brother, we are going to bury this brother *masonically*, and that can only be done in *open lodge*.

"The propriety of this at once struck us, and naturally made a deep impression upon our mind, and hence, we have ever since, entered our protest, when, as we have frequently seen a lodge *called off* or *closed*, for the purpose of attending a funeral of a deceased brother or the laying of a corner stone. We were much gratified, therefore, when Grand Master Tyson decided, 'that it was not proper to call off at masonic funerals'; this is now the law of this jurisdiction, until set aside or abrogated by the proper and competent authority."

This agrees with the usage in Massachusetts (followed by us in Maine) from a very early period, as early as while the Provincial Grand Lodge was in existence.

Referring to some recent historical writers, and the opinions expressed by others in relation to their conclusions, he says :

"There is no one who entertains a higher regard for the valuable labors and researches of the distinguished writers named, than your committee, but we are not prepared to regard the traditions recounted by Anderson, Oliver and others, as 'bold-faced assertions,' which 'have been blown to the four winds of heaven,' simply because modern writers have failed to discover evidence to substantiate them.

"Anderson wrote 165 years ago, and had access perhaps to records and documents not now attainable, and it is to be presumed knew whereof he wrote."

ANDERSON wrote concerning events which transpired within his own recollection and speaks as a contemporaneous witness, *concerning matters which he knew*, and it will require much more "blowing" than has as yet been accomplished to "blow" his statements "to the four winds of heaven."

Of "Public Installations," he says :

"We do not remember ever having witnessed a public installation by the Grand Lodge or its subordinates in this jurisdiction, but that they may be held is evidenced by the fact, as stated by Bro. Drummōnd, that the ceremonies for public installations are laid down in Cole's Ahiman Rezon, a work that was endorsed by the Grand Lodge of Maryland and used as a text book for many years. Forms for installations which may be held in churches or other buildings, were also adopted by the National Convention of 1843.

"While we would not favor a general practice of public installations we think there are times when they might be appropriate and be attended with the happiest results.

"Processions of the craft, for the purpose of laying corner stones, burial of the dead, attending divine service, the celebration of St. John's Day and other purposes, have been held in this jurisdiction from the earliest times and have been regarded as masonic duties, hence performed while the lodge was opened. The records of the old Leonardtown lodge states that on St. John's Day, June 24, 1759, 'at half past two o'clock the lodge went from the lodge room *without closing the lodge*, to the court-house, where a polite, accurate and edifying discourse was delivered, etc., and in the evening was a genteel ball, at the opening of which the Entered Apprentice's song, was sung, etc., and in the morning, the 26th, the members met again, when the lodge was *closed*,' from which it would appear that even *balls* were held whilst the lodge was open; of course we would not favor such things at this day."

He denies the right of a Past Master to open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens: he does not refer to the ancient rule nor the usage under the Grand Lodge of England from the earliest time until the present: he bases his argument upon the assumption that the charter cannot be present: we agree that even the Master cannot open the lodge if the charter was not present: but we have seen a Past Master open a lodge and the charter was present: with the failure of his assumption his conclusion fails: it is true that the charter is committed to the custody of the Master, but an argument based on this fact would prevent the opening of a lodge by a Warden as well as Past Master.

He supports the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction: noticing this reminds us that we intended, in reply to Bro. PARVIN's statement, in substance, that

he had seen no assertion of the doctrine until within a recent period, to refer him to the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on December 21, 1770, when it declared that the admission of candidates rejected by other lodges were "illegal, irregular and unconstitutional proceedings."

The Grand Master made a trip to Europe, and on his return a special session of the Grand Lodge was held to welcome and congratulate him.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master says;

"For the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge since I have been a member of it, the total membership during the past year has been largely increased, notwithstanding the fact that many of the lodges have suspended a large number of brethren for non-payment of dues. This is the most gratifying exhibit that could possibly be made to you, showing, as it does, that we are not only on the road to financial prosperity, but that the interest in the institution is being kept up, and the membership increasing with the prosperity which has dawned upon us."

The Deputy Grand Master reported the following decision made by him in the absence of the Grand Master:

"I decided 'that a resident of this jurisdiction who received the degrees of Masonry in another jurisdiction during a temporary residence there, is debarred all the rights and privileges of Masonry in this jurisdiction, until the disability is removed by the Grand Lodge.'

"This decision was made to meet the case of a brother who claimed to have received the degrees in Scotland during a three months' visit."

And the decision was approved by the Grand Lodge.

"It is to be regretted that the usage in Scotland, is so at variance with the American doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, but the only proper course was that pursued in the decision of the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, by adhering to the standing resolution of November, 1887, and to American doctrine, to which this Grand Lodge stands fully committed."

The other business was of a routine character.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1887.

These Proceedings contain many interesting addresses and reports, which we cannot notice because an abstract cannot be made, and we cannot quote them in full.

The Constitution was amended in relation to granting new lodges so as to read as follows:

"Dispensations for holding new lodges may be issued by the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge, on the petition of not less than seven Master Masons of known skill and good standing; *provided*, the same be recommended by the lodge, or lodges, situated in the city, or town, where the new lodge is proposed to be located, whose jurisdiction will be affected by the formation of the new lodge; or, if there be no such lodge, then by the lodge, or lodges, whose jurisdiction will be affected thereby; and be countersigned by the District Deputy Grand Master, or District Deputy Grand Masters, within whose jurisdiction the new lodge is proposed to be located.

"In case of any question of jurisdiction arising, the same shall be decided by the Grand Master."

This makes no provision for a case in which, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge, the consent of a lodge is "unreasonably withheld." This provision is of interest to us in Maine, because the chartering of Ancient Landmark Lodge without the consent of Portland Lodge, and the contest growing out of it, were the cause of first adopting a rule in relation to this matter. Our mother Grand Lodge has now gone to the utmost limit in the direction in which she then started.

At the June communication, memorial services of a very impressive character, with addresses of an unusually high order, were held in honor of Past Grand Master ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., and other brothers.

At the September communication, memorial tributes were paid to the memory of BROS. MARSHALL P. WILDER and ISAAC H. WRIGHT. The Grand Lodge seems to have lost during the year an unusual number of brethren, who had been long and prominently connected with it.

The Grand Master (HENRY ENDICOTT), in complying with the provision of the Constitution, requiring him to give "an exhibit of the affairs of this Grand Lodge," delivered an address covering not only the official action of himself and other Grand Officers, but also a full exhibit of the standing of the Grand Lodge in all respects. There had been an increase in the membership of the lodges, in the number of initiates, and in the amount paid for Grand Lodge dues. "The lodges generally are united and interested. Peace reigns throughout our borders, and truly blessings from on high attend us."

He notices the deaths of the members of the Grand Lodge, and refers to Past Grand Master WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, then suffering under severe and fatal illness.

The valuation of the temple for taxation had been increased \$45,500, thus adding about \$540 to the tax: an elevator had been constructed at an expense of about \$5,000: there had been \$2,000 expended in charity, and \$5,000 added to the "Masonic Education and Charity Trust, and yet the balance of income was sufficient to allow the appropriation of \$5,000 more to that fund. We note that some \$260 was paid as the expense of "Public Masonic Ceremonies"; doubtless Bro. VAUX will say that this item must be erroneous, as according to him, there cannot be any such ceremonies.

The Masonic Education and Charity Fund consists of \$17,000 in securities at their par value, and \$2,000 in cash; to which was added \$5,000 at this session, and the Grand Master stated that \$10,000 would undoubtedly be added to it during the year 1888. We delight to dwell on this, not only on account of its intrinsic importance, but in contrast to the times, year after year, when we were obliged to notice the burden of debt under which the Grand Lodge was staggering. The original plan of the founders of the temple to create a fund for educational and charitable purposes, is now being rapidly realized.

The Grand Lodge declined to recognize as yet the Grand Lodge of the Federal District of Mexico.

A special communication was held to dedicate the hall of Charles C. Dame Lodge, and a capital portrait of the distinguished and beloved brother, whose name it bears, is given with the proceedings on the occasion.

The "Grand Feast" was celebrated as usual: and the speeches on the occasion were, also "as usual," very interesting and worthy of being read by all the members of the craft. We cannot copy them in full, and so we had resolved to make no extracts: but the incidental mention of some facts leads us to depart from our original intention.

The new Deputy G. Master, SAMUEL WELLS, a native of Maine, said:

"I am obliged to you for the opportunity you have given me to thank you personally for the very high honor you have conferred upon me in appointing me to the highest office in your gift. I also thank the brethren for this cordial reception, which I take the liberty of interpreting as a confirmation of the appointment. I was informed by you, during the ceremonies of installation, that it would be my duty to act in your behalf in case of your absence or disability. It is therefore with the most profound regard for you that I express the hope that you may enjoy uninterrupted health during the ensuing year. It would give me a feeling of great sadness if I should happen to receive a note from you something like this: 'Dear Brother Deputy: I expected to go down to Cohasset to-morrow to lay the corner-stone of the new public library presented by our Bro. Charles A. Welch, but I am caught with the rheumatism and shall be unable to go. Please lay that stone for me.' It would make me very tired indeed if I should get a note something like this: 'June 23, 1888. I had hoped, dear Brother Deputy, to go out to Medford to-morrow to unveil the statue of our eminent friend and brother, Governor John Brooks, erected by our Bro. Samuel C. Lawrence. He has expended some seventy-five thousand dollars upon it, and the ceremonies must go on. My old enemy has laid me low once more, and I must beg of you to fill my place.' You will certainly appreciate my feelings, Most Worshipful Grand Master, when I wish you very cordially the most excellent health during the coming year."

* * * * *

"When you did me the honor, Most Worshipful, to intimate that you designed to confer upon me the position with which you have honored me, I thought that you might be intending to induct me also into the rôle of an after-dinner speaker. So I began to read up at once. In the course of my reading I fell upon some facts relating to the ancient history of your family. I will not tell them all, but one of them interested me, and perhaps it may amuse you. About two hundred and sixty years ago one of your ancestors formed an expedition to go into Connecticut for the purpose of making war upon the Pequot tribe of Indians, but more especially for the purpose of capturing one of the grand sachems named Sassacus. After perambulating a great deal in Connecticut he found it very difficult to catch Sassacus, and he called in some of the Narragansett tribe. Through them they succeeded in getting a parley with this wild sachem. The meeting took place upon the top of a high hill, so as to observe the approach of cowans and eavesdroppers. There your ancestor endeavored to persuade Sassacus to surrender, but without success. Finally, he showed him a musket, one of those old flint locks, and looking about him he shot a crow upon the top of a tree, in order to impress the Indian with the power of the weapon. Then he said, 'If I should give you part of this wonderful thunder-and-lightning machine, would you consent to surrender?'—'Well,' said Sassacus, 'that would depend upon which end I got.'"

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM was called upon, and among other things, said:

"Last March I attended the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-

fifth anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, by the granting of the warrant to Falmouth Lodge, of Portland. It is true that on account of the sickness and death of Bro. Ross, no degrees were conferred until 1769, yet they date the commencement of their work from the granting of that warrant. It was expected that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts would be represented at our celebration by Past Grand Master Howland, and when I arrived the inquiry was made, 'Where is Bro. Howland?' I said, 'He will be here. Bro. Nickerson said he would be here.' But, alas! we did not know, and Bro. Nickerson did not know that he was then lying upon the bed of death, and that in about a month from that time some of us would attend his funeral ceremonies in the place of his nativity."

* * * * *

"I will close, Most Worshipful Grand Master, by saying that having resided nearly three years in Massachusetts, it has given me an opportunity to attend three observances of the feast of St. John. I am now about to return to Saco, the place from whence I came, and probably shall not have the privilege of meeting with you as often in the future. I take this occasion to thank the brethren of Massachusetts, of all degrees in which I may have been entitled to mingle, for the kindness and courtesy which they have dealt out to me; and to express the hope that, although I may not be present, meetings such as you have had to-night may be maintained every year, and that each year they may be more and more enjoyable."

None rejoice more heartily over the announcement in the last paragraph than the craft in Maine.

We shut our eyes and *close the book* to prevent further departure from our resolution.

MICHIGAN, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (RUFUS C. HATHEWAY) takes up *fifty* pages (printed in small type) in the Proceedings; *twenty-one* pages are devoted to his decisions: he gives a brief, but highly interesting sketch of the early history: he says he had answered over one thousand questions and written over five thousand letters; his address could not be otherwise than long.

We make the following extracts:

"About the close of the last session of this Grand Body, a mandamus was issued from the Supreme Court of Michigan, to compel this Grand Lodge to remove the sentence of expulsion she had unanimously passed against the individual, and which is yet in full force and effect: and though it might have been economy to have allowed the case to go by default, still the principle involved was of too much consequence to not attempt to sustain and protect the position this Grand Lodge had so decidedly taken on the subject; and feeling well satisfied you would support the Grand Master in his efforts in this matter, he procured counsel to take charge of the case; and when the hearing finally occurred, we were crowned with success—the mandamus denied, and the individual relegated to the same masonic standing as before—expelled."

* * * * *

"No lodge should expend funds for another lodge, without its knowledge and consent; as each individual lodge can not know the ability or willingness of another lodge to render assistance. A claim for reimbursement in all such cases can only be addressed to the conscience and fraternal judgment of the other lodge."

* * * * *

"By much personal observation I am satisfied that better care is being observed as to the qualifications of those desiring our privileges; the records show an increase in numbers, and the condition of the craft in this jurisdiction is certainly flattering."

* * * * *

"When a lodge is at labor it is duly guarded, and a masonic procession at a funeral is also tiled, and no one should be permitted to either enter or retire from its ranks without permission. A lodge would have as much right, legally, to admit a profane, as it would to admit him in the masonic procession."

He decides that a candidate who cannot write his name is not eligible: that a lodge, which rejects a candidate, thereafter holds exclusive jurisdiction over him: that it is unmasonic to vote by yeas and nays in a lodge: that a candidate for membership, presenting a dimit from a lodge in another state, must also furnish evidence under the seal of the proper Grand Lodge, that the lodge is a regular lodge: that an objection after ballot has the precise effect of a black ball: while holding that the vote of the lodge is the dimit, and that what is usually called the dimit is only the "certificate of dimit," he decides that if a man wants a new "certificate," the Secretary must write across it "Duplicate, issued in lieu of the original, which is claimed to be lost or destroyed."

It was claimed that taking the question by yeas and nays is an innovation: it was done in lodges in Massachusetts, (notably St. Andrew's Lodge) more than a hundred years ago, and not infrequently the names of those voting were recorded.

He decided that the Tyler cannot vote; in other jurisdictions the usage is to relieve the Tyler by a brother who has voted, call him in, state the question, and receive his vote; and we can see no objection to such usage.

We are not sure that we have correctly stated the decision about "yeas and nays": for in a later decision the reason he gives is, that the amount of noise, which each side makes, does not indicate the number voting, and often the minority make the most noise. Now we protest against styling this manner of voting "calling the yeas and nays"; that term has acquired a well-known meaning, and that is that the roll of members is called, and each member, as his name is called, answers in the affirmative or negative, and his vote is recorded; of course this method of voting is the most accurate: we doubt if the Grand Master answered the question that was put to him; of course, the method of voting of which he speaks is inadmissible; but when doubt is raised in relation to the count, we deem it the right of the lodge to order the roll called, and the vote made certain, as it very often happens that voting by yeas and nays reverses the decision reached by count of "uplifted hands."

A large amount of business was transacted, but it is not of general interest.

All the decisions were approved: unless they were submitted to the committee in advance, we consider their endorsement by the Grand Lodge as of

little value: the committee could not have given so large a number of them more than nominal consideration.

The Report on Correspondence (344 pp.) was submitted by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES: it is in his usual style—a compilation rather than a report.

In his review of Maine, he says:

“He does not like the law of our jurisdiction, which compels the Junior Warden to preside over a lodge in the absence of the Master and Senior Warden. He says this is not the law in any other jurisdiction within his knowledge, and thinks the decision contrary to law and sound sense.

“Sorry we can’t agree with Bro. Drummond; but our action and our opinion fully agrees with the lecture and work.”

When we came to this, we read it, read it again, put an extra polish on our glasses and read it again, but could not then understand what he means. But on referring to our last report we find that he dissents from the very universal practice of allowing the presiding officer (whether Master, Senior Warden, or Junior Warden) to call a brother to the chair, and in his presence to preside temporarily over the lodge! We should be very glad to have him give his reasons for the faith that is in him. Bro. INNES probably has no equal in making extracts of the most interesting character for his report: but he gives the rest of us no chance to serve him in the same way.

MINNESOTA, 1887.

In this volume we have the portraits of Past Grand Masters JAMES C. BRADEN and EDWARD W. DURANT.

The Grand Master (R. H. GOVE) [this is all of his name we can find] refers to the formation of the Grand Lodge in 1853 and says that there are four of the founders still living—among them Bro. AZARIAH T. C. PIERSON, of whom he well says:

“Of our venerable Secretary it ought to be sufficient to point you to the record of his masonic life, industry and the zeal with which he has pursued it. Read the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for more than thirty years past and you will find left upon perpetual record the evidence of his fidelity and a monument to his unflagging perseverance and labors, and a sure earnest that his heart has been in the work, and that the same has been done unselfishly, in season and out of season, and with as much unremitting energy as was the labors of our first Junior Grand Warden, who, as a martyr to his fidelity, surrendered his earnest and useful life to ruffian violence rather than to swerve from his duty, betray his trust, or violate his vows, and whose bright example still lives to animate and encourage us in the discharge of our whole duty to God and our brother, that we may like him stand with the ransomed, our mark in full view.”

As District Deputies have to bear their own expenses in that jurisdiction, he appointed *forty-six*, giving each but a few lodges, and he says that the system has worked well. We, however, believe the system of paying their expenses by the Grand Lodge works better. If the lodges have to pay the expenses, those which most need visiting will not be visited, and the

Deputies ought not to be subjected personally to such expenses. The Grand Lodge need such officers for its eyes and ears, in order to know the condition of the lodges, and their efficiency should not be impaired for the sake of saving a trifling expense.

He says :

"The right of avouchment is, I believe, the most abused masonic right we have. The most unskilled mason is the first on his feet to say 'I vouch for the brother.' I personally know of a brother, who, if his salvation depended upon it, could not distinguish a mason from a knight of the Sun, avouches for more masons than all the other members of the lodge, and it is a large one. When inquired of, by the Master, if he had ever sat with the person vouched for, answered 'No.' Were you present with a number of brethren having the charter of a warranted lodge when he was examined and pronounced to be a brother? Answered 'No.' When asked how he could avouch for the visitor, how he knew him to be a mason, answered: 'He told me he was a mason.'"

* * * * *

"If you have ever sat with a person in a regular warranted lodge in the third degree, or if some well-known mason in the presence and hearing of the person, declares to you that he has sat with him in a lodge of Master Masons, or, if you personally examined him, or was present when he was examined, under special authority from the Master or Wardens acting as Master, and on such examination he was found to be a mason, and was not under the sentence of suspension or expulsion and was in communication with some regular lodge under a jurisdiction with which we have correspondence, and fraternal relations, you may lawfully avouch for him, but not otherwise. It is necessary that you know the person vouching to be a Master Mason himself."

We hold, as he does, that the W. M. is not bound to take an avouchment as a matter of course; but that in many cases it is necessary to cross-examine the voucher, and ascertain precisely how much he knows about the matter.

Among his decisions, is the following :

"A Worshipful Master informed me that some of the brethren's names had been stricken from the roll of his lodge without notice, and asked what he should do about it?

"*Answer.*—Enter an order of record that the brethren, naming them, having been illegally stricken from the roll of the lodge, that they be and are hereby re-instated on the roll and to all their rights, and you must account to the Grand Lodge for the arrearages of dues, which order has been complied with."

He argues strongly in favor of perpetual jurisdiction and repealing the approval of a decision to the contrary made in 1878: the Grand Lodge adhered to its former action, and Bro. PIERSON says that such has been the law and practice of the Grand Lodge since its organization in 1853. The Grand Master had addressed letters to other jurisdictions on this subject, and he reports the result (so far as he got replies) as follows :

"The following states maintain tenaciously: Kentucky, Connecticut, New Jersey, Nova Scotia, Indian Territory, New York, Ohio, South Carolina, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Mississippi. The others, so far as heard from, hold as follows: Maryland, so long as the candidate lives in

the state. Idaho has wholly abandoned the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. Maine holds to it for five years. Dakota so long as the candidate lives in its territory, if rejected there, but if elsewhere it judges for itself. Indiana adheres to the doctrine 'with very slight modifications.' Virginia, Montana, Canada, Colorado, Arizona and Quebec do not adhere to the perpetual jurisdiction doctrine, but no reasons have been stated for the departure from the landmark of the order. Prince Edward Island holds only for twelve months. Why, is not stated."

We think he is in error as to some of these; we are *very sure* that Iowa holds the contrary doctrine.

In his argument, he loses sight of the main reason for modifying the doctrine: if the candidate remains within the jurisdiction of his lodge, the law of territorial jurisdiction gives that lodge now exclusive control of him; such was not formerly the case, and this law of perpetual jurisdiction was required to prevent his imposing himself on the fraternity through another lodge; the reason ceasing, the law may well cease; but when he moves into the jurisdiction of another lodge and remains there some time, that lodge is better qualified to judge of his worthiness than the old lodge and so he should apply to that; to protect the fraternity, therefore, under our present system of territorial jurisdiction a modification of the old law is demanded.

The "Rite War" (as some one calls it) has reached Minnesota: the Grand Master devotes some space to it and submits a resolution declaratory of the rights and powers of the Grand Lodge: the special committee to which the matter was referred made a report recommending the adoption of the resolution with additional ones; but as the Grand Lodge did not adopt them, we do not copy them.

There are other matters in his address quite well worth considering, if we had space; while we do not agree with him in all his views, his address is a valuable one, showing that he has decided and intelligent opinions, and has the courage of his convictions.

He had a little "tussle" with the Grand Secretary, who omitted from the Proceedings, as published, the name of one who had been appointed and installed as a Grand Officer: in reply the Grand Secretary says:

"In reply to the accusation of the Grand Master relative to the omission from the printed proceedings of the name of J. P. Pond, as Grand Senior Steward, the Grand Secretary will simply say that the printed proceedings do not purport to give *all* the transactions of the Grand Lodge; the written proceedings in the record book do, and in that the name appears.

"The omission in the printed proceedings was to save the Grand Master from embarrassment in the public announcement of the appointment to office in the Grand Lodge of one *who was not a member of the body*.

"In this connection the Grand Secretary presents three propositions and claims that neither can be successfully contradicted:

- "1. District Deputies must have arrived at the rank of Past Masters.
- "2. That all officers of a lodge or Grand Lodge, either elected or appointed, must be members of the body.
- "3. Committeemen must also be members of the body."

This is a matter of general interest and importance, and we suggest:

1. That if the power of determining what shall be published, is vested in

the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, he was right in publishing or not publishing, as he deemed wise; in most jurisdictions, that authority is vested either in a committee or the Grand Master;

2. That in relation to the legality of the appointment, the Grand Secretary cannot overrule the decision of the Grand Master;

3. That by the installation of a Grand Officer in the Grand Lodge, all questions of fact affecting his eligibility are foreclosed, and cannot afterwards be inquired into.

4. That Bro. PIERSON's proposition, "That all officers of a Grand Lodge * * * must be members of the body," is *not* law, unless it is so expressly provided in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

In Maine and many other Grand Lodges, from their earliest organization, brethren have been appointed to office in order to make them members of the Grand Lodge; this practice has prevailed so long and so extensively that it cannot be held to be contrary to law, except it is expressly so enacted.

A "Trial Code" was adopted; one provision is new to us: the Senior Warden prefers the charge when the offence happened in the lodge, and the Junior Warden when it happened out of it: if a Warden, upon application, refuses to prefer charges in a particular case, a brother may do so, but if the accused in such case is acquitted, he may prefer charges against his accuser for acting maliciously.

An appeal is given to any one deeming himself aggrieved by a judgment of suspension or expulsion, or refusal to suspend or expel, may appeal to the Grand Lodge.

The powers of the Grand Lodge are thus stated:

"The Grand Lodge, upon examination of the case, has power to affirm, reverse or modify the judgment appealed from, and may award a new trial in a proper case; and retains original concurrent jurisdiction in all cases of its own members, and exclusive original jurisdiction of Masters of lodges while in office."

This last is substantially the same as our law, except for "concurrent," we read "exclusive."

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) was presented by Bro. Grand Secretary PIERSON, who is getting to be almost a landmark himself.

We fully concur in the following:

"The office of Grand Master is older than written constitutions; there are powers and prerogatives inherent in the office of which written constitutions cannot deprive the office. In the earliest written constitutions the customs, usages and landmarks were recognized as matters beyond or above the control of the written constitutions.

"In the history of Masonry there is scarcely an instance where an intelligent Grand Master has exercised his high powers to the detriment of the craft. Of the twenty-three Grand Masters of California but one created a ripple on the placid waters; and in that instance the older Grand Lodges conceded his right; the policy was somewhat severely criticised. But an

instance of that kind does not justify the endeavor to deprive a Grand Master of all the inherent rights of the office."

The following is very true, and for that reason our Committee on Jurisprudence takes a year to consider decisions :

"Very much of the confusion as to law and the inconsistencies occasionally found in the printed proceedings of Grand Lodges, arises from hasty and inconsiderate action. There is a kind of reluctance, in both committees and the Grand Lodge, to disapprove of the decisions of the Grand Master, and yet even Grand Masters are liable to err ; but the interests of the craft should be paramount to all other considerations."

Of the "actual" and "virtual Past Master's degrees," he says :

"In Minnesota we do not confound the degrees by placing them on a par.

"In the Chapter it is a necessary preliminary to the Royal Arch and must be given under the authority of a Royal Arch warrant.

"In a Convocation of Past Masters it is given as conveying necessary instructions for the government of the lodge. Neither recognizes the other, that is to say, a Royal Arch Mason elected to the Mastership of a lodge, must receive the degree in a Convocation of Past Masters ; and a Master or Past Master of a lodge on his way to the Royal Arch must receive the degree as one of the series, holding that there is a difference between the two."

We fear that the following is too true :

"We opine that there is more than one Grand Lodge that is drifting away from the ancient moorings. In the old times, age, service, knowledge and familiarity with the old customs and usages of the craft were the criterion, but of late the practices of the politician and political conventions are more in vogue, regardless of the interests of the fraternity so long as ambition is gratified."

He quotes freely from Maine, but without comment, so we assume that he approves by virtue of the adage "Silence gives consent."

MISSOURI, 1887.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE R. HUNT) is comparatively brief and devoted to matters of local interest.

A question had been submitted to him, which he referred to the Grand Lodge, whose decision indicates that in Missouri the "right of burial" is absolute, and not dependent on the decision of the lodge.

He arrested the charters of three lodges for refusing to convict saloon-keepers of "unmasonic conduct," although finding them guilty as charged in the specification ; thus in effect declaring that saloon-keeping is not unmasonic conduct, although expressly prohibited by the Grand Lodge.

The founding of a Masonic Home occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge ; as yet the determination is to proceed no faster than funds are furnished. Funds to the amount of about \$70,000 have been subscribed of which \$50,000 is immediately available.

Of the "state of the craft," the Grand Secretary says :

"A recapitulation will be furnished at the close of the proceedings of the

session, which will contain an exhibit of the work done and other items of interest. It will be seen that the initiations are less than last year. The additions to membership will not equal last report. The loss by suspension for non-payment of dues this year will exceed that of last year considerably. It need not surprise any one to learn, therefore, that the total membership the present term falls slightly below the last report. The condition of the fraternity in this jurisdiction is good and improving. The moral tone of the craft is being elevated. There have been fewer conflicts and less friction in the lodges than usual. Hence there have been fewer trials, and not so many useless appeals. The growing sentiment of the order is for a higher standard of morals in the lodges."

The Grand Master had issued a circular requiring lodges to execute the law against saloon keeping: the majority of the committee approved his course; the minority, however, reported against it, concluding as follows:

"This 'circular' goes beyond what we believe to be a fair interpretation of the law, and not only requires the lodge, at its peril and without discrimination, to declare any one who directly deals in liquor a saloon-keeper, and deprive him of his masonic life, but demand that the members of the lodge shall, whatever may be their conscientious convictions on the subject, vote him guilty and punish him, or lose their masonic life, and this, too, notwithstanding the brother was engaged in the business at the time he was made a mason and before the resolution was adopted. We cannot think the Grand Lodge intended it to be retroactive in its operation, or that it is consonant with the true spirit of Masonry to so interpret it. Be it therefore resolved that the action of the Grand Master in issuing said circular be not concurred in."

A motion to substitute the minority report for that of the majority was lost by a vote of 350 in the affirmative to 800; and the majority report was adopted.

The following extract from the circular shows more clearly the point at issue:

"The Grand Lodge has put itself upon record against saloon keeping or selling liquor for drinking purposes, declaring the business to be *UNMASONIC*. It has affirmed the law to be good and right in every case where lodges have expelled or suspended the violators of the law. The Grand Lodge has suspended several parties, where the lodges failed to convict them, when the evidence was plain and strong. The charters of such lodges have been arrested. The law has been in existence so long that none may plead either ignorance or want of time to change their business. Their continuance in a business declared to be '*UNMASONIC*,' is open defiance of the law. The Grand Lodge has laid down the rule that any member affected by our law, 'has the option to *QUIT THE BUSINESS OR QUIT MASONRY*.' This being the law of the Grand Lodge, the lodges of this jurisdiction are hereby *enjoined*, by these presents, to see that the rule is obeyed. *QUIT THE BUSINESS OR QUIT MASONRY*, is the mandate of the Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (187 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL. Of course, he most earnestly supports the Grand Master in his war against the saloons. The masons of Missouri have taken ground in advance of public sentiment in that state; in Maine, liquor selling is a crime against civil law, and therefore a masonic crime; but such is not the case in Missouri, and the Grand Lodge has thus denounced as a crime what the civil law tolerates. Nor does this crusade appear to be merely a spasmodic im-

pulse: it was begun in 1882, and is stronger to-day than ever: indeed, it looks as if "it has come to stay," and that the words of the Grand Master 'Quit the business or quit Masonry' indicate the settled policy of the Grand Lodge.

We copy his views upon a question which is destined to be presented for solution in the coming time; we once thought that that time was near at hand, but it was not so near as we thought:

"It is, and has been his theory for years, that all free-born negroes should have '*regularly* chartered' lodges of their own, created by our Grand Lodges and governed by them. Let them have legally constituted lodges *among* themselves and *to* themselves, as they have schools and churches. Thus this colored race would have the benefits of Freemasonry, and the vaporings about 'color-blindness' would cease from the land. This is held to be the conservative view of the subject, and the writer hereof is indifferent to the adverse views of brethren, whether north or south. He, being born and reared among the colored people of the south, and having ministered to them by thousands for thirty years, has known, and still knows, many, very many, whom he would welcome to his own lodge with heartiness and love. He would visit them in 'regularly chartered lodges' as freely as he has gone to their homes to help them in their sickness; marry their children, or bury their dead. He has often communicated instruction to them, far more sacred and valuable than any esoteric lessons ever imparted in a place which only *represents* the 'Holy of Holies.' He has often communed with them, and rejoiced, too, at an altar more holy than the altar of Freemasonry. It was the altar of God. Through these agencies this writer has trained souls immortal for the skies, and has seen them start home with shouts of victory to pass the valley of shadows without fear or danger, following their Divine Guide to the light *BEYOND*. Give the colored people '*regularly* chartered lodges,' and this committee would say to them, as he has said a thousand times, 'God bless and prosper you.' Having done much to elevate and save colored people in that which is higher than Masonry, I am not ashamed to avow the foregoing views as to our institution in their behalf; but, in the judgment of this writer, '*regularly* chartered lodges of colored masons' in this country have yet to be created."

But *how* created? Will Bro. VINCELL tell us? There must be regular masons, before "*regularly* chartered lodges" can be created. The logic of Bro. VINCELL's position would seem to require separate Grand Lodges as well: if so, it may be that those already existing could be regularized and then recognized; and in each state we should have two Grand Lodges, each having exclusive jurisdiction based on the color line. Such, we think, is the logical result of his position: and we must admit that if the two races are to exist with separate institutions for each, such is the natural result. But the colored people have been divided among themselves, and until those divisions cease, and they present a united front, the time for the discussion of the proper course to be taken has not arrived.

He criticises Bro. ZIEGLER's views in relation to lodges *U. D.*: but he forgets one important fact, that originally in England (and we believe such is the case still) charters were granted by the Grand Master: nearly all the very early lodges in this country were chartered by Provincial Grand Masters: it is also true, that when lodges *U. D.* were first created, they were created by Grand Masters and were not even mentioned in the constitutions

and laws; and moreover, down to within about thirty years, they were regarded almost universally as the "creatures of the Grand Master" and had no other powers than those expressly given in the dispensation; if Bro. VINCIL will refer to any "Digest of Masonic Law," he will find that such was the case.

MONTANA, 1887.

This Grand Lodge mourns the loss of Rev. Bro. HUGH DUNCAN, Past Grand Master, a native of Scotland, one of the founders of Masonry in Montana, who had been accustomed to lead in singing "Burns's Adieu" at the close of each session of the Grand Lodge, every one of which he had attended: the hall was draped in commemoration of his death: it was resolved to continue to sing the "Adieu" in closing, but the Grand Secretary tells us that "it was painfully apparent that the voice of the Master Minstrel was hushed forever, and as yet none appeared who could supply his place."

Past Grand Masters ROB MORRIS, of Kentucky, J. H. McLEARY, of Texas and N. W. McCONNELL, of Tennessee, were introduced with the usual honors; Bro. MORRIS recited a poem written for the occasion: in the evening he delivered an address and recited other poems, among them "The Level and the Square": this reminds us that Bro. MORRIS has issued a new and enlarged edition of his poems, in which are many gems, but none in our view surpassing "The Level and the Square": of this he gives the first version as well as the last, saying that it has been subjected to many alterations within thirty years; he adds, "It is likely that older readers will prefer it in its first draft." We first read it nearly thirty years ago; that version was the first one, with slight modifications and improvements, as we think; we committed it to memory at once and have repeated it many times; it is natural that we should prefer that, and we do; we are pleased to note that in the Grand Lodge of Montana, he recited a version almost precisely the same as the one we learned. We many years ago wrote Bro. MORRIS that we regretted that he had changed it, and we do now: it went all over the land, and became, among masons, as familiar as the hymns of their childhood, which it seems almost sacrilege to change. It frequently happens that the public do not agree with an author as to which is his best work; we may be in error, but we think that these versions of this wonderful poem give an illustration of this fact: however, *any* version of it is sufficient to justify his title to the distinction of "Poet Laureate of Freemasonry."

From the address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL WORD) we learn that harmony and a fair degree of prosperity prevail. The population of Montana is made up of immigrants from almost every State, and naturally various kinds of "work" have been brought there. In relation to this the Grand Master says:

"Brethren, I must be permitted to urge upon you the necessity of a

thorough exemplification of the work at this communication. We have a great diversity of work in what is known as Montana work. Our subordinate lodges are composed of masons, most of whom have come from different States of the Union, and each has brought with him the particular work of his locality. The result is we find a great difference in the manner of work in different lodges. This should not be so. We should have a uniform work; and if we go at it in the proper way there is no reason why we should not work as one lodge. Many of the representatives of subordinate lodges desire to avail themselves of this opportunity to acquire a correct knowledge of the ritual as sanctioned by this Grand Lodge. Some of us who have felt a great interest in this matter, have secured the services of Bro. Rob Morris of Kentucky, in the hope of profiting by his thorough knowledge and vast experience in all that pertains to Masonry. Of the three score and ten years he has lived, forty-two years have been devoted to the cause of Masonry. For almost a generation he has stood as a beacon light in the masonic world, lighting the pathway to all that is noble and grand in Masonry. His name is a household word in masonic circles. His fame is confined to no one nation or principality. His writings and teachings will ever exist as monuments of his zeal and learning, while the record of his achievements will endure forever."

The work was exemplified under the supervision of Bro. MORRIS, and the "Webb Work" was adopted by the Grand Lodge by more than a two-thirds vote.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Montana greets with hearty welcome the Grand Lodges of Peru and Porto Rico, as worthy peers in the great work of charity and universal benevolence, whose aim is to unite good men of every land and race in freeing society from strife, ignorance and intolerance, and nations from the burdens and horrors of war."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Montana tenders to her sister Grand Lodge of Connecticut the assurance of her sympathy and support in the crisis that has disturbed her harmony, and trusting that prudence and charity will soon restore concord and obedience to lawfully constituted authority, it is meanwhile and hereby ordered that the lodges and members of our obedience hold no masonic intercourse with said Hiram lodge, or those adhering to it, until they return to their proper allegiance."

* * * * *

"*Whereas*, It is credibly reported that the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland are still chartering lodges in the Australian provinces of New South Wales and Victoria which we have heretofore recognized as the only legitimate masonic authority for such purpose, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Montana, will hold all such subsequently chartered lodges, deriving their authority from any other source than the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria as irregular, and all masonic intercourse with them as members thereof is hereby interdicted to all lodges and members of our obedience."

The latter resolution, a logical necessity of recognizing those Grand Lodges, is not sustained by several Grand Lodges which have accorded the same recognition. The question is an embarrassing one; but our Grand Lodge has not recognized them simply because a majority of the lodges did not concur in establishing them.

We quote from the record as follows:

"In surrendering the gavel to his successor, the retiring Grand Master,

Word, presented him with a signet ring of solid gold, deeply engraved with the significant emblem of a Lion's Paw, to be used as the Grand Master's private seal during his official term, and sacredly transmitted to his successor, and so on in endless succession while time and Masonry endures. The hope was expressed that in its course of transmission to future generations it would never fall to the possession of any one who would not add dignity and worth to its intrinsic value, till it became the precious nucleus of a halo and constellation of hallowed associations and memories."

* * * * *

"The Grand Secretary then stepped forward bearing in his hands a large-sized photograph of the retiring Grand Master, beautifully framed, which he said he was deputized to present in the name of the original as a slight expression of his appreciation of the high honor conferred by the unsolicited suffrages of his partial fellow-craftsmen, and with the hope that his successors would add to the collection till in the procession of years the walls of the future temple of Montana Masonry shall glow and be eloquent with the expessed and familiar features of the rulers of the craft. A Word to the wise is sufficient."

* * * * *

"Bro. Kennedy moved a vote of thanks to the railroads for reduced rates. "Except a few who got left, the thanks were heartily voted.

"On motion of Bro. Langhorne, thanks were tendered the ladies who lent a portion of their beauty and fragrance in the shape of flowers to the halls, from which they are themselves excluded.

"Bro. Muffy moved a vote of thanks to the Helena lodges for the use of their hall, furniture and jewels, and for courtesies and favors to members in attendance from abroad. Carried.

"It appearing that everybody had been thanked and the sounds of music overhead greeting expectant ears, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, peace and harmony prevailing."

On the page inscribed to the memory of Bro. DUNCAN, is printed "Burns' Adieu."

BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES gives us the Report on Correspondence (117 pp.), commenced on June 24th, upon his return from "two weeks' rest and recreation among the stock ranges."

He devotes several pages to a review of Illinois, all of which we should like to copy: but we have not space, and if we did copy we should feel like repeating some things already written; we must be content with a part; of New South Wales and Victoria, he says:

"Each of these provinces had the same right and power to establish a Grand Lodge of their own as either of the provinces on this continent. There were twelve lodges in New South Wales that did so unite to form a Grand Lodge of their own. This was not a majority, but we were fully satisfied that the others were prevented by duress from acting freely in the matter. That duress still continues as we know full well. The Provincial Grand Master of the English jurisdiction will not allow the question to be discussed, and the Grand Lodge of England on appeal sustained the action of the Provincial Grand Master. There is no *free* Masonry under such jurisdiction. There was abundance of good reason for exceptional action in these cases. The growth, prosperity and conduct of the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria have fully justified our anticipations concerning them. They are entitled to our sympathy and support, as the most legitimate representatives of the craft in those provinces."

The trouble is, that now when those lodges under duress would have the

support of the whole masonic world in giving in their adhesion to the new Grand Lodge, they do not do so: and we cannot help thinking there is lack of inclination rather than duress.

Upon another point he well says:

"Undoubtedly Masonry was introduced into the American colonies from Great Britain, but the seeds of the institution in substance have been discovered floating around in all ages and countries, and are entitled to be considered just as genuine and legitimate as the seed that was scattered in Great Britain and germinated there. In the same way as those who hold the faith of Abraham are entitled to be called the seed of Abraham. So those who hold substantially the same masonic faith, under whatever diversities of language and ceremony, we feel inclined to fraternize with. We are accustomed to think and profess that it is our O. B. and not the particularity with which we can trace our genealogy that makes us a mason, and we look with fraternal interest upon all who have taken a similar O. B. under some general organization in other lands that ensures a fair degree of confidence in its regularity. For our part, we are free to confess that we are infatuated to some extent with the idea of the universality of Masonry. It is hard for one to profess this belief for a long term of years, without its striking in and taking root. And on general principles we would prefer it to be so."

In reply to Bro. BROWN, of Kansas, he says:

"He agrees with Bro. Drummond that our resolution against willful non-affiliates is uncharitable and unmasonic. Whatever may be said by theoretical critics, we assure Bros. Brown and Drummond that a poor and worthy brother never goes hungry or naked, nor is he forsaken."

We have always said that their "bark was worse than their bite." When a brother is in distress, they adopt the "Lie there, Quaker" doctrine in regard to their law.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"In one of his reports from the Jurisprudence Committee, Bro. Drummond handles a case that once engaged our attention at home; whether the Junior Warden when acting only as official accuser was debarred the right to vote on a trial. As we understand him, both the real and nominal accuser should retire. It struck us that it was both unjust and illogical to disable an official position. What is meant is the real accuser, and when that is a person different from the Junior Warden, we think the law satisfied with his retirement."

We still think both should retire: we once heard a distinguished Judge say: "I think a man who has argued one side of a case for the fun of a discussion, without having consciously formed an opinion either way, is not competent to sit as a juror on the trial of that case." We think one who is an accuser, even a nominal one, ought not to be a juror. However, that was not the question: under our Constitution, he could not act, and the question was whether the *real* accuser could sit and vote in the case.

"While Grand Lodge was in session the work was exemplified before the Grand Lodge by the officers of Atlantic Lodge, who came in, did their work, opening and closing their lodge in presence of the Grand Lodge without any question being raised to the regularity and propriety of that course. We presume a record of the fact appears in the minutes of Atlantic Lodge."

Of course, it was a regularly called meeting of Atlantic Lodge: it has often been done before.

He rejoices that the second volume of the reprint was soon to be issued, saying, "There is a gap in our library that it would fill admirably." We presume that it has been filled; if not, we'll try again.

BRO. HEDGES, that report which amused you, was a "half and half production," and we guess you laughed over Bro. KING's half, as we did.

Of our discussion of the Connecticut matter, he says:

"Commenting on the rupture in Connecticut, over some minute point of work, he voices our sentiment in saying that the shadow had been substituted for the substance. We felt in duty bound to stand by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, but we deplore that it should have provoked a contest over so small a thing. *'De minimis non curatur.'*"

He says further:

"Commenting on the resolutions adopted in New York as to Grand Representatives, Bro. D. gives expression to sentiments that we have long cherished as to this whole representative system so far as it applies to our sister American Grand Lodges. It is a ludicrous foreign excrescence at war with the simple taste and general good sense of our institutions. Such decorations and titles and ceremonious receptions smack of foreign courts. Such resolutions as those of New York indicate that some are jealous that these honors may not be properly distributed. The one who represents all corresponding jurisdictions is the one who writes up the reports on foreign correspondence. Either abolish the representative system or give it some work to do in reviewing the transactions of the jurisdictions represented. We think if each representative had to review the transactions of his constituent jurisdictions there would be less seekers after the positions and some early resignations."

From his "Conclusion," we quote the following, in which we most heartily agree with him:

"Where the Grand Orient system has prevailed, and the three blue lodge degrees were merged in a system of rites, with no independence of action and self-governing body, we have heretofore declined intimate relations because we could not meet on the same level as masonic peers. We have never assumed to pronounce their Masonry spurious, but on the contrary have always held out the idea that when their organization should so far correspond with our own, that we could meet and communicate on common grounds, we should welcome closer relations. Well, in conformity and direct response to such invitations we find in many countries, and very generally all over this continent, Grand Lodges are forming with the full and hearty concurrence of all masonic rites, powers and authorities, so that closer relations can be formed. Shall we now again draw back, and seek for other grounds of non-intercourse, when the opportunity has come which we were seeking for? We say no! most earnestly. Let us be hearty and forward with our welcome, our recognition, our exchange of representatives and good offices of all kinds."

NEBRASKA, 1887.

The Grand Master (CHARLES K. COUTANT) gives a full, clear and detailed account of his official action and decisions: he had granted dispensations for nine new lodges.

The following decision, in our opinion, accurately states the law :

"The charter members should consist of the original members to whom the dispensation was issued, such others as the lodge under dispensation may have made Master Masons, and such other brethren as the lodge, *as a lodge*, may unanimously permit. If other names have been permitted on the petition, objections may be filed by any of the members with the Grand Master or Grand Secretary, previous to or at the meeting of the Grand Lodge."

The notorious CALVIN C. BURT invaded the state, but his career was short, as the evidence of his *status* as an expelled mason was soon obtained.

Grand Secretary BOWEN is one of the best officers that ever managed that office: this year he had the draft of a revised code, prepared by a committee, printed in such manner as to show the original draft, the proposed amendment and the draft as it would be when amended, all in the same paragraph: the old was printed in *roman*, lines being drawn through what was proposed to be struck out, and the new printed in *italics*, in its proper place. It aided wonderfully in obtaining intelligent action of the Grand Lodge.

We notice two provisions of the code which seem to us to be in conflict. One is that an unaffiliated mason may act as counsel for a brother on a masonic trial; and the other is that it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge, that visiting brethren, even if attorneys for the accused, should not be admitted during the trial of a brother.

The Grand Orator, WILLIAM H. MUNGER, being unable to be present, sent in an admirable address which is published in the Proceedings.

The Iowa doctrine, in regard to affiliation, is not in force in Nebraska :

"A Master Mason unaffiliated, residing in Nebraska, can petition a lodge in another state for affiliation without waiver of jurisdiction."

The following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That a Commission of seven members of this Grand Lodge be appointed to ask for proposals for the location of a Masonic Orphans' Home and School and a Home for Indigent Masons and their families, to report the result of their labors to the Grand Lodge at its next session, with such recommendation as they deem proper regarding its location and the best manner for providing for its support and maintenance and such other recommendations as, in their judgment, may seem for the best interests of Freemasonry."

The Orphan Educational Fund amounts to \$14,564.83, and the Grand Lodge voted to appropriate \$5,000, to be added to the fund, as we understand it: it had previously adopted the following resolutions :

"That this Grand Lodge appropriate from its present Grand Lodge dues of fifty cents per capita, the sum of twenty cents per capita annually, to be applied to the support and maintenance of such institution or institutions as shall be located and established by this Commission.

"That the sum of ten thousand dollars from the General Fund now in hands of our Treasurer be appropriated, to be disbursed by this Commission in the location and establishment of such institutions in addition to any bequests or donations that may be accepted by them."

Our Nebraska brethren are in earnest, and we have little doubt that they

will establish an institution that will be a credit to themselves, and of great usefulness to the poor and distressed.

NEVADA, 1887.

In the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, we find two matters of general interest; the first is the FOLEY matter, to which we have referred in former reports: of this the Grand Master (HENRY ROLFE) says:

"I herewith transmit to you all the papers in my possession connected with the long-pending discussion of the Utah Foley matter. It has been so much discussed during our last two sessions that now, when the Grand Lodge of Utah has complied with our request, made last year, that charges should be preferred against Mr. Foley in *Wasatch* Lodge, and has thereafter sanctioned and approved the course of that subordinate lodge, I leave the matter entirely to this lodge, trusting that it can be settled peacefully and with that spirit of fairness becoming us in dealing with other jurisdictions. I see no reason for such long hair-splitting debate upon this question, such as we have had in the past. V. W. Bro. Diehl, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Utah, is with us, and I shall be pleased to hear from him at the proper time concerning this vexed question."

This part of his address was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence; thereupon Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the same committee:

"Whereas, M. D. Foley has been tried by Eureka Lodge, No. 16, Nevada Registry, and by Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, Utah Registry, upon the charge of obtaining the degrees of Masonry unlawfully; and

"Whereas, Said M. D. Foley has in both these trials been acquitted by said lodges, and said judgments have been affirmed by the respective Grand Lodges under which said constituent lodges are holden; now, therefore,

"Resolved, That the disability of suspension imposed upon said M. D. Foley by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nevada, at its annual communication, in June, 1885, be, by this present action, removed."

The committee, after reciting the action of their Grand Lodge in 1885, say:

"This matter has been the subject of several Grand Master's addresses and committee reports; has created much discussion and fraternal correspondence, but, stripped of its verbiage, the fact remains that said M. D. Foley has been a permanent citizen of this state for many years, and has never resided in Utah, although in 1883 he went temporarily to Salt Lake on business, and while there, at divers times, he applied for and received the three degrees, and soon thereafter returned to Eureka, and still resides in this state. Charges were preferred against said M. D. Foley in both Eureka and Wasatch Lodges, and in each case he was acquitted; but from the transcripts of the trials in both cases (which are before us), it is manifest that the trials were superficial and the answers of witness, in many cases, very evasive.

"The M. W. Grand Lodge of Utah, acting upon the theory that these trials were conclusive, and that the matter should here end, has, in the most fraternal and masonic spirit, sent to us their personal representative, Brother Christopher Diehl, Grand Secretary, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, to convey to us their regrets and apologies for any wrong done us, if we still feel aggrieved. Bro. Diehl has, in the most fraternal spirit, stated to your committee the views of his Grand Lodge, and endeavored to bring about a reconciliation of our difficulties. We believe, from his statements and doc-

uments presented by him, that neither Wasatch Lodge nor the Grand Lodge of Utah, as masonic bodies have intentionally done us wrong, and we hereby exonerate them from such express intention. But this is not satisfactory, as we believe that Wasatch Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Utah have been misled, deceived and imposed upon in this deception;—that a gross offence has been committed against Masonry, and especially against this jurisdiction, which we cannot condone, palliate or overlook; and we insist upon and demand that the offenders be sought out and punished. We, therefore, offer the following resolution :

“Resolved, That, whereas the M. W. Grand Lodge of Utah has sent to us its personal representative, authorized to make such amends as are contained in an apology for an unintentional invasion of our jurisdiction, we cordially and fraternally accept such amends in the spirit in which they are offered, and that this Grand Lodge appoint three special representatives, to attend the next Annual Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Utah, with powers to confer with said Grand Lodge of Utah, or with a like commission appointed by it, and to seek out, if possible, the real offenders in this unfortunate affair, and recommend such punishment as the honor of Masonry shall demand, it being the desire of this committee and of the Grand Lodge that every fraternal endeavor should be made to amicably settle our difficulties, firmly believing that when the real facts in this case are understood by all parties, there will be no difference of opinion as to the remedy; and that, until this matter is finally settled, said M. D. Foley continue suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry in this jurisdiction.”

The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted, after a full discussion, by a vote of 20 to 4, taken by yeas and nays.

It seems to us that, when he was acquitted by both lodges, and the judgment of each affirmed, his suspension was at an end. It would seem that, if the Grand Lodge of Utah confirmed the result of a merely nominal trial and thus winked at an evasion of law, the grievance of Nevada was against her, and that while the suspension of FOLEY could be no longer sustained, the Grand Lodge of Nevada could properly prohibit FOLEY's recognition by the lodges and masons of her obedience; that is to say, if she was unwilling to “accept the situation.” By forgiving the Grand Lodge of Utah, as she has done, we do not see but that she may as well drop the whole matter. For the sequel we must refer to our review of Utah.

The other matter is one of regret, and is shown by the following from the report of the Grand Secretary, JOHN D. HAMMOND :

“Business relations will make it impossible for me longer to continue in the office of Grand Secretary. For nine years this Grand Body has chosen me to this important position. So far as in me lay, I have tried to serve the best interests of the Grand Lodge. For the many acts of kindness which I have received from the fraternity within this jurisdiction, both as a Grand Lodge and as individual masons, I am profoundly grateful. May the blessing of Heaven rest upon all good men and true amid these mountains and whithersoever dispersed.”

After the installation of his successor, the following resolution was adopted :

“Resolved, That the thanks of the M. W. Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Bro. John D. Hammond for the zeal and fidelity with which he has for a long term of years served this Grand Lodge in the capacity of V. W. Grand Secretary and as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.”

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. HAMMOND. It is chiefly a compilation, interspersed with brief, bright comments.

"John C. Hunkapiller was duly restored to membership. We are glad of it, for a man with a name like that ought to have some friends. The Committee on Jurisprudence were requested to bring forward an amendment to consolidate weak lodges. To our mind, that is 'love's labor lost.' The consolidation of weak lodges rarely ever makes a strong lodge. Surrender charters and begin over again is our remedy for general debility."

* * * * *

"Cheap printing usually means poor printing, than which no printing is much better. Nothing sets a Grand Lodge down further than to see its Proceedings carelessly printed."

* * * * *

"There were several reports on how to compute interest, and finally that abstruse question was referred to three bank cashiers, who are to report in the future. It don't take us long out in these mountains to figure interest. It is a simple formula, and we are not careful about giving it away to our brethren yonder. This is our method: $oxo=0$. With such a formula a bank cashier is simply in the way. Great pressure was made upon the Nebraska Grand Lodge to induce them to cut the balances down, but we are glad that it failed. Masonry without money is like a sheep in a cold day without wool."

* * * * *

"There is, undoubtedly, some advantages arising from having all the work in a jurisdiction uniform, but if this uniformity is brought by strife over tittles and jots, to the exclusion of that which is more important, then it is purchased at too great a price. Good work, true work, square work is much better than uniform work. Keep large-brained and large-hearted men in the East, and Masonry will not suffer from lack of uniformity."

He concludes as follows:

"Changes, both as to business relations and as to domicile, make it necessary for the undersigned scribe to give up the further writing of Correspondence Reports. Like many another thing in this life, the work has been, at once, an irksome task and a constant pleasure. Tiresome as to details, yet full of kindest sympathy and suggestion. To all our brethren wheresoever dispersed, but especially to those who dwell amid these mountains, whom, knowing best, we most esteem, and from whom we have received so much kindness, we offer our hearty greeting and our best wishes for their welfare. *May we all be good men and true. So mote it be.*"

We greatly regret to lose him from this department of masonic labor, but "wheresoever he may disperse himself," our heartiest good wishes go with him: it is one of the regrets of our life, that we were absent once when he called on us, and that we could not find him, when we learned that he had been in town.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1887.

The Grand Master (JOHN V. ELLIS), being detained at Ottawa on public business, sent in his address, which was read by the Deputy Grand Master who presided. While his address is an able presentation of matters for the consideration of the Grand Lodge, they are not of general interest.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge had improved: the present rate of dues gives revenue sufficient to reduce the debt at the rate of \$1,000: as the hall is not finished the Grand Lodge felt able to purchase further stock to give funds for that purpose, and accordingly the following resolution was adopted:

"*Ordered*, That Grand Lodge do subscribe for a further amount of stock in the New Brunswick Masonic Hall Company to the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000); that certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum be issued by Grand Lodge under the hands of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and sealed with the seal of the Grand Lodge covering the said sum of \$5,000, guaranteeing the payment by Grand Lodge of the principal and interest thereof; that said certificates of indebtedness be attached to bonds to be issued by the New Brunswick Masonic Hall Company."

The membership in some of the lodges having fallen off so that the total membership is nearly *fifty* less than the year before, a circular was issued calling upon the lodges for the cause of the decrease. Only one lodge had made returns at the time the Grand Lodge met, and the matter was referred to the Board of General Purposes. We shall look with interest for the result.

Harmony and good order had so far prevailed during the year, that the Committee on Appeals and Grievances had nothing to do. By an examination of the returns, we find that twenty-five of the thirty-two lodges did work, and but for the "withdrawals" or suspensions there would have been a fair increase: we presume both are increased in consequence of the increase of dues required by the erection of the hall. It has been the universal experience of Grand Lodges, that an increase of dues finds members of lodges, who, by their action, show that the limit of value which they place upon Masonry has been passed, and so they drop out.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1887.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification of the work was held as usual: Bro. HEDGES, of Montana, will notice that the same course was pursued as in Maine.

In the address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM R. BURLEIGH) we find the following reference to an interesting event:

"And June 24, 1886, when the oldest lodge in the state, St. John's, No. 1, of Portsmouth, celebrated their 150th anniversary in a noteworthy manner. The exercises and festivities of the day comprised a public procession participated in by eight lodges of the first masonic district, three Commanderies of Knights Templar, and the M. W. Grand Lodge, in all making one of the largest parades of the fraternity in regalia ever seen in this state, appropriate literary exercises held in the Opera House, the principal of which was an historical oration by R. W. Bro. Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, of Boston, and a clam-bake on one of the islands of the harbor."

A controversy has arisen between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge

of Vermont: a lodge in the latter state received the petition of a candidate, who had been rejected in a New Hampshire lodge; the question at issue was in relation to the residence of the petitioner: much space is devoted to it, and Bro. FELLOWS presented a very able report in relation to the matter; we trust that the matter will be amicably arranged.

It was decided that under the law requiring a six months' residence in the jurisdiction of a lodge in order to make him eligible, the lodge of his former residence, loses jurisdiction as soon as he changes his residence, and that during the next six months he is not eligible to any lodge. Unquestionably this is sound, and applicable to a similar law in Maine

The following decision is law in Maine also:

"That where one has applied to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, for permission to apply for the degrees to another lodge, and been refused, such refusal is not such a rejection of the candidate as will give the lodge so refusing the right of perpetual jurisdiction over him."

The reports of the District Deputies show that these officers are keeping up the high standard of efficiency heretofore maintained in this jurisdiction, and that largely in consequence the lodges are enjoying prosperity, and having a solid, if a comparatively slow growth. We have noticed that active, energetic and faithful work by the Deputies, and orderly proceedings, financial soundness, good work and fair growth in the lodges go together; and we believe that the latter is, partially at least, caused by the former.

Two new Grand Lodges were recognized by the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge does hereby extend its recognition to the new Grand Lodge of South Australia, as a just and legitimate sovereign Grand Masonic Body, entitled to the government of the craft within the province for which it is formed, and the congratulations of the masons of New Hampshire are tendered to the brethren of South Australia on this auspicious constitution of their new and independent jurisdiction."

* * * * *

"Resolved, That recognition is hereby extended to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales as a legitimate Grand Masonic Body for the government of the craft by which it is formed, and with which this Grand Lodge will enter into fraternal correspondence according to the usages prevailing among Grand Lodges."

We notice the distinction made: the former is recognized as the Supreme Power *in the Province*, and the latter as the Supreme Power *over the craft by which it is formed*.

We are not yet ready to recognize a Grand Lodge to which we can give only the qualified recognition contained in the second resolution. We think we should go the whole length: the British Grand Lodges hold that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is not a regular body, that the lodges of its obedience are not lawful lodges, and that the members of them are not regular masons: it seems to us that the recognition of such a body in the territory of those Grand Lodges is just as much of an affront as if the

Grand Lodge of New Hampshire had adopted a resolution similar to the first and maintained such a recognition with all its natural consequences.

The Report on Correspondence (176 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT.

In relation to physical qualifications, he says:

"The ancient regulation upon the subject we regard as binding upon masons in modern times; but where the line was drawn at the time that regulation was promulgated, between such physical imperfections as disqualified for initiation and such as were not to be regarded as within the rule, we are not aware that any one then, or since, has told us. We conceive that a candidate should possess at his making such physical perfection as to enable him to conform literally to the ritual in all the degrees, and that short of that he ought not to be received. Any defect of person which would disenable a candidate to earn a livelihood by honest industry would be within the condemnation of the ancient regulation, and we think should equally exclude now."

The number of persons of absolutely perfect body is so small, that the question, where did our ancient brethren draw the line, is one upon which we would like to hear from some of the perfectionists.

It seems that in New Hampshire, also, the old law in relation to lodges *v. d.*, to which we have already alluded in this report, still exists:

"With us, lodges *v. d.* can do nothing but confer degrees; they cannot affiliate masons, and are not entitled to representation in the Grand Lodge. We have heard of but a single instance where in New Hampshire the Grand Master has exercised the power to make a mason at sight, and that was many years ago, but it is generally conceded among New Hampshire masons that the prerogative exists; nor is it thought that the Grand Lodge possesses the power, by constitutional provision or otherwise, to take from him that authority."

Referring to Bro. GURNEY's proposition that "Unity in Masonry is submissive to the will of the majority," he is pleased to find that the word "constitutional" was accidentally omitted before "majority": and he says that he is entirely satisfied with the proposition thus stated: that word does not really change its meaning, except to those who stick to a literal rendition of the *mere words*; nor does he attempt to contravene our proposition, that in Masonry the *actual* majority rule prevails except in cases in which it is expressly otherwise provided in the written law: nor do we contest his proposition that most Grand Lodges *have* otherwise expressly provided in cases of reception of candidates, and suspensions and expulsions from the rights of Masonry; the matter under discussion by Bro. GURNEY and us was the proposition then recently announced, that a new Grand Lodge could be formed only by consent of *all* the lodges in a jurisdiction, and not by a *majority*; the proposition was based on "Unity in Masonry," and Bro. GURNEY's reply was simply overwhelming; to be sure, in order to be *technically* correct, he should have added, "except when otherwise provided by written law," and if he had added it, the force of his reply would not have been weakened.

He understands us as holding that profanes are presumed to know the law of Masonry, and dissents from the proposition: he does not understand us correctly; our proposition was that *candidates* are presumed to know the law relating to their admission into the fraternity, and we have never seen any Constitution prescribing rules in relation thereto that does not go upon that presumption; the idea, that a man will apply for admission without first ascertaining how he *can* be admitted, approaches closely to the absurd; and to say that a man, who has applied and been rejected, is not presumed to know the law relating to admissions, is more nearly absurd still. We can see no injustice in making it difficult for rejected candidates to evade our laws and impose themselves upon the fraternity. Bro. WAIT says that until a man is a mason, he is in no such relation to the institution, as to require him to be presumed to know our laws: on the same principle, when he becomes a candidate, he is in such relation to the institution as to be presumed to know the law governing the admission of candidates.

He thinks that, but for a special law, a rejected candidate after the rejecting lodge becomes extinct can apply to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides: he bases his opinion upon the fact that when a lodge becomes extinct its territory at once attaches to other lodges. But the cases are not parallel: the rejection gives the candidate a *status*, so to speak, which requires action of the Grand Lodge to change: certainly a member of an extinct lodge cannot obtain from the jurisdictional lodge the certificate necessary to enable him to join another lodge: the extinction of the rejecting lodge does not remove the effect of the rejection, and enable the party to apply to another lodge, any more, in our opinion, that it enables one of the members to apply for membership in another lodge without the certificate that can then be granted only by the Grand Lodge.

The necessity of the presence of the charter is again discussed as well as some questions growing out of it. If we understand him, his argument is, that the presence of the charter is not necessary, because the work done in its absence is not "*nul.*" If work may be done in violation of law, and not be "*nul.*" it certainly follows that his argument does not establish the proposition, that the law does not require the presence of the charter.

But he states one proposition that surprises us, and all the more because he "fears no contradiction from anybody basing their judgment upon legal principles." Yet we must do so in spite of the conclusion which he announces he must have of any one who does. He makes degrees of invalidity, from a slight irregularity down or up to nullity. We give his language:

"Our argument was that void work, that is, work merely *null*, was incapable of being legalized by any act of Grand Lodge; but that work merely *irregular* might be thus legalized; that the fact that Grand Lodges had assumed to legalize such work showed that it was irregular merely and not void. In this we fear no contradiction from anybody basing their judgment upon legal principles."

Now we know that the law recognizes a distinction between *void* acts and

voidable acts, between acts absolutely void, and acts which are valid as to all but one party, and he has his election, whether he will avoid them or not. For example, a contract *in violation of law* is void and cannot be confirmed by the parties to it: a contract with a minor is voidable at his election, but unless he avoids it it is valid against everybody. But we do not understand that when an act is *illegal*, its invalidity depends at all upon *the degree of illegality*. There is a vast difference between doing an act *without authority* of law, and doing it *in violation of law*: if an act is done *in violation of law*, it is void, however unimportant the violation is.

BRO. WAIT says:

"He argues, in more than one place, that the ritual as much requires the presence of the charter as it does the bible, and seems to think that argument conclusive of the whole question. It is true, that in one sentence the two are spoken of, and in the same connection. But no mason needs to be told that the purposes and reason of the presence of the two are radically and totally different. The one is the Great Light of Masonry, without which darkness must prevail. It is brought into actual and indispensable use in masonic work, from which it must follow that without it there can be no work. We submit that work without it would for obvious reasons be utterly void, and incapable of being legalized or the candidate healed. No such reason applies to the presence of the charter; it is merely the authority of the lodge to assemble and work. No reason from the nature of the thing, as Bro. Drummond himself has admitted, requires its actual presence. Work done in its absence is at most, we contend, irregular and therefore capable of being legalized."

We by no means admit that the sovereign power, whose law makes an act done in violation of that law void, cannot confirm an act absolutely void because it is in violation of its law, and make it valid: on the contrary, we hold that it can do so. Bro. WAIT, in our judgment, has failed to state the true rule. A Grand Lodge may confirm and make valid an act done *in violation of its own law*, however important, but it cannot confirm or make valid an act done *in violation of a landmark*, however unimportant. If the act was in violation of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, it might not be able to confirm it without first amending the Constitution.

As to the Bible: from the discussion of this question, the use of it for the special purpose named by Bro. WAIT should be excluded: the question is, whether a meeting of the lodge when the Bible is not present is a legal lodge, even if no masonic work is done: of course masonic work would be void, not because the Bible was not present, but was not used. We would like to have Bro. WAIT tell us if such a meeting would be lawful? Then, whether in Maine, where the Constitution provides that no lodge shall be opened unless the charter is present, if a lodge was opened in the absence of the charter, it would be a legal lodge? Also, if there is a difference in the two cases, in his opinion, where is the difference? Would the business done at either meeting be valid?

In relation to Grand Lodge Sovereignty, he says:

"Brother Drummond returns to the discussion of the declaration of the

Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and reasserts most of his former arguments. Our views have been already submitted and we see no reason to change or modify them. We make special reference to but a single paragraph:

"Nor do we understand what he means by 'a most signal, not to say ignominious failure.' It is true that it took nine years to carry it into effect in Massachusetts, but, as before stated, it was endorsed at once by very many Grand Lodges, and became a part of the common law of Freemasonry, which was never questioned in this country till within less than twenty years.

"What we meant by 'a most signal * * * failure' is the facts stated on page 72 of our report of 1883. We had there said:

"In March, 1792, the two Grand Bodies, by mutual action, united in the formation of a new Grand Body, which they agreed should be styled "The Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts"; the work, not of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, but that of its rival, was prescribed to the lodges as the authorized work of the jurisdiction, and the former Grand Master of the same rival body was chosen Grand Master of the new Grand Lodge. Thus the Massachusetts Grand Lodge * * * ceased forever to live. The Constitution adopted for the new Grand Body possessed no such feature as contained in this resolution. The fact is that resolution was a fulmination against the St. John's Lodge, a body as sovereign as was itself. It was conceived in no other spirit, and adopted with no other view. After nine years of ineffectual effort it became convinced of its own impotency, and concluded to sink itself into the body of its rival."

"Now if this does not show a failure not too strongly characterized by the term 'most signal' we confess our inability to conceive what can do so.

"It took nine years to carry it into effect,' indeed! At the end of nine years the Grand Body putting forth that declaration became extinct, and was succeeded by a body which in its Constitution assumed nothing of the kind. As we understand the history of the subject, the reason of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge becoming extinct, was the issuing of that very 'declaration' more than any other."

If our Brother will read the early records of Masonry in Massachusetts, he will find that his statement is very erroneous. He will find that Massachusetts Grand Lodge was a powerful body, with numerous subordinates, and had met regularly for sixteen years, while "its rival" had not met but once during that time, and was really dormant: but especially he will find that *after* the union the doctrine of *exclusive* jurisdiction was pressed more vigorously than ever: that one recusant lodge yielded in 1794, and another in 1795: and that the Lodge of St. Andrew was finally forced to give in its adhesion; he will find that it never was aimed at St. John's Grand Lodge, because when the Grand Lodges were at variance it did not regard the members of the other as regular masons, any more than the "Ancients" in Pennsylvania did the "Moderns." The "signal failure" was such that it succeeded in bringing under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge all the regular masons in the Commonwealth: or in other words, the United Grand Lodge enforced the doctrine until it established in practice the doctrine that Massachusetts Grand Lodge promulgated in 1783. "Signal failure," indeed!

The doctrine is called the "American Law": in fact it was originated by the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland when Masonry was first planted in America. *They established Provincial Grand Lodges with exclusive territorial jurisdiction.* In 1762, the masons of St. John's Provincial Grand

Lodge objected to the formation of St. Andrew's Lodge by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, on the ground that it was an infringement of the jurisdiction of JEREMY GRIDLEY, Provincial Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of England. In reply to this, the Grand Master of Scotland said :

"I do not doubt nor dispute his authority as Grand Master of all the lodges in North America, who acknowledge the authority and hold of the Grand Lodge of England, as he certainly has a warrant and commission from the Grand Master of England to that effect. The Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Scotland have also granted a warrant and commission to our R. W. Bro. Col. John Young, Esq. constituting and appointing him Provincial Grand Master of all the lodges in North America who acknowledge the authority and hold of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. These commissions, when rightly understood, can never clash or interfere with each other."

We have not space to discuss our proposition further. We have examined the history, and elsewhere stated the facts bearing upon it, showing that the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction originated in England and came to this country when Masonry came.

But, says Bro. WAIT, the Constitution [of the united Grand Lodge] possessed no such feature. Of course it did not: nor did that Constitution contain the "Ancient Charges" or "General Regulations": nor was it ever in the Constitution of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge. If it had been, it would have carried out Bro. WAIT's other idea (erroneous as we hold) that this law depended upon an enactment for its existence.

International law has two sources: one, the express *consensus* of nations; the other, the necessities of all nations. The latter is termed by writers "natural law": it is not *enacted*, but grows out of the very existence of a plurality of nations: the exclusive sovereignty of a nation in its own territory is declared and held to be a natural law, and is asserted as such; the Massachusetts Grand Lodge did not undertake to *enact* that it had exclusive jurisdiction in that state, but it declared that doctrine as a natural law of Freemasonry. This was endorsed by very many Grand Lodges at the instance of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts after 1792. Bro. WAIT thinks such endorsements come short of what is requisite to the establishment of a principle of the common law: but we would wager much that, if in arguing to establish a principle of common law before his Supreme Court, he found the decision of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in his favor, endorsed by many other Supreme Courts, and denied by none, he would claim with absolute confidence that the principle was established: and rightly too.

He compares the case of a man's going abroad and obtaining the degrees of Masonry to parties going out of a state to marry in evasion of its laws.

He says:

"A marriage contracted according to the laws of the state where solemnized is valid everywhere and gives the parties a status accordingly. And this is no less so that the parties left their own state or nation for the very purpose of evading its laws. On their return the marriage is recognized and held valid."

Unfortunately for him this is not universally true: the laws of Maine, Massachusetts and other states expressly provide that if residents go out of the state to evade certain of its laws in relation to marriage and marry, such marriage is void in that state and the parties liable to prosecution for crime.

But this point is not involved in the main proposition: this has no reference to the Quebec case: that proposition is that a Grand Lodge *of right*, not *by enactment*, has exclusive authority over all lodges in its territorial jurisdiction.

BRO. WAIR's doctrine goes to the extent, if carried out to its logical result, that if the Grand Lodge of England should establish a lodge in New Hampshire, it would be a lawful lodge, its work regular, and its masons entitled to universal recognition.

Under his lead, the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire has recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, as having not *territorial* jurisdiction, but only *personal* jurisdiction over the craft "by which it is formed." In our estimation, this is not recognizing it at all as a Grand Lodge. England continues to plant lodges in its territory, which it declares to be clandestine, but which BRO. WAIR must hold to be regular and lawfully established.

The maintenance of a lodge in the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge is as much an infringement of its sovereignty as the chartering of a lodge there, and a body which submits to either is not a sovereign Grand Lodge, and, therefore, should never be recognized as such.

NEW JERSEY, 1888.

Of the state of the craft, the Grand Master (ROBERT M. MOORE) says:

"Judging from the reports received from my associate Grand Officers—the Grand Instructor and the District Deputies—as well as from my own observation, Masonry in New Jersey is occupying a high plane. The lodges are, as a whole, in good financial condition, and doing good masonic work. Peace and harmony prevail—the only contention existing among the brethren 'being that noble contention, or rather emulation, as to who can best work and best agree.' There may not have been as many initiations as in previous years, but the standard of mental and moral, as well as of physical qualifications, is higher; and the black ball, I am happy to say, has been used, as a rule, judiciously though unsparingly, and thus the lodges have been guarding well their 'inner door.'"

Of District Grand Lodges for exemplification of the work and the instruction of the craft, he says:

"Eleven such District Grand Lodges have been held, and the experiment has proved an unqualified success. The exemplification has been witnessed by representatives of seven-eighths of the lodges of the jurisdiction; a greater interest in the correct rendition of the standard work has been aroused in the subordinate lodges, and the bringing together of the officers of the lodges of a district has served to create more of a social and fraternal feeling among them, and a greater interest in the teachings and symbolism of Masonry."

The Grand Lodge decided at a previous session that the "Past Master's

Degree" is a part of the installation service and appointed a committee to prepare a ritual: the committee reported it to the Grand Master and he promulgated it. Of this matter he says:

"The brethren will remember that under the regulations adopted at our last annual communication, this ceremony can only be performed in a lodge-room and under the warrant of a regular and duly constituted lodge, or under a dispensation from the Grand Master, and under this revised ritual it will be the duty of each Worshipful Master to qualify as well as install his successor, *or see that it is done*; and if the proposed change in the phraseology of the 19th general regulation is adopted, a newly-elected Worshipful Master must in the hereafter be qualified as well as installed in his own lodge-room."

We do not think that a regulation requiring a master to be installed in his own lodge-room would remain in force long: but we do not find that the proposed regulation was adopted.

We have already referred to decisions, in which it was held that the question, whether a candidate is physically eligible, is for the decision of the lodge: and we suggested that frequently there was a question of law involved as well as a question of fact: the Grand Lodge of New Jersey has gone to the opposite extreme; as will appear by the following decision:

"No. 1. Before proceeding with an initiation, the Worshipful Master, or in his absence, the acting Master, should have accurate knowledge of the candidate's physical competency to literally conform to all the requirements of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"No. 2. If a candidate for the degrees of Masonry has any *visible physical defect*, the Worshipful Master must suspend all proceedings, and at once report the case to the Grand Master, who, in person or by Deputy, shall, after personal examination, decide as to the physical competency of the candidate to *conform* literally to all the requirements of the several symbolic degrees.

"No. 3. The ancient landmarks of Freemasonry being immutable, neither the Grand Master nor the Grand Lodge have the right or the power to alter, deface or remove them; they must be maintained and transmitted unimpaired, but the Grand Lodge, and in the interim of its communications the Grand Master, has the right—the sole right and authority of determining what the requirements of those landmarks are (consistent of course with their rigid observance). The assumption, therefore, by a subordinate lodge or a Worshipful Master of the authority to determine the eligibility of a maimed candidate for initiation into the mysteries of Freemasonry, is unmasonic and hereby forbidden."

The argument in the third paragraph proves too much, and, therefore, is not sound: by the same line of reasoning, it would follow that no questions of masonic law can be decided, even primarily, by any other tribunal than the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master: or in other words, that no others can pass upon a question of masonic law; we see no reason why this question of masonic law should be an exception to the general rule, so that we hold it to be the prerogative and duty of the Master to decide it, subject to appeal to the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

In two cases, in which candidates had been initiated, he declared the proceedings null and void, and ordered the fee to be returned. The question what cases the decision of a case by the proper tribunal can be inquired

and reversed, after it has been acted upon, is a difficult one : we are inclined to hold that less evil arises by following the rule of the civil law, that one cannot go behind the record and re-open the case ; for that reason, we hold that the course of the Grand Master was erroneous. The Grand Lodge applied this principle to the action of the Grand Master, and adopted the following :

"Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence would respectfully report that they have carefully considered the matter of candidates irregularly made by reason of physical defects. In both cases the M. W. Grand Master has seen fit to declare the initiation of these candidates to be null and void. In so doing he has but exercised one of the prerogatives of his office. Whether or no these were proper cases for its exercise is exclusively within the decision of the M. W. Grand Master."

The Grand Lodge took the following action in relation to Hiram Lodge :

"The Grand Lodge of Connecticut having exercised an undoubted right in arresting the charter of Hiram Lodge, this Grand Lodge can only recognize and accept its action ; and, until Hiram Lodge has been restored to its masonic standing by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, it must be considered by masons in New Jersey a clandestine lodge, and its members clandestine masons."

This is an accurate statement of the correct doctrine in a few words.

The following resolution was adopted as a Standing Regulation : we regard this as too sweeping, and prefer the Maine rule :

"*Resolved*, That neither the Grand Lodge nor any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction will receive any complaint or charges, when the offense alleged therein is of two years' standing."

The Report on Correspondence (127 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY VEHSAGE, Past Grand Master, a fine portrait of whom is the frontispiece of the Proceedings.

He gives an abstract of proceedings, well-selected extracts and brief comments.

Of the Past Master's degree, he says :

"In connection with all that has been said on this subject, it may be permitted to a novice to suggest that the greater part of this controversy would have been avoided by a better choice of terms, which would exclude the idea of a 'degree,' and regard the matter as a ceremony adjunct to the installation of the W. M."

That is precisely what it is : the name has created so much confusion, that, while it is difficult to suggest a better name, we regret that it was ever adopted.

We can only regret that our brother has so closely confined his labor to fulfilling the "leading function" of the Committee: the result of our observation is that "abstracts" and "extracts" are more generally read when accompanied by comments.

NEW MEXICO, 1887.

The Grand Master (C. N. BLACKWELL) delivered a succinct business address: he had carefully adhered to the laws of the Grand Lodge, even in cases which suggested that those laws required amendments. He holds strict views in relation to physical qualification, having decided that a candidate, who had lost the sight of one eye, was ineligible.

The Proceedings were chiefly of merely local interest: the Grand Lodge is in a sound financial condition: one charter was granted, but the lodge was directed to amend its by-law providing for *weekly* stated meetings, the committee holding that two stated meetings a month "are ample for all practical and beneficial purposes": about half the lodges had increased their membership, while the others had lost, leaving a slight total net gain.

The Report on Correspondence (65 pp.) was presented by Bro. MAX FROST. Of course, in so brief a report, he has little space for more than a brief abstract of the more important matters in the proceedings.

NEW YORK, 1887.

Fine portraits of Past Grand Master JAMES GIBSON, and JOHN BOYD, for seven years Grand Treasurer, adorn the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (FRANK R. LAWRENCE) gives a full and concise account of the many matters which had required his official notice during the year. He says:

"One hundred and six times the brethren of this state have now annually assembled in this Grand Lodge; and never with greater reason for gratitude and rejoicing than at the present hour. Never in its history has our fraternity been stronger or more prosperous, never have its purposes been higher or more firmly determined, never has its capacity been greater for the performance of labors which may tend to the glory of God and the exaltation of His Holy Name."

"It is a pleasure to again commend the efficient management of the splendid library which forms one of the most valued possessions of the Grand Lodge, and which has been considerably extended during the past year."

The Free Reading Room also continues to attract a constantly increasing attendance of the brethren. Supported entirely by free contributions of lodges and individuals, it has proved of much utility in developing an interest in masonic literature, and in this connection is a valuable adjunct to the library itself."

We are very glad to learn that the movement inaugurated last year to prepare a history of Masonry in New York had been attended with success. Bro. CHARLES T. McCLENACHAN was appointed as the "Special Committee," and he had entered upon the work with his characteristic vigor and enthusiasm. It is proposed to issue it in numbers, and we await their appearance with much interest.

As during the previous year, the Grand Master had devoted an immense

amount of labor to the "debt" and the "Hall and Asylum." The amendments to the constitution and by-laws adopted by the Grand Lodge the year before, and submitted to the lodges, had been ratified, and he had issued an edict so declaring. Many of the lodges acted at once and paid their commuted dues. Voluntary gifts to the amount of \$80,000 had also been made. The whole amount realized was \$227,362.40. But the collection of the money was not the only difficulty; the bonds of the Grand Lodge, bearing interest at seven per cent., had some years to run, and naturally the holders were unwilling to take their money: but the Grand Master had been able to secure the surrender of \$202,500 in amount on payment of their face, except that in some cases the maturing coupon had been paid in full: so that the whole amount of bonds and coupons redeemed during the year was \$212,782.50. The Income Bonds had also all been redeemed: in short, the debt of the Grand Lodge, which was almost \$500,000 in June, 1885, had been reduced during the two years (under Grand Master LAWRENCE's administration) to \$190,000. In addition to all this, contributions had been made to the "Hall and Asylum Fund," to be paid over to the Trustees as soon as the debt shall be fully paid. Of the result, the Grand Master well says:

"Happy and glorious will be the day, when, with this debt paid, our fraternity rises once more to its full stature, untrammelled by any obligation.

"But this work means more than the mere payment of the debt; it means even more than the erection of the Asylum, sacred and cherished though that object is. It means the awakening of the noblest impulses, and the mingling of all the craft in exalted purposes, which, when accomplished, will but point the way to future labors even broader and higher."

The Grand Lodge wisely re-elected him, and we have no doubt that he will soon see the day of which he speaks so eloquently, and will have the great satisfaction of knowing that to his efforts the grand success will be largely due, and that he will have the warmest gratitude not only of the craft of the present day, but of multitudes of the poor and distressed, as long as the Asylum shall stand as a monument to his energy, wisdom and devotion to Freemasonry.

The committee on his address well say:

"And we do most heartily commend the whole of this magnificent address to the careful perusal of the entire fraternity, and the glorious work of which it treats, to their undying gratitude, reminding them, that at no far distant day in the past, M. W. Frank R. Lawrence stood alone in his sublime confidence in the willingness and the ability of this Grand Body to pay the enormous debt that was paralyzing their energies and daunting every bold man who could see that the objects of the fraternity were not being faithfully carried out."

One case of very great importance came before the Grand Lodge; as it may serve as a precedent in similar cases, we give a full statement of it.

The Grand Master says:

"In the month of June last, complaint was made to me that Prudence Lodge, No. 632, located in the city of New York, had received and accepted the petitions of certain notoriously disreputable and unworthy persons, and,

after conferring upon them the three degrees, had received them into membership. Upon my requiring the attendance of the Master of the lodge, he admitted that the persons in question had been thus received, but declared that neither the lodge nor himself were aware of any facts which rendered such action improper.

"During the summer months, while the communications of the lodges were generally suspended, I caused an investigation into this matter to be made, and this resulted in showing that not only the persons at first named to me, but several others, equally of ill repute, though less notorious, had likewise been received, within a comparatively short time, into membership in Prudence Lodge. It is needless to state in this place the names of these persons, or to recount in detail the reasons which rendered them unworthy of masonic affiliation. It is sufficient to say that several of them, at least, were men whose lives, occupations and associations, were lawless, disreputable and vile; and that these matters, if not known to Prudence Lodge and its members, were of such common notoriety that any fair degree of investigation must have disclosed them."

Thereupon he suspended the charter:

"Following this action, charges were preferred to me against several persons, eight in number, who had thus, in defiance of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity, been received into masonic fellowship. I appointed a carefully selected commission of Past Masters for their trial, and, after protracted hearings (several of the cases being warmly contested), they were, to the number of seven, expelled from the fraternity. In the remaining case, upon the recommendation of the commissioners, the charges were permitted to be withdrawn, for the reason that the person accused was at the point of death, and considerations of humanity forbade the continuance of the prosecution. Incidentally to the investigation of these matters, discoveries were made which justified the preferring of charges against the Master of the lodge and against his predecessor in office, and after due trial, before the same commissioners, both these unworthy brethren were likewise found guilty of offences against our laws, and were expelled from the fraternity."

We regret that the nature of the charges against the initiates is not stated: it is quite universally held that a mason cannot be tried for offences committed before he was a mason, except for some fraud connected with his admission into the fraternity. A case may be an extreme one, but it is much less an evil to endure it, than it is to violate our own laws in order to punish it. Apparently the cases did not come before the Grand Lodge on appeal, and so under the law of that jurisdiction, did not come before it at all, except as mentioned by the Grand Master. We presume, however, that they were expelled for offences committed after initiation, because persons of their character would not be likely to change their habits in consequence of their admission into the lodge.

The Grand Master says further:

"It will be for you to determine whether the action already taken shall be approved, and what further course shall be pursued with respect to Prudence Lodge. That body, at the time of its suspension, was composed of about two hundred members, the very large majority of them good and worthy brethren, innocent of any participation in the wrongful acts committed by a few. Yet, however innocent in a personal and moral sense these brethren may be, there is another aspect in which they cannot be said to be wholly free from blame. The charter of Prudence Lodge was committed, not to a few, but to all of its members; and all are alike responsible to you for an abuse of the powers intrusted to their charge. But for the indifference of the members

at large to the welfare of the lodge, these grave misdeeds would not have been possible. What measure of responsibility attaches to those who, while not taking part in, yet did nothing to prevent the acts which have produced such great scandal, is for you to determine.

"The injury inflicted upon our good name has, it may be hoped, been repaired by the thoroughness with which we have sought to eradicate this evil immediately upon its discovery; but is not something further demanded by the outraged dignity of the fraternity? The return of the charter of Prudence Lodge will doubtless be urgently requested of you, as it has been of me, by brethren who appear fully worthy of all masonic rights and privileges; but is gravely questionable whether a lodge whose altar has thus been desecrated, can or should be restored to masonic communion, or whether its existence should not be altogether terminated, and its remaining members left to seek masonic homes in bodies free from any similar taint."

The report of the committee recommending the revocation of the charter was adopted: the committee say:

"It has been very strongly urged upon us that sufficient discipline has been exerted in the expulsion of these objectionable brethren, and that further discipline in forfeiting the charter would work injustice and hardship to those members of the lodge who have not been concerned in any way in the flagrant acts committed in the initiation of the disreputable characters before alluded to. In the opinion of your committee no extenuating circumstance has been shown, no valid or sufficient excuse has been offered for the act of omission that lies at the door of the members of this lodge who permitted the initiation of these candidates into Masonry, and thereby failed to discharge a most obvious duty. They present no proper guaranty for a more faithful performance of their duty in the future. The charter of the lodge was committed to the custody of all the members of Prudence Lodge and their successors, by your Grand Body, as an inviolable trust. It was their duty to be ever vigilant in the preservation of the ancient landmarks of the fraternity, and in preventing the commission of any act which would bring the masonic name into disrepute. They were the recipients from your Grand Body of the power of receiving members into the body of masons. This power was coupled with the sacred trust of receiving only men 'tried and true,' and for whom they could vouch. In accepting this trust they solemnly promised to observe the ancient landmarks. They have signally failed in their duty. Seven men have been received within Prudence Lodge at different times whose worthless characters were matter of common repute, which must necessarily have been known to a majority of the brethren constituting the membership of the lodge.

"From the evidence before us it satisfactorily appears that the affairs of the lodge have been guided by men without character, and that the body of the members have wholly failed in endeavoring to exert a proper influence in the management of its affairs. It is as much the duty of each member, as of the Master, to see that the fair fame of their lodge, as well as that of the masonic body at large, shall remain unstained and untainted by the admission of men whose character is known to be disreputable. While the offence of the existing members of the lodge consists rather in acts of omission than of commission, yet we believe that for the good of the fraternity the warrant of the lodge should be forfeited and the lodge pass out of existence. In this way only may the stamp of condemnation of the fraternity be placed upon proceedings of a like nature."

While this decision operates severely upon many good masons, it was greatly needed as a lesson to thousands of masons, who do not concern themselves with the active administration of the affairs of their respective lodges, and we deem the Grand Lodge of New York entitled to the thanks of the craft universal for its firmness in insisting upon justice to the fair fame of the insti-

tution, when an appeal so strong and so consonant with the fraternal spirit of Masonry, was made for mercy to individuals: "*salus populi suprema lex*" is as true in masonic affairs as in the affairs of nations. We hope this action will bring a sense of their responsibility to the minds, not only of the masons of New York, but of masons everywhere. Our courts have taught the business world, that "dummy directors" cannot escape their share of responsibility by the plea "I did not act; I left it to my associates," and the Grand Lodge of New York has taught "dummy masons" the same lesson.

BRO. JESSE B. ANTHONY, on behalf of the chairman of the committee, who was not present, presented the Report on Correspondence (81 pp.). We are sure that Bro. SIMONS prepared the most of it, but suppose that Bro. CHARLES W. SACKRENTER prepared a part of the very interesting review of the Foreign Grand Lodges.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"A strictly business paper comprises the annual address, and it is, consequently, devoted to local affairs. No Grand Officer had been called away during the year, and but one of the permanent members. As a whole, the craft had enjoyed a year of harmony and prosperity, with a healthy increase of membership."

* * * * *

"The District Deputies are commended for 'willingness, fidelity, knowledge, and discretion.' A pleasant approval, and doubtless well deserved, it is none the less an excellent tonic to promote activity.

"Grand Secretary Berry complains of the difficulty of getting charters sent to him for record. We should think that an attested copy, filed in the archives, would do as well; but the idea of having a copy of all charters at headquarters is a good one. The summing up of the work done by him during thirty years is infinitely to the credit of his industry and perseverance."

* * * * *

"He gives elaborate consideration to the subject of public installations, and, from historical data, most effectually demolishes their opponents. The article is much too long for reproduction here, but, the practice being thoroughly grounded among us, we do not need to be convinced."

Bro. SIMONS submits a "Special Report" on the "Quebec Question," in which he says:

"It is proper to state that the Quebec Grand Lodge has been promptly and cheerfully recognized as a just and legally constituted Grand Lodge, and that its jurisdictional limits are coincident with the political lines of the Province within which it is located, and hence, that no act of masonic sovereignty can now be inaugurated therein without its consent. Up to this point we are all agreed, and the argument is reduced to the question, whether there is any known masonic law under the operations of which just and regular lodges hailing from a recognized and unquestionable authority, and at the time of their formation in possession of vacant territory, can be forced to give up their existence or change their allegiance except by the exercise of their own free will and accord. To say that they ought to do so in the interests of peace and good masonic government is a *non sequitur*, which no one is disposed to question; but when it is asserted they *must* do so we come to the very marrow of the disagreement.

"After long, patient examination of the various journals and acts of Grand Lodges this committee is free to say that it has found nothing of greater

weight than opinions which, however plausible, are not law, and to us it seems that the solution of the difficulty is to be sought in fraternal persuasion, not in edicts of non-intercourse, which accomplish little, if anything, except to

“More embroil the fray.”

And he reports the following resolution, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, while earnestly upholding the rights of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as a sovereign and independent masonic government, refuses to accept the doctrine that lodges legally constituted by competent and acknowledged authority can be compelled by any known law to transfer their allegiance against their will. At the same time it is fraternally recommended to the three lodges in Montreal, holding English warrants, that they cease their opposition, and become part of the constituency of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.”

We think it would be difficult for our distinguished, venerable and beloved brother to show any reason for saying that “no act of masonic sovereignty can now be *inaugurated* therein without its consent” that does not apply with equal force to the proposition that “no act of masonic sovereignty can be *done* therein without its consent,” or to show that the *maintenance* of a lodge within the territory of another Grand Lodge is not just as great an invasion of the sovereignty of that Grand Lodge as the *establishment* of a lodge therein.

But he has examined the journals and acts of Grand Lodges, and has found nothing in them of greater weight than opinions. He says elsewhere in his report that it is written “far away from the turmoil and bustle of a great city,” where he evidently did not have an opportunity to examine fully the journals and acts of Grand Lodges: we regret this, as otherwise upon his own statement, we have a right to infer that he would have come to precisely the opposite conclusion, and placed himself in line with the vast majority of his brethren in relation to this matter.

He must have failed to examine the “acts” of Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1783 and the following years, directed to the precise point involved in the Quebec question: he must have failed to examine the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts after the union of 1792 and in the years immediately following, in reference to St. Andrew’s Lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, continued until that lodge felt compelled to give in its adhesion to the new Grand Lodge: he must have failed to examine the action of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other jurisdictions, when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts invoked their action in its contest with St. Andrew’s Lodge: he must have failed to examine the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio soon after its organization, in relation to American Union Lodge, which existed before the organization of that Grand Lodge, and undertook to maintain its previous allegiance; he must have failed to examine the action of other Grand Lodges in numerous instances.

If he had not so failed, he would have found that, so far as the *consensus*

of action of Grand Lodges can settle what law is, it was settled that when a Grand Lodge is formed in a jurisdiction, it at once acquires jurisdiction over all lodges and masons in its territory : he would have found that the first assertion of the doctrine he now maintains was made in 1809 by Bro. GEORGE FRANK GOULEY, who was then the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada near the Grand Lodge of Missouri ; when the Grand Lodge of Quebec was formed, a number of Canadian lodges refused to join in the movement, and adhered to the Grand Lodge of Canada ; the Grand Lodge of Quebec asserted exclusive jurisdiction in the province ; and when the question of her recognition came before the Grand Lodge of Missouri, Bro. GOULEY succeeded in getting the resolution of recognition (as we remember it, for we are unable at the moment to refer to the record) modified in such manner as to recognize also the authority of the Grand Lodge of Canada over the lodges adhering to her in the Province of Quebec.

When the Grand Lodge of New Mexico was formed, the Grand Lodge of Missouri undertook to apply the same doctrine in the case of one of her lodges in New Mexico, which was not inclined to adhere to the new Grand Lodge ; that, however, insisted upon its rights, and was sustained so generally by all the Grand Lodges, and, moreover, the argument in its favor was considered to be so conclusive, that the Grand Lodge of Missouri frankly and nobly admitted its error, and the result was, that the new Grand Lodge acquired *actual* exclusive jurisdiction in its own territory : we believe also that it was found that the Grand Lodge of Missouri, under the lead of Bro. ANTHONY O'SULLIVAN (the distinguished predecessor of Bro. GOULEY), had adopted, in a previous case, the same conclusion that it finally reached in the case of New Mexico. We think, too, that Bro. SIMONS will find it very difficult to reconcile what we wrote anent the New Mexico case with what he has written about the Quebec case !

NORTH CAROLINA, 1888.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (CHARLES H. ROBINSON) says :

" I think I may reasonably congratulate you on the progress the Order has made during the past year. The jurisdiction is in one respect a difficult one for the Grand Master. It is so extended that it is almost impossible for him to do the visiting necessary, without very much expense. I am satisfied it would be very beneficial if some Grand Officer could visit each subordinate lodge at least once every year. A large number of country lodges have many obstacles to contend with, and the fact that they continue to exist is a testimony to the love of Masonry that no trouble or trial will overcome."

* * * * *

" I think there is a growing interest in the Order ; that a good many of our best young men are seeking admission, and I attribute this to the fact that the management of the Orphan Asylum has been in the hands of masons of such high character and standing and its claims have taken such a strong hold in

the hearts of the people, and also to the fact that the teachings of the Order have been such as to commend them to all good people."

In a jurisdiction so extensive, there is the greatest necessity for the District Deputy system.

The Grand Secretary says :

"Most of the lodges have made some progress. Some have been prosperous. The financial stringency which formerly affected all classes of business, having in a measure relaxed, many of our lodges give evidence of the beneficial effects of the improved condition of affairs.

"The correspondence in this office shows that the demand for masonic instruction is increasing. Grand Lecturers have had more to do than usual. In brief, to sum up the year's operations, the outlook for our Order in this jurisdiction is encouraging."

* * * * *

"I have made special efforts in the direction of a resuscitation of dormant or extinct lodges, and results have, in a measure, been satisfactory. There is an apparent disinclination on the part of the brethren in some localities (including a number of towns where flourishing lodges once existed) to reorganize under their original charters. Some prefer to establish new lodges, with a more congenial membership than that which made up the old lodges.

"There are at least five thousand masons in this jurisdiction who are not affiliated with the lodges, made so either by the disorganization of their lodges or exclusion for non-payment of dues. The course taken by me, as indicated in the foregoing statement, was with a view to restore to the craft the active labors of as many as possible of that large class of our brethren, and thus increase or re-establish the influence of our Order in localities where, as I have reason to know, there is need of it."

The Oxford Orphan Asylum had done a grand work during the year, though still pinched for funds.

We referred last year to a change in the law by which a member, excluded for non-payment of dues, might be restored by a majority vote. We stated then that when membership is once legally terminated, it should be regained only by a unanimous vote. The Grand Lodge became satisfied that the new law was in violation of the rights of lodges, and amended it again as follows :

"(1). No member of a lodge shall be excluded from membership for non-payment of dues until he shall have been notified by a legal summons to appear and show cause for such delinquency.

"(2). A failure to respond to said notification shall subject the offender to the pains and penalties prescribed for a violation of a legal summons.

"(3). All laws and clauses of laws of this Grand Lodge, in conflict with this amendment, are hereby repealed.

"Your committee recommend to the lodges that members who have heretofore been excluded for non-payment of dues, be re-instated to membership upon the payment of such dues, and on such terms as the lodge may determine.

"Your committee further recommend that masons of extinct lodges, who were excluded for non-payment of dues, be admitted to membership upon petition and ballot, as in other cases of petition for membership, accompanied by a certificate of the Grand Secretary of their *status* in lodges, as shall appear from the records in the custody of the Grand Secretary."

We think our plan in Maine simplest: we suspend from membership for non-payment of dues, in which case the party may relieve himself by the

payment of arrears; or we deprive the party of membership, in which case he must pay the arrears, and apply (to that or any other lodge) and regain membership in the usual manner, and of course by a unanimous vote.

The Grand Master says:

"The records of the Grand Lodge, from 1787 to 1808, are in one manuscript book and always liable to be destroyed. I recommend the printing of a number of copies of this book, for the preservation of these records."

The matter was referred to Committee on Printing, and we hope this means that his recommendation is to be carried into effect.

The Report on Correspondence (78 pp.) was nearly all prepared by Bro. E. S. MARTIN; the balance by Bro. DONALD W. BAIN, Grand Secretary.

In the review of Iowa, it is said:

"We have always thought that when a member of a lodge, *who is able to pay*, will not pay his dues and is dropped from the rolls, that the payment of all dues in arrears is a *condition precedent* to the *consideration* of an application for restoration, but not to the *admission* of the applicant. The applicant, by his neglect or refusal to pay his dues, violates his obligation to his fellow members and justly forfeits his membership. When he applies to be re-instated, the lodge should refuse to receive, or consider his application as long as he remains *tainted* with the breach of obligation to contribute his share to the support of the lodge. Let him remove this taint of bad faith, by paying his just debts to the lodge. Thus atoning for his past delinquency, and then, with some grace and 'clean hands,' can he come before the lodge, seeking its favors and confidence. Not until he has done this, is he entitled to any consideration, and then it is for the lodge to say whether it will admit him to membership again. But if the principle endorsed by the Grand Lodge of Iowa is correct, it amounts to this, that the applicant, without making any offer of amends, says to the lodge, 'I will pay what I owe you, *provided* you re-instate me;' a condition derogatory to the dignity of the lodge and the free, untrammelled action of its members."

These views are undoubtedly sound; we think, however, that it is wise to allow a lodge to give a member the power of re-instating himself if the case is one in which it may be deemed wise to do so.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Master mentions among the many social masonic events of the year, the most notable was the celebration of the 125th anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, held under the auspices of Portland Lodge, No. 1, which occasion was also the 125th anniversary of the granting of the charter under which Portland Lodge was finally constituted. All hail to our very venerable sister!

"Long may she stand and every blast defy,
Till Time's last whirlwind sweeps the vaulted sky."

Our Brother holds that no appeal lies from a verdict of "Not Guilty." Will he give us his reason why erroneous rulings in matters of law in *favor* of the accused, as well as against, should not be corrected? Or why, as often happens, when a lodge, through sympathy, or some invalid reasons, acquits an accused in spite of the evidence, he should escape punishment? We fraternally refer him to our discussion of the matter in our review of Iowa.

In his review of Maine, he says further:

"The Proceedings relate mostly to local matters, though we note *with considerable surprise*, the introduction of the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence:

Resolved, That the Grand Lecturer be instructed to furnish the Grand Lodge with a copy of the work for each masonic district in this jurisdiction, to be placed in the hands of each District Deputy Grand Master, under the same regulations as other property of the Grand Lodge.

"And with still more surprise the report of the Committee, Bro. Drummond being chairman, the last paragraph of which is:

"While they would not object to the deposit in the archives of the Grand Lodge of a guide to the work, they believe that the present mode of disseminating it is contrary to the ancient rules of the fraternity, as it is substantially equivalent to publishing it to the world.

"Is not the deposit anywhere of a *guide to the work* contrary to the ancient rules of the fraternity and a violation of obligation? The report was adopted."

That depends upon what such "guide" is; if the "ancient rules of the fraternity" and the "obligation" are construed in the light of the ancient practice (as we believe they should be) there have been "guides to the work" which violate neither.

Referring to Bro. VAUX's criticism of our use of the term "legal organization" of a Grand Lodge (which we gave last year) he says:

"This seems to us 'drawing a remarkably fine sight' and reminds us of him of whom it is written:

'He was in Logic a great critic,
Profoundly skilled in Analytic;
He could distinguish and divide
A hair twixt south and southwest side.'

Of the Quebec question, he says:

"We extremely regret that the Grand Lodge of Quebec felt compelled to resort to this step, but we do not see that it had any alternative. In our opinion, it behooves all Grand Lodges to stand shoulder to shoulder with our sister of Quebec in this struggle for jurisdiction, supreme sovereignty, and, we may add, life itself; otherwise no Grand Lodge can exist or control the fraternity within its territorial jurisdiction. Certainly the Grand Lodge of North Carolina must maintain this doctrine *now*, as she was committed to it in the early years of this century, in her controversy with the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. We sincerely hope that better counsels will prevail in the Grand Lodge of England and the cause of discord be removed."

This will be of interest to Bro. SIMONS, as one of the cases which he was unable to examine.

He gives to one remark, made by us in a former report, a construction precisely opposite to that which we intended, making us say or intimate that our North Carolina Brethren are *not* "reasoning, thinking men, who would be just and fair-minded"; upon reading it, we must admit that the remark is open to the construction given to it. We expressed surprise at a decision of the Grand Lodge, or rather we *intended* to do so: and if Bro. MARTIN will add, after the word "fair-minded," the words "as our North Carolina Brethren are," he will get the precise idea that we intended to express: and we assure him that the meaning he gave to our remark never entered our mind, for our acquaintance, personal and through correspondence, with the masons

of that state, has given us the highest estimate of their ability, intelligence and devotion to Masonry, and this fact made our surprise all the greater. We deeply regret that in attempting to give emphasis to an expression of surprise, we should have so written it that it is open to a construction conveying an unfraternal suggestion.

He does not agree with Bro. VAUX; in his review of Kentucky, he says:

"North Carolina, 1887, is most courteously and generously treated and what we did pleasantly and approvingly spoken of, except 'that at one of the specials the minutes show that *the craft were called from labor to refreshment* before proceeding to lay the corner stone.' We concur with Bro. Staton that it was a mistake, if it was done."

Six special communications were held to lay corner stones during the year, and we note that in no instance was the Grand Lodge "called from labor," but the work was done by the Grand Lodge as a "Public Masonic Ceremony."

NOVA SCOTIA, 1887.

Immediately after opening, the Grand Lodge formed and proceeded to St. John's Church, where divine services were held, and an excellent and appropriate sermon was delivered by Bro. DAVID C. MOORE, Grand Chaplain.

A special communication was also held to celebrate the Jubilee of the Queen, when Bro. MOORE preached a sermon adapted to the occasion: an address, prepared by a committee previously appointed, was forwarded to the Queen: the music on the occasion was of so high an order, that the Grand Lodge recognized it by a special vote of thanks.

The annual communication was held in Truro, by a unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge the year before.

The address of the Grand Master (LEWIS JOHNSTONE), the report of the Grand Secretary, and the full reports of the Deputies and visiting officers all show a faithful and energetic administration of the affairs of the craft and indicate a prosperous condition of the fraternity. Some of the lodges have gained in numbers and some lost, so that the total membership remains about the same.

In view of his valuable services for eighteen years as Grand Secretary, the honorary rank of Past Deputy Grand Master was conferred on Bro. BENJAMIN CURREN—an honor most worthily bestowed: and we tender our distinguished brother our most sincere congratulations.

A very interesting Report on Correspondence (104 pp.) was presented by Bro. DAVID C. MOORE, who warmly acknowledges "the kind and voluntary assistance" of Bro. CURREN, and also of Rev. Bro. C. W. McCULLY. We think Maine fell to Bro. CURREN.

Referring to Grand Master DAY's conferring the third degree on his own son, the reviewer says that he conferred that degree on his son, and in addition installed him as Master of his lodge.

Of Bro. BERRY, he says :

"We sympathize deeply with our venerable brother in the affliction he has been called upon to bear, and assure him that a visitor to his office in Portland some seventeen years ago remembers with much pleasure the kind and fraternal reception given, as well as the information so courteously afforded on that occasion."

Of the military lodge, stationed at Halifax, he says :

"To all this we may add that the Royal Standard since its establishment in 1815 has been confined in its material to the different branches of the service stationed in this garrison from time to time—that in recruiting they act upon the honorable principle *quo fas et honor ducunt*, and that as men of honor and brethren of honor they can never depart from the well understood terms by which they so harmoniously 'live, move and have their being' amongst us."

As we understood before, this lodge has no territorial jurisdiction, and really no fixed location, as the regiments in which it exists are subject to be ordered to any place under the government of Great Britain.

In this report an error of the Grand Secretary of England is corrected as follows :

"Well, Bro. Chambers, we cannot help what the present Grand Secretary of England may be pleased to write on the subject. He is somewhat inaccurate when he says 'At the formation of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, a lodge under the Grand Lodge of England continued the allegiance, &c.,' for not only one lodge but twenty-five lodges continued their allegiance to England for three years or until 1860, when the whole civilian craft in this Province became united, and the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was then recognized by England without any hampering conditions whatever."

OHIO, 1887.

The address of the Grand Master (S. STACKER WILLIAMS) shows that he administered the affairs of the Grand Lodge with the ability and energy for which he is so justly distinguished. He reports an immense amount of official business done by him, but most of it is not of general interest.

A member of a lodge was suspended for non-payment of dues : he became a member of a Relief Association through some fraud that does not fully appear : he died while a member of the Association, and it became necessary to show that he was in good standing : so some one representing his family paid the arrears of dues, and the lodge voted to annul its previous action, and a certificate was issued that the deceased brother's dues "are paid in full up to January 1, 1887" ; this was signed by the Master and Secretary, and attested by the seal of the lodge. The Grand Master properly suspended the charter.

He referred to the publication, in a magazine claiming to be masonic, of the proceedings of the *bogus* Grand Lodge in Ontario, as if that body was a regular body, and reported that the publisher defended his publishing it *as a matter of news*, and did not think it needed any explanation.

The attention of the Grand Master was called to it by the Grand Secretary

of the Grand Lodge of Canada: the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions severely condemnatory in their character: and we infer that the magazine in question, which formerly stood high, has become a kind of an Ishmaelite, and is generally understood to be so, and, therefore, that whatever it publishes is of little account either for good or for evil.

The Grand Master had visited the Grand Lodge of Kentucky while in session and the compliment was returned in kind; the Grand Lodge was honored by the presence of several distinguished masons from other jurisdictions, viz: J. SOULE SMITH, Grand Master, and JAMES W. STATON, Past G. H. Priest, of Kentucky; WILLIAM HACKER, P. G. Master, and WILLIAM H. SMYTHE, Grand Secretary, of Indiana; and Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, who is known so well that it is superfluous to add his titles.

The following resolutions were adopted, and we wish that the practice could be made universal:

"Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ohio be, and they are hereby, requested, before or on the event of their retirement from office, to furnish to the Grand Secretary, for preservation and reference, a brief statement of their masonic history, including the several offices they have held.

"Resolved, also, That all Past Grand Officers of the same grade be requested to furnish similar statements at their earliest convenience.

"Amended to include those who are or have been Grand Officers."

The following resolution was also adopted, but we regard it as merely declaratory of existing law and not a new enactment:

"Be it hereby resolved, That any member of the masonic fraternity, who shall refuse to appear or testify before any lodge or committee acting under the provisions of the code, is in contempt of the laws of the Order, and is guilty of unmasonic conduct; and charges may be preferred against him for such offence in the subordinate lodge having jurisdiction, or in this Grand Lodge, in cases wherein it has jurisdiction, and such proceedings had as are authorized by law for the trial of offences against Masonry."

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Ohio prohibits the occupation of lodge halls by any other than "masonic bodies": last year the Grand Lodge decided that the so-called "Cerneau Bodies" are *not* masonic bodies, within that clause of the constitution; but the Grand Master was called on for a further decision, which he gave in the following terms (in part):

"But a more specific answer has been requested by some who are members of such bodies, and who desire a direct answer to the question: 'Are they regular or irregular, and legal or illegal?' To such the answer has been as definite as could be desired, viz: That they are irregular, illegal, and unmasonic, and ought not to be countenanced, or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this Grand Lodge."

The committee reported sustaining the decision, and thereupon,

"Bro. Stoddard moved to recommit to the Committee on Jurisprudence the fourth decision of the M. W. Grand Master, with instructions to report adversely to the decision of the G. M. in that regard, and recommend that this Grand Body take no action in regard to the contending Scottish Rites.

"A point of order was called, which was overruled by the Chair, and an appeal being taken, the Chair was sustained.

"Bro. J. L'H. Long took the floor, and urged the adoption of the amendment; but further progress in the discussion was prevented by lateness of the hour, as the hall had to be vacated for other purposes; Bro. Long to have the floor on resumption of business in the morning."

* * * * *

"Bro. Long, having the floor, advocated, in a lengthy argument, adoption of the pending amendment offered by Bro. Stoddard.

"Bro. Chas. C. Kiefer followed in the discussion, opposing the amendment.

"Bros. C. A. Woodward, L. F. Van Cleve, and L. F. Lytle supported the decision of the Grand Master, and the report of the committee approving it.

"Bro. Stoddard supported his amendment with earnestness.

"The discussion was closed by Bro. Allen Andrews.

"The question being on adoption of the amendment, the vote was taken by calling the roll of officers and members, and resulted, ayes, 230; noes, 544. The amendment was declared lost.

"The report of the committee was adopted, and the fourth decision of M. W. Grand Master was declared approved."

The argument of Bro. ALLEN ANDREWS, which was published in a circular, was one of the ablest we ever read.

The "Report on Foreign Communications" (119 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM.

He gives one of the best abstracts that we have met with, adding brief and pertinent comments. His review of Iowa is an exception, so far as brevity is concerned: we would like to quote ten pages of it, and then would want further space to express our own views; but we cannot spare the space: an examination of it, however, shows that while he treats of various matters, they are so connected that they cannot well be separated. His views concerning "Progression in Masonry" are worth close examination; in almost every particular we concur with him.

We regret that he had not received our Proceedings when he closed his report.

OREGON, 1887.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (CHARLES T. FULLERTON) says:

"The masonic year now closed has been one of the most prosperous in the history of this Grand Lodge. The increase of membership has been large, and the material from which this new membership has been made up is good, the very best in the several communities. In some parts of the jurisdiction a masonic revival has taken place."

He says that the Committee on Work, appointed the year before to secure gradually uniformity of work, had agreed upon the opening and closing ceremonies, which he had approved and caused to be promulgated: he says that they gave general satisfaction, though some objected and suggested changes. The tenacity with which masons of all degrees adhere to the work they first learned, and their opposition to adopting any other, are absolutely

wonderful: change can be made in any other department of Masonry with less opposition: it would seem that the work impresses itself upon the initiate as the very essence of Masonry; this is most strongly illustrated in jurisdictions like Oregon, whose masons come from different sections of the country and have learned different work; the very fact that there is a difference should remind every one that the work is not Masonry, but only a *method of teaching* Masonry. The Grand Lodge approved the action of the committee, and continued it to carry out the original plan.

Two cases of infringement of jurisdiction had occurred: in both cases, the initiates were railroad engineers, who really *lived* more within the jurisdiction of the lodge receiving them than any where else, but had families and therefore *residence* within the jurisdiction of the complaining lodge: we note them merely to express regret at the disposition shown to be more severe than we think the cases merit: as they are stated, we understand that the parties applied where they did on account of convenience, and that they were better known there than in the place of their technical residence; so that the *fee* was the moving cause of the complaint.

The Grand Secretary suggests that the vote of the Grand Lodge, directing that the Proceedings for three years be bound together, makes the volume too large: experience with us shows that it is wiser to prescribe no arbitrary rule *in advance*, but either to leave the matter to the Grand Secretary (which is best) or to have the vote of the Grand Lodge after a sufficient amount has accumulated to make a volume.

The Grand Lodge found that its expenses had been more than its income: it voted to increase its dues, reduce the number of copies of the Proceedings printed, discontinue the appropriation for binding, and retrench in other respects. Reference was made to the voluminousness of the Proceedings: this Grand Lodge has acquired a high standing on account of the value of its publications, and we are glad to see that it did not undertake to curtail in this respect. It devotes about *seventy-five* pages of expensive printing annually to the publication of the returns: we do not see a reason for this outlay, but presume that in Oregon a sufficient reason for it has been shown by experience. We do not know the comparative cost of a page in Maine and Oregon, but we estimate that our manner of "make-up" gives us the same amount of printed matter in *five-sixths* of the number of pages required by the make-up of the Oregon Proceedings. The latter for 1887 have 460 pages; ours for the same year, 318 pages.

Some years ago a lodge divided among its members a lot of stock held by the lodge: the Grand Lodge declared the proceeding illegal and ordered that the stock or its value be returned to the lodge: many of the members complied with the order and others refused: the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That Temple Lodge be and is hereby instructed to prefer charges against all members of said lodge who have failed to carry out the

edicts of this Grand Lodge in relation to the illegal distribution of the stock belonging to said lodge, and that said Temple Lodge inflict such penalty as may be deemed just for an offence of this kind, which, in the judgment of this Grand Lodge, should be expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

This action is based upon the principle that lodge funds are *trust* funds; the opposite idea has of late gained some ground, and we fraternally call the attention of Bro. PARVIN and others, who hold with him, to this action of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. We have looked into the law of several states (including Iowa) in reference to this question, and we have no doubt whatever that the court would interfere by injunction to restrain a lodge from dividing its funds among its members, upon the petition of any objecting member of the lodge, or of the proper public officer in case no member should petition.

The Report on Correspondence (208 pp.) was presented by Bro. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, generally known as "S. F. CHADWICK," for they run very largely to *initials* in Oregon, and it would be difficult to "condense" the Proceedings much in the matter of names. It seems that in our Report of 1886 we credited the Oregon Report to Bro. BABCOCK—a careless blunder on our part, but probably chargeable to their using *abstracts* instead of *names*!

We have read this report with very great pleasure, interest and profit. Of course we cannot do more than to refer to a few points in it.

In one matter we do not agree with him, and we want him to reconsider it. He holds that if a California mason goes to Oregon and violates the law of the Grand Lodge, he cannot be disciplined therefor, unless the act constituting the offence is also a violation of the law of California. When the parallel of the civil law was suggested to him, he replied that the offence is punished because it is an offence under the civil law in both states. This is certainly an error: if a man violates the civil law of a state, he is punished *according to that law*, whatever may be his citizenship, or the law of the state of his citizenship. Almost all Grand Lodges have adopted the same principle in their masonic codes: if a mason from a state in which liquor selling is not an offence under either the civil or masonic law, should come to Maine and commence selling liquor and persist in doing so, under the civil law he would be sent to jail, and under the masonic law he would be "bounced" from the fraternity. We take jurisdiction over *all masons in Maine*.

He is right in his understanding that what we have written in relation to claims for re-imbursement of money spent in charity, refers to claims made as matter of *right* and *legal* obligation: if the circumstances are such that his own lodge would have aided him, if the application had been made to that, we should think that lodge wanting in appreciation of Masonry, if it would not re-imburse another lodge to the extent it would itself have granted relief.

He holds that members should not be suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues, but should be "dropped from the roll"—a proceeding equivalent to our "deprivation of membership"; but we differ from him as to the

necessity of a trial, as we hold that a mason should be deprived of no right without a hearing or opportunity to be heard.

He says that the law of Oregon is, that if a man leaves Maine with the intention of residing in Oregon, and arrives in Oregon, and takes up an actual residence there, he is deemed a resident from the time he left Maine; we do not think that this law is very general; it certainly is by no means universal.

In regard to public installations, he says he "must allow historical facts to settle the controversy."

We are glad to note the following:

"In Oregon, a drunken brother is repudiated. He must go. A full hearing is given him and a patient waiting for his reformation, during which time he is under the eyes of his brethren. After a reasonable time, if he fails to come up to the requirements of the law touching intemperance, he is most certainly disposed of. The result is, we have here a very clean body of masons. Our lodges will stand no nonsense. No genuine masons will."

We give his views upon one subject to which we have not alluded of late:

"We should not for a moment think that the ladies who take these degrees feel that they are imposed upon. They know these degrees are not Masonry; they know, too, that they contain the element by which those who obtain them can be by one another recognized, and the sense of honor that follows that recognition. And in themselves these degrees are not only harmless, but productive of much good. They would be beneficial if not called masonic at all, and the ladies who take them know the reason why they are called masonic, and the only reason, and that is because none but masons' wives, daughters, sisters, and perhaps mothers, may take them."

* * * * *

"We cannot dismiss this subject of lodge degrees without expressing our views of it fully. Masonry is for women, if for anybody. Its charities and moral influence are for all mankind, but especially for the initiated. If in the lodge-room women are unknown, forbidden an entrance, the work of the lodge room permeates every habitation of the land. To some it is direct, to others indirect. In the lodge room there is something more than recognition. Upon a large scale the masonic heart is felt where floods, fires and earthquakes have done their work of destruction. In the quiet relation of life it throbs with no less love. If to the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of the faithful a mode of recognition is given, clothed in beautiful allegory or legend, is it a deception? We have seen much of this world, and we have yet to learn that women have less sense than men, or that they can be deceived by men. Men may trick the over-confiding for a moment, but not for any length of time. No woman yet ever took a side degree, but that knew it was a side degree, and a good way from the side, and when a Master Mason would tell her that it was not Masonry, that she should not be deceived, she would receive it with no respect afterwards for the Masonry of the mason who told her, and often less for the man himself. Women know, when taking these side degrees—Eastern Star, for instance—that the principles on which it rests are masonic. Temperance, fortitude and justice are all found there, and the charity exercised is that which knoweth no evil. It is those who condemn the ladies' degrees that are deceived, and not the ladies. But says Ohio, which Bro. Johnson endorses, '*It is a feminine business, and should be left to the ladies alone.*' To this, Bro. Johnson, if it is a feminine business, and left to ladies alone, we promise you that there will not be a drunkard, tippler, gambler, wife beater, a social sinner, nor a non-debt payer because he is a mason, found in the feminine ranks. Don't let the great Juggernaut car of Masonry ride over the good, moral impulses of women related to masons who want to make us all better."

While we have always favored the establishment of "methods of recognition," to be taught to our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, we have opposed the creation of degrees therefor, and the organization of bodies to confer such degrees: but Bro. CHADWICK's views are worthy of consideration.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1887.

Excellent portraits of Past G. Master CONRAD B. DAY and Grand Master JOSEPH EICHBAUM adorn the Proceedings: they afford evidence that there is something in a name, or in family traits; the name "SARTAIN" has long been associated with engraved portraits, and we find that one of these was engraved by Mrs. MARIA SARTAIN and the other by Miss EMILY SARTAIN.

A Grand Lodge of Emergency was held concerning which:

"The Right Worshipful Grand Master stated to the brethren that he had called this meeting for the purpose of making [by virtue of his presence] Christian Kirsch a mason."

All the degrees were conferred upon him: no reason is stated for the proceedings, which we regret, as we should be glad to learn what reason the Grand Master held sufficient to cause him to exercise this prerogative. One Grand Master (of New York, we think) once exercised it, as he said, to show that the prerogative had not fallen into a state of "innocuous desuetude," or "words to that effect."

The death of Past Grand Master EDWARD COPPEE MITCHELL was announced and a most eloquent tribute paid to his memory. The writer became acquainted with him several years ago and conceived a high opinion of him as a man as well as in his profession—an opinion that has been confirmed and strengthened by further acquaintance by correspondence and through his masonic addresses and reports. We most heartily join with our Pennsylvania brethren in lamenting his death and in honoring his memory.

The Grand Master (JOSEPH EICHBAUM) at the close of the year delivered a very excellent business address. We find in it the following in relation to his "making a mason at sight," as hereinbefore stated: we had not noticed this when we wrote that part of our report:

"On the 23d of April last I called an Emergent Meeting of the Grand Lodge in Pittsburgh, for the purpose of exercising the prerogative of a Grand Master to make a mason at sight and by virtue of his presence.

"The initiate was a young man with whom I had been in almost daily intercourse and closely associated with for some fourteen years, and whose moral character I was fully prepared to vouch for.

"The meeting was largely attended, though it had not been publicly notified to the craft, to the majority of whom it was not known that the Grand Master had such a privilege."

He says further:

"The most unpleasant duty that devolved upon me was the issuance of fifty

four edicts for various causes, all of which could have been avoided had the officers of the lodges, and particularly the secretaries, exercised ordinary care. The reasons for them are as follows:

No inquiry made of Grand Secretary,	26
Inquiry made under a wrong name, which is practically the same as no inquiry,	9
Irregular election,	2
Unlawful restoration to membership,	3
Unlawful suspension,	8
Physical disqualification,	1
Not waiting for a reply from Grand Secretary,	3
Not under good masonic report,	1
No inquiry made to lodge nearest residence of applicant,	1

54

"Of this number at least thirty-five would be compelled to make new petition and have the degrees that had been conferred upon them conferred again.

"I repeat what I have said before, that it is shameful to subject the applicant, who is in no sense a party to the wrong-doing, to the largest part of the penalties."

The inquiry which naturally suggests itself is, "Then why do you do it?" Such a result of a law indicates, in the strongest manner, that the law is erroneous and ought to be changed.

In this connection we refer the following to Bro. WATT, of New Hampshire:

"In the latter part of 1886 a resident of Pennsylvania who had been rejected on account of physical disqualification had the degrees of Freemasonry conferred upon him by a lodge in Maryland, which thought it was justified in so doing by a letter from the Secretary of the lodge in which the applicant had been rejected. The Most Worshipful Grand Master of Maryland, on learning of the case, promptly annulled the action of the Maryland lodge, and I issued a circular letter to all lodges in Pennsylvania prohibiting masonic intercourse with the person improperly made."

The Report on Correspondence (242 pp.) was presented by M. W. Bro. RICHARD VAUX.

In his introduction, he discusses several specific subjects. In relation to Quebec, he expresses views with which we are heartily and almost anxiously in accord—*anxiously*, because we find that a few Grand Lodges are disposed to deny their soundness and thus consent to a "dilution of the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty": he says:

"Quebec has declared non-intercourse with England. Forced to this step by her sensitive regard for her sovereignty, she stands up to the American doctrine of Grand Lodge Supremacy. The three lodges holding charters from England in the jurisdiction of Quebec refuse to acknowledge her masonic authority. England insists on sustaining her lodges. It is not necessary to consider under what terms the Grand Lodge of Quebec was established. It is now a Grand Lodge *de jure* and *de facto*. To assert its sovereignty it must affirm its character. The only course left is to dissolve relation with England and declare her lodges clandestine, *quo ad* the masonic verity of Quebec's authority.

"The Grand Lodges of the States of the United States are, on principle, agreed at least to support this action. We do not feel, however, that more can be expected from them.

"But it must be observed that a limitation is necessary to the claim of England outside of her masonic boundary. Ireland and Scotland have their own Grand Lodges. The geographical dependencies of England are now subjected to the masonic domain of these Grand Lodges. Australia, with its subdivisions, Victoria, South Wales, and other provinces of Great Britain, are establishing Grand Lodges and asking recognition. Yet in these localities England and Scotland hold a masonic dominion.

"If the principle of supremacy in these instances is to be ignored, and the 'divided duty' of intraterritorial allegiances is to be permitted, then the Grand Lodges of the United States are stultifying their assertion of Grand Lodge Sovereignty if they yield to its enforcement anywhere. True, England has not set up lodges within the jurisdiction of an American Grand Lodge, but it has set up the claim to jurisdiction over its lodges outside of its home boundaries, and thus subverts the practical obligation of the now almost universal acceptance of the supreme sovereign power of a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

"There cannot be two supreme masonic authorities in one jurisdiction, masonic or territorial.

"We therefore feel at liberty here and now to protest against the dilution of the masonic doctrine of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, by the injection into it of mere geographical interests or the profane policy of political governments."

We have purposely refrained from discussing the meeting of Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters, at Chicago, because, while questioning its utility, we desired to avoid casting any cloud upon its possible benefits: but as we agree very nearly with the conclusion to which Bro. VAUX arrives, we give it:

"The corollary from these views, if they are worthy of consideration at all, must be that all meetings of masons outside of the explicit limitations on masonic action is without authority; at variance with sound masonic teachings; suggestive of doubtful results; inoperative for good; useless except to create antagonisms; liable to be misunderstood; likely to be subversive of the authority of Grand Lodge government; tending to the centralization of influences over the sovereign rights of Grand Lodges, and fruitful in dissensions."

If our Grand Lodges would unite in accrediting delegates to a convention for the purpose of comparison of views upon pending questions and reporting the conclusions to the Grand Lodges for action thereon, possibly good would be the result; but we have not much faith in even that.

He treats one subject at length and we regret that we have not space for it all: he says:

"These lodges are too often made courts to try questions over which they can have no possible or plausible jurisdiction. What a member of a lodge may do as a member of society that is violative of some principle which is interwoven in the social compact, or the rules governing social relations, or order, or business intercourse between citizens, can only be examined into by the profane tribunals.

"Freemasonry has nothing to do with such cases. It can only consider violations by masons of masonic law. This law is plain, positive and particular. There can be no mistake in knowing it and applying it. It is limited by the most emphatic declarations of acts which are as emphatically described and defined."

* * * * *

"If a member of a lodge in his business with the profane, or with members of lodges as citizens, adopts or practices the customs of trade, even

makes sharp bargains, relies on profane laws, or accepted methods of dealing in the belief, as expressed by his acts, that he is not within the interdict of the laws of society, he is not therefor amenable to masonic jurisdiction. If he has intentionally and corruptly involved himself in acts that he knew were prohibited by masonic law, he is for those only triable in a lodge."

* * * * *

"The lodge has no jurisdiction over any member's conduct, avocation, habits, or manners, unless he has by his own acts made himself liable to the masonic offence of 'conduct unbecoming a mason.' Then he can be tried and punished by a lodge for a masonic offence."

And in another portion of his report, he says:

"A lodge can only 'try' a brother for a masonic offence. If a member of a lodge is convicted of a crime by the laws of the state in which he resides, which crime destroys the moral standing of the individual as a man and a mason, then the lodge can expel him from Masonry, because he is unworthy of the respect, trust, and confidence of the craft, and hence not a fit member of a lodge of freemasons."

If we understand this, the conviction of a mason "by a civil court" of a crime, subjects him to expulsion in Pennsylvania, without any inquiry into the justice of such conviction. We are not aware that this rule prevails in any other jurisdiction; in most others the record of the conviction by a court is sufficient to sustain a charge for the same offence on its trial in a lodge, but is not absolutely conclusive: in New Hampshire, however, it has been decided that the record of the court is not admissible: in these jurisdictions the *fact* of conviction for an offence, is not cause for expulsion; proof of the commission of the alleged offence is required. If we understand correctly the masonic law of Pennsylvania, it holds that the good name of the fraternity requires the expulsion of a man convicted of a crime, whether he be guilty or innocent; while in other jurisdictions it is held to be our duty to stand by an innocent brother, although he may have been unjustly convicted.

In his review of Maine, of us and our report, he says:

"Our esteemed brother Past Grand Master Drummond presented his annual report, as Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

"We have so often characterized the previous reports of the venerable, esteemed, and distinguished brother as they justly deserved, that we only now reaffirm our estimate of the extraordinary ability, care, industry, and critical analysis which also marks the last report, now under review.

"To attempt, in this review, to gather the various views as well as opinions which Bro. Drummond has given in his notices of the Reports of the Chairmen of Committees on Correspondence of the several Grand Lodges would be futile, unless we inserted the entire text of Bro. Drummond's most able and exhaustive report.

"We are constrained to say that some of Bro. Drummond's utterances do not receive our approval; with very many, however, we cordially agree.

"It is not necessary for us to assert that Bro. Drummond is an earnest, forcible, and accepted masonic authority.

"That his labor is unselfish, without recompense or reward, and only actuated by his conscientious devotion to Freemasonry we fully believe.

"He asserts and defends his opinions with zeal, and we add, with knowledge.

"Yet we fain here must say, that as we read, and as we have heretofore

read, the reports from the pen of our brother, a spirit is manifest of authoritative criticism that has its animus in that spirit. So we think. The absence of the genial sentiment, either official or personal, of fraternal *bonhomie*, which a difference of views could not obliterate, is latent. So it seems to us. It may be that we emphasize only individual characteristics. Willingly would we try to avoid any other conclusion. Yet it would be out of place, indeed an impertinence, to refer to personal traits which have become interwoven with the intellectuality of our venerable and truly esteemed brother. Old age, increasing years, bring changes in the mental as well as the physical structure. The charity which suffereth long and is kind invokes any interpretation which will subdue our thought into harmony with these involuntary causes which, it may be, have induced it."

As our esteemed brother is nearly two score years our senior, it may be that his "So we think" and "So it seems to us" find their reason in the last paragraph, and that we may justly say to him, as he says to another:

"Dear Brother, there is a holy and divine injunction we too often forget, which inculcates the removing of the beam from our own eyes before attempting to take the mote from our brother's eye."

He is so critically acute or acutely critical in the use of words, that we have been led to examine this paragraph with some care: he criticised our using the word "legal" instead of "lawful," and devoted nearly a page to an effort to impress the correctness of his position upon his readers; assuming that this criticism was "authoritative," we yielded the point with a remark which calls out this reply:

"We do not propose to be silenced by the *lexicographers* or Tony Weller '*writers upon language*;' we suppose these are philologists or the synonymists as to the identity of *legal* and *lawful*. We say in Freemasonry, in the language of our craft, there are no synonyms."

Our use of the word "further" shocked him so exceedingly that he feels obliged to mark it as quoted, and have it printed in *italics*! We truly hope that he will become reconciled to our continued use of it, as in spite of his implied "authoritative criticisms," we have no doubt he will find it in our reports.

We must confess that we are unable to understand his second criticism: "*The absence of the genial sentiment, * * * is latent*"; he is so serious about it, and evidently feels so badly about it, that we fear it must be something dreadful: but we have the faith to believe that we are not and never were guilty of "*the latent absence of the genial sentiment*," whatever that may be.

As to "authoritative criticism," we find that he illustrates what he means; we said in our last report, "we think the decision contrary to law and sound sense," referring to a decision that a Master or Warden presiding in a lodge cannot call a Past Master to the chair to preside in his presence and under his direction; it seems that the decision is law in Pennsylvania, although to our knowledge it is not in the large majority of the jurisdictions; of this Bro. VAUX says:

"So our system—a system consecrated by time, endorsed by the wisest and best masons—is authoritatively criticised as '*contrary to law and sound sense.*'"

Thus we find, that the expression of an opinion is an "authoritative criticism": if that is his meaning our good brother need not linger in doubt, as we admit the charge! But it may be that he cannot "cast the first stone," for he says:

"With supreme respect for our Right Worshipful Bro. William C. Belcher, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, we think he is a little mixed in his views, and somewhat contradicts his opinions both in his report and resolutions."

* * * * *

"Public installation of officers of a masonic lodge, as we think, is in open violation of a landmark of Freemasonry."

* * * * *

"We are grieved to know that Grand Master Sheldon was present at the public installation of the officers of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 90, and presided. "In our opinion the officers of this lodge are not its lawfully installed officers. The golden rule, we think, was violated, that golden rule which forbids a lodge to work unless '*duly tyled.*' One of these days, when the sober second masonic thought shall assert itself, it will be found that Grand Lodges will be burdened with applications to remedy the error of work done by officers of lodges whose public installation made their lodge action void."

* * * * *

"On June 17th a special session of Grand Lodge was held at Springvale, in the town of Sanford, to constitute Springvale Lodge, No. 190. The Grand Master says, '*The ceremonies were private, and held at their hall in the afternoon.*'"

"That any masonic work should be PRIVATE in Maine astonishes us. Evidently it was a grave masonic error, for in the next sentence the Grand Master adds, '*In the evening I installed their officers at one of the village churches in the presence of a large audience.*' It was evidently a vocal exhibition if there was an *audience.* If it had been a physical spectacle there should have been *spectators.*"

"We only here suggest that, according to our understanding of masonic law, Springvale Lodge has no lawfully-installed officers, and its lodge action, therefore, thereafter is void.

"So, too, were the services of constituting Davis Lodge, No. 191, at Strong.

"Public installations' may be used as a means to attract men to become members of lodges. The philosophy of the public show is to increase the paying spectators, but surely this never was the intention of public installations of so-called masonic lodge officers."

We might largely extend our illustrations: but we have given enough to show what "authoritative criticism" is, with an incidental illustration of his exactness in the use of language.

When it is remembered that he refers to the practice of nearly fifty of the Grand Lodges whose Proceedings he reviews, and that that practice antedates the formation of his own Grand Lodge, and has been continued from the earliest days of Masonry in this country to the present time, the sublimity of his "authoritativeness" is apparent.

We are not sure that the following in relation to the report of Bro. SIMONS, is not an illustration of "the latent absence of the genial sentiment":

"We were much amused at the following extract taken from the report under the caption *Maine*. Speaking of our esteemed Bro. Drummond's paper on 'Public Installations,' Bro. Simons thus delivers himself:

"He [Bro. Drummond] gives elaborate consideration to the subject of Public Installations, and, from historical data, most effectually demolishes their opponents. The article is much too long for reproduction here, but the practice being thoroughly grounded among us, we do not need to be convinced."

"It is too plain to be disguised that Bro. Simons enthusiastically endorses this effectual demolition because—undoubtedly, because they do it in New York. That's enough; they do it in New York, and New York is infallible even its errors."

He quotes the resolution offered last year by Bro. J. FERD. KING, and the report of the committee thereon; as he understands that the resolution meant the writing out of the secret work, his feelings are too deep for utterance, and he "forbears." That was fortunate, for if he had gone on, he would have based his work upon an error into which the language of the resolution was liable to lead a reader, although it was perfectly understood by the members of the Grand Lodge.

But he at once couples a *supposed* gross violation of masonic law with "public installations": we assume that if a Pennsylvania mason should write out and publish the secret work, he would be summarily expelled; but the whole installation ceremony was published in Philadelphia by a Philadelphia mason, and edition after edition of the book was issued there, adorned by the portrait of one of the most distinguished of the many distinguished Past Grand Masters of Pennsylvania, and the author was never disciplined. This simply shows that the masons of those days differed entirely from the views of Bro. VAUX, or else were guilty of a violation of their obligations: we believe the former: let those believe the latter who dare!

In a former report, we took the ground that the practice in Pennsylvania of declaring an initiation void because proper inquiry of the Grand Secretary concerning the applicant was not made, is unjust to the applicant: of this Bro. VAUX says:

"But the craft in Pennsylvania ought to recognize injustice. Why not? Is the craft in Pennsylvania below the standard of intelligence, or is it incapable of a true sense of justice? Why? Is it because in Pennsylvania the fraternity preaches what it practices, and violates no landmark that it is to be charged with not 'recognizing injustice' in its course of procedure?"

We have quoted from the M. W. Grand Master's address, his opinion "that it is shameful to subject the applicant, who is in no sense a party to the wrong-doing, to the largest part of the penalties." We have, therefore, no occasion to reply, further than to suggest that a "course of procedure," which leads to such a result, can scarcely be in accordance with the landmarks.

We learn from him that *appointed* officers in Pennsylvania are never installed, and are subject to removal by the Master; he, however, seems not to apprehend the point of our reply to Bro. SIMONS, who held that an officer

appointed by the Master, *and installed*, can be removed by the Master, on the general principle that whatever an officer has power to do, he has the power to undo; we denied the correctness of this general principle, and cited as an illustration that while a clergyman may solemnize a marriage and make it legal, he has no power whatever to undo what he has done.

He quotes our remarks in relation to the historical address of Bro. **ARNOLD**, and devotes some three pages to a reply, concluding as follows:

"It will also show that the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania has as clear, good, masonic, indestructible a title as any Grand Body of Freemasons in America. It will also show that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was the first duly constituted Grand Lodge of Masons on the North American Continent."

The first proposition is absolutely correct, and we are not aware that any one ever questioned it. The second proposition is as absolutely erroneous as it would be to assert that 1786 was earlier than 1777.

A voluntary lodge, without written authority, was formed in Philadelphia in the latter part of 1730, or in the early part of 1731, and continued to exist for about ten years, when it ceased to exist, and was never revived. During its existence a General Assembly of Masons, called a Grand Lodge, was held annually (with perhaps a few omissions), and the officers of the lodge elected to corresponding offices in the Grand Lodge, who, so far as any evidence exists, exercised no powers whatever. This "Grand Lodge" met once a year, and was a mere general meeting of masons, similar to those held in England prior to 1717. When the lodge died this "Grand Lodge" died with it.

BRO. **VAUX** contends with apparent seriousness that this lodge was chartered by DANIEL COX, who was appointed Provincial Grand Master in June, 1730. We have examined this matter with great care, and are compelled to say, not only that there is no evidence to support Bro. **VAUX**'s contention, but that all the evidence points the other way. We regard the pretended letter from HENRY BELL unworthy of consideration. It bears on its face almost positive evidence that it was concocted within a comparatively few years: the publication of Liber B removes all doubt that could possibly have previously existed. But there is one point that our Pennsylvania Brethren have not discussed, so far as we have noticed. Cox was evidently in London when his deputation was granted in June, 1730: he was in London in the latter part of the following January, and how much longer is not known. The Philadelphia lodge was organized in the early part of February, 1731, if not earlier. We have found no evidence that Cox was in America at all, from the date of his deputation until some considerable time after the organization of this lodge, but almost conclusive evidence that he was not. We have not space to notice other points. But we maintain that, as the masonic law then was, this lodge was a perfectly lawful lodge, and its work regular work.

For about eight years after the demise of this lodge, Masonry was a blank in Pennsylvania. In 1749, a Provincial Grand Lodge was established by the Grand Lodge in England, designated as the "Modern": it soon chartered "the First Lodge," but did not revive the old lodge which had ceased to exist, but did recognize its work as regular masons: lists of members of the First Lodge (which must have embraced almost, if not quite all those members), have been published, and no name found in Liber B is in any one of these lists. The fact that it *created* a new lodge instead of *reviving* the old one suggests very strongly that the old organization was not under the same authority as the new one. This Provincial Grand Lodge flourished for a time, but soon after 1780, if not earlier, it and all its subordinate lodges became extinct. It has been understood that one lodge survived till about 1793, but a document, recently discovered and not republished so far as we can ascertain, shows that this lodge ceased to meet, as such, some years before 1785. The masons of this organization were not recognized by the "Ancients," who displaced them, and the organization, (including the Provincial Grand Lodge and all its lodges) became extinct before the distinction between the "Ancients" and the "Moderns" was given up or abolished. Very many of these masons joined the "Ancients," but were required to be "healed," or, really, (as that term was then understood) to be again initiated, passed and raised.

In 1764, a Provincial Grand Lodge was formed in Pennsylvania under the authority of the "Ancients": it prospered to the extent of entirely displacing its rival in less than twenty years: in 1786, it formally dissolved: the next day the regular representatives of the lodges met in convention, and in due accordance with masonic law *formed* a Sovereign Grand Lodge for the State of Pennsylvania; *being sovereign*, it was, of course, *independent*. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania can no more date from 1730, than a John Smith, born in 1786, can, on the ground that there was a man, calling himself John Smith, born in 1730, and dying in ten years, and that there was a John Smith born in 1749, and dying in about thirty years, claim that *he* was born in 1730. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was "duly constituted" in 1786, when there were existing more than one Grand Lodge; it can date the creation of the Provincial Grand Lodge, out of which it grew, in 1764, when there were other Provincial Grand Lodges out of which Grand Lodges grew. In no sense, therefore, is the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania "the first duly constituted Grand Lodge of masons on the North American Continent."

He undertakes also to give some historical account of the origin in Massachusetts: we have not space to review that, but must be content for the present with the statement that, as we understand the matter, he has fallen into several serious errors.

He says further:

"As to public installation we have only to remark, that Bro. Drummond now says, 'We argue, "*that acts done by masons when called from labor are*

not masonic work :" no one has ever denied this so far as we know ; we go further and hold that *masons undertaking when called from labor to act as a body and perform ceremonies peculiar to the craft commit a masonic offence.*" (See pamphlet, page 821.)

"There is no need '*further*' to talk on this subject.

"If hereafter '*public installations are not ceremonies peculiar to the craft,*' and if they are not the act as a body of masons, a Lodge called from labor, then let us go to the lexicographers. Such unpremeditated endorsement of our views we never did hope for."

What in the world he means, we cannot determine, and we quote what he says and leave our readers to interpret it for themselves. He claims that work done by masons *when called from labor* is not masonic work ; we agree : and we go further and hold that when masons meet as an *assembly* of masons, and not as a *lodge*, and perform ceremonies peculiar to the craft (as he says they do in *Pennsylvania*) they commit a masonic offence : but when masons as a body have "*ceremonies peculiar to the craft*" to perform, whether public or private, they must *open a lodge* and perform the ceremonies as a *lodge*, as they do in Maine and every other jurisdiction, except *Pennsylvania*. He is very welcome to all the endorsement, premeditated or "unpremeditated," he can derive from this.

He adds :

"We find this sentence on page 819, speaking of our last report : '*He (we) devotes sixteen pages to Maine, quoting without comment our whole review of Pennsylvania.*'"

"When we heretofore made *comments*, it was a-sort-of-implied that we did not give Bro. Drummond's own words or his views, that the craft in *Pennsylvania* might read his own language in asserting his opinions, but put our own construction on his language.

"Then we gave his '*whole review of Pennsylvania without comment,*' and this seems not to be satisfactory, at least underscoring '*comment*' leaves it to be so '*understood.*'"

"Now we have adopted a middle course, which classic profane authority says is the safest."

We are not aware that we ever made any complaint, express or implied. We hold that he has the right to quote our language, or give his inference as he pleases : we hold that we have an equal right to *state the fact* and (when it is so) that, by failing to quote our language, he has not correctly stated our position. When he copies our review without attempting to discuss it, or "*without comment,*" or omits our whole discussion of the question at issue between us and merely gives his opinion of it, we have no feeling of complaint, as we fully recognize his right to do that : but we feel at liberty to state the fact that our readers may understand why we do not discuss it, and, if we must be fully frank, our only feeling is one of admiration of his discretion, and his adroitness in avoiding a discussion into which he does not deem it prudent to enter : we should hesitate to acknowledge this feeling, fearing that it is prompted by self-esteem, if we had not found that almost every body else takes the same view of it.

If we thought that he *intentionally* misrepresented our meaning, we prob-

ably should complain: if we think that in his zeal to defend Pennsylvania usages, he sometime oversteps the bounds fixed by a proper respect for the usages of other jurisdictions, we are apt to resent it, and very likely with too much warmth considering the earnestness with which we are wont to vindicate the usages of our own jurisdiction, when they are called in question; but we desire to assure our brother of our strong fraternal regard and high respect for him, and that we look forward to the review of the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge as one of the most interesting parts of our report. We do not deem it necessary to take up space in our reports to assure Bro. VAUX, or any other brother, of our fraternal feeling, and we do not think that any inference that we do not have such feelings, will be drawn from our failure to do so.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1887.

Eleven lodges represented: small net increase in the membership during the year.

The Grand Master (JOHN YEO, who has held the office since the organization of the Grand Lodge) notes the deaths of three members of the Grand Lodge, active masons and men of prominence and influence in the Island.

In the afternoon, the Grand Lodge was *called to labor*, and then, with an escort of a large number of brethren, marched to the site of a public building, and laid the corner stone with the appropriate ceremonies; the *public grand honors* were given, and at the close of the ceremonies, the Grand Lodge, escorted as before, returned to the hall, and was *called from labor*. We understand that this Grand Lodge followed the practice of the Grand Lodge of England, in laying this corner stone *by the Grand Lodge*, and not by a mixed mass meeting of masons and profanes, as we understand Bro. VAUX says is the practice in Pennsylvania.

We find nothing further of interest in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, except the evidence of an intelligent, faithful and able administration of its affairs, and its enjoyment of a fair degree of prosperity.

QUEBEC, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (J. FRED. WALKER) is very brief. He makes one interesting announcement:

"A petition from Manchester, Eng., for a warrant to open a lodge in that city, was forwarded to me through the Grand Secretary in April. I directed the Grand Secretary to reply as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Quebec at her formation, distinctly and emphatically declared 'that more than one Grand Lodge cannot exist, either by themselves or by representative organizations, or otherwise exercise authority and jurisdiction *suo jure* within the same geographical and political boundaries, whether kingdom, state or other legislatively district, territory or Province.' She has ever since adhered, and will continue to do so, to that

doctrine, and without waver or hesitation. In view of this she cannot accede to your request to grant a warrant to authorize a lodge to work in England, where a regularly organized Grand Lodge now exists.

"Notwithstanding the fact that England, so far as Quebec is concerned, has ignored this doctrine and principle, yet England's persistency in wrongdoing would be no justification for Quebec to follow the bad example."

He copies the reply of the Grand Lodge of England to the offer of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana to mediate between England and Quebec, and adds:

"Thus England resents any interference; she declines friendly mediation; she says that she, and she alone, is the masonic authority that cannot err. Serene in her adherence to a position manifestly injurious to Masonry in this Province, and totally opposed to Grand Lodge jurisdiction as understood on this continent, and so understood because harmonious intercourse between sister jurisdictions require it, the Grand Lodge of England spurns all offers of masonic settlement by way of mediation. She says in substance we must submit like cravens to her will, and consent to share our habitation with her. There can be no question as to the propriety of the course to be pursued by this Grand Lodge. Whatever differences of opinion there may have been as to the advisability of issue of the edict of non-intercourse previous to its issue, and it must be admitted there were differences, not as to the principles involved, but rather as to time of enforcement, there can be none now. The step has been taken, and to recede now would be to admit that we were wrong when we were right, that our rights and title were not those which appertain to a Sovereign Grand Lodge, and that having dared to take a stand for the right we have not the manhood to defend that right. The Grand Lodge of Quebec would justly expose itself to the scorn and contempt of masons throughout the world if it weakened, now that the Grand Lodge of England refuses mediation or anything short of absolute unconditional surrender on our part. Believing ourselves to be in the right we can afford to wait. Struggles for truth and right are never finished in a day. If right, we must gain in the end; if wrong, time will show it, and I am confident that the opinions of sister jurisdictions, if offered, will not be treated by the Grand Lodge of Quebec with contumely."

"Truth is mighty and will prevail." The position of Quebec is impregnable. She has made every possible effort consistent with her sovereignty for peace. She can rest on her record, and in full confidence await the result that will surely come.

The binder made an error in arranging the sheets of our copy, and a letter from Bro. HALL, of Vermont, and the address of the Grand Chaplain are badly mixed; but both are so good that one does not mind the mixing very much.

The reports of the District Deputies and other Grand Officers show the existence of a fair degree of prosperity, but with a very slight decrease in the total membership.

Bro. Crossby presented the Grand Lodge with fifteen volumes, as the foundation of a Grand Lodge Library, and the Grand Secretary requested an appropriation for binding Proceedings. We trust this beginning will be followed by generous additions.

A proposition was made to suspend the edict of non-intercourse, but the Grand Lodge, by a vote of more than two to one, adopted the following:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that this Grand Lodge affirms its adherence to said Edicts, adheres unqualifiedly and boldly to its record of the past few years towards the Grand Lodge of England, and pledges itself to a continuance of the same. Nevertheless, whenever the Grand Lodge of England shall propose an adjustment by conference or by mediation, or whenever a sister Grand Lodge shall propose to mediate between the two Grand Bodies, the Grand Master and Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge are hereby empowered to consider the same, and to take such steps as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of this Grand Lodge, to adjust or mediate the differences between the two Grand Bodies, subject to the approval of Grand Lodge in the premises."

One of the reasons given for the suspension of the edict was :

"Whereas we reside in a province where there is a strong Church and State influence opposed to the progress of our Order, it is therefore expedient that every effort consistent with the honor of the craft, and calculated to heal the breach between the aforesaid Grand Lodges, should receive the approval and support of every member under our jurisdiction."

To this the answer was :

"And whereas the surrender by this Grand Lodge of its present position as a claimant to exclusive masonic sovereignty in its territory would, in no way, render less hostile the strong church and state influence said to be opposed to masonic progress; and such adverse influence is not such as can be at all considered by masons in dealing with purely masonic matters, and is not less strong against the Grand Lodge of England than against this Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (73 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

His report, though comparatively brief, is very interesting. We quote the following in explanation of the two paragraphs above quoted :

"The appointment of our esteemed Past Grand Master, E. R. Johnson to an office of honor and emolument under the Crown, and the parliamentary candidature of P. D. D. G. M. and Past Grand High Priest John P. Noyes, have subjected those worthy brethren to the bitter attacks of the ultra-montane press, on the score of their Freemasonry. A newspaper called *L'Electeur* ventured to defend the brethren in question by stating that it was well known that it was no harm for a Protestant to be a Freemason. Thereupon, it also was bitterly assailed, and asked whether it was ready to sustain the idea that it was no harm for a heretic to be a heretic."

"Lord Stanley, the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, has not escaped similar attacks on account of his Freemasonry. One would fancy that the authors of such persecution would, in time, grow out of their childishness and become satisfied that Freemasons neither smell of sulphur nor yet wear horns. A French Canadian member of the fraternity was lately elected Churchwarden of Cardinal Taschereau's Cathedral Church here, and as a church official he is certainly none the worse for having been at one time an officer of one of the Quebec lodges."

"The attacks made on Freemasonry in this Province do us no harm. We smile and pass on. They may limit our membership, but we are better without the men who can be deterred by such means from joining our Order. Freemasonry has stood much more violent blasts than any that are blown to-day in the Province of Quebec, and is strengthening its roots and extending its influence, utterly regardless of the puny efforts of its enemies to stay its progress."

We had not supposed that such bigotry and ignorance exist in North America: we knew that in South America similar attacks had been made upon the institution. It would be laughable, if it were not pitiful.

Of the case we discussed under "Illinois," he says:

"We have read the record in this case again and again, and unless we entirely misapprehend its purport, or there has been some inadvertent omission, we cannot do otherwise than express our utter surprise at the finding of the eminent and respected jurists who appended their names to it. If the local law governing the case admitted of no other construction than that therein placed upon it, we for one would have contended for such an amendment or explanatory clause as would have removed any technical obstruction or legal impediment to the arraignment and trial of an alleged Atheist."

We accidentally omitted to note the following in our review of Manitoba: it is scarcely necessary to say that we fully concur with Bro. CHAMBERS:

"The firm belief of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty was instanced in its action *in re* Pequonga Lodge. Owing to the decision of the Privy Council in the disputed territory case, which gave a large portion of Keewatin to the Province of Ontario, Pequonga Lodge, which up to this time owed its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, was placed in the Province of Ontario. Grand Lodge, on the recommendation of the Grand Master, who pointed out that they were placed in the position of maintaining a lodge in occupied territory, ordered the recall of its warrant, and urged it to petition the Grand Lodge of Canada for a new warrant. What a noble example has thus been set by the young Grand Lodge of Manitoba to the mother Grand Lodge of England, which refuses to recall the charters of its lodges in Montreal because they were issued prior to the territory passing under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. Manitoba might have claimed, with equal force, that Pequonga Lodge was chartered by it, before the territory in which it is situated passed under the jurisdiction of Canada (Ontario). But Manitoba is a believer in the doctrine of exclusive territorial Grand Lodge sovereignty, whether in defence of its own rights or of those of others. Nor can it lay claim to the inconsistency of the Grand Lodge of England, which vigorously opposed the chartering of a lodge at Gibraltar, by Manitoba, while at the same time maintaining three lodges holding its charters, in territory claimed and occupied by the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

He very ably and, as we believe, conclusively defends the position of his Grand Lodge in the controversy with the Grand Lodge of England. The latter has taken courage from the utterances of some young Grand Masters, who have evidently failed to become familiar with the masonic history of the question involved, even with the action of their own Grand Lodges in relation to it.

RHODE ISLAND, 1887.

We announced last year the death of Bro. THOMAS A. DOYLE. A considerable part of this pamphlet is taken up with the proceedings of an Emergent Communication of the Grand Lodge at his funeral. The full service is given. The preliminary ceremonies were held in the lodge, the new "Burial Office" being used for the first time. An immense civic procession escorted the

body from the City Hall, where it had lain in state, to the church, where the religious services were held. When the benediction was pronounced, "the M. W. Grand Master laid the swords and apron upon the casket, signifying that the services were thenceforth in charge of the masons," and the Grand Marshal took charge. Among those present were Grand Master HOWLAND of Massachusetts (so soon to have the same ceremony performed for him) and Past Grand Masters GARDNER, (since deceased) LAWRENCE, WELCH, NICKERSON, EVERETT, PARKMAN and DAME, of Massachusetts and BURNHAM of Maine.

At the close of the masonic ceremony "the tributes of the public school were rendered, each scholar passing the open grave and strewing upon the lowered coffin profuse quantities of flowers from the basket each carried. When they had passed, the masonry of the grave and the coffin were completely hidden beneath the rich mass."

We had intended to prepare a tribute to the memory of Bro. DOYLE, but upon reading the obituary notes prepared by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG we concluded to copy an extract from that instead: as Bro. DOYLE was well known to very many masons in this jurisdiction and Bro. RUGG was once a resident of this jurisdiction and is affectionately remembered here, we do not hesitate to devote our space to this subject.

"Thomas Arthur Doyle, son of Thomas and Martha (Jones) Doyle, was born in Providence, March 15, 1827. He died in the city where he had resided during the whole period of his life, on the 9th of June, 1886. After leaving school, at an age of fourteen years, he entered the counting room of Benj. Cozzens, on South Water street, where he remained for six years gaining a good business education and training. He then filled a position as chief clerk in the counting room of Jacob Dunnell & Co., relinquishing that place in 1853 to accept the office of cashier of the Grocers' and Producers' Bank, organized during that year. Two or three years later he resigned this position and began business as a stock broker and auctioneer of real estate. His business career was somewhat checked by the inclination which he early manifested for public affairs and the aptitude he evinced for civic service. When he had but just attained his majority he was elected to a public office of considerable responsibility and soon thereafter he was chosen to fill a place on the School Committee and afterwards in the Common Council.

"In both of these positions he served for several years, being rarely absent from a meeting of either body while he held membership therein. He was chairman of important committees, and alike active and influential in discharging the trusts which he had undertaken. In 1855 he was elected chairman of the Board of Assessors. In 1864 he was elected Mayor of Providence, an office which he held for nearly eighteen years, meeting its demands and fulfilling its duties in so intelligent and efficient a manner as to justify the confidence which his fellow citizens always had in his ability, integrity and public spirit. As the head of the city government for many years he contributed important aid to many material improvements, while he was always the firm friend of public schools and of the various institutions which he regarded as helpful to the general prosperity.

"The city made many notable advances under his progressive administration. Thus he aided in building monuments that will last for generations. That he had an ardent devotion to the city of his birth was never questioned; his heart beat sympathetically with the hearts of the people who dwelt within its borders, and he poured out with unstinted hand whatever offerings he could make in their behalf. It seemed that he was born to fill and grace the

mayor's chair, and in this position he rendered a varied and abundant service for the public good that well entitles him to the meed of praise from those who have entered into his labors; those who have been blessed by his words and works.

"As a member of the Masonic fraternity Bro. Doyle won a foremost place by reason of his character and talents, and by his long-continued and earnest efforts in behalf of the Institution which held so warm a place in his heart. His prominence in the organization was not of rank alone, although he had held almost every masonic office of importance, but it was of manly worth and untiring zeal as well. He claims the thought and regard of his brethren as an active, sympathetic and useful craftsman; one never weary in well doing, and always illustrating the tenets of our ancient brotherhood:

"We venerate the man whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause."

"Bro. Doyle was made a mason in St. John's Lodge, of Providence, October 28, 1857. He filled several subordinate offices in the lodge, and was its Worshipful Master in 1859-60. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, in the years 1860-1-2 and 3. In May, 1865, he was elected Grand Master of Masons in Rhode Island, and held the office for seven years. His keen insight, his knowledge of masonic history and the general workings of the craft, and his exceptional administrative gifts, together with his earnestness and zeal as ever manifest, made his administration as Grand Master most successful.

"In 1859, he received the Chapter degrees in Providence Royal Arch Chapter. The year following he became High Priest of the Chapter, retaining the position for four years. In 1865 he was elected Grand High Priest, and annually re-elected for the next six years.

"In 1859, he became a member of St. John's Commandery, Providence, the Order of the Temple being conferred on him May 9th, of that year. He dimitted from the parent body to join Calvary Commandery, in Providence, and he held several important offices in that organization, among others that of Em. Commander. He returned to St. John's Commandery in 1870, and was the Em. Commander of that body in 1876-7. He was called to fill the offices of Grand Prelate and Grand Generalissimo in the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

"Bro. Doyle had taken the degrees of the Cryptic Rite though he was never active in this department. In the Scottish Rite he was especially interested. He was advanced to the Thirty-third and last degree, and at the time of his death he was an active member of the Supreme Council for the Northern jurisdiction.

"In all this broad range of masonic duty and engagement our illustrious brother made proof of manifold graces and acquirements which gained for him the deserved esteem of brethren both at home and abroad. He was a reading mason and had good knowledge of the history and jurisprudence of the craft. He was well versed in the work and ceremonies of the Order, though he was not an accomplished ritualist. His grace and dignity as a presiding officer, his intelligent methods of illustration, and the earnestness always manifest in his reading of any official service, gave impressiveness to masonic instructions as they came from his lips. In the Grand Lodge, as in other masonic bodies, both Grand and subordinate, he generally took an active part in the transaction of business, and gave important help to the legislation of these organizations. He always held decided opinions and was able to give forcible expression to his views. He was quick to detect the weak point of another's argument, and equally quick and happy in reinforcing his arguments from new sources which he made available. We shall miss his earnest, strong words, both in counsel and debate, and it will be a long time before we shall see his like again in our assemblies—before there shall rise up among us a brother with an individuality so well

defined, a character so strongly marked and possessed of so much of the magnetic quality.

"This man—our brother honored and loved—is not less respected now that he has passed on to the land of the Immortals. Death always brings out in boldest relief the nobler traits of human character, shows the richer side of life, and dissolves away the dross, so that it seems not infrequently that our departed friends are best known and loved:

"The dead alone are dear,—
When they are here strange shadows fall
From our own forms, and darken all;
But when they leave us, all the shade
Is round our own sad footsteps made;
And they alone are dear."

BRO. DOYLE left his two shares in the Masonic Hall, and his masonic library to the Grand Lodge, gifts that were duly acknowledged by the Grand Lodge.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master delivered a business-like address. He says:

"It will be noticed that several of these dispensations were given to waive requirements of the Grand Constitution or General Regulations, and I desire to say in this connection that while it is acknowledged in this jurisdiction that the Grand Master has the *power* to thus waive the provisions of the Grand Constitution and General Regulations in cases that do not affect the ancient landmarks of Freemasonry, and while I believe that the Grand Master has this power by right, yet I do *not* believe that such power should be *exercised* except in extraordinary and pressing cases. It is better that a lodge or person should suffer considerable inconvenience rather than that any provision of the Constitution or General Regulations should be waived."

The action of the Grand Lodge shows the fidelity and ability which have characterized the administration of the affairs of the craft in that jurisdiction: but the proceedings are not of general interest.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed, putting Past Masters from other jurisdictions, who become members of Rhode Island lodges, on an equality with Rhode Island Past Masters: we believe this right, and it has long been the law in Maine.

The "Festival Communication" was celebrated by laying the corner stone of the "George Hall Free Library Building" in Warren: a eulogy on Masonry of much merit was delivered by Bro. GEORGE H. KENTON, and an exceedingly interesting and appropriate oration on "The Companionship of Books," by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG. Of course a banquet followed, and equally of course speeches followed the banquet: these are not reported, but from the character of the speakers, the speeches must have been of a high order, although we find no mention of the "festive clam" as a source of inspiration.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1887.

The Grand Master (J. ADGER SMYTH) delivered an exceedingly practical, business-like address, with a most eloquent opening and conclusion. He had

been Grand Master three years; of the experience at the different communications, he says :

"When first I addressed you, the roar of the cyclone was still lingering about our temple, surrounded as we were with the destruction wrought by the resistless power of that mighty wind.

"At our last assembling, it was with hearts still throbbing with the terrors of the earthquake, and with ears still thrilling with the shrieks and groans of that awful night, that, in subdued accents, the tale of those hours of agony was told.

"Never can those moments be forgotten, but they only served, by their very gloom and darkness, to brighten the golden light of charity that so quickly and so abundantly was poured down upon us. While to-day our hearts are singing praises to the G. A. O. T. U. that we have no such tale of sorrow to recount, all the more grateful are we to that Almighty Being, because He created man in His own image, implanting in his breast that sympathy for a fellow sufferer which prompts to such deeds of brotherly relief and kindness.

"We thank Him to-day, from the depths of our own experience, that this Divine sympathy is immortal in the human breast. Like its great Creator himself, it is the same 'yesterday, to-day and forever.'"

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"It has given me pleasure to visit a number of lodges during the past year in different parts of the State, and to confer degrees in several of them. I am glad to note the interest manifested by the Brethren, the large attendance, and the signs of improvement on all sides. I trust the craft throughout the Jurisdiction will share in the general prosperity with which our country has been blessed during the past year."

During the year the Grand Lodge debt had been reduced \$2,000: the interest had been reduced from eight to six per cent.: \$1,000 more would be paid in January: this would leave the amount \$17,000, and it was hoped it would be reduced \$2,000 more during the year.

Of the prospect for the future, he says :

"Your temple, with some slight exceptions, is in thorough repair; and the interest on your reduced bonded debt is as low as can reasonably be expected. Each year will, I trust, see some reduction made in the principal of that debt, and thus the amount to be provided each year for the payment of interest will steadily decrease. I look forward with confidence to a day not far distant, when this Grand Lodge will meet in its own temple, with not a dollar of obligation unpaid, outstanding against it. God speed the day. May I have the happiness of meeting with you and sharing then in your rejoicings."

He made a supplemental address, suggesting that the example of the Grand Lodge of New York be followed, as the payment of \$3.25 by each member would extinguish the debt, but the committee did not concur in the suggestion.

A jewel was presented to the Grand Master, and the remarks of Bro. ZIMMERMAN DAVIS in presenting it, and of the Grand Master in response, are of a very high order; we intended to copy them, but conclude to use our space for another purpose.

We briefly referred last year to the death of Past Grand Master HENRY BUIST, with whom we had had a personal acquaintance for more than twenty years.

We quote nearly the whole of the tribute paid to his memory, as he was almost our ideal of a mason in his discharge of masonic duties.

"Past Grand Master Henry Buist died at his home in the City of Charleston, on the 9th day of June, A. L. 5887, aged 57 years; at peace with God and man, and surrounded by the loving and sorrowful members of his family, whose grief was softened and almost rebuked by the calm courage, peaceful resignation and unquestioning faith with which he looked Death in the face, and committed his soul to the God who gave it.

"His creed had been that

"The duties of life are more than life,"

and, having faithfully and consistently lived up to this creed, by nobly performing every duty, public as well as private, which was allotted to him, he was ready to die, as one

—"who had done no deed,
Which dying he should wish to blot."

The dread summons therefore found him fully prepared, and his deathbed presented the sublime spectacle of one who could truthfully say

"I know myself now: and I feel within me,
A peace above all earthly dignities,
A still and quiet conscience."

"Even when the dark shadows were gathering around him, his whole heart and mind, whose every pulse-beat and thought was manly and generous, as it was tender and loving, was given to others.

"Comforting his stricken relatives, he reminded them that the separation was only for a time, and that they would meet him in a better and a purer world; that they should therefore not 'sorrow as those without hope.'

"He thanked his physicians who, in vain, had exhausted in his behalf all that science could suggest, and told them to stay their efforts; that he felt that his hour had come; that it was the will of an all-wise God, and that to God's will both he and they must reverently and devoutly bow.

"He sent messages of love and kindness to all who knew him, and charged those to whom his dying requests are a sacred duty, to see that the many, who had been the recipients of his bounty and his charity, should not suffer by his death, but should still be provided for. He even mentioned the names of those whom he thought would most need assistance.

"With absolute unselfishness, his thoughts to the very last were of and for others, and when his great heart ceased to beat, it was as calmly and gently as if he had fallen asleep to pleasant dreams.

"By reason of his commanding intellect and sterling character, Bro. Buist very early in life attained eminence as a lawyer, and when he laid down his life's work he was an acknowledged leader in his profession. Recognizing his eminent abilities, his fellow citizens claimed his services in the legislative halls of the State, and he served them first as Representative and then as State Senator, to their entire satisfaction, until of his own volition he deemed it best to retire from the arena of politics.

"But outside the sacred circle of his home, our Past Grand Master was best pleased when among his masonic brethren. On the 6th of June, 5851, his letter of application for the degrees was read in Strict Observance Lodge, No. 73, of this jurisdiction, and on the 25th of October following he was raised to the sublime degree of a M. M. in that lodge. At the ensuing annual communication he was appointed Senior Deacon, served as such for one year, and at the end of that time, by dispensation from the Grand Master, was elected Worshipful Master of the lodge.

"In the Grand Lodge his masonic zeal and ability were speedily called into requisition by his brethren, and finally on the 28th of December, A. L. 5857, the gavel of authority as Grand Master of masons in South Carolina was placed in his hands. He most acceptably discharged all the duties appertain-

ing to that high office and was twice unanimously re-elected, at the request of those next in line of promotion, thus serving the craft as Grand Master for three successive terms. When he finally surrendered the cares and responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of the craft, and yielded to his successor the symbol of authority, it was not that he might withdraw himself from the Grand Lodge and rest upon his worthily won honors, but rather that he might stand at the right hand of the Grand Master, and by his fraternal encouragement and wise counsel be an ever present and sure support. Since he became a member of this Grand Body, his name is written upon the records of every annual communication, and his eminent life and spotless character is eternally graven in the masonic heart of the state and will there abide as a precious and sacred memory. The life and example of such a man is a potent influence for good, which will live though he be gathered to his eternal rest."

* * * * *

"Past Grand Master Buist was not an old man, and in our finite comprehension, it is difficult to understand why one so useful as he was in his day and generation, with so much to live for and make life worth the living, should have been so soon taken away. A public spirited and respected citizen, an acknowledged leader in his profession, the honored head of a large and influential family, with ample means and cultured taste enabling him to make his home an earthly heaven, a loving and beloved husband and father, a devoted and generous brother, a faithful and considerate friend, a large hearted and open handed patron wherever his assistance or his charity was worthily asked, it is hard for those whom he has left to bow with submission to so afflicting a dispensation. There could be no more striking exemplification of the truth of the saying,

"Death loves a shining mark."

The Report on Correspondence (101 pp) was again presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY: like its predecessors it is able, interesting and instructive, and, therefore, we all the more regret that our notice of it must be comparatively brief.

He says:

"We cannot refrain, however, from saying that unless the books we have read and the instruction we have received, are all wrong, Bro. Singleton greatly errs when he says there was no Grand Master prior to 1717, when the Grand Lodge of England was organized. We have been taught that the office of Grand Master ante-dates lodges, to say nothing of Grand Lodges."

He thinks that we are in error in our statement last year, that Bro. BUIST was our Representative of our Grand Lodge, saying that the position has been vacant since the war. We supposed years ago that we *knew* he was our Representative, and continued to suppose so until his death, and we undertook to look up the matter, when, to our amazement, we found that he was not borne on our record as such. We are sure that if we had known the fact in his life-time, a suggestion would have been made to our Grand Master to appoint Bro. BUIST.

TENNESSEE, 1888.

The Grand Master (CASWELL A. GOODLOE) gives a condensed account of his official acts and decisions: he announces the death of Past Grand Master JOHN S. DASHIELL, much beloved and esteemed as a man and a mason;

familiarly known as "Capt. Jack," he was so generally called by that name, that we were with him two days or more in 1874, before we could ascertain what his real name was; he struck us then (as he is described by his eulogist) as "having a heart filled with love for all mankind."

Referring to the ritual, the Grand Master says:

"From a book of the highest authority we learn that the great Teacher spoke of giving undue importance to small things and neglecting the weightier matters of the law. For many years we have bestowed our labor and our means upon the ritual, seeking nicety of expression and uniformity of phraseology. While this is not to be despised, on the contrary it is commendable, yet when we make this the leading feature of our system, it occurs to me that we fall far short of the original intendment of this Ancient and Honorable Institution."

* * * * *

"I am certain that I do not under-estimate the value of the thoroughly competent ritualist, yet it has occurred to me that we need lectures upon the fundamental principles of the Institution—the doctrines it is intended to inculcate."

A Masonic Library Association had been formed at Nashville, in which much interest had arisen: nearly \$2,000 was spent in fitting it up: individuals gave funds for the purchase of a piano: the membership increased, and it was in a very flourishing condition; during the year there had 2,235 visitors registered.

The law against non-affiliates is very severe: if a member dimitts, he becomes a member of the lodge again, if he does not affiliate elsewhere in six months: non-affiliates must pay \$2.25 a year (\$2.00 of which goes to the "Widows' and Orphans' Fund" of the Grand Lodge) or else be liable to discipline in the same manner as lodge members for failure to pay dues; this will reduce the non-affiliates, but whether it will result in anything more than a transfer of them to the suspended list, remains to be seen.

The following was adopted, and the Grand Secretary was directed to furnish an official copy under the seal of the Grand Lodge:

"To all Free and Accepted Masons wherever dispersed. Greeting:

"Whereas, our Most Worshipful Brother, George Cooper Connor, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of Tennessee, U. S. A., has, by long and faithful service in this jurisdiction, won for himself the respect and esteem of the fraternity; and,

"Whereas, he now contemplates a sojourn in other and foreign lands; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Tennessee, in annual communication assembled, does hereby cordially and fraternally commend our Most Worshipful Brother, George Cooper Connor, to all members of our brotherhood, wherever dispersed.

When the "Major" comes to Maine, he need not bring that certificate; he has been here once, and no documents can add to the heartiness of his welcome.

The Secretary of the "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Association" reported good progress: he said that nearly \$10,000 had been pledged in

Nashville, and as much more would be added by the twenty-fourth of June: success to this noble undertaking.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in honor of Bro. DASHIELL, and after the usual ceremonies, a eulogy was delivered by Past Grand Master ARCHELAUS M. HUGHES.

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) was submitted, but it does not bear the mark of any of the workmen, and yet it is *good* work, except that the author does not spice his report with sufficient comments. "Wisdom without wit is meat without salt"; extracts without comment come within the same rule. Referring to our Proceedings of last year, we find that Bro. FRANK M. SMITH was chairman, and we presume the work is his. He gives an excellent abstract with extracts bearing upon matters of most general interest: he continues at the head of the committee, and we trust that in his next report, he will will give us more of his own views.

TEXAS, 1887.

This Grand Lodge sends us a pamphlet of *seven hundred and twenty-five* pages, over *three hundred* of which, however, are devoted to names. There is so much in it that we can notice but a small part of it.

The Grand Master (A. J. Rose) thus speaks of the Past Master's degree:

"This question has been so frequently presented and the action of the Grand Lodge so clear that I have hesitated to allude to it. The Grand Lodge has plainly declared it to be only a portion of the ceremony of installation of a Master-elect of a subordinate lodge; then, if a portion of the installation ceremony, a Master-elect is not installed until he has received it, and is not authorized as Master-elect to preside over his lodge until his installation is complete, and the Grand Lodge should so declare by resolution. I have been informed of Masters-elect filling the chair the entire year without receiving this portion of the installation ceremony, afterwards applying for the degree—or rather to complete their installation."

We do not think his conclusion is correct: the "degree" is a part of the installation ceremony in the nature of instruction which he is *entitled*, but not *bound*, to have; by the usage of the craft, from a time whereof the memory of no man living "runneth to the contrary," a Master may be installed and enter upon the duties of his office without receiving this so called "degree." The Grand Lodge of Texas, by a General Regulation, has prescribed the rule announced by the Grand Master: but that regulation is certainly contrary to long usage in this part of the country.

We learn from his address that many of the District Deputies do not visit a single lodge in the course of the year: and it is stated that one lodge (and not a new one) had been visited during the year for the first time. The Grand Master concurs with several District Deputies in their views, that each lodge should be visited annually. It is certain that only in this manner can the benefits of the system be secured.

No alien can be made a mason in that jurisdiction: every candidate must be a citizen of the United States.

BRO. A. S. RICHARDSON submitted a Report on Necrology which, for beauty of thought and expression, we have rarely seen equaled.

The committee reported the receipt of the masonic library of the late P. G. Master BENJAMIN A. BOTTS, given to the Grand Lodge by his daughter, KATE A. BOTTS.

The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution, directing that the names of parties disciplined shall not be published in the Proceedings—an improvement, as we think, especially as very full details are generally published.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a very able and interesting special report in relation to Mexico and Quebec. In respect to both the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty is ably maintained, and in the case of Quebec, her position is fully endorsed. We have not the space to copy their report in relation to Mexico, but it greatly strengthens us in our view, that the course of our Grand Lodge in declining to recognize the Mexican Grand Lodge is eminently wise.

But our confidence in the conclusions of the committee is weakened by the fact that they deny the regularity of any masons, who cannot trace their descent from the Grand Lodge of England.

The Grand Master decided that a Fellow Craft, who had lost a finger of his left hand, could not be advanced; but the committee considered the matter, and after remarking upon the extreme severity of some of the decisions, submit a report and resolution, which were unanimously adopted: we extract the following:

"We do not controvert the decisions of the Grand Lodge—though some of them are severe and perhaps extreme—on the question of making a mason of one who may be so unfortunate as to have lost a finger or a toe; yet we submit that when we have *made* the mason, and from accident he shall meet with some slight mutilation of the body that does not prevent him from receiving and communicating the mysteries of Freemasonry, or of proving himself such on any and all occasions, this strict rule should be somewhat relaxed. He is our brother and should be treated as a brother—not cast off as unworthy material because, forsooth, of the slight misfortune of the loss of a toe or a finger. Are there not many Master Masons who have suffered the greater loss of an arm or a leg, and are they therefore to be regarded as less worthy or less useful so far as their Masonry is concerned?"

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That any mutilation of body or limb of an Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft Mason which does not interfere with his receiving and communicating the mysteries of Freemasonry, and of complying with all the ancient usages, shall not prevent his advancement if otherwise found worthy."

It was decided that when the Master and Senior Warden elect are ineligible, the Junior Warden must be installed and take charge of the lodge, leaving both the other offices vacant: to remedy the inconvenience of this a new regulation was adopted, providing that in such cases, the old officers hold over: this is an improvement; but we prefer the law which has existed in this jurisdiction from the earliest time, that officers hold over until their

successors are elected and installed, and if, for any reason, there is a failure at the regular election to elect a brother who can and will be installed, by permission of the Grand Master (usually, but in some cases as a matter of course) a new election is held and the vacancy filled: we commend this to the attention of our Texas brethren.

A plan for the establishment of a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home was adopted.

In another respect their law is different from ours; petitioners for a lodge *U. D.* have to file their dimit, while we require them to be filed with the Grand Secretary before the charter is issued; we do not require it sooner, because neither the dispensation nor the charter may be granted, and if either is not, then under the practice in Texas all the petitioners become unaffiliated masons.

In the immense amount of routine business transacted by the Grand Lodge, many matters of interest are found which our space will not allow us to notice.

The Report on Correspondence (232 pp.) was prepared in part by the Chairman, Bro. GEORGE W. TYLER, and in part by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS; both reviewed Wisconsin, but as their reviews were dissimilar, both are printed: Bro. MATTHEWS marks his work with his initials: the report is very voluminous, but also able and interesting; by an error of the printer and binder in our copy, there are two blank pages each in the reviews of Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana and Maine: the larger part of the pamphlets fell to Bro. TYLER, who gives a full abstract illustrated by full extracts, but with fewer comments than Bro. MATTHEWS gives, as he discusses many of the questions at some length.

We notice that the printer reverses the meaning of Bro. TYLER in one place; Bro. TYLER wrote that Bro. FELLOWS' arrangement of his report was "*admirable*"; the printer evidently did not think so, for *he* says it was "*abominable!*"

We cannot go over the many points made and discussed in this report. Bro. MATTHEWS does not believe in the prerogatives of Grand Masters, wherein the old usage is against him: he deprecates the granting of dispensations, but will be relieved, so far as Maine is concerned, when we tell him that the constitution in express terms makes an exception to the law, when the dispensation of the Grand Master is obtained; he holds that "once a Past Master, always [and everywhere] a Past Master," should be the rule, wherein we heartily concur.

He is considerably exercised at the idea of the suspension of a mason from his masonic rights by the Grand Master; he does not seem to understand that this suspension is only temporary and pending a trial, and is perfectly analogous to the committal to jail by a magistrate, of a man charged with murder, and found to be probably guilty, pending the trial.

We have, heretofore, discussed this matter and shown that the practice is justified by ancient usage, and required to save the fraternity from disgrace.

He doubts the power of a Grand Lodge to waive jurisdiction, and thinks it belongs to the lodge to determine: he evidently overlooks the fact that *lodge territorial jurisdiction* over candidates is of very recent origin, was *granted* and has been, and still is, regulated by the Grand Lodge. How long our present system of lodge jurisdiction has existed in Maine, he can *guess* from the fact that it was established on the motion of the writer. We notice this to put in a protest against his idea that lodges have an interest in candidates within their territorial jurisdiction: the law was not adopted to give lodges rights over candidates, but to compel candidates to apply where presumably they are best known.

BRO. TYLER says:

"Now, we may be *verdant*, but still we are *honest in our ignorance*. We therefore will be silly enough to stop right here and ask our good brothers of the New York Committee why they want to know the full Christian names of our Grand Officers. We will go further, and remark that the way names are strung out in some Grand Lodge Proceedings (California, for instance) is enough to give an average Texan the 'gapes.' What more would you know about Andrew Jackson Rose and Thomas William Hudson than of simply A. J. Rose and T. W. Hudson."

As we have made much fuss about this giving an abstract of names instead of the names themselves, we want to say a word. We should know it *was* Andrew Jackson Rose, and not Andrew Johnson Rose, and that it *was* Thomas William Hudson and not Timothy W. Hudson; in other words, we want it for the purpose of identification.

We regret to learn that this report is the last we may expect to have from Bro. MATTHEWS, as while we do not agree with him in all matters, we find him able to give a reason for his views, in the habit of arguing fairly, and, moreover, desirous of getting at the right rather than of maintaining any position which he has taken.

UTAH, 1888.

The controversy with the Grand Lodge of Nevada was of course the matter of the greatest importance. The Grand Master and Grand Orator of Nevada, two of the Special Committee of the Grand Lodge of Nevada appointed to confer with the Grand Lodge of Utah with a view to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two Grand Lodges, were present.

The Grand Master (PARLEY LYCURGUS WILLIAMS) reports the sending of Bro. DIEHL to the Grand Lodge of Nevada with the propositions he was authorized to submit, and the fact that he did not succeed: he refers to the appointment of a committee by the Grand Lodge of Nevada and adds:

"Two of these Brethren are with us to-day, and I again welcome them most heartily in the hall of our Grand Lodge, and in its name I take pleasure

in extending to them our hospitalities. Thus stands the matter at present. I trust wise counsel may prevail, and an amicable solution be reached, which may again restore peace and harmony between the two neighboring Grand Lodges."

This portion of his address was presented to a special committee; whereupon the Nevada Committee presented their credentials, were greeted and "invited to Seats of Honor."

Later the "Joint Commission" presented the following report which was unanimously adopted:

"Your joint commission, to whom was referred the matter of the difficulties and differences existing between your M. W. Grand Lodges on account of the conferring of the three degrees in Masonry upon M. D. Foley, by Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, of Utah, most respectfully report that we have examined the facts relating to the controversy. We find that the great obstacle in the way of a fraternal settlement of the whole matter has been a misunderstanding of the true facts in the case.

"We find that Mr. Foley is now, and for many years has been, a citizen of the State of Nevada, residing in the town of Eureka, in that state, that after repeated objections by Eureka Lodge No. 16, of Nevada, he came to Salt Lake City and received the degrees in Wasatch Lodge, which was an invasion of, and trespass upon the jurisdiction of the Craft in Nevada.

"We also find that Wasatch Lodge, under a misapprehension of the facts, acted in good faith, without any intention of wrong to a neighboring jurisdiction.

"The Grand Lodge of Nevada, at its last annual session, upon a showing by R. W. Christopher Diehl, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Utah, of the facts as understood by the Brethren of Utah, fully and completely exonerated both the Grand Lodge of Utah and Wasatch Lodge from any intentional invasion of its jurisdiction and does now, through its representatives, reaffirm such exoneration.

"In view of the foregoing facts, we recommend that the Grand Lodge of Utah recognize and respect the edict of suspension passed by the Grand Lodge of Nevada against Mr. Foley, and that the control of his status and standing as a mason be left with that Grand Lodge.

"After investigating the matter, your commission can see no good reason why the most cordial and fraternal relations should not continue between the Brethren of Utah and Nevada."

Of course we rejoice at the restoration of peace and harmony between these two Grand Lodges; we have no doubt that FOLEY went to Utah to obtain the degrees with a full knowledge that it was in violation of masonic law, and an intention of evading the effect of that law, and so deserves the punishment which he has received: but we hope the procedure by which these results have been obtained will not be taken as a precedent, because we consider that his suspension by the Grand Lodge, after his acquittal by each of the lodges and the confirmation of the judgment of each by its Grand Lodge, is valid only as the act of a sovereign body from which there is no appeal, and whose course of procedure cannot be questioned by any other power. In brief, it is the suspension of a mason made in a regular lodge, without trial or charges filed, upon the ground that considering the facts known to it, in its judgment the Grand Lodge ought to take that course. We admit the *power* of the Grand Lodge to do this; we do not deny that cases may arise in which this power ought to be exercised; we are not prepared

to say that this case, in the phase in which it finally presented itself, was not one in which the good of the craft required the exercise of this power: we only regret that the judgment of acquittal by the lodge was not reversed by the Grand Lodge and the proper judgment given, so that the exercise of this almost dangerous power by the Grand Lodge might have been avoided.

Of the condition of the lodges and their work, the Grand Secretary says:

"Our membership has again decreased. On the 27th day of December, 1886, the roll exhibited a membership of 477, and on the corresponding day in 1887, it exhibits 462, being a loss of fifteen members during the year. Wasatch and Corinne Lodges held their own; Mt. Moriah lost eleven members; its return shows only eighty-five members, which is the smallest membership this lodge has reported since 1872; Argenta gained nine members; Story lost five; Weber lost three; Uintah gained three; and St. John's lost eight.

"I am inclined to believe that 1887 was an off year for Masonry in Utah. There was less work done than in any previous year since the existence of the Grand Lodge."

The report of the Librarian shows that the library is gradually, and its use largely, increasing.

Near the close of the Grand Lodge, when a large number of brethren were present, addresses were made by the retiring Grand Master, and the two brethren from Nevada, and from what DIEHL says of them (for the addresses were *impromptu* and so not published) it is certain that the restoration of amicable relations is not merely nominal, but real and whole hearted. Bro. DIEHL says:

"It is no wonder that, after the close of Bro. Coffin's remarks, a general hand-shaking followed, and that the members of the Grand Lodge of Utah gathered around the two distinguished members of the Grand Lodge of Nevada and jointly 'smoked the pipe of peace' and celebrated a feast of fraternity and love."

We cannot too strongly commend the fraternal spirit displayed by both Grand Lodges.

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

He says, and very truly:

"Monuments to the illustrious dead have to be secured when the first shock of grief at their loss has softened the people's hearts, or else should be left until, in the ebb and flow of sentiment, men after long waiting are once more made to return and look upon their long-neglected record. It required fifty years of waiting before Massachusetts determined to build a monument on Bunker Hill, and there was eighteen years of time between the laying of the corner-stone and the dedication of the pile of granite. The Washington Monument dragged under popular subscription, and was only completed through appropriations of the general government after a struggle of well nigh forty years. Men, masons not excepted, are generous with lip service in the presence of an open grave waiting for the dust of one who has been a power of strength during his life-time, but the emotion passes quickly, and the calls of the unkind world leave little room for sentiment, and hardly any for gratitude, and they will not put their hands in their pockets to keep warm in the hearts of the people the memory of the great services of their illustrious and great men."

This is not strange: the world is so constituted that the *living* demand all our care; we must almost literally turn our backs upon the grave of the loved and honored, and turn our faces to our duty to the living; so monuments to the dead are useful only as lessons to us who survive.

Of Hiram Lodge, he says, (and we confess that it relieves us to find that others feel as we do about it):

"We should think that the members of 'Old Hiram' would see the folly of their action, but it seems not. They care nothing for the recalcitrant condition of their lodge, and keep on working under their old English charter, which is nothing but an old relic. It makes one angry to see full-grown and otherwise right-minded men act like children. And that is just what they do. We have no sympathy for the members of the lodge, and if they or any of them expect to be recognized as masons in any part of the world, then they are simply mistaken. Masonry tolerates no schism, and neither an individual mason nor a lodge can set aside the duty of allegiance he or it owes to the Grand Lodge. Without fealty to the Grand Lodge, masonic government is a myth, and every mason who rebels against the laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge can have no standing with the craft at large. It is equally and even more so with a lodge. A just punishment is sure to follow."

We make extracts from his review of Maine (1887):

"The Grand Master agrees with the Grand Lodge that it is to the advantage of Masonry to build up and assist the old lodges and to open but few new ones. If that would be made the rule in our western country Masonry would be the gainer."

"The great loss of membership through non-payment of dues, the Grand Master lays at the doors of the Secretaries, and he is not far off, in fact, perfectly correct. All such suspensions are caused by the laziness of Secretaries. Let them do their duty and collect the dues properly, and fifty out of a hundred members can easily be kept within the fold. We know whereof we speak, and if it was not that we had to blow our own horn, could furnish ample proof for this assertion."

"They have one brother in Maine whose heart throbs for suffering humanity. He secures every year a free bed in the Maine General Hospital and places it at the disposal of the Grand Master for a sick brother. 'But the greatest of all is charity.'"

"The Grand Master had the great pleasure to confer upon his own son the Master Mason's degree in Rabboni Lodge, at Lewiston, December 30th. On the occasion, all the officers of the Grand Lodge honored their chief with their presence and filling the several stations and places in the lodge. We were present when our Grand Master, P. H. Emerson, raised his own son in our Weber Lodge, and we do not remember to ever have witnessed a raising that made upon us a deeper impression. May Bro. Day, Junior, follow the footsteps of his illustrious father."

"The report of the venerable Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, is full with valuable suggestions and information for the jurisdiction whom he has served so long and so well. An attack of paralysis rendered him unable to work, for a time, but he soon rallied again, and attended to the duties of his office. He scolds the Secretaries for reporting initials instead of the full given names of the members reported in the annual returns. Of

this laziness he says: 'It is a practice the less excusable because the time and work saved by it are so trifling in comparison with the importance of having the list of members accurate.' We copy this for the benefit of Utah Lodge Secretaries and trust they will take the hint. We are aware that some of our Secretaries think their Grand Secretary is a fool for insisting upon such a trifling matter, and may be he is, but he will keep on trying until he gets it in accordance with the law. There is but one Grand Secretary who has that down to a fine point. It is Bro. Abell, of California. He put his foot down from the start and made it a go."

* * * * *

"Justice was dealt out by the Committee on Appeals in six cases. In one case where the lodge had suspended the accused the committee set the sentence aside and expelled him. That is quick work, and in our opinion much better than to send the case back to the lodge below for a new trial. A second trial usually creates wrangling and often destroys the harmony of the lodge. We have been there."

He thinks he reads between the lines that our Grand Lodge has the whole ritual written down. Oh, no, Bro. DIEHL, not nearly so bad as that; not nearly so bad as the "Mnemonics" of former days; not so bad as to justify the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, as that report has been understood.

He says further, and it will be observed that he somewhat shares our heterodoxy in relation to uniformity of work in non-essentials:

"We neither would object to a guide book in the archives of the Grand Lodge of Utah. It would do away with many disputes concerning the correctness of the standard work. Men are liable to forget, and we have noticed more than once that our Grand Lecturer and Board of Custodians agreed to disagree, until a new Grand Lecturer came on top and insisted upon the adoption of his ideas. We confess that the ritual never troubled us much, and it does not now, consequently we have no right to criticise; at the same time we wager dollars against dimes that none of our Utah ritualists have the standard work as adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1874. But whether they have it or not matters but little. Masonry does not depend upon the ritual alone, it is its spirit that makes it so grand and sublime; take that from it and its real value is gone, no matter in what language its ritual is clothed. If we had the power we would insist upon a uniformity in all the O. B.'s, signs, etc., or as it is termed in the fifth landmark, 'the modes of recognition'; the lectures and some of the minor ceremonies we would leave to the master entirely. We have seen and heard masters who would not be guided by the ritual, and whenever they conferred a degree the lodge room was filled, while those masters who would deliver the stereotyped lectures had empty benches. We are almost certain that thousands of our brethren have had the same experience. It is proof enough that masons are like other men; they want a change in their diet. It gives vitality, and is almost life itself. All this is only our private opinion, and being aware that it will not be considered as sound Masonry by a large majority of Utah masons we trust they will think over the Maine plan of a guide to the work, and if suitable follow it. Let us adopt one thing or the other, but above all let us have peace."

He agrees with us that the law of jurisdiction was enacted, not for the benefit of lodges, but to secure the application of candidates to the lodge by which they are presumably the best known.

He thinks the Grand Lodge of Utah would have allowed a lodge existing at the time of its organization to have continued its existence, if it had de-

clined to come under the fold of the Grand Lodge; perhaps it would; but we doubt, and the reason of our doubt is, that our Utah brethren are human and likely to do as other masons do, and we have never known a case in which the masons of a Grand Lodge were willing to have a lodge in their territory not under the jurisdiction of their Grand Lodge; we do not doubt that Bro. DIEHL really thinks as he says, but circumstances alter *opinions* as well as *cases*.

He thinks that the New York-Hamburgh case is not parallel with the Quebec-England case; we do; the principle is that two sovereignties cannot exist in the same territory; the *existence* of a lodge in its territory is an invasion of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge in that territory; this proposition is self-evident; to deny sovereignty to a sovereign is to deny that it is a sovereign.

But we must stop—save saying in reply to Bro. DIEHL's question, that our M. C. is not a mason. We may add, however, that he is a regular reader of the "Masonic Token."

VERMONT, 1887.

We are very glad to find as a frontispiece, the portrait of PHILIP C. TUCKER, Senior, who was one of the ablest, staunchest and wisest masons this country has ever known.

The Grand Lodge held a special communication on the summit of Birds Mountain, 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, to lay the corner stone of a unique monument, since erected there. A picture of the monument is given; we cannot copy the full description; the lower part of it was furnished by lodges and master masons; the next part by the chapters and councils; the next part by the commanderies; and a marble slab covers the whole. We copy a part of the description:

"The monument is built of brick and stone blocks, laid up in cement and mortar like ordinary brick work. These blocks were contributed by individual masons, with their own names, names and numbers of the lodges with which they were affiliated, and various masonic emblems engraved on the surface of each one. Some of the blocks that were laid at the corner were engraved on the right or left ends likewise. Out of the 756 blocks, 38 were double size.

"The materials from which the blocks were made were marble, slate, sandstone, granite, soapstone and common red brick; marble and slate predominated; there was almost every variety of color and shading.

"The foundation of the monument is built upon the summit rock through four feet of hard pulverized stone and gravel. It consists of large blocks of quartz conglomerate, found upon the summit, laid in cement. Upon this a slab of slate is firmly cemented down. Upon this foundation the monument is built. It consists of 57 courses up to the chapter and council course.

"The base of the monument is rectangular, being six bricks long from north to south, and four wide from west to east."

* * * * *

"Surmounting the shaft of individual blocks are placed the chapter and council blocks. The chapter blocks are of white marble, and are four in num-

ber, one being placed at each corner of the shaft and engraved on two contiguous sides. These blocks are arranged with reference to the position of the four chapters of Royal Arch Masons in this section of the state."

* * * * *

"The Cryptic tablets of the four different councils of Royal and Select Masters are placed between, and to the left (to the beholder) of the corresponding Royal Arch Chapter stones. They are of dark colored stone, with inscriptions."

* * * * *

"The capstone rests upon the Royal Arch blocks and Cryptic tablets. It consist of nine pieces of Valido marble."

There are inscriptions on the Chapter and Council blocks showing the bodies which furnished them, with emblems finely engraved: there are four inscriptions on the capstone, two by each of the Commanderies, one by the Grand Commandery and one by Vermont Consistory, also with appropriate emblems.

Very interesting and appropriate addresses were delivered by P. G. Master HENRY H. SMITH and Grand Secretary LAVANT M. READ.

Of this the Grand Master says:

"The occasion was one of especial interest to the members of Lee Lodge by whom the unique structure was designed, and by whose harmonious labors it was finally completed. Brethren of other lodges in Rutland county and elsewhere shared in the deep interest of an event of which none similar has been recorded in the history of the craft. The day was auspicious, and when the appointed hour for opening the ceremonies had arrived more than five hundred members of the fraternity, from near and from far, each bearing a block of finished marble or slate for the shaft, and accompanied by their no less enthusiastic ladies and friends, had ascended the mountain and crowded the summit. A solemn hush fell upon the vast assembly as the blessings of Divine Providence were invoked upon the undertaking. Fraternal words of welcome were extended by W. Bro. William C. Moulton of Lee Lodge, and feelingly responded to by D. D. G. M. Hiram A. Smith. The corner stone, presented in behalf of the Grand Lodge by the Grand Master, was laid in due and ample form with the assistance of craftsmen tried and true. The presentation to the master-overseer of the blocks of stone contributed by the brethren to be laid up in cement, was accompanied by the no less impressive ceremony of presentation of tablets and cope-stone, in behalf of various organizations of the Chapter, Council, Commandery, and Scottish Rite bodies of the state."

The address of the Grand Master (MARSH O. PERKINS) takes up forty pages in the Proceedings, and while much of it is devoted to local matters we read it all with unflagging interest.

He reports the "healthy and happy prosperity" of the craft, with the general prevalence of peace and harmony.

Among the fraternal dead to whose memory he pays an eloquent tribute, was SAMUEL WILLSON, the distinguished lecturer, the pupil of GLEASON and BARNEY, who died January 10, 1887, at the age of almost ninety-seven years, and, when he died, a mason of over seventy-two years standing. Of his work in this respect the Grand Master says:

"Bro. Willson's chief masonic work by which he became widely known to the fraternity in this state, and throughout other jurisdictions, was accom-

plished as Grand Lecturer, in which capacity he served his brethren most zealously and efficiently upwards of a quarter of a century. To him, as custodian of the work, must be given the honor in a great measure of having faithfully preserved to the craft of Vermont the ancient system of lectures. To him they came direct from Webb through Gleason and Barney, and by him they were transmitted pure and undefiled. His original copy, legible and well preserved, now in the possession of the Grand Lodge, bears this inscription, 'Sacred relic for the benefit of Masonry in future time.' No words of tongue or pen can speak more eloquently of his fidelity, of his integrity, and of his love for the masonic institution, than do the mute and time-stained leaves upon which he traced the mysterious characters at the dictation of his instructor, and of which he taught so intelligently Vermont's most distinguished craftsman, the late Past Grand Master Tucker, as well as the craft in general."

He discusses the Quebec question, and it is scarcely necessary to add that he fully sustains the position and action of the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

Of dispensations he says, and in our judgment states the correct rule, the golden mean between an indiscriminate use of the power, and the absolute refusal to use it, both equally unreasonable and injurious:

"While the right of the Grand Master to dispense with the regulation requiring all petitions to lie over one regular communication before ballot is unquestioned in this jurisdiction, it is also the voice of this Grand Body that he should rarely exercise that prerogative, and then only when in his judgment the highest interests of the craft would be thereby promoted. He cannot, in his discretion, consider a suddenly awakened desire of an individual to become a mason, or of his friends to greet him as a brother, an emergency rightfully demanding the waiving of so wise and important a regulation. Nor ought the fact that one is about to travel, or move out of the state, entitle him to greater consideration than is accorded to one remaining at home under the old time 'vine and fig-tree.'"

We should be glad to copy what he says in relation to the ballot, but have not space; his views are the same as held in Maine, but he expresses them in such vigorous language that the temptation to copy is almost irresistible.

Of the "Past Master's degree," he says, and we hope that his statement will aid in the proper settlement of the matter:

"Its design is to instruct the Master-elect as to his duties as a presiding and governing officer, rather than in those pertaining to the conferring of degrees. When this instruction is given with the dignity which should characterize the entire installation service, the esoteric work is as impressive in its ceremonials, as it is replete with valuable instruction. As applied to this portion of the installation ceremony, the term degree is a misnomer, and doubtless occasions the delightful uncertainty which exists in so many minds as to its character and designs. Considered in its relation to the forms and ceremonies of Ancient Craft Masonry, it is not a degree in the common acceptance of that term, and should never be confounded with the Past Master's degree of Capitular Masonry."

He discusses ably and clearly many questions of local importance and announces several decisions; we pass over much of his address, but with great reluctance. The following decision commands our emphatic endorsement, in spite of the growing determination to treat unaffiliated masons as non-masons:

"An unaffiliated mason has no claim upon a lodge. But owing to the re-

lations still existing between him and affiliated masons, a lodge may rightfully consider the application of an unaffiliate for assistance in cases of extreme peril and pressing want."

A digest of decisions was reported and ordered to be printed.

The Grand Secretary says:

"Since the death of Past Grand Lecturer Willson the Grand Lodge has come into possession of the copy of the lectures upon the first three degrees of Masonry, made by him at Barney's dictation. This valuable work is in a good state of preservation. With it the Grand Lodge also received 'Haswell's' copy of the same lectures. These are valuable masonic works. They were placed in the hands of Bros. Booth, of Vergennes, and Whitcomb, of Burlington, by Bro. Willson some time before his death, as trustees, to be safely kept by them until after his death, and then presented to the Grand Lodge. I would recommend that proper acknowledgment be made for the valued gift."

We trust that brethren in other jurisdictions will not assume that Bro. WILLSON wrote out the whole "work." A resolution of thanks was adopted.

The following was adopted in relation to the proposed convention of Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters:

"Your committee cannot approve of the idea of a General Grand Lodge. To them the completeness and acknowledged sovereignty of each Grand Lodge within its territorial jurisdiction is of too much value to be surrendered, too sacred to be bartered away. All that can be thought probable to be gained by such a confederation can as well be gained without it, and the ancient landmarks, now so well defined, so carefully preserved, so affectionately cherished, should not be now removed or imperiled. Regarding any action looking to such an organization as unmasonic, unwise and prejudicial to the best interests of Masonry, we would oppose the appointment of delegates to any general convention and any action thereto concerning that should anywise seem to approve or countenance the plan."

The following resolution was adopted.

"Whereas, It has just come to the knowledge of this Grand Lodge, that the remains of Noah Smith, the first Grand Master of Masons of Vermont, lie in an unmarked grave at Milton; therefore

"Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated for the purpose of securing a suitable monument for our honored Past Grand Master Noah Smith, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Grand Master to procure the same with suitable inscription, and that it be set up at his grave, as a token of our recognition of faithful labor in behalf of our beloved institution."

The following rule in relation to jurisdiction was adopted:

"Resolved, That no lodge within this jurisdiction shall hereafter act upon a petition received from a candidate who has not previously resided within this state for twelve months last preceding the date of such petition, without the consent of the lodge in whose jurisdiction such petitioner last resided, and the approval of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge in that jurisdiction."

Under our law, there is a year during which a candidate from another state and taking up his residence in Maine, is ineligible in either state; the Regulation we have quoted avoids this, but we doubt if in less than a year a lodge can form a safe judgment concerning the candidate.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was presented by M. W. Bro. L. C. BUTLER. A mournful interest attaches to it, as since it was published, we have received news of his death.

Referring to the report of the committee of California upon the Quebec question, he says :

" We confess to some surprise upon reading the conclusion announced by the committee of this Grand Lodge, for we had supposed that if any question of masonic jurisprudence or usage was settled it was this one of Grand Lodge sovereignty, or in other words, the complete and unquestioned jurisdiction of each and every Grand Lodge over the craft within the limits of their boundaries. We were aware that the question is not settled so far as foreign Grand Lodges were concerned, for the instances are too frequent and too recent, wherein concurrent jurisdiction of different Grand Lodges is claimed and recognized by them. But that it was questioned among American Grand Lodges is only brought to our notice by this utterance from the Pacific slope, and the adoption of the report of the committee by the Grand Lodge of California, which places that Grand Lodge in line with European Grand Lodges in opposition to the otherwise unanimously expressed opinion of all the Grand Lodges of the United States and the countries immediately adjoining it. In our apprehension there is no middle or conservative ground to be occupied on this question. The line is sharp and prominent. Either each Grand Lodge is sovereign in its jurisdiction, whatever that may be, or it is not. If it is then no other Grand Lodge has a right to invade it, and all masons within its limits are bound to be in obedience to it. If it is not then any Grand Lodge may institute lodges within its borders, and when three lodges or more are in accord, and choose so to do, they may establish a Grand Lodge and claim concurrent jurisdiction with Grand Lodges already existing, or which may at any time be organized."

The conclusion of the California committee involves another consequence, which that committee appear to have overlooked. *It denies to every Grand Lodge the power to determine the status of masons in its own territorial jurisdiction.* The Grand Lodge of Quebec has determined and declared that certain *soi-disant* lodges in that province are clandestine lodges and their members irregular masons; the Grand Lodge of California arrogates to itself the power to examine and decide this very question, and has determined that the decision of the Grand Lodge of Quebec is erroneous and that those lodges are *lawful* lodges and their members regular masons. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut has just decided that a *soi-disant* lodge in that jurisdiction is a clandestine lodge and those adhering to it irregular masons. Will the Grand Lodge of California undertake to examine that case and decide it? Or will it, whatever may be its opinion of the merits of the case, accept without question the decision of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut? We need not wait for an answer; there can be but one. If the decision of a Grand Lodge in one case can be inquired into, it can be in every case: and the sovereignty of Grand Lodges is a delusion and a snare. If California was situated as Maine is and should presume to admit to one of its lodges, persons from Quebec proscribed by its Grand Lodge as clandestine masons, it would put itself in such a position, that non-intercourse would be the result, precisely as it would if members of Hiram Lodge should visit Cali-

fornia and be recognized as regular masons in defiance of the edict of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut.

Of the Public Installations, he says :

" Bro. Drummond argues at great length the subject of 'public installations,' under which he includes such public ceremonies as laying corner stones, funerals, as well as public installations. He shows very conclusively, as against the assumption of Bro. Richard Vaux of Pennsylvania to the contrary, that such ceremonies have been practiced for more than a century, and he quotes authorities to show that even in Pennsylvania these ceremonies were practiced as long ago as 1778 ; on which occasions, several of which he mentions, 'the brethren were properly clothed, the officers in the jewels of their lodges and the lodges of their dignity,' &c., and the 'Grand Honors' were given on such occasions. The argument of Bro. Drummond is quite lengthy, and quite conclusive, showing the results of immense labor in historical research, and investigation of the subject in all its bearings. As a book of reference complete in all its parts, and well founded, we commend it to every masonic student."

We do not know whether Bro. BUTLER prepared the report for the current year or not. We have only the news of his death with no particulars. He was a clear-headed thinker, a sound reasoner and a very strong writer ; he had the courage of his convictions, so that his utterances had no uncertain sound. While his death is a particularly severe blow to the craft of Vermont, we all share in the loss occasioned by his death.

VIRGINIA, 1887.

We have a pamphlet of 468 pages, containing in addition to the usual matter, the General Regulations passed since the last edition of the text book, and a very interesting history of Richmond Randolph Lodge, organized in 1787. The statistics and names of members of lodges, &c., take up about 200 pages.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM F. DRINKARD) is comparatively brief. He announces the death of the Grand Lecturer, PERTON S. COLES, and pays a feeling and deserved tribute to his character and worth.

He notes the celebration of their centennial anniversary by three lodges : he was present at two of them : they were occasions of much interest.

He gives a plain business statement of his official action, which relate to local matters.

The Grand Lecturer reports that the lodges are deficient in the knowledge of the work, and that the deficiency has arisen from the neglect of the Grand Lodge to adopt (until within three years) an effective method of disseminating the work : but now the Grand Lodge having done that, he finds the officers anxious to learn, so that he has confidence in disseminating a knowledge of the correct work.

From the "testimonial to the memory" of Bro. COLES, we learn that his masonic career was a very remarkable one. Made a mason in 1867, he was the next year Junior Warden of his lodge and soon Master : he entered the

Grand Lodge in 1868, was appointed Senior Grand Deacon in 1873, was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1874, was promoted regularly, so that he was Grand Master from December, 1879, to December, 1881; in 1881, he was also Grand High Priest and Grand Commander, as well as Grand Master; while Grand Master, he visited nearly all the districts in the state; in 1883, he was appointed Grand Lecturer and held the position until his death. He was personally known to more masons in his state than any of his associates, although the length of his masonic life was less than twenty years. He was known well also outside of that jurisdiction: the committee most truly say:

"The sorrow which followed the announcement of the death of Bro. Coles during the past summer was not limited to our own jurisdiction. Full of honors from the fraternity of Virginia, he was known and honored among the fraternity of our sister states from ocean to ocean. In the triennial convocations of the Knights Templar of the United States—upon the shores of the Mississippi and of our great Northwestern lakes, and upon the Pacific as well as the Atlantic seaboard—he had been a conspicuous and influential representative of the templars of Virginia, and at the time of his death held the position of representative of the Grand Master of Knights Templar in the United States for the fourth district—composed of the States of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, North Carolina and the District of Columbia."

* * * * *

"Into the sacred circle of his desolated home we hesitate to intrude, even with words of tender sympathy. But we would fail to give even half expression to the feelings of all his masonic brethren in Virginia if we did not claim with the widowed wife and orphaned children part and parcel of their sorrow. The name and memory they cherish is scarcely less dear to the fraternity of Virginia than it is to them. It is stamped upon their hearts; it is written upon their records not only at this centre, but radiating all around the circumference, in its subordinate lodges from the Sea-board to the Holston, from the Potomac to the Dan, and it is perpetuated in our history in the baptismal name of one of our youngest lodges."

The venerable Grand Chaplain, GEORGE W. DAME, by an accidental fall, had received so severe an injury as to prevent his attending the Grand Lodge, all the more to be regretted, as it was the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the Grand Lodge; he sent in a letter which caused the adoption of the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge has learned with deep regret the cause of the unavoidable absence of its venerable and beloved Grand Chaplain, whose presence and participation in its proceedings has for a now rounded half century contributed so much assistance to the Grand Lodge in the discharge of its duties, and been always a source of so much gratification to all his brethren; and

"*Resolved*, further, that the Grand Secretary be instructed to communicate to Worshipful Bro. Dame these resolutions, with the assurance of the sincere sympathy of the members of the Grand Lodge with him in his present infirmity, and their earnest invocations for his speedy restoration to health and strength."

In these resolutions, we most earnestly and heartily join: and we trust that ere this our venerable and beloved brother has regained his usual health and strength.

Measures were taken to increase the lecturing force of the Grand Lodge, for the purpose of more effectively disseminating the work and securing uniformity throughout the jurisdiction.

We are delighted to find that the Report on Correspondence (73 pp.) is prepared by BRO. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD, although he also presides in the Grand East.

He holds that when the Grand Lodge reverses the judgment of a lodge expelling or suspending a member, he is restored to membership as well as his other masonic rights, but of course denies that when the Grand Lodge restores an expelled or suspended mason, he is restored to membership in the lodge. We had supposed that this is the universal doctrine, but we think that Mississippi still holds, that although the Grand Lodge decides that the action of the lodge is absolutely illegal and void, the party still loses his membership.

BRO. DRINKARD does not favor the submission of regulations of the Grand Lodge to the lodges for their action; he holds, as we do, that such a proceeding is contrary to the fundamental law of the institution.

Of physical qualifications, he says:

"It has been the law in Virginia for many years—nearly a hundred—that every candidate must be able to conform strictly to the ritual. We require nothing more. But, of course, each lodge decides for itself the question of ability to conform. In the case of a Fellow Craft with no left arm nobody has ever been found in this Grand Jurisdiction who could him give the Master Mason's degree."

Virginia and Maine have the same law in relation to one matter that we have discussed considerably:

"Bro. Parvin would allow appeals to the Grand Lodge to be made only by the brother charged with the offence, and not by the lodge nor a brother. In other words, the guilty man may appeal, but not the innocent one; the man who commits an offence, not the one who charges him with it. Our law is in these words:

"In all cases where a brother may consider himself aggrieved by the decision of a subordinate lodge, he has the right to appeal."

"In other words, the Grand Lodge of Virginia will render the decision which the subordinate lodge ought to have rendered, whether in favor of the brother charged with an offence or against him."

In his review of Louisiana, he says:

"By the constitution of the Grand Lodge, it is provided that that instrument cannot be altered or amended at any session unless there be present, by their representatives, one-half of the total number of the chartered lodges of the jurisdiction; for six years past there has not been present such a sufficient number, and proposed amendments of the constitution, the reception of which had been assented to by a majority of the Grand Lodge, have had to lie over. Served you right, Bro. Batchelor. How can a real Grand Lodge pretend to believe that it can tie its own hands? Suppose it should conclude, and act upon the conclusion, that its hands were not tied? Who would be hurt or wronged? Who could say, stay?"

He copies the resolution adopted by our Grand Lodge in relation to our

late Representative near the Grand Lodge of New York, prefacing it as follows :

"Most Worshipful Joseph D. Evans, a Past Grand Master of Masons in New York, but best known to us as Master of our mother lodge in Richmond and as the best 'worker' that lodge ever had, received from Maine the following compliment."

He will appreciate the regret of the craft in Maine that the Grand Lodge of New York should adopt such a regulation as compelled our distinguished brother to resign his position.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"We are glad to notice that the Grand Lodge of Maine, like the Grand Lodge of Virginia, confers no degrees. A subordinate lodge convened in the body of the Grand Lodge and a Master Mason's Lodge was then and there opened and the Master Mason's degree conferred. There was much music."

* * * * *

"To have these reports read to and endorsed by the Grand Lodges would be to create trouble between them. So long as they are the opinions of only the chairman, whether he be Past Grand Master or Grand Master (out of office before the comments on his reports get back to him), they can do no harm. Besides, a large body could not decide properly questions of masonic jurisprudence—if for no other reason, because these could not be sufficiently discussed in the few hours which a Grand Lodge would be able to devote to such subjects."

* * * * *

"We respectfully suggest to Bro. Drummond that he fosters heresy whenever he uses the word 'constitution' instead of the word 'constitutions.'"

We plead guilty, and yet we cannot well avoid it, because Grand Lodges adopt an instrument which they name a "constitution," which is ordinarily additional to the "constitutions" of the ancient time.

He quotes our remarks in relation to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected and accepted candidates, and adds :

"When the reason ceases, the law ought to come to an end. The reason for retaining jurisdiction over rejected applicants (in Virginia we retain it only so long as the candidate resides within the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge) is the fact of their rejection. That is, it is supposed there were good reasons known to the members of that particular lodge for rejecting them. But if an applicant is elected, the reason does not apply, and if he is willing to ask for the endorsement of a second lodge, nobody else ought to object."

We quoted an extract from Bro. BLACKSHEAR's report in relation to opening a lodge on the different degrees, as a matter of information to our brethren in Maine; Bro. DRINKARD quotes it also, and makes it a text for quite a discussion of the matter. As our practice in Maine differs from both the Georgia and Virginia practice, we will state it.

We desire to premise, however, that in the early days of Masonry in Maine (then a part of Massachusetts) the ordinary lodge had charge of only the first two degrees, while the Master's lodge was a separate body with different officers, and both lodges kept a record: in those days the business in the lodge was ordinarily done when open "on the first step": when the

lodge was given jurisdiction over the three degrees, business was done in the degree in which the lodge happened to be open, but generally in the E. A. lodge: this continued even after the Baltimore Convention in 1843; in fact, in our lodge, the same practice was followed after we became a mason; it was not till after that, that our Grand Lodge adopted a regulation providing that all business must be done in the Master Masons' lodge.

In 1769, (and from that time down to the present) the Master opened the lodge on whichever "step" (as it was then called) he pleased, and when the business on that step was concluded, he closed the lodge on that step, and opened it on either other step as he saw fit, then closed it on that step, and so on as occasion might require: in some very technical lodges the minutes were read before closing on each "step," but generally they were not read until the Master was about to close the lodge finally. We have never considered the reading of the minutes to be "business" within the meaning of that term in our regulation. The same practice prevailed in the Massachusetts lodges at an earlier date; now, Bro. DRINKARD, as we have had a usage of nearly one hundred and twenty years, and no trouble whatever has come of it, don't you think that if you were in our place, you would adhere to it, and maintain that usage has established it as proper and lawful?

He says further:

"In Virginia, if the Master or either of the Wardens be present in the lodge-room, any Past Master may preside in the East and do the work. But our lodges cannot be opened nor stand open (except on funeral occasions) in the absence of all three of the stationed officers."

And yet the rule that a Past Master may open the lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens has always been and is now the law of the Grand Lodge of England, and of the Grand Lodges in the Dependencies of the British Crown, which have sprung from her. This may not have been the case, however, with the "Ancient" Grand Lodge: we have never examined the constitutions of that Grand Lodge in reference to this question.

Bro. DRINKARD quotes what we said anent "vouchers"; but not having before him what had been previously said, he gives what we said too wide an application: we were speaking of the "vouchers" required in the Master's installation charge, in reply to comments of others concerning the vouchers required in Massachusetts and formerly in Maine from visiting brethren, whose sole office is to show that one, who has proved himself in the usual way to be a mason, *was made in a regular lodge*.

We have referred to the method of conducting elections in Virginia, and we asked if the candidates, who are required to leave the hall, lose their votes; he replies that before the ballot is closed, they are recalled and allowed to vote.

He refers to a matter which has been somewhat discussed by Bro. NORRIS, of New Jersey, and us.

The original question was whether a person who is absolutely identified

as the Grand Master of Masons must prove himself to be a mason before he can enter a lodge in his jurisdiction, no one being present who can vouch for him as a mason. We said "no"; we say "no" now, and we do not believe that Bro. DRINKARD will say "yes." Bro. NORTON rather yielded this point, but claimed that the identification in the particular instance was not sufficient, and apparently holds that proof of being a mason was necessary to identify the Grand Master. How proof of being a mason identifies one as Grand Master, we cannot perceive, and certainly neither Bro. DRINKARD nor Bro. NORTON can tell; if one is vouched for as a mason, he must still prove himself to be Grand Master, and when he proves himself to be Grand Master, he proves himself to be a mason. The greater contains the less in Masonry as well as elsewhere. Suppose the Grand Master was visiting a lodge for purposes of discipline, and the Master, after examining him, should say, "You cannot be admitted; I am not satisfied that you are a mason," would Bro. DRINKARD go back to Richmond and report that he could not get into the lodge, and so was powerless to make the examination of the lodge. We of course don't *know*; but we would advise all Virginia Masters not to try the experiment! We ask no fee for this advice, but as a distinguished judge once said, we have taken many a fee for poorer advice than this is!

WASHINGTON, 1887.

An "Emergent Communication" was held April 8, 1887, to bury, with masonic rites, Bro. J. C. HANNA, a member of Spokane Lodge, and Bro. J. GILBERT HIGGINS, of Bangor, in this jurisdiction, the victims of an accident said, in the proceedings, to have been the result of criminal "carelessness and negligence." The Grand Master (LOUIS ZEIGLER) in his annual address says, that by the wrecking of the propeller Spokane, on the Cœur d'Alene River in Idaho, these two brothers, with five others, lost their lives. Bro. HIGGINS was known as a mason, and his body was laid to rest by fraternal hands.

The Grand Master devotes several pages of his address to a very unfortunate affair, which caused much ill-feeling and many unmasonic acts. We trust that it will have one good effect, and will cause a change of the law which makes such a thing possible. Charges were filed and tried in a lodge, and the accused was acquitted; on appeal the Grand Lodge found that the decision was directly in conflict with the evidence: it accordingly reversed the decision, and, instead of pronouncing the proper final judgment, and thus ending the matter finally, it ordered a new trial by the lodge, in accordance with the law of the Grand Lodge, ordered the lodge to deal with it in a masonic manner, and also censured the lodge for its failure to do its duty on the previous trial. The lodge, *of course*, was angry, and as the Grand Master was zealous to have the order of the Grand Lodge obeyed, the anger of its officers and members was directed towards him; after various pro-

ceedings of a character too discreditable to be detailed here, a trial was had, and, *of course*, the accused was acquitted; the Grand Master thereupon suspended the charter, although he was a member of the lodge; he ordered a trial in another lodge, but the members of the first lodge intervened to such an extent, that they secured another acquittal, although the Master of the lodge endeavored to sustain the law; the Grand Master suspended from office the Senior Warden and Secretary for disobedience of the orders of the Master. The Grand Master thereupon appointed four brethren (three of them Past Grand Masters) to act with him as a court of inquiry. The committee in a report signed by all of them give the facts found, and a synopsis of the evidence, and recommend the expulsion of certain parties.

Their report was fully discussed, and the following resolution adopted:

"Resolved, That this M. W. Grand Lodge receive the report of High Commission and sustain the authority of the M. W. Grand Master in suspending the charter of Spokane Lodge, No. 34. But remembering that 'charity suffereth long and is kind,' and believing that the brethren of Spokane Lodge, No. 34, acted more from lack of knowledge of masonic law than from a wilful disposition to violate the laws and ancient landmarks, this Grand Lodge directs that the charter of said lodge be restored from and after the 24th day of June, 1887, with a solemn admonition that the Master, Wardens and brethren of said lodge look well to the East in the future for masonic light, before speaking or acting in any such manner as may have even the appearance of disloyalty to this Grand Lodge, or disrespect for the brethren it has exalted, or may in future exalt to the high and honorable dignity of Grand Master, in the temple of Masonry.

"In the spirit of that masonic 'charity which thinketh no evil and is not easily provoked' we amend the recommendations of the High Commission in regard to the following brothers, to wit: and such of them as may have spoken disrespectfully of our Grand Master, by the substitution for the words 'expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry' the words, 'shall be and each of them are hereby censured.' This modification of punishment is based upon our belief that those brethren did not fully realize their apparent offence against the dignity and order of our ancient brotherhood, and the men whom we delight to honor by electing them to rule over our lodges."

An appeal was taken from the decision of the second lodge, and the following report, in reference to the same, was adopted:

"Your committee, after carefully and thoroughly examining the documents submitted, and after mature deliberation of this case, is of the opinion that the appeal should be sustained, and that the action of Temple Lodge, No. 42, in permitting the unauthenticated and true records of the trial to leave its possession, and in refusing to receive and consider the certificate of a masonic lodge, duly signed and sealed, was irregular, illegal and unmasonic, and that the proceedings in the trial of Bro. M. R. Kellinger, before Temple Lodge, No. 42, are, therefore, null and void and should be set aside. And your committee recommend that the proceedings be set aside, and that the M. W. Grand Lodge take such action in the case as its wisdom and judgment may deem for the best interests of Masonry."

One question made by the brethren, who rebelled against the action of the Grand Master, was that the Grand Master had no authority to send the case to the second lodge for trial; the Grand Lodge apparently sustained his action although this is not expressly stated.

The disabilities of the brethren deposed from office were removed, and later the resolution above quoted was amended by restoring the charter at once, and admitting the representatives of the lodge to seats in the Grand Lodge.

The report of the Commission severely censured the conduct of a Past Grand Officer for undertaking to instruct the lodge in the law applicable to the case; this was apparently approved by the Grand Lodge; the case was a very flagrant one, as he instructed the lodge in direct conflict with the instructions of the Grand Master; we deem the reprimand of the Grand Lodge fully deserved.

As before stated, we give an account of this matter to show the unwisdom of the system the Grand Lodge of Washington has adopted; we trust that that Grand Lodge also sees it in the same light, for in accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master, and on account of the experience in this case, a committee was appointed to revise the constitution.

What will become of the original case is not apparent; it was referred to the Grand Master, as above stated: whether the same comedy is to be repeated we must wait to ascertain: if the matter is dropped, it will place the Grand Lodge in the humiliating position of having rebellion against its authority succeed, and of acknowledging that it has no power to prevent such a result. We cannot help thinking that it was fortunate for those concerned in this affair (and we fear unfortunate for the craft) that they were located so far west. However, wisdom is learned by experience, and we hope that this experience will produce fruit in good time.

We find, upon further examination, that while the report which we have copied, was adopted at a later day in the session, the original case was taken up, and "after various motions as to the degree of punishment," it was finally voted to suspend the accused for one year. We let what we had written remain, however, as it was written from the standpoint of the original action of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was prepared by Bro. Louis ZIEGLER, at the request of the chairman. He confines himself, more strictly than heretofore, to an abstract, a most excellent one, however.

We find that he upholds the doctrine of the necessity of physical perfection as a qualification for candidates, and holds that "all apparent defects and bodily infirmities" exclude a candidate: he, therefore, sustains a decision that a man who has lost one eye is ineligible. To prove his position he quotes a *part* of the Regulation, which he says has around it the hallowed sanctity of a landmark. He quotes "No Master shall take an apprentice, unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect," and stops there; now if he will add the rest of the sentence, he will find the authority for the generally received law, that the maim or defect must be such as will prevent him from doing masonic work. We notice this, because those who

hold the same views as our good brother, ignore, as he does, the rest of this "landmark" and found their opinion upon the half which he quotes.

BRO. ZIEGLER writes vigorously, and we are in accord with almost all his views: he believes in the powers of Grand Masters and Grand Lodges. In his review of Iowa, he says:

"From the address we infer there is much trouble in the jurisdiction, arising from a wilful desire on the part of lodges to disregard the powers that be, and to disobey the laws of the Grand Lodge. The action is the legitimate offspring of the peculiar notions the Grand Lodge has adopted long since. In fact the actions of the lodges in their desires to consult their own inclinations rather than obey the orders of the Grand Master, or the laws of the Grand Lodge, are perfectly proper and right when viewed in the light in which Iowa has always placed her constituted lodges, for it has ever been the policy of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, and Bro. Parvin, to assert as a fundamental principle of Grand Lodge organization that, a Grand Master possesses just such powers as the Grand Lodge by its Constitution sees fit to invest him with, and no more, and that the Grand Lodge has just so much power, and so many attributes of sovereignty or supremacy as the three or more constituent lodges, that formed the Grand Lodge, saw fit to endow her with, and not a jot or tittle more. Therefore, viewing the matter from that standpoint, then the lodges are doing just right, because they are the constituents from whom the power emanates, and therefore supreme, and the Grand Lodge, the created of that power, becomes the subordinate. The relations existing between the representative and the constituents are peculiar only to the republican form of our civil government, and were first proclaimed to mankind by that immortal proclamation of human rights, the Declaration of Independence, wherein the power is recognized as being vested in the people, and is delegated to, or withheld from their representatives as they may deem proper. These relations do not exist in our masonic form of government, or in the laws upon which our Grand Lodge system is founded. Our present Grand Lodge system was devised or called into being many years before the Declaration of Independence was even dreamed of, and at a time when all the forms of civil governments were autocratic and absolute, which recognized all the powers of government as coming, not from the people below, but from the sovereign above the people. Hence our masonic fathers in organizing our Grand Lodge Government necessarily partook of the forms of civil government then in vogue, which recognized all the powers as coming from above (the Grand Lodge, with the Grand Master at its head) and not (as our Iowa brethren and some other younger jurisdictions would have it) from the subordinate lodges. Now this form of government has been handed down to us by the fathers as it has existed for near two centuries. It has worked well, and where tested it has given harmony and peace to the craft, and obtained perfect obedience to the laws. Had the Grand Lodge of Iowa adopted this form of government, as constructed by the fathers in 1717, and were her lodges subordinates instead of constituents, then we throw her supremacy would not be subordinated by the attempts of her creatures."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1887.

The institution of Free Masonry stands well in this jurisdiction, if we may judge by the number of applications to lay corner stones. The Grand Lodge held four special communications for that purpose, and was prevented from holding a fifth by a storm of unusual severity. One other special communication was held to constitute a lodge and *install its officers in public*; and

another to dedicate a hall with public ceremonies. We had not before known the usage in West Virginia.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (HIRAM R. HOWARD) says:

"I am pleased to say that our relations with sister jurisdictions with which we are in correspondence, are of the most friendly and fraternal character. While Masonry in our own Grand Jurisdiction is in a healthy and prosperous condition, so far as my personal observation has extended, reports reached me from unofficial sources and the information afforded by the reports of my District Deputy Grand Masters made to me from time to time, during the year."

Among his decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"First—A dispensation for a public installation of officers at the time and place prescribed by the by-laws of a lodge for installation, is not necessary in this Grand Jurisdiction.

"Fifth—There is nothing in the General Laws of Masonry, or of our Grand Lodge, that forbids remarks as to the character of an applicant previous to taking the ballot; but after the ballot no remarks are allowed.

"Sixth—(a) A lodge cannot legally receive the petition of a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry who resides within the jurisdiction of another lodge, without the consent in writing by such other lodge; and (b) it is clearly the right of any subordinate lodge to refuse to waive jurisdiction, and the motive cannot be questioned; (c) to grant the consent of a lodge that another lodge may entertain the petition of a candidate, it must be unanimous and secret.

"Ninth—A hunchbacked person in a case where the deformity is not such as to prevent him from meeting fully the requirements of the ritual and from honestly acquiring the means of subsistence, is an eligible candidate for initiation.

"Tenth—It is a violation of masonic law for a brother Master Mason who is a hotel proprietor, to keep and sell spirituous liquors in a local option town or county, notwithstanding he has paid the United States stamp tax.

"Eleventh—The permission of one lodge to another to finish its work should be without any restrictions whatever, and the demand for the fee of the degree or degrees is not masonic. The workman who performs the labor should alone be entitled to receive the wages.

"Nineteenth—When a petition has been inadvertently received from a person not eligible to be initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry, by reason of sex, residence, non-age, etc., upon the fact becoming known, the fee should be returned without a ballot upon the petition."

We hold that these are sound and well stated: we find that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction prevails in this jurisdiction, and that a brother cannot be Master until he has served as Warden; the law is otherwise in Maine, made so by special enactment and decision.

The Grand Lodge decided that a lodge, which has lost its charter, may continue to meet and work, as the presence of the charter is not absolutely necessary. This, in our judgment, is in conflict with our ritual, with long usage, and with the law as acted upon by the fathers.

The Grand Master says:

"I am sorry to say that only seven of my eleven District Deputies have sent in their reports to me. Why this dereliction of duty? Is it the fault of our system or of those who are appointed under it? My judgment is that more care should be taken by the brethren in their recommendation to the

Grand Master of those whom they desire for their District Deputies. While it is true that they only make the recommendation, and the Grand Master may heed it or not, as he may see proper, yet it is a delicate matter as well as an unpleasant one, for him to disregard the wishes of his brethren as expressed in their recommendation. I hope that in the future our Grand Masters will meet the question squarely by appointing only those who, after due inquiry, are found to be skillful, earnest and zealous, and will not hesitate to remove those whom he finds only ready to enjoy the honors and not share in the work assigned them. I do not say this in any complaining or fault-finding spirit, or aim to wound the feelings of any one; it is only my love for Masonry and its teachings, a deep and earnest desire for the welfare of the institution, and to stop, if possible, a growing evil, of incompetency and neglect, that binds and shackles the hands of the Grand Master, by those who are selected especially to uphold them."

We notice that the Grand Secretary, in his Report on Correspondence, approves our suggestion that the office of District Deputy Grand Master and District Grand Lecturer be combined in one, as in Maine. We think that under our system, the Grand Master would find less failures to make reports, and probably that the officers would be of a higher character in respect to knowledge of Masonry, and interest in the discharge of their duties.

A candidate rejected on the first ballot by one vote, but elected at the next communication, was initiated: the Grand Master declared his initiation void, although the candidate was without fault as to the irregular proceedings. We doubt the law and policy of such action.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that the Grand Lodge is in a prosperous condition.

An examination of the reports of the District Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters confirms us in the opinion, that if the duties of both offices were entrusted to one, it would save time and expense, and promote greater efficiency. It is evident that one could do at one visit all that both do at their several visits.

The Grand Master announced the serious illness of the Grand Chaplain, JOHN W. GRANTHAM, and before the session closed, the intelligence of his death was received.

Upon the report of the committee, the Grand Lodge ordered that visitors be required to state "and that I am now a contributing member of a legally constituted lodge." If this is strictly enforced Life-members and Honorary members of lodges are debarred from visiting.

The Report on Correspondence (93 pp.) was presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON.

He confines himself very closely to a carefully prepared abstract of the Proceedings. He urges very earnestly that we should keep the Rite quarrels out of Blue Masonry. All recognize the wisdom of this advice; but it does not seem to meet the question. The matter *does* get there, and the Great problem is, whether it is best for a Grand Lodge to shut its eyes and pretend it does not see, or to recognize the fact that it *is* there and act accordingly. We have noticed, in some cases, that those who are most active in getting it

into the Grand Lodge, are the most anxious that the Grand Lodge should not recognize the fact.

WISCONSIN, 1887.

Of the condition of the craft the Grand Master (EUGENE S. ELLIOTT) says :

"The year now closing has been uneventful in the history of the craft in this state. Although our membership has been steadily increasing until it now numbers over 13,000 Master Masons, almost absolute harmony and quiet has prevailed. The few causes of complaint which have been brought to my attention have uniformly not been of a serious nature and will cause hardly a ripple upon the surface of our waters. Indeed I have sometimes felt as if there was too much quiet, and that the great tranquillity was too near akin to sleep. If this be true, if our harmony is due to dullness and want of zeal and our quiet to lassitude, we cannot too soon awaken to the dangers that surround us."

Among appointments of Grand Representatives, he announces that of GEORGE A. CAMP near our Grand Lodge: as we knew that M. W. Bro. KING was "to the fore," and as we had never met Bro. CAMP in our Grand Lodge, we looked further and found that in some way "Maine" got printed for "Minnesota."

Among his decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following :

"2. Edicts and decisions of Grand Lodges other than our own upon questions of masonic law should be regarded with the respect due to their source, and as precedents should be accepted as of great weight, but are not conclusive or binding upon the subordinate lodges of Wisconsin until indorsed or followed by the Grand Lodge of this state.

"3. While the majority of a lodge have the unquestioned right to manage the affairs of the lodge, within masonic restrictions, the Worshipful Master has an unquestionable right to prevent the adoption of any unmasonic measure or any measure whereby the funds or property of the lodge will be wasted. He may refuse to entertain a motion, and it is his duty to do so, if in his opinion such motion be unmasonic or greatly prejudicial to the interests of the lodge; but he should use this power with discretion, and be well satisfied that the occasion is such as will justify such arbitrary action.

"6. An affiliated mason was elected a member of another lodge but died before procuring his dimit from the first lodge. Of which lodge was he a member? I answered: A brother continues to be a member of his lodge until duly dimitted or expelled. In this case his election by the second lodge merely qualified him for membership therein upon the presentation of his dimit from the first lodge of which he was a member at the time of his death.

"17. A lodge cannot deprive a member of any masonic right until after proceedings in that behalf are had in accordance with the constitution, laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

"18. A by-law which provides that no member indebted to the lodge for dues shall be eligible to any office, is unconstitutional and should be expunged.

"21. A brother having petitioned for affiliation, with proper dimit, and having been elected, became by such election a member of the lodge to which he petitioned for affiliation, although he did not sign the by-laws of that lodge. Signing the by-laws does not make him a member; it simply furnishes evidence of the fact. If subsequently he refuses to pay dues he may be excluded.

We agree to all these except the last: as to that we deem the old usage the correct one. The sixth decision shows that there are cases in which the election does not make the applicant a member; such is necessarily the case in Maine, where a member of one lodge may petition for membership in another before he gets his dimit: while we have yielded somewhat to this modern doctrine, we still hold that the old rule, that membership in a lodge must be evidenced by the signature of the member to the by-laws, is the wisest; under the other system, unless the petition is preserved (as is rarely done) the lodge has no *legal* evidence that the party ever was a member. The record of the petition, and the election are no evidence as against him, unless it is supplemented by his signature either to the by-laws, which are preserved, or to the petition, which, as before stated, is rarely kept.

He also decided:

"27. Is a brother compelled to cast a black ball upon the request of another brother who is not present at the time the ballot is taken? I answered emphatically 'No.' If I know that an unworthy man has made application to my lodge it is my duty to stop him, and I have ample means of doing so without delegating the duty to another. If I cannot attend at the time of ballot I can send a written objection to the Worshipful Master, and can thereby fully protect my lodge. I go further: It is not only not the duty of a brother to stop a candidate at the request of another, but it is a masonic crime if he does do so. No mason should deposit a black ball who does not know that the petitioner is unworthy. His knowledge may be derived from general reputation of bad character or from personal knowledge of acts of the petitioner, but in every case must be sufficient to satisfy the brother depositing the black ball that the petitioner is unworthy. No man should ask another to do work that he has not nerve enough to do himself."

From the last part of this, we most emphatically dissent. We admit that the brother is not *compelled* to cast a black ball at the request of another member, but we hold that it is his duty to do so, unless the circumstances of the particular case are such as to warrant making an exception to the general rule. We think our M. W. Brother must have written hastily that "No mason should deposit a black ball who does not know that the petitioner is unworthy": to our apprehension this nearly reverses the true rule. We agree "that no brother should ask another to do work that he has not nerve enough to do himself": but that is not the question; we have known it to happen that one member has said to another, "I am unable to be present at the next meeting of the lodge; I do not believe that Mr. — is worthy to be a mason; if I were present I should black-ball him; will you do it for me?" The reply was in the affirmative, and it was done.

The Grand Lecturer (M. L. YOUNG) says:

"From observations made in the different schools held, and lodges visited, and from information received from those in attendance upon them, I am decidedly of the opinion that there has never been a time, at least in my thirty years experience as Grand Lecturer, when the craft as a whole was in a more healthy and prosperous condition than now. There is none of the so-called boom, no spasmodic, high pressure of work or growth, but a sufficient amount is with care being done to maintain a growing interest, while a

degree of harmony and good feeling exists, not only among individual members, but also between the lodges. There are some weak lodges, but comparatively few that might be called dead. A spirit of courtesy and fraternity has been, and is more and more being cultivated by meeting together in these Schools of Instruction, and in friendly visitations and exchange of workmen, which tends to break off the rough corners and cement all into one common brotherhood, with no strife or emulation except as to who can best work and best carry out the principles of Masonry."

One thing is sure: if efficient, persevering and zealous work and kindly courtesy of a Grand Lecturer can make the craft well versed in the work, harmonious and prosperous, the Wisconsin brethren ought to be so.

We copy the following with sorrow, softened only by the considerate action of the Grand Lodge:

"The Grand Master then addressed the Grand Lodge substantially as follows:

"BRETHREN: There is now confined to his home in this city a brother who was for many years one of the most faithful and zealous members of this body.

"One of the brightest minds that ever graced the councils of this Grand Lodge is slowly wasting away by disease. I allude to Past Grand Master Jedd P. C. Cottrill. He loved and still loves the brethren of the masonic fraternity in Wisconsin, and, I believe from conversation with himself and with Mrs. Cottrill, that if some of the older brethren of the Grand Lodge, with whom he was associated and familiar during his active masonic life, could make it convenient to call upon him he would be very glad to see them.

"It is a little thing to do, but to one, who for many years was most zealous in our work, it will be a pleasant thing to assure him by a warm hand shake that, though absent from us, he is not forgotten.

"P. G. M. Emmons E. Chapin presented the following:

"It is well that the Grand Lodge here assembled is reminded of one who, before he was stricken with disease, was numbered amongst the most zealous, most active, and most generous masons whose presence ever graced a Grand Lodge, and who was always present at our Annual Communications. Bro. Jedd P. C. Cottrill was Grand Master in 1874, '75, '76 and '77, and from the time of his appearance in this Grand Lodge as a representative from Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, he was ever ready and willing to discharge every masonic obligation or masonic work devolving upon him. He loved, and continues to love, the Brethren of Ancient Craft Masonry, and brethren of the craft in turn loved and honored him. His masonic works and worth are well known, not only within this jurisdiction but in other Grand Jurisdictions in correspondence with our Grand Lodge. Members of this Grand Lodge and many absent brethren deplore his condition, confined as he is to his house by sickness, and dependent upon his estimable wife and sons for care and protection. Bro. Cottrill and his family are entitled to and should receive our sympathy and masonic substantial remembrance; and, to the end that his lonely journey of life may be smoothed, and the good of masonry revealed unto him as in his palmy days he revealed the same unto others, let it be

"Resolved, That the sum of \$200 be placed by this Grand Lodge into the hands of the brave and devoted wife of Bro. Jedd P. C. Cottrill, to be used for him by her in such manner as in her own good judgment may seem proper."

Bro. COTTRILL was one of the ablest Grand Masters of his Grand Lodge, which is distinguished for the ability of those whom it has called to preside

over it: he was an able lawyer and a vigorous writer; and his condition is sad beyond the power of expression.

The Report on Correspondence (73 pp.) was submitted by Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR: he divides it into three parts: 1. A Review of each Grand Lodge; 2. The Decisions, classified and arranged by subjects; 3. Extracts from the Addresses of Grand Officers. We have, at times, been inclined to adopt the same plan so far as the decisions are concerned: but as it seemed to cut off their discussion, we never tried it.

Our brother's name warms our heart towards him: we were once tracing our lineage back, when a canny Scotsman said to us, "You may be sorry: it is not impossible that you find yourself descended from a Highland cateran, and perhaps from Rob Roy himself." The warning did not trouble us, for the magic pen of Scott had thrown such a glamour about Rob Roy McGregor, that we keep in mind only his good qualities. The lamented JAMES B. SCOT was a native of "Auld Scotia." At the session of the Grand Encampment at New Orleans in 1874, a band marched by playing a Scottish tune: whereupon Bro. SCOT said, "Ah, Bro. DRUMMOND, you and I have good cause not to like that tune." We acquiesced silently: later we investigated the matter and found it was the tune of the clan, rival to the one from which we had descended, and that the cause of our reason not to like it happened some *three hundred years before!*

Bro. MCGREGOR has no occasion to apologize for his report. We are glad to see that he remains at the head of the committee, for if his foot is not on his native heath literally, he is in a position which he honors.

WYOMING, 1886.

We last year failed to receive these Proceedings in season for our report.

The Grand Master (J. B. ADAMS) was absent, but sent in a very brief address devoted to routine and local matters. The statistics show an increase of work, and in the total membership.

The Grand Orator, WILLIAM WARE PECK, delivered an exceedingly interesting oration: but many will dissent from many of his historical statements.

Three special communications were held to lay the corner stones of public buildings.

A very brief Report on Correspondence was prepared by Bro. W. L. KUYKENDALL after the session, it being the custom in that jurisdiction for the incoming committee to prepare the report.

WYOMING, 1887.

The address of the Grand Master (N. R. DAVIS) is brief and devoted to routine matters of no general interest. The increase in work and membership is much larger than the increase of the year before.

The Grand Secretary says :

" After entering upon the duties of Grand Secretary and Chairman Committee on Foreign Correspondence at the close of last annual communication, I found that no report on Foreign Correspondence had been prepared for the printer. Although the duty of preparing such report did not devolve upon me I prepared and had printed with the proceedings a short review of proceedings, and now respectfully report that I have nearly completed another for this year, which will be ready for the printer within a few days after the close of this communication."

The proceedings were of a routine character, but evince a careful and intelligent transaction of the business of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (66 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. L. KUYKENDALL. It is exceedingly creditable to him.

On the dimit question, he says :

" A Secretary cannot issue a certificate or document called a dimit until the lodge acts. The application for dimit is voluntary, and requests a severance of membership. The lodge grants the request by a vote. That act and that only is the dimit or severance. The certificate is merely the evidence of the act that made the applicant a non-affiliate the moment the vote was announced. The certificate or evidence of non-affiliation itself is proof of the act of the applicant and the lodge and nothing more."

By the by-laws of lodges any vote of the lodge (except those taken by ballot) may be reconsidered within a fixed time: suppose a dimit is voted, and before the time expires, within which the vote may be reconsidered, it is discovered that the brother's dues are not paid and the vote granting the dimit is reconsidered: if the first vote terminated the membership, does the reconsideration re-instate the member? We have heretofore propounded this conundrum, but no one has undertaken to answer it. Its answer would show the absurdity of the position that a vote granting a dimit is a dimit. The reasoning which reaches that result, is plausible, but fatally defective. In the same sense a deed is merely evidence of a grant of real estate, but the property does not pass till the deed is *delivered*.

According to our views, he is sound on the "physical qualification" question: he says:

" We believed then and remain of the opinion that a man in every other way qualified, having lost the sight of one eye, the other being good and sound, is more eligible material than a man having two eyes and unable to see good with either. It cannot be said that the latter comes up to the standard either as an operative or speculative mason, whilst the former is able to comply with work required of him in both."

On the "egg and chicken" question, he is with Bro. PARVIN; but the "constitution" of his Grand Lodge is against him; we have rarely seen the correct doctrine so tersely stated, so we quote from that document:

" *Whereas*, Every Grand Lodge possesses the inherent power to form a Constitution as the fundamental principle of its masonic action, and to enact such by-laws from time to time as it may deem necessary for its own government, and to make such rules and prescribe such regulations for the administration of its subordinate lodges as will ensure the prosperity thereof and promote the general good of Masonry; and

"Whereas, Every Grand Lodge is the true representative of all the fraternity in communication therewith, and is in that behalf an absolute and independent body, with supreme legislative authority;

"Provided always, That the Ancient Landmarks of the Order be held inviolate;

"Therefore, Upon these principles, which have never been disputed, the Grand Lodge of Wyoming does hereby ordain, establish and promulgate the following Constitution."

The italics are ours: those words will probably have to be stricken out in the next revision, as our good brother evidently makes them erroneous.

He does not agree with Bro. PARVIN on the question in relation to appeals: he copies the regulation quoted by Bro. PARVIN to sustain his position and adds:

"We see nothing [in this extract prohibiting an appeal by any member. Cases often occur where the finding of the lodge is a farce, for instance, where the accused either pleads or is found guilty and the lodge refuses to affix any penalty or punishment. In such and similar cases the accused will not appeal. Therefore, for the purpose of review by the Grand Lodge, appeals should in our opinion be granted on the application of any member, which would bring cases before the Grand Lodge on the facts presented in trials. Otherwise such cases, if they ever get before a Grand Lodge at all, get there on *ex-parte* statements."

He does not quite apprehend our meaning in relation to dimitts. If the vote of the lodge is the dimit, and the certificate is only *evidence* of it, there is nothing to prevent one from having a dozen certificates of it, as he might of any other vote of the lodge; but the fact that the paper is of such a character that only one can be issued and that it must be surrendered in order to become a member again, shows that it is a good deal more than "*mere evidence*." In other words, the dimit itself, while it is evidence of the termination of a former membership, is also the foundation upon which an application for new membership must rest. He brings this point out in what he says:

"In this jurisdiction a dimit, or what is called such, must accompany a petition for affiliation as evidence of former membership, and remains in the archives of the lodge if the candidate be elected. He never can regain possession of it. He is no longer a non-affiliate. Should he again sever his connection the lodge acts. A certificate that he has dimitted issues. Therefore under our laws we are at a loss to discover where a non-affiliate can at any time hold more than one such certificate, or how he is to get possession of a dozen, more or less, at the same time."

In regard to public installations, &c., he says:

"Until we read Bro. Vaux's argument in regard to a lodge or Grand Lodge ceasing to be such when it attempted to perform any masonic ceremony in public, and Bro. Drummond's reply thereto, we had no idea the right to perform such ceremonies by said lodges as such had or could be questioned. It is a common occurrence nearly all over the country. Our Grand Lodge opened and closed in ample form, with the Grand Master officiating, has laid three corner stones within the past eighteen months in the town where this is written, and in the presence of a large concourse of people. An examination of our Railroad Depot, Capitol and Episcopal Church discloses the fact in large letters on their corner stones that they

were laid by the Grand Lodge of Wyoming, A. F. and A. M. We have not seen or read anything to convince us that they were not laid according to monitorial work by our Grand Lodge. The world did not come to an end, and we all expect to remain of the opinion that the Grand Lodge did actually perform those ceremonies."

He does not believe in the inherent prerogatives of Grand Masters: as he understands that under that doctrine "it is claimed that the king can do no wrong," it is not surprising that he does not believe in it. It is true that some one of its opponents, with a reasoning worthy of one of Shakespeare's characters, claimed that the doctrine involves such a conclusion; but we trust that our brother will not put that claim in the mouth of any of the supporters of that doctrine, and we hope that he will not endorse the idea that the doctrine that Grand Masters have prerogatives inherent in the office is equivalent to holding that a Grand Master can do no wrong—the former on the score of justice, and the latter for his own credit.

To the following, we enter a most earnest protest; others have practically held to the same doctrine, but Bro. KUYKENDALL is the first, so far as we have seen to avow it:

"Yes, masons were in England before they were in this country. England has no Constitution. That is no sign that this country should tear up its Constitution. Masonry in England has no such instrument, which is by no means an indication that American Masonry should have none. English Masonry is conducted on the same plan and in accordance with English ideas of the Government under which they live. To this we do not object. Whilst freely according to them this right, *we claim that our Masonry should be conducted according to the plan of this Government.*"

* * * * *

"It would be well if American masons could be brought to see that ideas formed and promulgated under a monarchy are not suitable to this soil, and that masons, like other people of this country, chafe under the yoke if they do not throw it off entirely."

The italics are ours: the form of masonic government is one of the landmarks of the institution: and we hold that no man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry.

DELAWARE, 1887.

The Grand Master (GEORGE W. MARSHALL) gives a succinct account of his official acts, a statement of his decisions, and various recommendations—but all pertaining to local matters, or governed by local law.

There is one exception: he decided that a member who had lost his left arm (since initiation) is not eligible to the office of Senior Warden; the Grand Lodge refused to approve it, on the ground that in that jurisdiction *Wardens cannot confer degrees*, and his disability would not prevent him from performing all the duties of Warden.

The following amendment to the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge was adopted:

"When the Grand Lodge, upon appeal, decides that a mason has been unjustly or illegally expelled or suspended by a subordinate lodge, such decision restores him to membership in the lodge from which the appeal was taken."

We believe that now Mississippi stands alone in adherence to the regulation, that when the Grand Lodge decides that a member has been illegally suspended or expelled by his lodge, he nevertheless loses his membership.

BRO. T. N. WILLIAMS submitted the very briefest of Reports on Correspondence, (18 pp.)

He occasionally makes a comment, very vigorous in style and very sound in doctrine:

"Any mason who could so far forget his obligation as to attempt to 'boycott' a brother mason, shows a wonderful depth of depravity. We cannot think of such an offence as being practiced by any masons. If it be true, we say expulsion is *too good*. Language is inadequate to describe the punishment that should be meted to such a base character. God save us from any such a practice in this jurisdiction."

In his review of Iowa, he says:

"His ideas would lead one to infer that Delaware masons are slow to learn and less appreciative than those in Pennsylvania. A great mistake, Bro. Parvin: We are small in geographical size, it is true, but none the less mindful of masonic law, and ancient regulations, on that account. We prefer to take the usual time for conferring the degrees, instead of '*railroading candidates through*,' as they do in some jurisdictions. The four and a half lines given Iowa last year, showed that we did not forget her, and it is our desire that she may continue to prosper, and above all things never '*deviate*,' or '*sail away*' from the '*moorings*' of our Ancient Institution, but repeat with Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, 'We will stand forever on the eternal foundations of Masonry.'"

We wish that he did not feel compelled to bring his report within so brief a compass.

KANSAS, 1888.

The Grand Master (HENRY C. COOK) presents the usual large amount of business incident to this large, rapidly growing and prosperous jurisdiction.

He says:

"One of the most perplexing matters for a Grand Master in this new and rapidly growing state, is the formation of new lodges.

"Towns spring up as if by magic, and applications for dispensations to organize new lodges come from places that are not designated on the state's map, although revised yearly. To determine whether these towns will be permanent and whether it is for the best interests of the craft to establish lodges there, has been one of the most difficult problems that I, as well as many of my predecessors, have had to determine.

"In order that injustice might not be done the brethren residing at such places, and that lodges should not be established unless the prospect for their successful building up and permanency was beyond a reasonable doubt, and that the officers of the proposed new lodges should be qualified to conduct the affairs thereof, and to properly confer the degrees, I invariably required them to procure the services of some one of the Board of Custodians, or an Assistant Lecturer, whom I required to report to me on the

conditions and surroundings of the proposed new lodge, and on their recommendation largely depended my action in granting dispensations."

With all these precautions, he issued dispensations for eighteen new lodges.

Grand Secretary BROWN reports the completion of another volume of Proceedings: why not, Bro. B., page the Proceedings continuously until you make a volume. We are gratified to perceive that he had furnished as full a set of the Grand Lodge Proceedings as he was able, and sets of Proceedings of other Grand Bodies to the State Historical Society. He was unable to supply the first volume, and the Grand Lodge ordered it to be reprinted, but limited the edition to five hundred copies: it however ordered the insertion of five portraits.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in speaking of the incorporation of lodges, says:

"The incorporation of a lodge has but one purpose, and this purpose is to acquire, hold and dispose of real property. When a lodge is incorporated it has a dual existence (a) as a lodge under its charter from the Grand Lodge with the power thereunder conferred; (b) as a body corporate under the laws of the state. In its former capacity it derives all of its powers from the Grand Lodge. In its latter capacity, it has the power to make by-laws for the regulation of its affairs as other corporations, but these by-laws or regulations must be limited to the purpose of the corporation 'to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of real property.'"

Bro. BROWN has sometimes seemed to accede to Bro. PARVIN's doctrine that the Grand Lodge derives its powers from the lodges: but this report (adopted by the Grand Lodge) expressly declares that lodges derive all of their powers from the Grand Lodge, and that those powers are conferred by the charter.

The following resolutions in relation to the late Hiram Lodge of Connecticut were adopted, after a full examination of the case:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kansas, A. F. and A. M., do hereby sustain and approve the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Connecticut, in revoking the charter of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of that Grand Jurisdiction, and disciplining its members for contumacious and unmasonic conduct.

"*Resolved*, That all members of lodges working under authority granted by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, are hereby strictly forbidden to admit as visitors, or in any manner hold masonic intercourse with any visitor claiming to be a member of the late Hiram Lodge, No. 1, unless such visitor first produce a certificate from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, under seal, showing that he is a Master Mason in good standing, and loyal to said Grand Lodge."

Of course, the endorsement of its proceedings by another Grand Lodge gives the Grand Lodge of Connecticut *moral* support in its action; but we desire to give a word of caution in relation to formal action by one Grand Lodge in relation to proceedings by another in a matter between itself and one of its lodges or a member of its obedience: it is treading upon delicate and even dangerous ground, for the power to approve carries with it the power to disapprove, while of course all other Grand Lodges are bound by

the decision of the interested Grand Lodge in such a case: Committees on Correspondence are in the habit of discussing such matters with a view of giving information to their own jurisdiction, but we have sometimes hesitated, whether, in a case of discipline *for rebellion*, the merits of the case should be discussed, even by those committees.

The Report on Correspondence (183 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. It goes without saying that it is an interesting and able report: he makes many extracts, but his vivacity of style holds one's attention and interest through the whole report.

He says:

"Grand Master further decided that whenever the waiver was in favor of a foreign Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, the assent of the Grand Lodge would become necessary, or at least proper, and the certificate of waiver should receive the endorsement of the Grand Master. We, on the contrary, hold that a lodge has exclusive original jurisdiction over all candidates for the degrees of Masonry residing within its territory, and has, therefore, the exclusive right to confer such degrees or waive such right in favor of some other lodge. This is a prerogative of a constituent lodge which its Grand Lodge cannot assume, qualify nor limit. And such we think is the opinion of our ablest masonic jurists."

While we hold that as a matter of sound policy the assent of the lodge should always be required in such cases, yet as the jurisdiction of lodges is fixed, changed or limited by the Grand Lodge at its pleasure, we hold that it has the lawful power to prescribe in what manner jurisdiction over a resident may be surrendered: we note this point in order to check, as far as possible, the growing idea that lodges have a vested interest in the material in their respective territorial jurisdictions. In this connection we quote the following:

"Such disputes are becoming too common between lodges. Annually Grand Lodges are annoyed by wrangles over some petty fee, and in their settlement much time is spent to the exclusion of matters of vastly more importance. A general regulation that would prevent their repetition in the future, would be a blessing to all concerned."

Of a matter of interest in Maine, he says:

"This resolution may prove effectual in exterminating cypher-work from the jurisdiction, and if it should our brethren of Delaware will be more fortunate than those of many jurisdictions. The surest remedy against the evil would be to adopt a standard work, and then require brethren to master it as directed by the regulations."

In his review of Illinois, he says:

"Now, if this decision of the Grand Lodge is concurred in by the fraternity of Illinois, we simply ask them to be consistent and remove the Bible from their masonic altars; but, if it is not approved by them, that they repeal that section of the law under which the charge was preferred against the Master of Vienna Lodge."

Referring to Grand Master DAY's strictures upon attempts to smuggle candidates into lodges, he says:

"This practice is so utterly at war with the spirit of Freemasonry and so great a violation of membership rights, that to us it seems strange that one claiming to be a mason can, under any circumstances, favor it especially if he recalls his obligations and considers their import and force. One thing is certain: this practice and electioneering for masonic offices must be eradicated, otherwise Masonry will descend to the level of the mushroom societies that are yearly springing up in the land."

We would quote his views in relation to the formation of new lodges, but for the fact that they are in entire accord with the settled policy in this state.

Of the publication of Proceedings of the bogus Grand Lodge of Ontario, he says:

"We fully agree with the position taken by the Grand Master in this case. In our judgment the publication was a downright insult to the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the explanation was a very flimsy excuse. What does the public care about such *items of news*? Nothing. Such announcements are misleading and calculated to deceive non-suspecting craftsmen. No one could read the article referred to unless he was posted on the condition of masonic affairs in Canada, without understanding that the bodies referred to are genuine and entitled to recognition by the craft. If the 'Masonic Review' is to be understood as the organ of the craft in Ohio, or, for that matter, the craft wherever it is taken and read, we say unhesitatingly they should never publish such *items of news* without giving full explanation of the character of the so-called masonic body. If the publishers of that magazine persist in publishing such *items of news* as referred to in the foregoing, the craft should no longer give it support, but pay up and withdraw their patronage."

To Bro. VAUX, he says:

"Well, Bro. Vaux, public installations with the attendant social features are here, and have been for years. We have attended them when convenient, and, though diligent in inquiry, have yet to learn that any secret has been betrayed or that any masonic impropriety has occurred. While, therefore, such continues to be the rule, we shall, in the future, as in the past, continue to favor them, since we feel assured that they contribute to the welfare of the Order."

MISSISSIPPI, 1888.

The Grand Master (E. GEORGE DELAP) submitted an address of twenty-five pages, but as he incorporated into it much correspondence, the address proper is of moderate length. It has more individuality in it than any other address of the year, and we have read it with great interest.

He says:

"I regret my inability to report a general revival of interest all along the line, but I am of the opinion that in many localities there has been an awakening, and that on the whole, we have lost no ground during the year. Of course the returns from the subordinate lodges will demonstrate the correctness, or otherwise, of this opinion. Of one thing I am certain, that I have never failed when opportunity offered, to speak words of good cheer and encouragement. The year has been a busy one for your Grand Master, and his experience has convinced him that when a lazy man aspires to the office of Grand Master he makes a mistake.

* * * * *

" March 18th I received a letter from Bro. D. L. Smythe, stating that Carnot Posey Lodge had preferred charges against Bro. J. B. W. White, in December, 1886. On application of the defence, the trial was moved to Center Lodge, and the papers made out and sent up to said Lodge. Center Lodge refused to try the case. Carnot Posey then proceeded to try the case, but gave neither the accused nor his counsel notice of the day of trial, and expelled him. Bro. Smythe asked how to act in the matter. To this I replied that if the facts were as he had stated them, and of that I had no doubt, then Carnot Posey had acted very wrong, in which event, however, there was no relief, except in an appeal to the Grand Lodge, which body would no doubt set aside the action of the lodge, and order a new trial."

We examined the proceedings with some interest to ascertain what became of the case. But as no appeal was taken, the Grand Lodge decided that it could do nothing. So a mason expelled without notice must remain so: how he could be expected to appeal when he had no notice of the trial, and very likely never heard of it, we cannot tell: but inasmuch as the law prevails in Mississippi, that if a man is expelled without any notice whatever, and the decision is reversed, he still loses his membership, it is quite likely that the accused came to the conclusion that an institution which allows such an injustice as that is not worth belonging to; and we are quite of his opinion.

He says further:

" On the 25th of April I was asked by our most efficient, able and zealous Grand Lecturer, Bro. Brannin, for an expression of my views as to whether he, the G. L., is or is not the Custodian of the Adopted Work, and whether he is authorized to change the verbiage where such change would be a manifest improvement. To this query I had no hesitation in replying in the affirmative. The Good Book says that in a multitude of counsellors there is safety, but I am inclined to think that the wise man had no reference to the masonic ritual, and the manner in which we are trying to keep it pure."

A lodge *u. n.*, as the number of its members was only seven, elected twelve others; finding that such a proceeding was not legal, the aid of the Grand Master was invoked, but he decided that he could not aid them. In Maine, the Grand Master would have solved the problem by the simple process of adding the names to those in the dispensation by the proper endorsement thereon. If the lodge cannot add to its numbers by affiliation because it is the mere creature of the Grand Master, it follows for the same reason that he can.

He held that if a member of a lodge objects to the admission of a visitor, he cannot be admitted: but he says he does not believe that is good law, and the Committee on Jurisprudence reported sustaining his views and not his decision: but the Grand Lodge deferred action on the report until the next annual communication. We gave our views upon this question last year (pp. 790, 791).

He also decides that any member can stop a candidate after his election and before his admission, but he adds:

" I am not entirely satisfied that this decision is correct. It looks all right on its face, and yet there is a nameless something connected with it that

causes a doubt. The fact that the fraternity constitutes one family makes the idea of a community of interests and privileges look plausible, and yet I should deny the right of any other member of the DeLap family to sit in judgment upon who should not be admitted to my immediate family circle."

Our M. W. Brother evidently writes with caution: he says he would "deny the right," but does not say he "would not allow": the reason for this may *perhaps* be found in another paragraph, in which he says:

"Being a married man, war has no terrors for me, and yet the benign and gentle influences of peace are much more to my taste than the clash of arms or the ill-feeling engendered by family quarrels, and lodge trials are nothing else."

This confirms our position of last year that the comparison of the fraternity, or a lodge to a *family* is not in all respects accurate. However, we have noticed that the men who talk of this matter as our brother does, are those whose family relations are of the happiest character.

Of the decline of Masonry in that State and of its cause, he says:

"Referring to the above it occurs to me that the best interests of Masonry in this jurisdiction demand the reduction of the minimum fees for the degrees from \$30.00 to \$15.00. I am well aware that the claim will be made by some that it is unwise to cheapen Masonry, and all such stuff as this, but in our extremely practical age much more attention is paid to utility than to sentiment. Ten years ago there were 12,000 affiliated masons in Mississippi. To-day there is a fraction over 7,000. Ten years ago the Knights of Honor and kindred societies were unknown here. In the meantime these Orders have entered the field and have offered not only the social, and to some extent the benevolent features of ours, but have in addition an insurance feature which appeals direct to that in our nature that looks after the welfare and happiness of our loved ones, whom we must, soon or late, leave behind us, and all this for a modicum of what our institution demands for membership in it. This, in my humble opinion, is the primal cause that has led to the alarming decline in membership and interest in Masonry in this state. Masonry, venerable in age, grand in its teachings and noble in its purposes, is worth no more in the market than it will bring—certainly no more than the people are able to pay. Our people are poor; the agricultural portion of them particularly so, and yet we must depend upon the country and not the cities, as we have done, for our recruits. There are to-day many men in our jurisdiction who would make as good masons as ever sat on the floor of this Grand Lodge, and who would love to become members of the Order, who are actually too poor to pay the price demanded. The result may be seen in the depleted treasury of this Grand Lodge; the annual decrease in membership in the subordinate lodges and the languishing condition of nine-tenths of the county and many of the town lodges. If the welfare of the institution, its growth and prosperity in this state is our desire, as I doubt not it is, then we must cut loose from the idea that Masonry can be cheapened or its value, as a promoter of virtue and morality can be enhanced by charging thirty pieces of silver for the degrees instead of fifteen. I do hope that the wisdom of the Grand Lodge may see fit to amend its Regulations by making the minimum for the degrees fifteen dollars. Those of our lodges which may still wish to bar the door against the worthy poor, because they are poor, can regulate their demands of candidates in consonance with that wish."

So far as this argument is based upon the inability of worthy men, it should have consideration: but so far as it tends, if at all, towards lowering the initiation fee *in order to compete with other societies*, it should be re-

jected: if a man is comfortably able to pay our charge, but goes into another society because it costs less, we hold that it is better for Masonry to let him go.

We had intended to notice other matters, but must be content with quoting from his conclusion:

"I trust the Grand Lodge will pardon the imperfections and length of this address, in consideration of the fact that my health has been so poor that I have taken the easiest method of laying before you the transactions of the year, with which I think you should be made acquainted. In making up your verdict upon the character and success of my administration, I beg to assure you that I shall not shed a tear or exhibit any evidences of chagrin or disappointment, if you do not agree with me in my various deliverances on matters of law and propriety made during the year. I only ask that you give me credit for an earnest desire to do my duty faithfully and well according to the light I possessed. Perfection on earth has never yet been attained by mortal man, and while all will admit the singular immunity from mistakes which has heretofore characterized my goings in and out before you, yet I may have made, in your opinion, some errors, in which event it is your province to correct those errors, and to that correction I will cheerfully submit."

We trust that his health has been completely restored, and that the craft will have the benefit of his valuable services—more valuable because he has decided views not always in harmony with the policy of his Grand Lodge, and ability and firmness to maintain them.

Bro. POWER, the Grand Secretary, while reporting a more favorable financial condition of the Grand Lodge, says that there is, at present, no call for struggling with the question of "reducing the surplus."

He further says:

"The Grand Treasurer's account will include receipts from the Treasurer of the Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum for the five hundred dollars appropriated at the last annual communication. In May last, the treasury of the Asylum being nearly empty, the Grand Master issued an earnest appeal, and in November, I again reminded the generously disposed to remember the orphans on Thanksgiving Day; and I have the pleasure of reporting aggregate collections to the amount of \$591.70. The Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias, when in session at Jackson, upon a modest suggestion from your humble servant, sent a check for \$250.00, and the Grand Lodge Knights of Honor also made a handsome contribution. In one of the churches in Natchez, on Thanksgiving Day, a check for one thousand dollars was placed in the basket that took up the offerings of the congregation. And thus, my brethren, does the Father remember the fatherless. To your generous remembrance I again commend this noble charity. I am thoroughly convinced that a fund could be raised sufficient to endow this institution, and if the Lord spares me, and the people will help me, an effort will be made in that direction. I have a standing offer from one gentleman to head an endowment fund with a subscription of five hundred dollars."

We trust that the Lord *will* spare Bro. POWER and that all will aid him in his grand undertaking.

In accordance with a recommendation of the Grand Secretary, the following was adopted:

"Whereas, Our Constitution and Laws, including Statutes, R. R., By-

Laws and Rules for Lodge Trials, and our Installation Ceremonies are in great need of revision, with but one set of sections for all the Laws besides the Constitution, and one index for the whole, with decisions under sections not changed or noted, therefore.

"Resolved, That M. W. Bro. Frederic Speed be appointed a committee of one to prepare such revision, and report the same to the next meeting of the Grand Lodge."

As usual, the Committee on Law submitted a long report containing answers to thirty questions, some of which we would like to notice, but time and space forbid.

The Grand Lodge had decided that "saloon-keeping" was not a masonic offence, because it is sanctioned by the civil law. The question was again submitted and referred to the Committee on Law, which made an extended report. They deny the validity of the reason given, as the logic of that would be that Masonry is compelled to permit whatever the civil law permits. They then quote largely from the utterances of men and bodies of men to sustain the proposition that saloon-keeping is a *crime* against good morals: and being of that opinion they report that "saloon-keeping is unmasonic—'a crime against Masonry'": the report was adopted "almost unanimously."

The Grand Lodge decided that the Grand Master has no power to revive a defunct lodge: we understand the law to be that when a charter has been fully surrendered, or revoked, it can be restored only by the Grand Lodge, unless such power is vested in the Grand Master by express provision of law; as the granting of charters is generally held not to be one of the prerogatives of his office: to this we believe that Pennsylvania is an exception.

Bro. SPEED announced the death of Bro. THEO. T. GURNEY, of Illinois, and paid an eloquent and fitting tribute to his memory, and his remarks are published in the Proceedings by vote of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (103 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. H. BARKLEY: as usual it is an able and interesting report.

Our brother is a "physical perfectionist": he quotes the resolution of the Chicago Convention in relation to the question, with the suggestion that when he read it, it was an exposition of the Old Charge, but is forced to abandon that position: he shows that it is not a quotation from the charge; but we regret that he did not undertake to show that it is not an "exposition" of the charge as applied to "masonic work": we think he would have found that a difficult task. In another place he quotes the whole charge, but in his discussion of it he stops at "perfect youth," omitting all reference to the qualifying clause which follows. He did not go quite so far as the good minister did in former times, who founded a vigorous sermon against the fashion of wearing "top knots" by ladies, upon the text taken literally from the Scripture, "top not come down"!

In his review of Maine, he says:

"One fact has forcibly impressed us in the preparation of our review, and that is, the large number of Past Grand Officers in attendance at the Grand

Communications, and we find the same true of the communication before us. This is a good sign of their abiding interest in the welfare of Masonry, and we have the wisdom and experience of these worthy brethren to aid us in the solution and settlement of the many difficult questions which at times arise during our annual sessions. Their presence and wise councils have a salutary effect, and it will be a sad time for Masonry when those who have borne the burden and heat of the day shall cease to frequent our council chambers. We welcome their presence with joy at each annual convocation, and we part with them with a degree of sadness, fearing, perhaps, that it is the last time, and that in all probability we shall see their faces no more in the flesh."

"Guide to the work": he asks, "symbolism? cipher? or what?" From the days of THOMAS SMITH WEBB down, "ciphers," which have been assumed not to be obnoxious to any duty learned in any degree, have been at least tolerated: if absolute uniformity of work must be secured, some "Guide to the work" is absolutely necessary.

He further says:

"The error is on the part of Bro. Drummond and not ourself. He undertakes to interpret the fifth section of the Constitution of Mississippi instead of stating the clause as it is. The fifth section reads thus:

"Whenever this Grand Lodge shall reverse or abrogate the decision of a subordinate lodge, expelling or suspending a brother, and shall restore said brother to the benefits and privileges of Masonry, nevertheless he shall not thereby be restored to membership within the body from which he has been expelled or suspended without the consent of the subordinate lodge."

"Bro. Drummond says: 'The only effect of this (Alabama) amendment is that when the Grand Lodge decides that a brother has been illegally tried and convicted, he is placed in the same position he was in when the trial commenced.'

"We have had occasion before to refer to this proposed amendment of Alabama, and we have examined it closely, and there is nothing in it that would lead to any such conclusion as that arrived at by Bro. Drummond. To admit the correctness of this conclusion is to do violence to the rights of the subordinate lodge.

"A lodge may expel or suspend a member lawfully, and all the facts in the case may show that the penalty was inflicted lawfully, and yet, on appeal, the Grand Lodge may reverse or set aside the decision of the lodge and restore the expelled or suspended party to the benefits and privileges of Masonry, but, without the consent of the lodge, the Grand Lodge never can restore him to full membership in the lodge without doing violence to the rights of the lodge."

He says he shall not allude to the question again: but we trust he will, as otherwise, we might seem to be assailing a brother's position, when he is debarred from replying.

We wish to call Bro. BARKLEY's attention to two classes of cases, and to the broad distinction between them. The first is that the Grand Lodge may restore a mason who has been *lawfully* suspended or expelled. If it does it restores him to masonic rights only, and nobody claims that in such a case it can restore him to membership in any lodge: he must regain membership in the usual way: to undertake to restore him to membership would be "doing violence to the rights of the lodge."

Referring to the paragraph last quoted, we have to say that it is a *legal* impossibility. Of course, a Grand Lodge may act in violation of all law

and there is no remedy, because it is sovereign, and from its decisions there is no appeal. From a legal standpoint our brother's proposition is an utter absurdity: from an absolute despot's standpoint, only is it possible, and then only an exercise of *power without right*.

If a Grand Lodge abrogates or reverses the proceedings of a lodge for any other cause than some such error in the proceedings as renders them unlawful, it acts in violation of law, and like a tyrant, who does a thing simply because he has the power to do it. We have been a pretty close observer of the jurisprudence of our Grand Lodges for over thirty years, and we never knew a case of the kind referred to, and from the very nature of it, we do not believe that our brother can find such a case in the whole history of all our Grand Lodges.

But lodges sometimes act in violation of law: and if there is any landmark at all, it is a landmark that a brother injured unlawfully by the action of the lodge may appeal to the Grand Lodge and have the injury corrected.

But the Grand Lodge of Mississippi denies to the members of its obedience their inherent rights under this landmark. It allows an appeal, it is true; but if it finds, on appeal, that the lodge has acted unlawfully, it declares itself to be powerless to correct *all* the injury that the lodge has unlawfully done: it reverses and abrogates the proceedings of the lodge, but at the same time allows them to be in force sufficiently to deprive the member of his membership in the lodge—an anomaly and paradox, that disapproves the old saying that “from nothing, nothing comes.” If Bro. BARKLEY should be charged with unmasonic conduct in his lodge and the only specification should be that he is over fifty years old, and the lodge should find him guilty and expel him, he loses his membership in his lodge, and there is no power in the Grand Lodge or the whole fraternity in his state to prevent it! This is not likely to happen; but when a member is tried and expelled in Mississippi for any cause, *no matter how unlawfully*, he loses his membership! That when lawfully expelled, he should lose his membership, all agree: but Mississippi holds that he must lose it when expelled either lawfully or unlawfully; that is the difference between her and the other jurisdictions.

We hope that Bro. SPEED in his revision will give his Grand Lodge an opportunity to act upon this question, plainly presented. We would like to see if the Grand Lodge would adopt the following proposition: “When the Grand Lodge reverses or abrogates the judgment of a lodge expelling or suspending a member, on account of error in the proceedings, such member is thereby re-instated in all his masonic rights, but not to membership in his lodge.”

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

We have Proceedings from but few of the foreign Grand Bodies which we have been accustomed to notice.

PERU.

We have regularly received the "Revista," and find from it that the Grand Lodge seems to be growing prosperously and its affairs ably administered.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have the Proceedings after the Quarterly Communications held July 20, and October 19, 1887. At the former, arrangements were made to give a reception to Lord Carrington, Past S. G. Warden of the Grand Lodge of England, Governor of New South Wales. The reception occurred the following Tuesday.

In his address of welcome, the Grand Master said :

"I think I may also assert that masonic union is one of the great traditions of English masonry. Perhaps it is not so much talked about in England as in Australia, as masonic union was consummated in the mother country more than seventy years ago, and it is only three years since that union was consummated in South Australia. To-day I am glad to present you, my Lord, to the Grand Lodge of South Australia, in the character of an able advocate of masonic union. We have read with pride and with greater pleasure than I can express, the noble, the courageous, and the patriotic words which you gave utterance to at a great masonic gathering in New South Wales a few weeks ago, when you expressed a hope that Masonry in New South Wales might become what it is in England, in Scotland, and in South Australia—a great harmonious whole."

In his reply, Lord Carrington said :

"I feel most strongly the kind words which the Most Worshipful the Grand Master has spoken about me, and the judicious and fraternal way in which he has referred to the unhappy divisions which at present exist among Freemasons in the colony of New South Wales. It would not be right for me to say one word on that subject, except to express the hope that these divisions may soon cease, and that we may presently find ourselves in the happy and fraternal condition in which you now are in South Australia. That happy conclusion can only be brought about by the blessing of the Great Architect of the Universe, and by our own individual endeavors ; and it is my earnest hope and fervent prayer that I may see the brethren of New South Wales united and enjoying as true happiness as my brethren in the South Australian Constitution who are this evening assembled here."

A session was held on the 2d of December to give a reception to Lord Carnarvon, the Pro-Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. The address of the Grand Master and the response of his Lordship were exceedingly appropriate and fraternal ; and we have no doubt that the occasion was not only highly interesting but extremely beneficial to the craft.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

While this body has not been recognized by our Grand Lodge, and while (we greatly regret to say) it is not yet in a condition to enable us to recom-

mend its recognition, we feel so deep an interest in it, that we notice its Proceedings.

We have received a pamphlet containing its action from June, 1886, to June, 1887.

Several of our Grand Lodges have placed themselves in an anomalous position with reference to this body. It claims to have exclusive territorial jurisdiction in New South Wales, and that other Grand Lodges are exercising jurisdiction there in violation of masonic law and thereby invading its rights. Some Grand Lodges have recognized it absolutely; what will they say as to the new lodges planted there since their recognition, by the parent Grand Lodges? Others have recognized it only as a Grand Lodge having jurisdiction only over the lodges of its obedience: do these deny to it territorial jurisdiction? It is a matter of the deepest regret that enough of the old lodges will not adhere to it to give it a majority of the lodges, so that it can have the combined influence of almost all the American Grand Lodges to sustain its exclusive authority in its territorial jurisdiction.

No business of special importance was transacted at the quarterly communications; but we note that the routine business was transacted with intelligence.

At the annual communication the Grand Master (Bro. HARMAN J. TARRANT) said:

"As this was the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he would like to occupy their attention for a few moments while he gave a slight *résumé* of the history of Freemasonry in the colony. The first lodge of Freemasons in New South Wales was established in 1820, under the name of the 'Australian Social Lodge,' which was working under their jurisdiction at present. The first District Grand Master of Freemasons was appointed a year afterwards—Bro. Bacon—who was appointed by the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ireland. The next subordinate lodge was the Leinster Marine Lodge, the warrant of which bore the date of 1824, and this lodge also belonged to their Constitution. The first mention that he could find, on searching the records of New South Wales Freemasonry, of the establishment of any lodge under the English Constitution was in 1841, when the brethren of the English and Irish Constitutions dined together on St. John's Day. A short time afterwards the Scotch Constitution was established in this colony, so that they had three different Constitutions under which the subordinate masonic lodges were working. Not long subsequent to this, District Grand Masters were appointed in this colony for both the English and Scotch Constitutions, and it necessarily followed the appointment of District Grand Lodge Officers."

* * * * *

"The desire to establish a Grand Lodge in this Colony had been felt for many years, and an attempt had been made to bring about that desire as far back as 1847. However, the attempt met with failure, and no other effort was made till 1877, when, in a constitutional manner, the present Grand Lodge of New South Wales was established. He need not enter into details about the establishment of that lodge, because members were all thoroughly acquainted with them. If they were not, they could easily become so by referring to the record of their proceedings at that period. He simply desired to dwell upon the success which attended the efforts of thirteen lodges, rep-

representing 1,000 of the oldest and most respected masons in this Colony ten years ago, when they established the present Grand Lodge of New South Wales. He need not dwell upon the reason why only thirteen lodges joined in this movement, which was of such importance to Freemasons in this country. Since that period they had made steady progress. They now had fifty lodges representing close on 4,000 Freemasons. To give an idea of that progress he might mention that two years ago, when they conferred the high honor on him of electing him to be their Grand Master they were only recognized by twenty-nine Grand Lodges, whereas at the present moment they were recognized by fifty Grand Lodges. They had forty-nine subordinate lodges working under their jurisdiction, and they were in fraternal communication with two-thirds of the Grand Lodges in the Universe, representing close on 3,000,000 Freemasons. Among the recognitions which they had received were the Grand Lodges in British America, Canada, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, two of the Australian Colonies—South Australia and Victoria—and a large number of the Grand Lodges in the United States of America, notably the Grand Lodge of Washington. They would never forget the great interest taken by the Grand Lodge of Washington in their cause, and when he mentioned to them the fact that their Representative in that lodge for a number of years was the late lamented Dr. Mackey, the eminent masonic jurist—the Editor of the *Masonic Lexicon*, a hand-book of Freemasonry used by every Freemason, no matter what his Constitution might be—it was apparent that the step they took in establishing a Grand Lodge at that period was a correct one.

“He had now referred to the early Freemasonry in this Colony. He had referred to the establishment of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. He had referred to the success that had attended that lodge—and now it was his painful duty to refer to the want of unity which existed among Freemasons in this Colony. It did appear to him a sad state of things that men who took the same solemn obligations, who performed the same ceremonies, would be at variance with each other—not upon any masonic point further than that of the form of masonic government used. The members of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales preferred to be locally governed; the members working under the English and Scotch Constitutions desired to be governed by a body working 16,000 miles away. They were all equally loyal to the Throne and the Empire, and he believed it would be a very good thing for the whole fraternity in this important territory if by some possible means some steps could be taken during the present Jubilee Year to promote the union of the whole body. (Loud cheers). He would not have referred to this subject on the present occasion had it not been for some remarks which had a few days ago fallen from a distinguished member of the Grand Lodge of England—no less than their present worthy and most popular Governor, Lord Carrington. (Cheers.) The remarks to which he referred, which had been published in the papers, had evidently been made by an unprejudiced, unbiased observer of the condition of Freemasonry here. As some of them might not have read his Excellency's speech, he would quote that portion of it referring to this particular subject:

“The Jubilee Year had witnessed in the Empire the joining together of a common outburst of loyalty; and, although I regret to say that in our craft in New South Wales there is a serious and deplorable division, yet we all, as Freemasons, are strongly united in our devotion to the Constitution and in our loyalty to the Queen. (Applause.) And, as it is so, brethren, could not this year become memorable amongst Freemasons as the one in which the first steps were taken to bring the masonic bodies of this Colony into one great harmonious whole? (Applause.) The difficulties may at first appear great—to some they may be apparently insurmountable; but, if they are to be overcome at all, it is by Masonry, and by Masonry alone, that this great step can be effected. Our District Grand Masters have, to their great honor, for years conscientiously and bravely refused to allow any infringement of the constitutional laws of the Order which, by their obligations, they are bound to maintain—(applause)—but we know them well enough

to know that they would be the last persons in the world to throw an impediment in the way of a general reconciliation of the brethren, should it be possible to effect it in a lawful and proper manner.' (Applause.)

"Now he (Dr. Tarrant) quite agreed with that distinguished brother in thinking that if any union was to take place between the different Constitutions working in this Colony it was to be done by Masonry and Masonry alone. If any brethren desired to devote themselves to this very important matter, he would not in any way interfere with them so long as it was remembered that the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was a thoroughly established and recognized Grand Lodge. If a union did take place—and they had a precedent in the union between the Grand Lodges in the North and South of England many years ago—it would be necessary, to use a vulgarity, to give and take; but so long as the important point was prominently kept to the front that they were an established Grand Lodge, in friendly relationship with fifty other established Grand Lodges, and through them in friendly relationship with 3,000,000 Freemasons, any movement which might be taken towards that union would receive his complete approval, his thorough countenance, and his entire support. Some members might possibly raise a difficulty about the disposal of the funds belonging to the three different Constitutions, but he thought this presented no difficulty whatever. It was simply a matter of detail. The District Grand Lodge of England having been established for a long time in this Colony naturally possessed much greater funds than the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and the District Grand Lodge of Scotland was probably in a similarly happy position. But what were these funds for but to promote the general interests of the craft, to relieve distressed brethren, and to render assistance to widows and orphans in distress; and what greater monument could be raised to Freemasonry in this land, particularly in this Jubilee Year, than to devote those funds to the establishment of a Grand Masonic Orphanage on the same style as those at home."

We have no doubt that the craft in Maine will be very glad to read of the great prosperity of this Grand Lodge; and in their behalf we express the most earnest hopes that the union will not be long deferred. A great step has been taken, when a brother of influence, like Lord Carrington, will go as far as he did; and we are very glad to see that his advances were met in a most fraternal spirit. While it may not be accomplished in one year, yet a beginning having been made, the heaven will work, and we confidently expect favorable results.

On June 9, 1887, the Grand Lodge met with a severe loss in the death of the Grand Secretary, NICHOLAS WEEKES: he was one of the founders of the Grand Lodge, and always one of its strongest pillars of support.

A very interesting Report on Correspondence (52 pp.) is published, prepared by the Grand Secretary, but whether by Bro. WEEKES or his successor we cannot tell. Maine is among those reviewed. Holding that a majority of the lodges must concur in the formation of a Grand Lodge with exclusive jurisdiction, we do not perceive that the reasons which influence those not concurring can affect the question; if a quorum is not present a body cannot act, whatever may be the cause of the want of a quorum.

VICTORIA.

The Grand Lodge is situated precisely as that of New South Wales is. It

claims exclusive jurisdiction and that thirty Grand Lodges have recognized it, affirming its right to exclusive jurisdiction.

We have its Proceedings for 1887 and March 1888: it meets and publishes its Proceedings quarterly. It was occupied with routine business at all its sessions, except that in June, 1887, the following protest was adopted to be forwarded to all the Grand Lodges in the world:

"To whom it may concern.

"Whereas the Grand Lodge of Victoria, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was regularly formed on the second day of July, 1883, after a convention of delegates from nineteen lodges working under the territory of Victoria, who had elected the officers of said Grand Lodge for the ensuing year;

"And Whereas this Grand Lodge was formed solely with a desire to secure a proper and effective administration of masonic matters in our midst, which result, we are convinced, can be achieved only by the formation of an independent Grand Lodge, acting within its own territory as a distinctive and independent body;

"And Whereas, on the 30th day of July, 1883, in a proclamation forwarded to every Grand Lodge in the world, it is stated we now affirm that the Grand Lodge of Victoria is masonically in possession of this territory, and from now and henceforth the Grand Lodge of Victoria claims supreme jurisdiction within the Colony of Victoria;

"And Whereas, accompanying this proclamation and statement claiming supreme jurisdiction within the Colony of Victoria, it was further stated to the D. D. G. Master of the English Constitution 'that no new lodges can be created within this territory except under warrant or dispensation from the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of Victoria, and further, that the right of making, passing and raising masons belongs only to lodges holding of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Victoria:

"And Whereas, since the time when these statements were forwarded to their respective places, the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland have illegally issued warrants to several lodges opened in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and are requested by their District Grand Lodges working in this territory to issue others;

"And Whereas the Grand Lodge of Victoria has claimed jurisdiction over lodges working within its territory; this Grand Lodge, at its Quarterly Communication, held in Melbourne, Victoria, June 17, 1887, passed the following resolution, to wit—

"That Whereas the proclamation issued in July, 1883, has been utterly disregarded by the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of Ireland in invading the territory under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, by issuing warrants to lodges illegally formed in its territory, and making, passing and raising masons;

"And Whereas the Grand Lodge of Victoria, which is in fraternal communication with nearly half the Grand Lodges of the world, has been fully recognized by thirty, and exchanged Grand Representatives with twenty Grand Lodges: be it

"Resolved, that the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Victoria be, and hereby is, instructed to issue a protest against the unmasonic conduct of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, in violating all known practices in Masonry, in opening lodges, and thus, since July, 1883, having made masons who cannot be legally recognized by our sister Grand Lodges, nor yet by the Grand Lodges of the world."

It will be seen that this Grand Lodge claims not only that all lodges planted in its territory by the parent Grand Lodges since its organization are irregular but also that all made in any lodge not under its authority are

irregular masons, *who cannot be recognized by other Grand Lodges*. Did the recognizing Grand Lodges *intend* to go as far as this? The Grand Lodge of Victoria so understands, and rightly too in our opinion.

The matter of recognition by the Grand Lodge of England was fully presented to Lord CARNARVON, Pro. Grand Master of England, during a visit there, and we are not without hope that good will grow out of it.

SPECIAL SUBJECTS.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

In our Report last year, we devoted considerable space to this subject. We made one mistake quite annoying, but which subsequent investigations show does not materially affect our conclusion. Assuming that *four* per cent. of the members go out annually, we found that the average length of membership is *thirteen* years: this is a mistake: it did not come to our attention until too late to correct it: we then sent the question to a Mathematical Journal for solution, and it was solved as we solved it: this somewhat lessened our mortification and we forwarded the correct solution and that was published. Upon our assumption, the average length of membership is *twenty-five* years. This *would* change our result if we had based it wholly upon that assumption. We, however, based it upon a combination of *two* assumptions: the actual error is also in part corrected by our assuming the yearly loss too low. If the yearly loss is *five* per cent. the average length of membership is *twenty* years; if *six and a quarter* per cent., sixteen years; the latter is *very nearly* the average in this country, and the table we gave as our final result is so nearly correct upon this basis that we find no occasion to change it.

There is one phase of this subject that presents an important question. Life-membership is usually created by a by-law in a code which provides that any by-law may be repealed, or amended in the manner therein provided. It has been assumed that when a life-membership has been paid for, it is a contract between the lodge and the member, which cannot be rescinded or varied without his consent. But courts have held that the clause of the by-law providing for amendment or repeal is *also a part of the contract*, and, therefore, that the by-law, in relation to life-membership may be repealed in the manner provided in the by-laws, and the member thereafter subjected to the payment of the regular dues. We think that this will be the settled decision of the courts. But as the decision is based upon a technicality and is contrary to the original understanding of the parties, it ought not to be adopted as masonic law, except perhaps in extreme cases. The question is

not a merely supposable one. It has already arisen in some jurisdictions, and is liable to arise frequently.

There have been cases, and may again be cases, in which another rule of law may properly be invoked. Contracts made upon a mutual mistake of facts may be rescinded by either of the parties, subject to certain conditions. Cases have arisen in which by a mutual mistake of facts essential to a correct basis for a contract of life-membership, the price has been made entirely inadequate, and a lodge has suddenly found itself with an empty treasury, and with an income from dues less than its necessary expenses, on account of the large number of life-members not subject to dues. They had purchased the life-membership at a price much lower than its value, and had aided in prematurely spending the money. In such a case, we can see no wrong in rescinding the contract upon equitable terms. The sum paid with the current rate of interest should be credited in offset to the dues, and the member should pay no dues until after that sum is exhausted: of course, if it is exhausted before the by-law is repealed, no back dues can be charged. This course would be admissible only in extreme cases in which it is absolutely certain that the price of the life-membership was materially inadequate.

In some lodges, life-membership is acquired by the regular payment of dues for a given number of years. We do not think that this constitutes a contract in either a legal or moral sense. There is no consideration for it. The regular *performance of a duty* is no consideration for a contract. It is a mason's duty to belong to a lodge and pay dues, and unless he does something additional it does not seem to us that he can claim a reward, for he has only performed his duty.

STATISTICS.

We are able to give statistics for all the American Grand Lodges covered by our review, down to the latest publication, except those whose Proceedings for 1888 are received as our report is going through the press.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.
	1888.	1888.	1887.	1887.	1886.	1886.
Members,	55....	615,136.....	55....	605,408.....	55....	596,464
Raised,	54....	29,985.....	53....	28,066.....	54....	24,818
Admissions, &c.,	53....	20,593.....	51....	19,335.....	54....	16,760
Dimissions,	55....	16,681.....	54....	16,236.....	55....	14,307
Expulsions,	50....	370.....	52....	388.....	53....	416
Suspensions,	37....	348.....	33....	310.....	35....	278
" npt. dues,	54....	15,024.....	54....	15,994.....	54....	12,729
Deaths,	55.....	8,214.....	54.....	8,151.....	55.....	7,426

GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	7,305	400	445	304	8	10	331	169
Arizona,.....	355	20	24	16	0	0	24	6
Arkansas,.....	11,153	573	635	462	23	31	300	211
British Columbia,.....	393	46	31	18	0	.....	*5	3
California,.....	14,622	493	678	425	8	8	322	197
Canada,.....	19,450	1,030	469	608	2	6	543	198
Colorado,.....	4,077	202	181	140	2	.....	*104	44
Connecticut,.....	14,510	560	150	98	.....	6	138	208
Dakota,.....	3,594	386	271	164	0	4	46	25
Delaware,.....	1,553	90	6	14	1	.....	*12	20
Dist. of Columbia,.....	3,191	185	107	40	.....	2	45	42
Florida,.....	2,949	235	226	140	4	.....	*56	63
Georgia,.....	11,461	641	508	517	.....	.....	*282	179
Idaho,.....	634	50	34	24	3	.....	*3	6
Illinois,.....	40,433	2,070	1,118	1,381	26	.....	*1,001	496
Indiana,.....	22,591	1,090	811	771	39	47	454	277
Indian Territory,.....	794	88	44	50	2	2	32	12
Iowa,.....	21,591	1,220	734	1,035	19	17	.....	204
Kansas,.....	15,798	1,135	788	795	7	.....	*194	130
Kentucky,.....	14,232	902	651	602	16	.....	*764	236
Louisiana,.....	3,849	124	145	81	2	.....	*104	84
Maine,.....	20,370	700	180	266	3	1	274	281
Manitoba,.....	1,628	141	130	91	0	1	48	7
Maryland,.....	5,137	157	37	48	2	0	37	41
Massachusetts,.....	28,558	1,148	1,474	400	1	0	308	360
Michigan,.....	28,823	1,424	883	762	13	.....	*553	322
Minnesota,.....	8,677	675	337	320	.....	5	134	87
Mississippi,.....	7,253	301	360	241	3	4	314	132
Missouri,.....	25,728	893	877	894	37	24	671	325
Montana,.....	1,375	74	89	46	1	2	35	14
Nebraska,.....	7,377	604	576	294	9	.....	*112	48
Nevada,.....	1,037	24	39	38	0	.....	*30	11
New Brunswick,.....	1,838	88	38	80	0	.....	*74	17
New Hampshire,.....	8,174	256	321	91	0	4	74	117
New Jersey,.....	12,932	622	249	210	3	4	235	167
New Mexico,.....	581	46	20	24	0	0	32	5
New York,.....	72,113	3,478	1,804	868	31	.....	3,229	1,018
North Carolina,.....	8,321	325	234	170	10	11	176	111
Nova Scotia,.....	2,440	100	77	116	0	0	60	37
Ohio,.....	33,856	1,872	1,643	484	.....	116	1,264	418
Oregon,.....	3,436	140	146	87	5	4	84	40
Pennsylvania,.....	37,787	1,728	533	432	0	.....	*595	607
P. E. Island,.....	455	30	9	12	0	0	10	10
Quebec,.....	2,860	120	38	87	0	0	74	34
Rhode Island,.....	3,642	127	179	27	1	1	56	57
South Carolina,.....	4,982	231	.....	188	0	0	247	101
Tennessee,.....	14,092	597	613	515	19	17	342	241
Texas,.....	20,417	1,065	988	1,220	54	.....	422	313
Utah,.....	462	18	22	26	0	2	18	5

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Vermont,.....	8 118	344	100	188	1	2	91	121
Virginia,.....	8,799	.....	.....	321	4	9	248	153
Washington,.....	1,936	121	115	50	2	3	22	26
West Virginia,.....	3,721	222	123	95	3	5	76	49
Wisconsin,.....	13,108	595	268	342	4	.....	241	125
Wyoming,.....	568	59	35	13	2	0	18	4
Total,.....	615,136	29,985	20,593	16,681	370	348	15,024	8,214

* Including suspensions for all causes.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives the list of Proceedings received, the date and duration of the Annual Communication (except in case of Foreign Grand Lodges), and the pages of these Proceedings upon which the review commences:

Grand Lodge.	Date and length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 5 to 7, 1887.	62
Arizona,	November 8 to 10, 1887.	65
Arkansas,	November 22 and 23, 1887.	66
British Columbia,	June 18, 1887.	68
California,	October 11 to 15, 1887.	68
Canada,	July 13 and 14, 1887.	73
Colorado,	September 20 and 21, 1887.	75
Connecticut,	January 18 and 19, 1888.	78
Dakota,	June 14 to 16, 1887.	81
Delaware,	October 5 and 6, 1887.	219
District of Columbia,	December 9, 1887.	82
Florida,	January 17 to 19, 1888.	84
Georgia,	October 25 to 27, 1887.	88
Idaho,	September 13 to 15, 1887.	91
Illinois,	October 4 to 6, 1887.	93
Indiana,	Report May 17, 1887.	98
Indian Territory,	November 1 and 2, 1887.	98
Iowa,	June 7 to 9, 1887.	99
Kansas,	February 15 and 16, 1888.	220
Kentucky,	October 18 to 20, 1887.	109
Louisiana,	February 13 to 16, 1888.	112
Manitoba,	February 8 and 9, 1888.	116
Maryland,	November 15 and 16, 1887.	116
Massachusetts,	December 4, 1887.	120

Michigan,	January 24 and 25, 1888.	123
Minnesota,	January 11 and 12, 1887.	125
Mississippi,	February 9 and 10, 1888.	223
Missouri,	October 11 and 12, 1887.	129
Montana,	October 5 to 7, 1887.	132
Nebraska,	June 15 to 17, 1887.	136
Nevada,	June 14 to 16, 1887.	138
New Brunswick,	April 26 and 27, 1887.	140
New Hampshire,	May 18, 1887.	141
New Jersey,	January 25 and 26, 1888.	148
New Mexico,	November 14 to 16, 1887.	151
New York,	June 7 to 9, 1887.	151
North Carolina,	January 10 to 12, 1888.	157
Nova Scotia,	June 1 and 2, 1887.	161
Ohio,	October 25 and 26, 1887.	162
Oregon,	June 15 and 17, 1887.	164
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1887.	168
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1887.	178
Quebec,	January 25, 1888.	178
Rhode Island,	May 16, 1887.	181
South Carolina,	December 13 and 14, 1887.	184
Tennessee,	January 25 to 27, 1888.	187
Texas,	December 13 to 15, 1887.	189
Utah,	January 17 and 18, 1888.	192
Vermont,	June 15 and 16, 1887.	197
Virginia,	December 12 to 14, 1887.	202
Washington,	June 1 and 2, 1887.	207
West Virginia,	November 15 and 16, 1887.	210
Wisconsin,	June 14, 1887.	213
Wyoming,	December 6, 1887.	216
New South Wales,	June 29, 1887.	230
South Australia,	July and October, 1887.	230
Victoria,	March, 1887, to March, 1888.	233

CONCLUSION.

We have the privilege this year, we think for almost the only time since the writer came upon the committee, of reviewing the Proceedings of our *fifty-four* associate American Grand Lodges: in our "Statistical Table" we include Maine, making in all *fifty-five*. We believe that every pamphlet of Proceedings issued by the American Grand Lodges between 1864 and 1888

(exclusive), has been noticed in these reports, and a part of those for 1864 and 1888.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY, }

BRO. ALBERT I. MATHER, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the Communication was concluded.

The Minutes were read and approved.

Prayer was offered by Grand Chaplain MARION CROSLY, and at 12.35 the Grand Lodge of Maine was closed in ample form.



Attest :

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

REPORTS

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report, as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the district.

My first official act was in the dedication of a new masonic hall, at Caribou. By your request, and by invitation of Caribou Lodge, on the 30th day of December, I visited Caribou, and performed the pleasant duty of dedicating their hall. All the officers of the Grand Lodge were personated by members of Eastern Frontier Lodge, of Fort Fairfield, and having all the Grand Lodge jewels and paraphernalia, we were enabled to perform the dedicatory services in a satisfactory manner. As R. W. Bro. C. W. HENDRIX was the actual architect of the building, I deemed it proper that he act as such in the dedication services. The hall was filled with members of the craft, their ladies and invited friends. After the dedication services, I proceeded to publicly install the officers elect of Caribou Lodge. At the close of the installation service, a bountiful supper was served, to which all did ample justice. The evening was very pleasantly and profitably spent, and I trust will be a benefit to Caribou Lodge.

January 11th, I installed the officers elect of Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, of Fort Fairfield, W. Bro. J. S. HALL acting as Marshal. A large number were present, consisting of the wives, daughters and friends of the craft. After the installation, all sat down to tables properly clothed and furnished. After supper a couple of hours were spent in social chat. The evening was passed in a very pleasant and profitable manner.

February 2d, I visited Caribou Lodge, No. 170, at Caribou. On account of bad weather and bad traveling, there were but few of the brethren present, and no work.

February 8th, I visited Monument Lodge, No. 96, of Houlton. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a creditable manner. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition. The brethren are united, and interested in the good work. The records are well kept.

February 25th, I visited Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, of Ashland. This is the oldest lodge in Aroostook County. The evening was quite stormy, yet there was a fair attendance. The brethren expected work in the M. M. degree, but as the candidate failed to appear, they, as well as myself, were disappointed. I witnessed opening, closing and lectures, which were quite correctly rendered. The lodge is favored with an efficient Secretary, and the records are well kept.

February 27th, I visited Trinity Lodge, No. 130, Presque Isle. Witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. This lodge has done considerable work during the past year, and it is in a prosperous condition. I found the records very correct.

March 1st, I again visited Caribou Lodge, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was done in a creditable manner. This lodge has erected a good and convenient hall, during the past year, which reflects credit upon the craft. I found the records in the hands of R. W. Bro. C. B. ROBERTS, which is a sufficient guarantee for their correctness.

March 7th, I visited the brethren at Washburn, who are working under dispensation. I witnessed their work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, and I will say that it was performed in as correct a manner as the same is done by any lodge in this District. They have an efficient Secretary and their records are kept in due form. They have a convenient hall, nicely carpeted, and well furnished. They will apply for a charter at the next session of the Grand Lodge, and I heartily recommend that it be granted.

Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, is my masonic home; I have attended all its communications, except one regular and one special meeting. The lodge is prosperous and harmonious. Under the rule and government of its efficient W. Master, Bro. A. D. SAWYER, it cannot be otherwise. The hall has been furnished with a new carpet during the year, which adds very much to its beauty and pleasantness. The records are kept by Bro. N. H. MARTIN, who is a model secretary. I have witnessed work in all the degrees, and I think it will compare favorably with the work of any lodge in the state.

It is gratifying to me to be able to report all the lodges in this district in a prosperous condition, and that peace and harmony prevail.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and for your kindness towards me during my official term. I also wish to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and brethren of the

several lodges in the First District, for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received by them as your representative.

Most respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HENRY O. PERRY, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

Fort Fairfield, April 3, 1888.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your District Deputy of the Second District begs leave to submit the following report of his doings for the masonic year now closing :

On the evening of June 6, 1887, I presented myself for installation as D. D. G. M. of the Second District, to W. M. D. LAWRENCE, Master of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, who performed that ceremony in due form.

On the evening of January 25, 1888, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was very creditably done, the labors of the East particularly so, by W. M. THOMAS LARNER. I made a close examination of the manner in which the records are kept and found it to be excellent. This lodge possesses the spirit of harmony in a good degree.

Coming home to Calais by the train, I had the unpleasant experience of being snow-bound eighteen hours.

On the evening of February 1st, I visited Crescent Lodge, at Pembroke, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was very well done indeed ; the officers working smoothly and well, errors being few and of small moment. As at Lewy's Island, the work of the Master was fine. A number of the members of St. Croix Lodge accompanied me on this trip, and as the members of Crescent are never afraid of numbers, we had a very pleasant time. After the lodge was closed, an oyster supper was spread, which we all appeared to relish. I examined the books and records and found them neatly and correctly kept.

On the evening of February 8th, I visited Washington Lodge, at Lubec. Work was presented on the E. A. degree, which was very well done, by the old staff of officers. This being the eve of the retiring Master's departure to California, preparations had been made for a social time, so, after the work was performed, I publicly installed the officers, and then the brethren and their friends enjoyed a most happy festive hour. This lodge is evidently in good hands, R. W. Bro. NEAGLE being an active and leading spirit. The books are well kept, and finances in good condition.

Previous to installation, I conferred on the Master elect, the Past Master's degree.

February 22d, the very beautiful lodge apartments of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, were, in a public manner, solemnly dedicated to Masonry, Most Worshipful FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Master, officiating, assisted by R. W. WILFORD J. FISHER, Junior Grand Warden, and others. After the ceremony of dedication, which was performed in the afternoon, a banquet was spread in Memorial Hall, and some four hundred were seated and discussed its merits, after which toasts were presented and responded to, when all repaired to Eastern Lodge rooms, and M. W. G. Master FRANK E. SLEEPER publicly installed the officers for the ensuing year.

Previous to the installation services, however, W. Bro. C. A. McCULLOUGH presented to Eastern Lodge, in behalf of St. Croix Lodge, a set of Ashlars and a Trestleboard, which were received by Bro. E. M. SMALL, acting Master of Eastern Lodge, and also Master elect, in a speech as fraternal in spirit as that in which it was presented.

On the evening of April 2d, I paid a visit to St. Croix Lodge, witnessing work on the E. A. degree. I installed as Grand Chaplain and also as Chaplain of St. Croix Lodge, W. and Rev. A. J. PADELFORD and W. M. D. LAWRENCE as Grand Pursuivant. I examined the books and records, and will say that the work of the Secretary and Treasurer is well executed. This being my own lodge, I am a frequent visitor.

On the evening of April 12, 1888, I visited Eastern Lodge, at Eastport, and work on the E. A. degree was presented, and was performed by the newly installed officers; after calling attention to some irregularities, and making some corrections, I imparted some necessary instruction. I was delayed on this trip ten hours, by reason of the storm which prevailed.

July 4, 1887, the corner stone of Eastern Lodge was laid with masonic ceremonies, Most Worshipful Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Master, officiating. I was not present at this service, and cannot give more than this mention of it.

I have the honor, Most Worshipful Sir, of being,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN F. OLIVER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Calais, April 14, 1888.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine:

I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Third Masonic District.

I have twice visited every lodge under my care, and several of them

oftener. Believing that if I waited till I was invited by the lodges to install their officers I could not properly inspect their condition and methods of working, I visited all during the summer and early fall, and was everywhere cordially received.

The lodges are generally in good condition. There is a gain in membership and activity in nearly every lodge. From several lodges I have not yet received returns, and consequently cannot speak with precision, but I think the only one in the district whose list of members is not larger than last year is Lookout Lodge, at Cutler; and there the loss is apparent rather than real, for the lodge is stronger to-day than ever before. I cannot avoid commenting upon the energy and pluck displayed by this feeble lodge, struggling amid various difficulties in a not fertile field; the untiring zeal of W. Bro. TURNER, and the faithful brethren who have upheld his hands, has brought the lodge out free from debt, standing high in the opinion of the community, with an increase of work, and owning a spacious hall, for the adornment of which they are daily laboring. Narraguagus Lodge, at Cherryfield, and Tuscan Lodge, at Addison Point, also have added to the comfort and attractiveness of their halls during the past year. Pleiades Lodge, at Milbridge, nominally owns its hall; but the debt of about \$1,000, incurred in its erection five or six years ago, has been but slightly diminished, and is still a heavy burden upon the lodge. The remaining lodges are comfortably established in rented halls.

I have seen work, either exemplified or actually performed, in every lodge but two; and in most respects it was "good work." In every case where I have seen work more than once, there has been decided improvement during the year. Throughout the district there is a growing desire to know the Grand Lodge standard and to conform thereto.

February 2d, I held a District Lodge of Instruction, at Harwood Lodge rooms, Machias, at which there were present twenty-three brethren from Warren Lodge, eight from Narraguagus, fifty-four from Harwood, three from Tuscan, nine from Lookout and ten from Jonesport—one hundred and seven in all. Afternoon and evening sessions were held. Brethren from the various lodges occupied the stations in turn, and performed the work of the M. M. degree and parts of the other degrees. Opportunity was given for questions and discussion, and it is believed that the meeting will result in a nearer approach to uniformity of working throughout the District. Considerable time was also given to social intercourse, the result of which cannot fail to be beneficial; for, in my opinion, the lack of personal acquaintance and social interchange among the scattered lodges in a country district is a serious element of weakness, which may and should be overcome. I wish here to acknowledge, with thanks, the important assistance rendered by P. J. G. W. TAYLOR, P. D. D. G. M. CAMPBELL and P. M. EDWARD R. WINGATE, and the hearty co-operation of all. Especial credit is due to the

brethren of Harwood Lodge for their evident determination to make the meeting a success and the visiting brethren welcome.

The question of granting a dispensation to brethren at Winter Harbor, having been left undecided at the last session of the Grand Lodge, I visited Pleiades Lodge (within whose jurisdiction Winter Harbor lies) and the Lodge of Instruction, at Winter Harbor, July 28th and 29th, by your request; and later reported in favor of a dispensation, though not unreservedly so; preferring to lay all the facts before you, and leave the matter for your consideration. The dispensation having been granted by you August 12th, I visited Winter Harbor Lodge October 5th, and found the brethren very well prepared and entering upon their work earnestly and carefully. I hope to visit them again in April.

During the year the equidistant points between Narraguagus and Tuscan and between Warren and Lookout Lodges have been determined by surveys and placed on record.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I venture to express the hope that my efforts have been, in a measure, satisfactory to you; and desire to thank you most heartily for your assistance and counsel; but, though I appreciate the honor received at your hands, and though the brethren have in every way made my labors pleasant, it will be impossible for me to give the time necessary for a proper discharge of the duties of this position another year, and I must beg to be excused from a re-appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

East Machias, March 30, 1888.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit this my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District.

I had made my arrangements to visit the most of the lodges in this District last fall, but owing to the sickness and death of one of my family, was unable to leave home, and during the present winter my health has been such that I dared not undertake the task. The lodges have, however, all been visited, and the duties performed perhaps better than I should have been able to do myself.

January 12, 1888, I visited Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, at Bar Harbor, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The work was as near perfect as any I ever saw, and officers and members take a great interest in Masonry. I also on the same visit installed their officers.

January 25th, I installed the officers of Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, of Ellsworth. This being my own lodge, I have been present at every meeting, with but one or two exceptions, that have been held during the year. This lodge has had quite an amount of work the past year, which has been fairly done. It has also been very successful in clearing its books of delinquent members, they having for the most part paid up their dues, thus adding quite an amount to their fund.

January 26th, I visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, at Ellsworth, and witnessed work on the third degree, and also installed their officers. This lodge has had the most work of any lodge in this district, and has done it well. I have visited it several times (not officially) during the course of the year, and have witnessed work on all the degrees, and find the officers are very correct in their rendering of the work. The records are still in the hands of Bro. McGOWN, and are models of neatness and accuracy.

Finding I was unable to visit the remainder of the lodges in this district, I made arrangements with Bro. Past Master LEVI LURVEY, of South West Harbor, to take my place, which he did and visited all not previously visited.

The following I copy from his report :

"I have visited as your representative ten lodges, most of which are in a healthy condition; good attendance; members interested; officers anxious to be informed in the correct work; and brotherly love and harmony prevail. * * * *

"February 13th, I visited Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187, at Bluehill. The officers exemplified the E. A. degree, which was very well done, considering they had done no work for some time. The records I consider in good hands now, and are well kept. I was informed by the W. M. that the lodge was suffering financially on account of the looseness of a former Secretary.

"February 14th, I visited Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle, and witnessed an exemplification of the F. C. degree, which was well done by the young and able officers, showing that they were well acquainted with the ritual. The records are in good hands, being kept by Bro. BECK, an able and efficient officer.

"February 15th, I visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, at Brooklin. This lodge has had but little work the past year, consequently some of the officers were not correct in their work. The M. M. degree was exemplified fairly under the circumstances. I made such correction as I thought proper. The records are well kept by P. M. G. B. BABSON.

"February 17th, I visited Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, at Sedgwick. It was not their night of meeting, but on receiving notice of my intended visit, the W. M., with the aid of some of the brethren, called a meeting and exemplified the F. C. degree in a creditable manner. The records are well kept.

"February 18th, I visited Ira Berry Lodge the second time, and conferred the P. M. degree on Bro. CLOSSON, the present W. M., assisted by Bros. BABSON and MAYO, P. M.'s of Naskeag Lodge.

"February 20th, I visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport. This was their stated communication, and as there was business before the lodge that would consume considerable time, I did not ask for an exemplification of the work. This is a live lodge, its officers are capable, and the business of the lodge is well done. The records are plain and correctly kept.

"February 21st, I visited Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, at Orland. Here I met a goodly number of the brethren, and three hours were spent in exemplifying the work, and asking and answering questions pertaining to the ritual. This is a strong body and tries to work just right, and under the present management will prosper. Records are correctly and neatly kept.

"February 22d, I visited Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, at Penobscot. This lodge has had but little work, and some of the new officers are not as well acquainted with the ritual as I could have wished. The F. C. degree was exemplified very well. Records in fair condition, but think they will be improved as soon as the new Secretary gets acquainted with the duties of his office.

"February 23d, I visited Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine, accompanied by Bro. E. R. BOWDEN, P. D. D. G. M., and saw the work exemplified by its new officers, which was well done. This is an old lodge with plenty of Past Masters and other officers that are well posted in the ritual. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. SHEPHERD, who has held that office for more than twenty years.

"March 10th, I visited Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140, at Mt. Desert. This is one of the strongest lodges in the district. It is clear of debt, and has about fifteen hundred dollars on hand, which they intend to invest in a new hall in the near future. The officers are able and well posted. The records are still in the hands of Bro. L. H. SOMES, and are a model for other Secretaries to imitate.

"Tremont Lodge, No. 77, at Tremont, is my masonic home. I have been present at all the meetings, with the exception of one, during the winter, and although there has been no work, yet the officers mean to keep thoroughly posted in the ritual, so that when an opportunity comes to confer degrees I have no doubt that it will be done in a workmanlike manner. Meetings well conducted; good attendance; records in good hands, and I can see nothing to mar the peace and harmony of this lodge." * * * *

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and through you, the officers and members of the several lodges in this district, for the kind attention bestowed on Bro. LURVEY and myself, and only regret that I was unable to perform the duties of the office in a more satisfactory manner.

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. E. PARSONS, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

Ellsworth, March 27, 1888.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy of the Fifth Masonic District.

This District is composed of ten chartered lodges, all of which I have visited once or more. The duties connected with the office have been very pleasant, and I have been most cordially received and warmly welcomed throughout the District.

I have been especially pleased to notice the interchanging of visits among the officers and brethren of the different lodges, especially on the occasion of the official visit of the District Deputy, which promotes uniformity in the work and strengthens fraternal feeling.

I find the craft throughout the District fairly prosperous and peace and harmony prevailing.

September 26, 1887, I visited Pleasant River Lodge, Brownville. Witnessed work in E. A. and F. C. degrees, which was quite well done. There appears to be a lack of interest on the part of the brethren of this lodge, the attendance not being what it ought to be. They are having considerable work and with united effort might make the lodge prosperous. P. M. E. M. JOHNSTON having been elected W. M. for the ensuing year, I trust there will be an increase of interest manifested on the part of the brethren. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

September 29th, I visited Composite Lodge, at La Grange. Although this lodge is doing but little work, yet the brethren are hopeful. Witnessed opening and closing and heard lectures passed, which was very well done. I encouraged them to maintain a zealous attachment to the lodge, to sustain the meetings and hope for more prosperous days. The records are correctly kept.

September 30th, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, Milo. This was the annual meeting and election of officers. There was a large attendance, and everything indicated perfect harmony. I witnessed work in E. A. degree, P. M. LEONARD in the East. This is a good working lodge, and in a very prosperous condition. By invitation, I publicly installed the officers October 21st, assisted by R. W. P. D. D. G. M. LAMBERT SANDS as Grand Marshal. After the ceremonies we repaired to the room below, where refreshments were served by the ladies. It was a very pleasant occasion.

By appointment, I met the brethren of this and neighboring lodges at the regular meeting of Piscataquis Lodge December 30, 1887, and conferred the third degree upon HARRY L. SANDS, son of Bro. LAMBERT SANDS. There was a good attendance, and I trust the occasion was one of profit as well as pleasure.

October 26th, I visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter. There was a good attend-

ance, and much interest manifested ; witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was rendered very nearly correct. This lodge continues to prosper and still maintains the high standard which it has enjoyed in the past.

October 27th, I visited Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft. There was a fair attendance. Work exemplified in F. C. degree quite well done. This lodge has not done any work the past year, but they are in a harmonious condition, and hoping for prosperity in the near future. By invitation I publicly installed the officers, Tuesday evening, January 24, 1888, R. W. P. D. D. G. M. E. A. THOMPSON, as Grand Marshal, after which the officers of Piscataquis R. A. Chapter were installed. There was a large number present, the exercises were interspersed with singing, etc., and at the close refreshments were served in the banquet hall above. A very pleasant and enjoyable occasion.

October 28th, visited Olive Branch Lodge, Charleston ; witnessed work in E. A. degree, which was nicely rendered. The brethren of this lodge are very zealous and untiring in their efforts to attain a high standing in the work. They have nearly completed a new hall which they hope to dedicate in June next. They deserve much praise for their courage in undertaking and carrying forward to completion such a worthy enterprise. I notice by their return that they are having a fair amount of work.

October 29th I visited Parian Lodge, Corinna. A large attendance, more than fifty of the brethren being present. Work exemplified on M. M. degree, which was quite well done. On account of a severe storm last year, I was prevented from meeting the brethren of Parian Lodge, and for some years previous they have failed to receive a visit from the D. D. G. M., so much so that they felt neglected. I was much pleased with the hospitable manner in which I was received, and trust the very pleasant friendships formed on that occasion will long continue. It certainly was a very pleasant occasion to me. Records well kept.

October 31st, I visited Penobscot Lodge, Dexter. The W. M., who has been in poor health for some time, not being able to be present, Bro. P. M. JOSEPH H. FITZGERALD occupied the chair. Witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was very ably rendered. I was pleased to notice that its candidates are obliged to show suitable proficiency in the preceding degree (in open lodge) before advancement. It certainly should be so in every lodge. This was the largest gathering I have witnessed in the District, Past Masters and brethren coming from Parian, Mosaic, Mount Kineo, Cambridge and Pacific Lodges, and more than one hundred sat down to the tables at refreshment. Truly the brethren of Old Penobscot entertained right royally, and the occasion will linger in pleasant memories in the days to come. The records still remain in the hands of Bro. ANDREW H. KNIGHT, which is a guaranty that they are neatly and correctly kept.

February 25, 1888, I visited Mount Kineo Lodge, at Abbot, accompanied by twelve of the brethren of my own (Doric) lodge. Although it was a stormy night a large number were present. By invitation I installed the

officers, W. Bro. JESSE BARBER, as Grand Marshal, after which I witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was done in an excellent manner, reflecting much credit on the new officers. Bro. BRIGGS brings to the work an amount of enthusiasm which can but result in the continuance of the high standing which this lodge has heretofore enjoyed. The records, in the hands of Bro. RACE, will receive careful attention. For so large a lodge as Mount Kineo they need better accommodation in the way of lodge room. After the lodge closed the brethren repaired to the hotel of Bro. D. H. Buxton, where oysters were served.

It has been my privilege to be present at nearly all the meetings of Doric Lodge being a member of the same. This lodge has done the largest amount of work the past year of any in the District, and in a very interesting and impressive manner. An explanation of the lectures is given in full in all the degrees. The meetings are fairly attended but there is a chance for improvement. It was my privilege to install the officers January 30th.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, allow me to express my thanks to you for the honor conferred by my appointment, and to the brethren throughout the District for the kind manner with which they have on all occasions received me.

I am respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALBERT F. JACKSON, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

Monson, April 18, 1888.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth Masonic District, I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report.

I have visited the ten lodges comprising this District once, and some of them several times during the year.

November 3d, I visited Archon Lodge, East Dixmont. There being no work to be done, I installed the officers. Records well kept.

December 24th, I installed the officers of Lynde Lodge, Hermon, publicly, which was followed by supper and dancing. March 24th, witnessed the work on the M. M. degree, which was well done. Records in good hands.

December 26th, visited Star in the East Lodge, Oldtown; witnessed the work of M. M. degree, and, in my opinion, there is no lodge that can do the work better, and but few that can do as well. Records kept perfectly.

December 31st, publicly installed the officers of Mystic Lodge, Hampden. March 3d, W. Bro. YORK visited the lodge for me, and witnessed the exemplification of E. A. degree, which was well done. Records well kept.

January 10th, visited Benevolent Lodge, Carmel, and installed their officers publicly, which was followed by supper, music and dancing. Records correctly kept.

January 25th, visited Kenduskeag Lodge, Kenduskeag, and publicly installed the officers in Town Hall, before a large number of the brethren, their ladies and friends. Supper and dancing followed.

February 23d, visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, Newport; witnessed exemplification of E. A. degree, which was well done; records well kept.

March 14th, visited Mechanics' Lodge, Orono; witnessed exemplification of E. A. degree, which was well done; records not well kept.

I have attended nearly all the meetings of the St. Andrew's Lodge, Bangor, and found it in its usual prosperous condition, and its work perfect.

I have been present at all the meetings of the Rising Virtue Lodge, Bangor, my masonic home, and found no material change from last year.

In closing, M. W., I desire to express my sincere thanks to W. Brother CHARLES YORK, of Rising Virtue Lodge, who has acted as Grand Marshal at all the installations I have attended, also to the officers and brethren of the different lodges.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in this District and witnessed work, or an exemplification of it, in all but one, and find that they are working harmoniously and that the work is done quite uniformly. The records of nearly all of them seem to be in good hands and are correctly kept.

December 23d, I visited Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, at Plymouth. No real work being on hand, the lodge exemplified work on E. A. degree, which was well done. The brethren seem to be interested, and I think their prospects for the future are bright.

December 24th, made my official visit to Trojan Lodge, No. 134, Troy. Regular communication, no work on hand, there not being enough present

to fill all the jewels. As this is a small lodge and the members are scattered, I would advise them to consolidate with Star in the West Lodge.

December 27th, visited Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, at Unity. Witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was most excellently performed. This lodge is in a prosperous condition and its members seem to be deeply interested. Records in good hands.

December 28th, I visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, Brooks. A severe snow storm was prevailing at the time, so that but few were present; there being no work on hand, passed first section of lecture on E. A. degree; the brethren gave ready and correct answers to the questions; examined their records which are a model of neatness, and found them correctly kept.

December 29th, visited Unity Lodge, No. 58, Thorndike. Found but few of the brethren present on account of bad roads; they have not had any work for the past year, but still seem to be getting along harmoniously. The records are well kept by Bro. TILTON.

January 6, 1888, visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, Liberty. Special meeting called for the purpose of receiving me; work exemplified on E. A. and M. M. degrees, which was well done. This is a good working lodge, pleasantly situated, and having one of the handsomest halls in this district. The records are in good hands.

January 7th, I visited Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, Searsmont. Found a goodly number of the brethren in attendance. No work being on hand, the lodge exemplified work on M. M. degree, which was satisfactorily rendered. This lodge is the masonic home of Past D. D. G. M. LOIMA C. POOR, whom I had the pleasure of meeting. Records in good hands. The Searsmont brethren are to be congratulated upon their accession to the commodious and well arranged rooms, dedicated last October.

February 23d, visited Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, Clinton. Examined their records; found them kept in a manner that showed distinctly the doings of the lodge; did not witness any work, but have no doubt but this lodge can do good work, as P. D. D. G. M. JOHN P. BILLINGS presided in the East.

Central Lodge, No. 45, China, is my masonic home. I have attended most of the meetings during the past year; the work will compare favorably with that in the other lodges. The attendance is very fair, and a good degree of interest is manifested by the brethren.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and members of the lodges in this District for the kindness and respect shown me as your representative.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. PRAY, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

China, March 28, 1888.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the pleasure herewith to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. Master of the Eighth Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in the District once or more, and I am happy to say they are prospering, and that peace and harmony prevail.

November 30th, visited Island Lodge, No. 89, Islesboro, it being a very cold night, but there was quite a large number present. There being no work the evening was spent in passing the lectures, which was well done. Every one seems to be interested, and brotherly feeling prevails. They have fitted up the lower story of their hall for a refreshment room, which will be very convenient. Records well kept by Brother WILLIAMS.

December 28th, visited Excelsior, No. 151, Northport, it being their night to elect their officers; after which the lectures were passed around the lodge.

December 30th, by invitation, I publicly installed their officers, assisted by Brother OSCAR HILLS, as Marshal, after which refreshments were served. This lodge is doing well. Peace and harmony prevail. Records well kept by Brother HILLS.

December 29th, visited King David's, No. 62, Lincolnville. By invitation installed their officers. Inspected their mode of opening and closing their lodge, which was well done. My thanks are due to Bro. HILLS, who acted as Marshal. After the work, refreshments was served in their banquet hall. This is a large lodge and well attended. Records well kept.

January 6, 1888, installed the officers of Howard Lodge, No. 69, assisted by Bro. A. J. CROCKER as Marshal. This is my masonic home. I attend most of the meetings. This lodge is doing good work. Their officers are all young men, but they do their work in a workmanlike manner. Bro. C. R. HILL keeps a record that cannot be excelled.

January 19th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Timothy Chase, No. 126, assisted by Bro. A. J. CROCKER, as Marshal, after which there were speeches by several of the members, followed by refreshments. Witnessed opening and closing, all of which was well performed. Records well kept.

February 8th, visited Pownal, No. 119, Stockton. There being no work, the E. A. degree was exemplified. September 21st, witnessed work on third degree which was well done. This lodge has had two halls burned, and are now in their third. Peace and harmony prevail, and I have no doubt they will always give a good report of their doings. Records very well kept by Bro. PARK.

February 14th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, Searsport, assisted by Bro. A. J. CROCKER as Marshal, after which refreshments were served. Witnessed opening and closing, which was well done. Records well kept.

March 19th, visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast; witnessed work on third degree, which was as well done as could be expected from newly elected officers, after which refreshments were served in the banquet hall. Peace and harmony prevail among their members. Records well kept by Bro. HANEY.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me to the responsible position of District Deputy Grand Master, and I desire here to thank the brethren for the kindness which I have received from them as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

JAMES FREEMAN, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Winterport, March 23, 1888.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

There are ten lodges in this district, all of which I have visited except one, and some I have visited several times. The lodges are all working in harmony, the members generally interested, and the work fully up to the Grand Lodge requirements. By request, I installed the officers of the following lodges: Moses Webster, No. 145, St. George, No. 16, Orient, No. 15, Rockland, No. 79, Aurora, No. 50, and Knox, No. 189. All of the installation ceremonies were public, except in case of Orient Lodge. Have granted Past Masters' diplomas to Charles Gleason, Past Master of Union Lodge, Nathaniel B. Eastman and James Teague, Past Masters of St. George Lodge.

May 24th, I inspected Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, and saw good work on the M. M. degree. December 6th, I again visited this lodge, when excellent work was done in the third degree. I here saw a case where "suitable proficiency in the preceding degree" was thoroughly enacted, an example which all lodges would do well to copy. Records kept correctly.

On January 19th, I officially visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport, where the M. M. degree was conferred in a most creditable manner. This lodge has done the greatest amount of work of any in the district. Much interest is manifested by the officers and members. Records in good hands.

March 31st, I visited Union Lodge, at Union, and having no work they exemplified the M. M. degree, which was well done. An examination of the well kept records of this lodge, show that although but little work had

been done, the brethren had spent much time in passing lectures of the several degrees.

March 2d, attended a meeting of Amity Lodge, Camden, and saw a masterly rendition of the M. M. degree, which was worked in the presence of a very large audience, many lodges in the vicinity being present. This lodge has an excellent corps of officers, thoroughly drilled, and the evening of my official visit to this lodge, was one to be long remembered. Records in correct shape. A few evenings after my visit, their lodge room was destroyed by fire, and many of their ancient treasures were consumed by the devouring element.

March 17th, saw work on the third degree in Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston, which was well rendered. The officers in this case were all new, but performed their duties with the precision of veterans. This is the youngest lodge in the district, and its future looks promising.

April 3d, I inspected Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven. The M. M. degree was worked. Although this lodge has had but little work, yet the degree was conferred in a very able manner. Their records are in excellent shape, and the lodge in splendid condition, both in members and finances.

April 16th, I had the pleasure of seeing the third degree worked by St. George Lodge, at Warren. This lodge has a reputation for doing excellent work, and on this occasion it fully sustained its past record. The officers are well drilled and interested in the work. Records O. K.

The two lodges in this city, Aurora and Rockland, the latter being my masonic home, I have visited several times, and did not deem it necessary to make a regular official visit to either. Their work is correctly performed, they are well officered, possess a large membership, and are both in prosperous condition. The records of these two lodges are in good hands, and need no commendations from me.

The only lodge I have not visited is Eureka, at St. George. I fully intended to do so, but business engagements and bad traveling prevented me from making them a visit. A letter from the Secretary informs me that they have had no work for two years, and the available funds, and income from dues barely pay their running expenses. The members are mostly seafaring men, who are away much of the time, "but that the faithful few, who have 'long borne the burden and heat of the day,' are still doing the same, and that peace and harmony prevails in its borders."

In concluding my report, it is my desire to sincerely thank the brethren of this District for the uniform kindness and courtesy which has been extended to me on all occasions.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBERT I. MATHER, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Rockland, April 30, 1888.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the District except one, Riverside, Jefferson. I delegated R. W. Past D. D. G. M. CHARLES W. STETSON to visit this lodge, but owing to a severe storm he was unable to visit it at the time appointed. So far as I have been able to observe, perfect harmony prevails throughout the District. The records are well, and, in most cases, correctly kept, while the work in most of the lodges is up to the standard.

December 30th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Seaside Lodge, at Boothbay, Bro. Past Master GEORGE E. VANHORN as Marshal. After the installation an interesting address was delivered by Rev. Bro. BROWN, which was very much appreciated. Refreshments at close. This is my masonic home. I have visited it often since my appointment. The interest in this lodge is increasing. The work is well performed.

January 3d, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Anchor Lodge, South Bristol, Bro. STEPHEN FARRAR as Marshal. Remarks for the good of the order, and refreshments at close.

January 4th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Alna Lodge, Damariscotta, after witnessing the installation of the officers of the R. A. Chapter. I was assisted by R. W. D. D. G. M. CHARLES W. STETSON as Marshal, and Bro. E. W. STETSON as Chaplain, who performed his part in a most impressive manner. There were present a large number of brethren and their ladies. Supper was served, at the close of the exercises, to all. I shall long remember this occasion.

February 18th, I visited Anchor Lodge, South Bristol, and witnessed an exemplification of the M. M. degree. The work was fairly done. This was their first work since their installation.

February 22d, I visited Dresden Lodge, Dresden. The traveling being bad, the Master was absent, and there not being any Past Masters present, I took the East and assisted in conferring the F. C. degree on two candidates. This lodge is making an effort to build a hall. I hope they will be successful. The Secretary being sick, the records were not in the lodge.

February 9th, I visited Alna Lodge, Damariscotta (not officially). The Master was absent and the Senior Warden occupied the chair and exemplified the E. A. degree. This was the first work they had performed since their installation. It was very satisfactory. I made an appointment to visit this lodge March 21st, but owing to a storm was unable to fulfill it.

February 27th, I visited Bristol Lodge, Bristol, and witnessed an exemplification of the E. A. degree, which was well done. The attendance was

good and the brethren are very much interested. A good working lodge. Refreshments at the close.

March 27th, I visited Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset and witnessed work on the E. A. degree. A careful study of the ritual by the officers would greatly improve the work. I was pleased to meet Past D. D. G. M. GEORGE W. SAWYER.

March 23d, I visited King Solomon's Lodge, Waldoboro, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. This is an excellent working lodge. I was pleased to meet with R. W. D. D. G. M. SAMUEL J. MILLER. An excellent oyster supper was served at the close of the meeting, after which an hour was passed in social intercourse.

In conclusion I thank you for the honor conferred on me, and I desire here to thank the officers and members, whom I have met during my term of office, for their kindness and courtesy to me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. I. ADAMS, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

I have made all the lodges two visits and some of them three. I have inspected the records of each lodge and find them all right in the hands of faithful Secretaries. I have witnessed work in all the lodges, excepting Temple Lodge, at Winthrop. I am pleased to report the lodges in good working and financial condition. By invitation, I have installed the officers elect of seven lodges; five of which were public. I have conferred the P. M. Degree upon three masters elect, and have distributed seven P. M. diplomas.

I have made forty visits during the past two years, all of which were made with team; the distance traveled being over five hundred miles. I am pleased to report that I have been able to meet every appointment, although I was obliged at times to ride through rain, snow-storms, mud, dark and cold. On one occasion I rode thirty-two miles in the night with the thermometer indicating 25° below zero. My visits have been occasions which will be long remembered on account of the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to me by the officers, brethren and their ladies.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, please accept my thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me as your representative, and for the

prompt and kindly assistance which you have rendered to me during my term of office.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HADLEY O. HAWES, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D

Hallowell, Maine, March 15, 1888.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to present a report of the standing of the lodges in this District—my last report.

Every lodge, save one, has been visited once, some twice. Generally speaking, peace and harmony prevail, and the high character of the "work" has been maintained to the degree of excellence mentioned in my report last year. Some of the lodges have advanced, and one or two have remained inactive, seemingly indifferent to the demands which these stirring times place upon masonic lodges. (The lodges referred to in the above exception will know that I mean them, for they have heard my personal and verbal message.)

I do not consider a detailed report necessary this year. In visiting the lodges, I have tried to convey the idea that not only as a critic, but to advise, to counsel, to see how the business of the lodges is transacted, to ascertain the standing, character and influence of the lodge in the community, to examine the books, as well as to ascertain the standing of the brethren with their lodges, are a part of the legitimate duties of a District Deputy Grand Master, and I have governed myself accordingly.

I believe in ritual—I believe in "verbatim et literatim"—but only as a means—the end being something far higher—and I have lost no opportunity to read the ritual, from the Grand Lodge standpoint, to all who desired the same. I believe "the spirit maketh alive," and that the letter can "kill" now, as well as nineteen hundred years ago.

I wish to remind the good brethren of Rural Lodge, No. 53, Sidney, that in the delightful situation of their new hall, the community will be more than ever cognizant of the institution, and to them, the brethren of Rural Lodge, will the community look for a true definition of Freemasonry.

I respectfully suggest that District Deputies be instructed to read the ritual to their lodges. It may be proper for a visiting officer to criticise the working of a lodge, when, possibly, no Grand Lodge ritual was ever read in the lodge ;

but it seems to me that the criticism would be far more appropriate coming *after* the reading.

I further suggest that District Deputies be expected to hold office more than two years. I am aware that they do so now occasionally, but the custom is to change every two years. (Please see the last words in first paragraph of this report.) In two years a good District Deputy will have extended his acquaintance to most of the masons in his district, and is in a position to do more for his lodges than ever before, or than a new man could do.

In closing, I can say that most of the lodges in this district are systematic in their methods, their records are faithfully kept, and the brethren have a deep and abiding respect for the teachings of Masonry—assurances that in the time to come good work and good results may be expected.

Fraternally submitted,

J. WESLEY GILMAN, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

Oakland, Me., April 21, 1888.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the pleasure herewith to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the 13th Masonic District.

Since January 18, 1888, at which time I had the opportunity of receiving the appointment to fill a vacancy in the office caused by the removal to California of R. W. Bro. IVORY LOWE, of Canaan, I have visited all the lodges in the District, and am gratified to be able to report that they are working in harmony, and much nearer to the standard than I anticipated. The statistics of the returns, which were promptly made, show general prosperity.

I have witnessed work, or exemplification of work, in all lodges except two, and have offered such criticisms as seemed advisable. The following is a report in detail in the order visited.

February 18th, by invitation of the brethren in that vicinity, I visited Madison Bridge, where a "Lodge of Instruction" had been commissioned by the Grand Master, and met them, and witnessed exemplification of work in M. M. degree. There was a large attendance. The hall which had been inspected by my predecessor, Bro. C. S. MANTOR, was safe, and well suited for meetings. I found that they had kept a record of their meetings but advised that it be kept in one book, and in a manner to show somewhat more fully their continuous and regular meeting. The work was very finely ren-

dered, and would be no discredit to an established lodge. The brethren presented me with a petition asking for a dispensation for a new lodge, with about forty names thereon. I held my decision in reserve. After looking into the situation, and getting all facts bearing upon the case, I felt that the institution of Masonry would be benefited, and on April 11th I signed the petition, recommending the dispensation as prayed for.

Sunday, February 19th, I met with the brethren of Northern Star Lodge, North Anson, it being a special called for purpose of attending burial of Bro. OZIAS H. McFADDEN, long a highly honored citizen of that vicinity, and member of Northern Star Lodge. Services were performed with rare good taste, and in an impressive manner by R. W. Bro. BEN MOORE, Grand Senior Deacon. There was a large attendance of brethren, including a delegation from Keystone Lodge, Solon, nine miles distant. I was pleased to meet Bro. ALBERT MOORE, Past Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, and to know that although advanced in years, he was in improved health.

February 21st, I again visited Northern Star at a regular communication. Owing to the misfortune of W. M. Bro. BEN. S. COLLINS being disabled with a broken leg, and both Wardens being absent from town, no work was done. Bros. MOORE and MANTON, both Past D. D. G. M.'s, assured me that this lodge has uniformly done good work; the records have been splendidly kept by Bro. SIMMONS, an exquisite penman. The new incumbent keeps up the same standard as far as possible. The W. M. assures me that this lodge is in better harmony than on some previous occasions: other brethren corroborate this. I hope and believe the brethren will use their ability towards the promotion of unity. The lodge is in good financial standing, as becomes the oldest chartered lodge in the District.

February 21st, I visited Keystone Lodge, Solon: regular communication at 1 P. M., their usual hour, the membership being scattered over a wide expanse of territory: witnessed work in F. C. degree; Bro. SELDEN F. GREENE, W. M., and his officers present excellent work, opportunity for corrections very limited. Records in hands of Bro. TURNER BUSWELL, Past D. D. G. M., approach the ideal system. At present, out of 125 members, there were only 29 members who were in arrears on the first day of January, 1888, and none of the 29 were owing over two years: this is, no doubt, largely due to the admirable system adopted by the Secretary, and I believe the vexed question of back dues would be settled easily if all Secretaries would adopt the same or similar methods of work. I have alluded to these facts, not for purpose of praise, but as a practical illustration of what *can* be done with proper understanding and effort in collecting dues.

February 24th, I visited Meridian Lodge, Pittsfield: regular meeting: Bro. ERNEST MAXFIELD is serving his second year in the East: is a well posted easy worker: E. A. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner, considering the fact that some of the officers were new in their places, and others were acting *pro tem*. This lodge had the largest number of initiations

the past year of any in the district; they have a fine hall, with elegant furnishings. Dues somewhat in arrears, which the present efficient Secretary, Bro. J. H. WALKER, with his usual energy is trying hard to collect. It is to be hoped the brethren will second his efforts, and thus free themselves and lodge from debt.

February 25th, I visited Lebanon Lodge, Norridgewock; regular communication; stormy evening, but a fair attendance, and a high degree of interest manifested. Witnessed the raising of two candidates to the sublime degree of a M. M.; work done with spirit and exactness, and in a manner to create a most excellent impression upon the candidate. As it was Bro. HENRY M. WALKER, the W. Master's *first* work in the degree, I could but congratulate him upon his success. I suggested some changes in *form* of keeping records: dues well collected: lodge, on the whole, prosperous. Oyster supper and a pleasant social season in connection with the work.

February 26th, I met with the brethren of Somerset Lodge, Skowhegan, the lodge being convened for the purpose of burial of Bro. JAMES HERRING, an honored member of said lodge; although the traveling was bad, and the distance long, a very large number of the brethren of this lodge, including many elderly brothers, were in the procession, showing their allegiance to the tenets of the Order. By special request of Bro. SAFFORD, W. M., Bro. S. A. PATTEN, P. D. D. G. M., officiated and performed the Burial Service. His rendition of the same being almost a poem. I have never seen it equaled.

March 22d, I visited Siloam Lodge, Fairfield, at a regular meeting: W. M. GEORGE W. NORTON was present, with a good attendance, and the lodge was opened promptly at 7.15 P. M. The District Deputy consequently cannot criticise the opening. I believe if all lodges opened more promptly, the effect would be good. Witnessed exemplification of work in M. M. degree, which was very easily and carefully done. A very evident desire to have instruction in standard work was manifested, which was gratified, so far forth as I was able to do so. The M. M. lecture was worthy of especial mention. This lodge is manifesting greater interest than formerly, and its future prospects are good. I suggested changes in the form of keeping records, which will, I think, insure good work on the Secretary's part, as he manifests much interest and ability.

March 26th, I again visited Somerset Lodge, Skowhegan, at a regular meeting; the candidate not putting in an appearance, work was *exemplified* in the F. C. degree. Bro. FROST, the W. M., and his officers, were new in their respective positions, but did good work in a very prompt and satisfactory manner. The only change suggested was more strict conformity to exact words of ritual, which further practice will render easy. Bro. HENRY FROST, Past Master, acting as Senior Deacon, did fine work, as might have been expected from so accomplished a ritualist. I was pleased to meet here Bro. W. R. G. ESRES, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, who is a member

of this lodge, and to whom I am indebted for many courtesies. This is the largest lodge in the District, having about two hundred members. Lodge rooms and accessories elegant; and the lodge is making good use of its position, and the advantageous circumstances which surround it, to exert a beneficial influence upon the surrounding lodges, the fraternity generally and the community. The records of this lodge, in the hands of the veteran Secretary, Bro. LAMBERT, need no comment, as they are their own best recommendation.

March 27th, I visited Carrabasset Lodge, Canaan; regular meeting; good attendance; good prospects; four petitions being presented. Lively interest manifested. Witnessed exemplification of work in M. M. degree. This lodge has a good line of officers, and their work was pleasing and satisfactory; in some respects the best I have seen in the District. This is the home of Dr. and Bro. IVORY LOWE, my immediate predecessor, and the work of the lodge and the remarks of the brethren, all testify in the strongest manner of his talent and ability. It is to be hoped his residence abroad will be only temporary. Refreshments and a social season of great enjoyment were had. Records in good hands, and lodge prosperous.

April 24th, I visited Cambridge Lodge, Cambridge. The traveling was bad and attendance small, and I did not insist upon any work being done. I have long been acquainted with many of the brethren and know the lodge to be in good hands. I was assured by Bro. J. W. COLE, Past Master, that they are doing good work. At their request, I promised, if opportunity occurred, to visit them later in the season and criticise their work, if found necessary. Advised some changes in form of making up the records. This lodge has been sadly afflicted financially, but their courage is good; they are reducing their debt gradually and are in a much improved condition from a few years ago.

Corinthian Lodge, Hartland, being my masonic home, I have visited always when possible, through the year. Bro. E. A. BEAN is in the East for the second year and is, with the other officers, showing very much interest. Special meetings have been held during the winter, which, with the addition of work upon several candidates, has given much practice and, as a consequence, much more satisfactory work is done than upon the visit of Bro. C. S. MANTON, Past District Deputy, who very properly criticised us.

April 25th, by request of the W. M., I visited the lodge officially, and made such criticisms as seemed called for. This lodge never was in better harmony than now. Records in the hands of P. M. Bro. JOHN S. PAGE are safe.

I should have been glad to have completed this report earlier. The limited time I have had to visit the different lodges, and my desire to visit each one, once, at least, must be my apology for delay.

I desire to thank you for the honor conferred by my appointment, and the

brethren of all the lodges for their uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

STUART H. GOODWIN, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

St. Albans, April 27, 1888.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

The lodges in this District have had about an average amount of work the past year, and they are all in good working order; prosperous and harmonious. My official visits have been made as follows:

December 14th, I visited Polar Star Lodge, Bath, and saw an exemplification of the E. A. degree, which was very well done. The records neatly and correctly kept. After work, refreshments were served, and an hour spent socially in renewing old acquaintance and making new.

December 28th, I visited Village Lodge, Bowdoinham, but owing to a fearful storm, which was too bad for anyone to be out in, there was no work. I found a few of the brethren present, (a large number considering the weather) and we had a very pleasant social meeting. Records all right.

December 29th, I publicly installed the officers of Acacia Lodge, in the presence of a large number of masons and their friends. The exercises were interspersed with delightful music, and after installation Rev. Bro. WILLIAM BRUNTON, of Yarmouth, delivered a very interesting address on Masonry. At the close of the address, all repaired to the banquet hall, where refreshments were served, and the inner man amply provided for.

January 23d, I visited Richmond Lodge, Richmond, and witnessed an exemplification of the E. A. degree. Business called the W. Master away, but the work was very well done by the Senior Warden, who filled the chair in the Master's absence. The records are very neatly kept, but needed to be changed a little to make them conform to DRUMMOND'S text book.

January 24th, I visited Acacia Lodge, Durham, and witnessed the work in the F. C. degree. This lodge has had a large amount of work in the last few years, and as "practice makes perfect," their work is well done. The lodge has recently purchased new chairs for the stations, making the lodge-room more attractive and more comfortable. Records very nicely kept.

February 27th, I visited Ancient York Lodge, Lisbon Falls. Witnessed

an exemplification of the E. A. degree, which, although it needed some correction, was very well done, and I have no doubt when there is real work, a great improvement will be seen. Past D. D. G. M. SIMEON STONE was present, and a very pleasant meeting was held. After work, refreshments were provided. Records very neat.

March 5th, I visited Solar Lodge, Bath. Saw the M. M. degree conferred upon two candidates. There was a large attendance of the brethren, and the work was splendidly rendered. Records neat and well kept. This is the largest lodge in the district, and it is a pleasure to visit it and enjoy its hospitality.

March 6th, I visited United Lodge, Brunswick. Saw the E. A. degree conferred upon two candidates, which was well done. After work, refreshments were abundantly provided, and a very enjoyable hour was spent.

March 22d, I appointed to visit Webster Lodge, Sabatis, but unfortunately, for myself at least, I was very unexpectedly called from home on a business matter that could not be postponed, and was therefore unable to meet my appointment with the lodge, but as this is the home of the M. W., I have no doubt the lodge is in good condition, and fully sustains the reputation it has of being one of the best lodges in the Fourteenth District.

In closing, M. W., I wish to thank the brethren throughout the District for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which they have received my official visits.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES W. HARDING, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Durham, April 2, 1888.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth District.

I have visited nearly all my lodges at their stated communications, and find that their business and financial affairs are well conducted.

There has been a fair amount of work done during the year, and the lodges are all in good condition.

The records of all the lodges in the District are well and correctly kept, and are still in charge of faithful and efficient Secretaries, most of whom have had long experience. The returns from all have been promptly forwarded to me.

I have witnessed the conferring of a degree, or an exemplification, in fourteen of my fifteen lodges. The work has been well done, nearly all the lodges have improved from last year, and in four of them there was a very great improvement.

I have visited my lodges, as follows:

Whitney, October 27th. Upon request of the W. M. to inspect their proposed new lodge room, I examined the rooms and their surroundings, and found them very pleasant and convenient, and from the tests made, approved them as reasonably secure.

Nezinscot, December 24th. Having no work the officers exemplified the E. A. degree in the same correct manner for which this lodge is noted. Officers all present, and good attendance of members, including six Past Masters.

Maine, January 23d. I installed the officers, assisted by P. M. S. CLIFFORD BELCHER as Grand Marshal. The new officers then conferred the E. A. degree; the work of the W. M. and S. W. and the lectures by the W. M. were correct; the other officers did very well. This lodge has now nearly ready for occupancy one of the finest lodge rooms in the state.

Mystic Tie, January 24th. Installed the officers assisted by P. M. TEAGUE as Marshal. The E. A. degree was then conferred on one candidate in a very interesting and impressive manner, the ritual being very closely followed by each officer. The members of this lodge, I observed with pleasure, continue their interest in the social features of the order.

Wilton, January 25th. Conferred the M. M. degree, it being the first work done by these officers in this degree, and was very well done. This lodge is in good condition, and doing a fair amount of good work.

Oriental Star. This lodge continues under the same management as last year. Bro. GAMMON is an easy and correct workman, and is ably assisted by a good corps of officers under him.

Reuel Washburn, February 22d. The M. M. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner. The Master's lecture was very correctly and impressively given by Bro. THOMPSON.

Evening Star, February 27th. Worked F. C. degree, first time by these officers, and on the first candidate in the lodge for over a year. The work was done in a very commendable manner, officers interested and anxious to get the correct work.

Whitney, February 28th. Conferred the E. A. degree in a manner that would be very creditable to officers with more experience. The work of the Senior Deacon was especially good. In consequence of the loss of their hall, by fire, and from some other reasons, this lodge has been nearly dormant for a year, but having now secured a pleasant and convenient lodge room, and having a good line of officers, I shall expect it soon to be ranked with the best working lodges.

Blue Mountain, February 29th. The F. C. degree was conferred, and for

new officers who had never worked the degree before, the work was quite well rendered. The older members and Past Masters were present, and are interested in the work and welfare of the lodge.

Franklin, March 1st. Having no work, the officers exemplified the M. M. degree in a very correct and satisfactory manner. The great improvement in their work showed that the officers have given the study to the ritual which I recommended last year.

Davis, March 2d. Worked the F. C. degree very smoothly and correctly, a very marked improvement from last year in the rendering of the ritual. The work of this lodge now ranks with the best. The examination of the candidate in the E. A. degree was the best I have ever heard.

Ancient Brothers', March 20th. The M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates, in a very satisfactory and correct manner, and showed careful preparation. The improvement made by all the officers in the work since my visit last year, is worthy of much praise.

Ashlar, March 26th. Work of the E. A. degree exemplified. The work of the degree was correctly and well done by the W. M. and all the officers, but the lectures, which were given by the Wardens, were not so satisfactory to me.

Rabboni, March 28th. Conferred the M. M. degree on two candidates. The work was satisfactorily rendered, it being very near the ritual. The W. M. is interested in the work of the order, and well informed in the ritual. This was the first work in this degree by the present officers, and shows that, with practice, most excellent work may be expected in this lodge.

Tranquil, I have not visited officially, but have been present at nearly all the communications for work, and believe it compares well with the other lodges in my District.

As your representative, I have been courteously and cordially received by the lodges in this District. And in closing, I desire to thank the officers and members of the lodges under my care, for their attentions to me personally, and the heed they have given to my instructions.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEORGE S. WOODMAN, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Auburn, April 4, 1888.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. F. E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit the following report for the Sixteenth Masonic District for the past year :

November 1st, I visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, and publicly installed the officers. I have also visited the lodge often, and have witnessed the work in the second degree which was quite well done. The records are well kept. There is not the interest shown that should be, but, on the whole, I think they are improving in interest.

November 2d, I visited Blazing Star Lodge, and publicly installed the officers. There was a large attendance. The meetings are well attended, the Secretary keeps a nice record, and the work is well done.

February 27, 1888, I visited Oxford Lodge, at Norway, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, which was as well done as I ever saw. The officers are prompt in performing the work, and nearly perfect. They have built a new lodge room within the year, which is the best in the county.

February 28th, I visited Paris Lodge, and witnessed the work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. This was the first work the new board of officers have done. They manifest a good deal of zeal, and are all interested in the work.

I have been unable to visit the other lodges, as I have been so busy that it was impossible to get away. I tried to visit some of the lodges, but storms prevented. As this District is very much spread out, and quite a number of the lodges are off of the line of the railroad, it is hard work to get to them from Dixfield.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK STANLEY, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

Dixfield, April 25, 1888.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you my second annual report as District Deputy of the Seventeenth District.

November 2, 1887, in company with the Grand Lecturer, W. Bro. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree which was fairly done. The records in the hands of W. Bro. OLIVER A. COBB, are well kept.

November 20th, in company with W. Bros. DUNBAR and SMITH and Bro. BENNETT, I visited Standish Lodge, No. 70, at Standish, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner. This lodge, I am pleased to report, has made good progress the past year. Records fair.

December 19th, I visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, at Freeport, and again witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree; this was my second visit to this lodge and I am pleased to say that they have made wonderful improvement in their work. Records good.

February 2, 1888, I visited Hiram Lodge, at Cape Elizabeth, and witnessed work in the Fellow Craft degree. This lodge has always done good work, and it will not fall behind with the present line of officers. I had the pleasure on this visit, of the company of several of the brethren from Portland and Deering, and a very pleasant evening was passed. Records well kept.

February 8th, I visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, and witnessed work in the Entered Apprentice degree, the second and third sections of the lectures being delivered in a superior manner. Here I had the pleasure of meeting W. Bro. E. M. FORBES, D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District of New Hampshire, also W. Bro. GUSTIN, Grand Lecturer of the same state. Records very well kept.

March 7th, I visited Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, and saw work in the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees, which was done in a very satisfactory manner and was very impressive. This lodge has had a large amount of work the past year, having had sixteen candidates and is in a very flourishing condition. Records are very nicely kept.

March 31st, in company with the Junior Warden of Portland Lodge, Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE, and Bro. D. W. HASELTINE, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, at North Windham, and witnessed work in the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees, which was fairly done. This lodge has made considerable improvement the past year. Records good.

April 16th, I visited Casco Lodge, at Yarmouth, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. This lodge I am also pleased to report as being in very good condition and their work will rank favorably with any lodge in this District. I am also pleased to say that they are out of debt and have a small sum in the treasury. Records are well kept.

April 18th, I visited Warren Phillips Lodge, at Cumberland Mills, and witnessed the best work in the Fellow Craft degree that I have seen the past year. The officers of this lodge are all well versed in their several parts and the work was made very impressive. Records good.

April 18th, on account of a previous engagement with Warren Phillips Lodge I was unable to visit Atlantic Lodge at this, their last regular meeting before the session of the Grand Lodge, and I invited W. Bro. CHARLES D. SMITH to visit for me, which he very kindly did. The work was in the Entered Apprentice degree and was very well done. Records good.

April 21st, I visited Cumberland Lodge, at New Gloucester. It being a very bad storm, and bad traveling, only a few of the brethren were present at the meeting. The W. Master was the only officer there, but after some delay the places were filled. The W. M. invited me to assume the East,

(he acting as S. D.) and Bro. RIDEOUT was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. Records good.

April 23d, I visited Deering Lodge, No. 183, at Deering, and witnessed an exemplification of the Entered Apprentice degree, which was fairly done. Records correct.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I have made such corrections during my visits to the several lodges as I thought best. To you, Most Worshipful, I wish to return my thanks for the honor you have conferred, in appointing me to this responsible position, and to the officers and brethren of the different lodges for the very kind treatment that I have received at their hands.

Fraternally submitted,

MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

Portland, April 26, 1888.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

I had intended to visit every lodge in this District at least once during the year, but owing to unavoidable circumstances, have not been able to do so. What we need in this District is more uniformity in the work, which cannot be had until each lodge provides itself with a standard ritual. One lodge may be working with a ritual made in New York, and another with one made somewhere else, and so on: therefore each lodge has its own way of working. You may correct the errors that are made, and in a short time they will fall back into the same old ruts, and the next year the same errors will appear.

I have tried to induce the brethren of the lodges to purchase a standard ritual. One or two of them have done so, making, I think, three that are owned by lodges in this District. Some complain about the cost—think the price is too high, but they never stop to consider what an oyster supper will cost. My advice to the brethren is to go without the oyster supper and purchase a ritual if you cannot have both.

I have the pleasure of reporting that peace and harmony prevail in all the lodges in this District.

Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg, is enjoying a prosperous season, having had nineteen initiates during the past two years; this lodge does the best work of any in the District. Records well kept.

Delta Lodge, at Lovell, has had some work during the past year; their work is fair, but what they need most is a new ritual; with this, and a little practice, there is no reason why they cannot do as good work as any lodge in the District.

Adoniram Lodge, of Limington, is in the same condition that it was a year ago. I sincerely hope that there may be improvement in this lodge during the next year.

Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, shows no improvement from last year; no returns or dues have been received by me from this lodge.

The remaining lodges in this district are in about the same condition that they were a year ago.

Fraternally submitted,

HOWARD BRACKETT, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District.

I have visited all but one of the fourteen lodges in this District, (and expect to visit that before the session of the Grand Lodge), and have witnessed work in nearly all. I find that the work is quite uniform and very near the ritual. There is a membership of 1,130, two more than last year. There have been thirty-nine initiations this year; last year there were sixty-two. The records of nearly all seem to be in good hands, and I have seen but few errors in them.

June 6th, I visited Dunlap Lodge, at Biddeford. The work of the Master's degree was well done.

August 31st, I visited Ocean Lodge, at Wells: the work of the Master's degree was fairly done, considering the distance many of the officers and members live from the lodge room.

September 5th, I visited Springvale Lodge: there was a good attendance of that and the neighboring lodges. The work in the M. M. degree was done in a manner that showed that the officers were interested and mean to have a good lodge. This is the youngest lodge in the District, and has done well.

September 26th, I visited Buxton Lodge, West Buxton. There was a good attendance of the brethren. The work of the M. M. degree was very correctly done, the nearest to the language of the ritual of any I have visited.

September 28th, I visited Naval Lodge, Kittery. I installed their officers

and witnessed an exemplification of the M. M. degree. As this lodge is quite near Portsmouth the members get a great deal of New Hampshire work mixed in. I endeavored to correct it as much as possible.

October 27th, I visited Arion Lodge, Lyman. This lodge, like Ocean, has a membership widely scattered. The work of the M. M. degree was gone through with quite correctly, and better than some that have a better chance to post themselves.

October 28th, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, North Berwick. There was a large number of visiting brethren present. The work of the M. M. degree was very well done.

November 12th, I visited Preble Lodge, Sanford. I always expect to see good work in this lodge and was not disappointed. This evening the Master's degree was worked in their usual able manner.

I have visited Arundel Lodge three times during the winter, and on two occasions have witnessed the work of the M. M. degree, which was very well done. February 29th, I publicly installed their officers in the presence of a large numbers of invited guests.

January 23d, I installed the officers of York Lodge, Kennebunk. Monday afternoon, March 12th, they dedicated a fine new hall. As you were present on that occasion, you are well aware of the character of the exercises.

March 26th, I again visited the lodge, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree on the candidate. By request of the W. M., I delivered the lecture and charge. As this was the first time that the new officers had worked this degree, they did well.

March 7th, I visited Saco Lodge, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree. The work could be greatly improved if the officers would take more interest in it.

March 19th, I visited Palestine Lodge, Biddeford, where I found Past District Deputy MELVILLE WOODMAN the W. M., which is, I think, a guarantee that the lodge is in good hands.

March 30th, I visited St. John's Lodge, South Berwick. Their candidate failing to appear, the E. A. degree was exemplified and the lecture passed with credit to the officers.

Fraternal Lodge, Alfred, I have not yet visited. I had made arrangements to be with them at their last stated meeting, but was unavoidably prevented. I hope to visit them this month.

In conclusion, I would thank the brethren for the courtesies that they have shown me as your representative.

Faternally submitted,

GEO. A. GILPATRIC, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my official labor in the Twentieth District.

I have visited all the lodges in this District except Pine Tree, No. 172, at Mattawamkeag; which, owing to severe storms on evenings assigned for visits, I have not been able to reach. Having been in communication with the officers and members of this lodge, I am satisfied that they are doing good work.

The lodges I have visited have all presented good work, and in some a marked improvement over last year. All show a good, healthy condition as the result of their labors.

I have, during the masonic year, been called upon to install the officers of Forest Lodge, No. 148, at Springfield, and Baskahegan, No. 175, at Danforth, in the presence of very attentive audiences.

Respectfully submitted,

HIRAM STEVENS, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Carroll, April 15, 1888.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 1, 1888.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at twelve o'clock, M.

Present—FRANK E. SLEEPER, *President*,
ALBRO E. CHASE,
WILFORD J. FISHER,
FESSENDEN I. DAY,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
ALDEN M. WETHERBEE.

The Secretary being absent, BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Voted, That a Committee of two be appointed to examine the account of the Grand Treasurer and property in his hands.

BROS. FESSENDEN I. DAY and WILFORD J. FISHER were appointed said Committee.

The Grand Treasurer presented the following Report, which was accepted, viz.:

Expense Account, Trustees of Charity Fund of Grand Lodge of Maine.

1887.

Dr.

May.	To Cash paid Insurance,.....	\$ 80.00
	“ “ M. W. G. M. Sleeper,.....	100.00
	“ “ Safe Deposit Company,.....	15.00
	“ “ Water Company,	31.00
	“ “ Taxes,.....	87.32
	“ “ Repairs, Com., &c.,.....	108.77
	“ “ Beneficiaries,.....	910.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,332.09

1888.

April 30.	“ Balance in the First National Bank,.....	1,295.51
		<hr/>
		\$2,627.60

1887.

Cr.

May 5.	By Balance of account Grand Treasurer,	\$1,126.24
	“ Bank dividends,.....	681.00
	“ Rents,.....	360.00
	“ Coupons,.....	302.00
1888.		
April,	“ dividend Maine Savings Bank,.....	76.76
	“ “ Portland “ “	81.60
		<hr/>
		\$2,627.60

APRIL 28, 1888.

The Charity Fund consists this day of the following securities, viz:

25 shares Canal National Bank,.....	\$2,500.00
37 “ Casco “ “	3,700.00
12 “ First “ “	1,200.00
11 “ Traders “ “	1,100.00
United States 4 per cent.,.....	800.00
Town of Westbrook 3 of \$500,.....	1,500.00
City of Portland 3 of \$1,000,.....	3,000.00
“ “ aid R. R.,.....	500.00
Cash on deposit Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
“ “ Portland “ “	1,900.00
Real Estate 16 Elm Street,.....	4,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$22,600.00

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Portland, April 30, 1888.

The Board adjourned to meet at five o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY, May 1, 1888.

The Trustees met at five o'clock P. M., as per adjournment.

Present—ALBRO E. CHASE, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, A. M. WETHERBEE, HORACE H. BURBANK and WILFORD J. FISHER.

The following Report was presented :

GRAND LODGE, May 1, 1888.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

We the undersigned committee appointed to examine the account of your Treasurer submit the following report :

We find the receipts and disbursements as stated in his exhibit to be correct.

We have seen the bonds and certificates of stock, and he has shown a certified check dated April 30, 1888, of a balance on hand of twelve hundred ninety-five dollars and fifty-one cents.

F. I. DAY, }
W. J. FISHER, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

Applications for relief and a schedule of the same prepared by the Grand Secretary were presented and were referred to BROS. ALBRO E. CHASE and HORACE H. BURBANK.

Voted, That the applications received too late for entry upon the schedule be also referred to BROS. CHASE and BURBANK—they to decide which of said applications shall be entered on the schedule.

Voted, That the bond of the Grand Treasurer for the present year be in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

Some discussion took place relative to the sale of the Elm Street property, an offer for the same having been received.

The Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1888.

The Trustees met at nine o'clock, agreeably to adjournment.

Present—ALBRO E. CHASE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, HORACE H. BURBANK, A. M. WETHERBEE, WILFORD J. FISHER, E. HOWARD VOSE and CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

The committee to which the schedule had been referred reported it back, having considered the several cases, and designated their relative urgency by numbers from one to five upon the schedule.

Voted, That No. 1 represent five dollars.

The cases were severally passed upon by the Board, and it was voted that the schedule be accepted, and that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay the several amounts thereby appropriated, amounting to nine hundred and fifty-five dollars.

The Grand Treasurer's bond for \$20,000 was submitted and approved.

Voted, That Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE be requested to prepare an improved blank for applications asking aid from the Charity Fund, to be presented next year.

Adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, May 3, 1888.

The Trustees met at eight o'clock A. M.

Present—ALBRO E. CHASE, FESSENDEN I. DAY, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, E. HOWARD VOSE, A. M. WETHERBEE, EDWARD P. BURNHAM and CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

Further discussion was had on the matter of the Elm Street property, and it was

Voted, That the offer made for the purchase of said property be accepted.

Voted, That the Deputy Grand Master be added to the committee on the sale of this property.

Voted, That the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Treasurer be authorized to sell the U. S. 4 per cent. bonds, and re-invest the same, with

such sums as may be received from the Grand Lodge and from the sale of the Elm Street house, in good securities, or in such Savings Banks as have not now funds of the Charity Fund on deposit.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be authorized to place the valuation of the Elm Street property at such sum as it may be sold for.

Voted, That Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE furnish facts and figures relative to the sale of said property, and that the same be recorded.

Voted, That the Trustees now adjourn.

The Board accordingly adjourned *sine die*.

Attest,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

Secretary pro tem.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this state, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this state.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case ; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every brother entrusted with funds, be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by

this Board for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 6, 1885.

Voted, That hereafter all applications for relief, not seasonably presented in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, be passed over.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1886.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, when he sends his papers to the different lodges for their returns, issue a circular to each lodge, notifying them that applications to the Board of Trustees for relief, must be made in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trustees,—otherwise they will not be considered.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cuttler.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport.</i> |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> | 192 Winter Harbor, <i>Gouldsboro.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill.</i> |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Fozcroft.</i> | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Abbott.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Hermion.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> . | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> . | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 134 Trojan, <i>Troy</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Sebasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolntonville</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 189 Knox, <i>South Thomaston</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson</i> . |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay</i> . |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol</i> . | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 113 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'</i> . | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock</i> . |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon</i> . | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge</i> . |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield</i> . | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan</i> . |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . | v. d. Euclid, <i>Madison</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . | 164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i> |
| 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'n, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Landmark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumberl'd Mills.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfeld.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i> | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 20.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katabdtn, <i>Patten.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i> |

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages.

[1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision imme-

diately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic

Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommendation for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the

manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

I. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

II. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

III. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Secretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

[1880, p. 496.]

20. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master :

Provided, however, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea. [1881, p. 617.]

21. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases submitted to them, thirty days or more prior to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said annual communication, except cases of appeal. [1881, p. 808.]

22. *Resolved*, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge. [1881, p. 815.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls.

Voted, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the

absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient. [1882, p. 205.]

25. [*Repealed.*]

26. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. [1884, p. 844.]

27. *Resolved*, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect masonic balls, so called, with a lodge, or use the name of a lodge in reference to them, or to advertise them, or sell tickets for admission thereto. [1885, p. 225.]

28. *Resolved*, That when under the by-laws of any lodge, its annual meeting falls in a month in which there are two stated meetings, the first shall be deemed the annual meeting, and when it falls in a month wherein there is no stated meeting, the stated meeting next before such month shall be deemed the annual meeting of such lodge. [1888, p. 47.]

29. The following regulations in regard to the consolidation of lodges were adopted May 3, 1888.

I. When a proposition to consolidate a lodge with another is made therein, the Worshipful Master shall cause the matter to be laid over to a future meeting, and special notice given to the members of the lodge, that the matter will come before the lodge at that meeting for action.

II. If the lodge votes to consolidate, with not exceeding six votes in the negative, the measure shall be deemed to be carried.

III. Concurrent action must be taken in the other lodge, at a meeting notified for the purpose, in the same manner and adopted by the same vote.

IV. If both lodges vote to consolidate, the proceedings shall

be certified by each lodge to the M. W. Grand Master for examination.

V. If he finds that the proceedings of the lodges are in accordance with these Regulations, the lodges may be consolidated under the name which may be selected.

VI. The oldest charter shall be endorsed under the attestation of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as the warrant of the consolidated lodge, which shall take rank as of the date of the charter.

VII. The other charter shall be endorsed in such manner as to show that it is no longer in force, and delivered to the consolidated lodge, if desired, to be preserved in its archives.

VIII. The Grand Master, by himself or such brother as he may specially depute therefor, shall cause the members of both lodges to be assembled, and shall proceed to organize the lodge, by delivering the charter endorsed as above provided: and shall preside during the election of officers, and cause them to be installed: he shall make due return of his proceedings to the Grand Secretary, to be entered upon the records of the Grand Lodge, and reported to Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

IX. The officers of each of the old lodges shall at once deliver and pay over to the corresponding officer of the consolidated lodge all the property, books and moneys of each of said lodges, to be the property of the new lodge. [1888, pp. 58, 59.]

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1888.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Samuel B. Libby, m; Frank A. Harding, sw; George L. Sylvester, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. William G. Lord, m; Hardy H. McKenney, sw; Charles E. Cousins, jw; John T. Lord, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. George H. Weeks, m; Charles E. Drake, sw; Edward E. Philbrook, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Oscar W. Stone, m; George T. Hodgman, sw; Alonzo R. Williams, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, January. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Llewellyn S. Gamage, m; John F. French, sw; James Farrar, jw; Sands A. French, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. J. Herbert Litchfield, m; Benjamin R. Irish, sw; Herbert L. Gurney, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October. 15
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Joseph S. Gilliatt, m; Charles E. Snow, sw; Frank W. Robinson, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. James W. Card, m; James A. Underwood, sw; William E. Stevens, jw; James H. Eacott, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election at stated meeting on or before full of the moon. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. William M. Chapman, m; Jeremiah Smith, sw; John F. Tasker, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 6
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Albert V. Wakefield, m; James W. Smith, sw; Joseph H. Hanson, jw; J. Burton Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Robert E. Smith, m; Otis K. Clough, sw; Wallace R. Wheelwright, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19

- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Charles H. Jumper, m; Albert Ring, sw; Henry A. Torsey, jw; Fred. I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Charles W. Crosby, m; James M. Pike, sw; Henry S. Balentine, jw; John M. Gordon, s, No. Wayne. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Wm. G. Mills, m; Almon L. Johnson, sw; Frank D. Rogers, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Charles C. Hunt, m; Oscar C. S. Davies, sw; Melville C. Blanchard, jw; Melville Smith, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Frank C. Flint, m; Henry C. Day, sw; Cyrus L. Gahan, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Eden. Benjamin L. Hadley, m; Aleck J. Grant, sw; Alfred G. Curtis, jw; Arthur M. Foss, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December. 4
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Charles B. Godsoe, m; D. Carroll Parker, sw; Dennis E. Millett, jw; Martin L. Porter, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October. 20
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Dudley A. Sylvester, m; Joseph E. Friend, sw; Hollis C. Dunton, jw; F. M. Simpson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Charles M. Anderson, m; J. Hastings Bean, sw; Joshua G. Rich, jw; David Bridge, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Treby Johnson, m; Ethel H. Jones, sw; Frank B. Smith, jw; David M. Waite, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Florus H. Bartlett, m; James S. Morse, sw; George L. Smith, jw; Henry M. Colby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Millard Towle, m; Fremont E. Timberlake, sw; Oscar Sweet, jw; Marshall H. Davenport, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Albert H. Hunter, m; Frank H. Lailer, sw; William H. Clark, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Joseph F. Warren, m; George E. Smith, sw; Frank A. Southwick, jw; Sumner O. Haley, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Frank R. Kimball, m; John B. LaBree, sw; Jacob T. Brown, jw; J. B. Leighton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 13
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Fred L. Oak, m; Joseph D. Emery, sw; Haines S. Hardison, jw; Calvin B. Roberts, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Hartshorn C. Gower, m; Noah Ricker, sw; Cecil B. Gardner, jw; John C. F. Powers, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Albert J. Curtis, m; Charles A. Collins, Jr., sw; Charles L. Blake, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 17

- Central, 45, China. Ralph L. Baker, m; Charles W. Jones, sw; Willis R. Ward, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Fred. H. Savage, m; Daniel Hanscomb, sw; Fred. S. Johnston, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Edwin A. Bean, m; Wilbert E. Dearborn, sw; Michael Dyer, jw; John S. Page, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. David W. Hersey, m; Everett H. Fisher, sw; Clarence H. Phinney, jw; Bales A. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. J. C. Maxfield, m; L. Dorman, sw; Levi C. Maxfield, jw; Oscar V. Edwards, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Peter M. Austin, Danville, m; Parker W. Sawyer, sw; Charles F. Plummer, W. Pownal, jw; George H. Goding, Danville, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 17
- Davis, 191, Strong. George Z. Higgins, m; George W. Webster, sw; Lucien P. Hinds, jw; Albanus McKeen, s. Meeting Friday evening of the week in which the moon is full. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Usher B. Thompson, m; Ai Q. Mitchell, s w; Josiah Durgin, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September. 18
- Deering, 183, Deering. William B. Morrill, m; Charles S. Foss, sw; Frederick Whyley, jw; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Seth Walker, m; Andrew J. Eastman, sw; John A. Farington, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. J. H. Barton, m; Frank E. Hallowell, sw; R. N. Barton, jw; Cornelius A. Merrill, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Alvin Gray, m; John A. Larson, sw; Horace M. Drummond, jw; Walter C. Jackson, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. George W. Palmer, m; Nathaniel F. Leeman, sw; Washington F. Lilly, jw; Gideon Barker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. George P. Davis, m; Charles L. Neal, sw; Oren E. Brown, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Nathaniel B. Walker, m; Fred M. Rose, sw; Cyrus P. Berry, jw; Nahum S. Drown, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Edward M. Small, m; Albert W. Clark, sw; Louis Holitzer, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Alfred D. Sawyer, m; Seth T. Merrill, sw; Dell H. Stevens, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Jonathan Bridges, m; Austin H. Dority, sw; William N. Means, jw; Adrian C. Dodge, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January. 4

- Esoteric, 150, Ellsworth. Frank W. Billington, m; Curtis R. Foster, sw; William J. Logan, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December. 4
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Charles G. Crocker, m; Joseph A. Studley, sw; John S. Sinalley, jw; Sewel A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Lewis B. Spaulding, m; Josiah W. Whitten, sw; Charles A. Marshall, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Rodel A. Packard, m; Austin E. Drinkwater, sw; Martin G. Black, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Joshua P. Hooper, m; Parker Spofford, sw; Horace E. Snow, jw; George O. Mitchell, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Jasper L. Lewis, m; Pitt H. Jones, sw; Ralph Scribner, jw; Hiram Stevens, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Augustus W. Morrill, m; Leonard H. Russell, sw; Abel Chandler, jw; John L. Harding, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Albert W. F. Blanchard, m; John C. Sanborn, sw; James E. Hewey, jw; Charles G. Moulton, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Joshua Holland, Jr., m; Fred. W. Libby, sw; George T. Merriman, jw; John P. Fogg, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Edgar S. Soule, m; Jerry A. Chase, sw; G. M. Townsend, jw; W. A. Hyde, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Frank H. Hill, m; Jesse C. Howe, sw; Llewellyn A. Pratt, jw; Leonard B. Swan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Erskine L. Watson, m; Walter P. Perkins, sw; William H. Nevers, jw; Edwin E. Brackett, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John F. Locke, m; William G. Sargent, sw; Bennett D. Perkins, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. John W. Jordan, m; Moses E. Little, sw; Theodore Shackford, jw; Fred. W. Harding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. George Harris Foster, m; Elbridge H. Bryant, sw; Henry H. Smith, jw; George A. Parlin, s. Meeting Monday or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Samuel W. Cutts, m; Charles O. Turner, sw; Daniel H. Sherman, jw; James L. Stoddard, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. John Q. A. Jordan, m; Moses E. Batchelder, sw; Willard W. Fickett, jw; Stephen Scamman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Orric H. Wakefield, m; Philip J. Mills, sw; Charles A. Brown, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20

- Howard, 69, Winterport. Edwin Flement, m; Charles S. Nason, sw; Howard Grant, jw; Charles R. Hill, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 8
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Isaac Closson, m; Frank A. Davis, sw; Ithima E. Stanley, jw; Stephen B. Wescott, s. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Edgar A. Bunker, m; Emory N. Bunker, sw; Emerson Y. Coombs, jw; Thomas R. Williams, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. James L. Bowker, m. William F. Harding, sw; Walter H. Small, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Newell Rumery, m; Charles H. Mansfield, sw; Frank A. Doty, jw; Eugene L. Kelley, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, October. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. George W. Cooper, m; Ezra F. Blake, sw; T. Johnson Woodbury, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, January. 20
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Ora M. Harvey, m; Danville L. Wyman, sw; George N. Carter, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Marshall A. Nash, m; Charles K. Tilden, sw; Fred E. Bean, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Selden F. Greene, m; Daniel K. Williams, sw; William H. Whitney, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Phineas G. Hurd, m; William L. Munroe, sw; Ruel Sanford, jw; William L. Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. John F. Libby, m; Ira J. Parlin, sw; George G. Richardson, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. William A. Richards, m; John Fiske, sw; Francis M. Eveleth, jw; Nelson C. Austin, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Robert A. Harrington, m; Arthur F. Sellers, sw; Isaac N. Morgan, jw; J. Merrill Bartlett, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Joseph Gilman, m; C. S. Kimball, sw; Gustavus Smith, jw; Ernest A. Morgan, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Henry M. Walker, m; R. Alonzo Davis, sw; Hurbert E. Hale, jw; William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Thomas Larner, m; Howard A. Horsman, sw; Charles A. Leland, jw; Leander R. Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Lucius C. Morse, m; John C. Sherman, sw; Edwin A. Parter, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, first stated meeting in September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. James S. Merry, m; Algernon A. Shortwell, sw; Wilbur F. Merrill, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 10

- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, m; Abner McGuire, sw; Henry C. Warren, jw; Caleb G. Aldrich, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Josiah H. Higgins, m; Linwood H. Cushman, sw; Fred. K. Shaw, jw; James E. Parsons, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Fred F. Phillips, m; Fred. E. Paine, sw; West D. Eaton, jw; Frank H. Jewell, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. George M. Currier, m; Enoch O. Greenleaf, sw; Lauriston A. Smith, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Augustus O. Gross, m; Henry P. A. Spofford, sw; George W. Higgins, jw; Andrew J. Beck, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Joshua W. Black, m; Albert T. Quimby, sw; John Putnam, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Edwin Jenkins, m; Isaac Leathers, sw; Elmer G. Roberts, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Daniel H. Lambert, m; Charles L. Allen, sw; William R. Balstridge, jw; Edward W. Mansfield, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Ernest Maxfield, m; Simeon C. Whitcomb, sw; Nathaniel B. Rumnals, jw; Joseph H. Walker, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Arthur L. Chase, m; Frank W. Matthews, sw; William H. Mitchell, jw; Frank M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Orestes E. Crowell, m; Albert F. Batchelder, sw; Albert A. Parker, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Elijah F. Harriman, m; John C. Hussey, sw; Andrew J. Lufkin, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October. 20
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Edward A. Prescott, m; E. A. Dudley, sw; F. O. Flanders, jw; E. P. Marston, s. Meeting Saturday on or next preceding the full moon in each month; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. James Archibald, m; Theodore P. Lougee, sw; William H. Esty, jw; George S. Gentle, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Irving W. Gilbert, m; William T. Baker, sw; Prescott Keyes, Jr., jw; George A. Emerson, Litchfield Plains, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Frank D. Folsom, m; John C. Cross, sw; William W. Thayer, jw; James T. Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. George Roberts, m; Oscar C. Lane, sw; Llewellyn F. Arey, jw; Claes E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Jason C. Hill, m; Ezra G. Mason, sw; Joseph P. Carter, Jr., jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday eve on or before the full moon; election, January. 4

- Mount Kineo, 109, Abbot. Frank M. Briggs, m; Samuel B. Drew, sw; Freeland J. Ellis, jw; Alfred P. Race, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Samuel G. Davis, m; Samuel D. McKusick, sw; William A. Fessenden, jw; Joseph Bennett, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Cyrus S. Greene, m; George L. Warren, sw; Samuel J. Marr, jw; Charles L. Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December. 10
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Henry W. Hammond, m; George Sweetser, sw; George H. Higgins, jw; Walter H. Nason, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Hamlin R. Butterfield, m; D. F. Holt, sw; E. E. Payson, jw; E. S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Obadiah C. Ward, m; Asaph S. Allen, sw; Fred I. Campbell, jw; Edward R. Wingate, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Rodolph R. Babson, m; Edward B. Tainter, sw; Edward P. Bridges, jw; Joseph B. Babson, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Horace Mitchell, Jr., m; Theodore Wilcox, sw; Thomas J. Billings, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. Charles W. Jones, m; George F. Richards, sw; John A. Mooers, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. James N. Donham, m; Edwin P. Ramsdell, sw; Harry W. Burdin, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Ben S. Collins, m; W. Scott Jones, sw; Robert Woods, jw; Virgil D. Hilton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Thatcher E. Littlefield, m; Horace S. Mills, sw; Almon Hatch, jw; Frank L. Buker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. George D. Cook, m; Melvin F. Martin, sw; Henry W. Peaks, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Alfred C. Strout, m; Henry M. Gardiner, sw; Charles Brackett, jw; Horatio G. Copeland, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Charles B. Dodge, m; James P. Lowne, sw; Horace B. Harmon, jw; Richard T. Bailey, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. George Q. Gammon, m; James N. Atwood, sw; Asa G. Timberlake, jw; Sylvan G. Shurtleff, South Livermore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Samuel R. Knowland, m; George W. Holmes, sw; Coleman F. Lord, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Frank C. Barker, m; George Jennings, sw; Fred. O. Hurd, jw; Lorenzo D. Butters, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January. 5

- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Melville Woodman, m; Gilman P. Littlefield, sw; Nathan A. Chadwick, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. George B. Fisher, m; Silas E. Knowles, sw; Wesley Burrill, jw; John H. Shepherd, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. George A. Wilson, m; Frank P. Libby, sw; William O. Frothingham, jw; J. Ferd. King, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, at first stated meeting in the year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. John B. Haskell, m; Atwood J. Cobb, sw; George A. Hall, jw; Andrew H. Knight, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Nathaniel E. Keen, m; George E. Johnson, sw; Dexter T. Guptill, jw; Charles W. Haney, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. William T. Mincher, m; George H. Fitch, sw; Samuel W. Moore, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Joshua B. Bartlett, m; Samuel C. Murphy, sw; Calvin D. Carter, jw; Charles L. Dunn, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Louis A. Avery, m; Martin L. Durgin, Jr., sw; Edwin C. Moores, jw; Hannibal Hamlin, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. E. M. Johnston, m; E. H. Poole, sw; William T. G. Williams, jw; O. H. Dunning, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Warren Sawyer, m; Charles W. Hopkins, sw; Christopher W. McCaslin, jw; Andrew R. Perkins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. William H. Toothaker, m; Henry S. Thorne, sw; William H. Condon, jw; Llewellyn P. Toothaker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. William B. Palmer, m; William H. Swett, sw; Frank A. Palmer, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. George D. Loring, m; Henry B. Bennett, sw; William N. Howe, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Isaac H. Griffin, m; John M. Ames, sw; George E. Lothrop, jw; Charles C. Park, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Frank L. Durgin, m; David Hogg, sw; Fred. W. Spinney, jw; Haggis Hodgson, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Carolus M. Cobb, m; Henry M. Small, sw; Charles F. Rollins, jw; Charles Jones, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Fred. W. Spring, m; William Locke, sw; Barnet W. Sawyer, jw; John L. Greenlaw, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Aaron B. Ripley, m; Alanson G. Caswell, sw; Benjamin B. Toothaker, jw; Allen L. Maddocks, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October. 7

- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Clarence V. Emerson, m; Edwin K. Smith, sw; Danville B. Stevens, jw; Eugene E. Ham, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September. 15
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. Edwin C. Taylor, m; Charles D. Bachelder, sw; Edward H. Mosher, jw; Charles A. Yeaton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. David C. Searles, m; Winfield S. Treat, sw; Henry W. Bailey, jw; Roswell C. Boothby, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. John C. Bailey, m; Elbridge G. Pert, sw; Melvin G. Buker, jw; Amsbury S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday or before the full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Homer Hutchings, m; Walter J. Creamer, sw; William Sellers, jw; Edwin A. Sprague, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, m; Allard Staples, sw; Reuben P. Eldridge, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Albert G. Noyes, m; William H. Thompson, sw; Charles York, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. William J. Greenwood, m; Maynard A. Kennedy, sw; Samuel A. Richardson, jw; William A. Jackson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Samuel A. Keyes, m; William S. Wright, sw; Maynard S. Austin, jw; Robert H. Burnham, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. William A. Shaw, m; Nathan A. Benson, sw; George C. Robbins, jw; Charles T. Hamlen, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Augustus A. Cole, m; Fred. C. Bradbury, sw; William J. Bradford, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 10
- St. Andrew's 83, Bangor. Moses M. Hastings, m; Marshall Dyer, sw; James M. Swett, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Moses Tait, m; Charles D. Hill, sw; William G. Gibson, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Hilliard W. Robinson, m; G. Dudley Gould, sw; Henry W. Vaughan, jw; Alvin V. Hinkley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Walter H. Downs, m; Harvey P. Carlton, sw; Joshua E. L. Bradeen, jw; George H. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Fred. W. Andrews, m; Leonard B. Brewster, sw; Hosea B. Eaton, jw; Robert H. Carey, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. George H. Snow, m; Freeman Boynton, sw; Abiel G. Orne, jw; Willard T. Marr, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon election, December. 10
- Sebastcook, 146, Clinton. John P. Billings, m; Brainard G. True, sw;

- Linza A. Burns, *sw*; Ruel W. Gerald, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. John Grafton, *m*; Samuel N. Adams, *sw*; Isaac S. Lowell, *sw*; Sylvanus B. Bean, *s*. Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, June. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. George W. Norton, *m*; Benjamin M. Bradbury, *sw*; Charles E. Tilton, *sw*; Edwin Bunker, *s*. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Fred W. Rideout, *m*; Bant Hanson, *sw*; Otis H. Dunning, *sw*; J. Lufkin Douglas, *s*. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. James R. Frost, *m*; Charles A. Ross, *sw*; Thomas H. Anderson, *sw*; Charles M. Lambert, *s*. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Frank H. Peck, *m*; George W. Hatch, *sw*; Frank O. Goodwin, *sw*; Charles H. Ogden, *s*. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon each month; election, last stated meeting in December. 19
- Standish, 70, Standish. Joseph C. Shaw, *m*; Daniel L. Warren, *sw*; William H. Dresser, *sw*; John D. Higgins, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. George L. Godfrey, *m*; John Batchelder, *sw*; George F. Lull, *sw*; George T. Sewall, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. William G. Fuller, *m*; Thomas H. Parkhurst, *sw*; James Craig, *sw*; James Libby, Jr., *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Edgar H. Penniman, *m*; Frank I. Bishop, *sw*; C. C. Stackpole, *sw*; William J. Ensor, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Henry H. B. Hawes, *m*; Stephen H. Skillings, *sw*; Charles M. Waterhouse, *sw*; Oliver A. Cobb, *s*. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election fourth Wednesday in December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Waldo B. Washburn, *m*; Francis H. Welsh, *sw*; Charles P. Bean, *sw*; Emery Robbins, *s*. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. William Freeman Lord, *m*; Benj. F. Metcalf, *sw*; Everett M. Stevens, *sw*; James F. Atwood, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Reuben F. Lurvey, *m*; George H. Gilley, *sw*; William H. Whitmore, *sw*; Cyrus H. Lurvey, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 1
- Trinity 130, Presque Isle. George W. Mosher, *m*; Lassell T. Manson, *sw*; Benjamin L. Lane, *sw*; George M. Luce, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Trojan, 134, West Troy. Enoch M. Barker, *m*; James L. Merrick, *sw*; Timothy W. Hawes, *sw*; Milton Carleton, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, *m*; James H. Leighton, *sw*; Albert B. Leighton, *sw*; Amasa D. Tracy, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. John H. King, *m*; Frank R. Harmon, *sw*; Hollis E. Dennen, *sw*; Orin H. Guptill, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October. 16

- Union, 31, Union. Fred. C. Millay, m; S. W. Jones, sw; H. A. Hawes, jw; Benjamin Burton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Charles M. Baker, m; Ira P. Booker, sw; Oliver T. Newcomb, jw; Lemuel H. Storer, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Ezra M. Hamilton, m; Elden A. Ward, sw; Charles W. Ward, jw; Alonzo H. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7 -
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Reuel C. Burgess, m; F. A. Libby, sw; George S. Hawes, jw; Charles E. Crowell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Fernando C. Fellows, m; Charles V. Wells, sw; George H. Poole, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. John L. Browne, m; George H. Blodgett, sw; Charles W. Frost, jw; Benjamin L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. James E. Tuell, m; George H. Huntley, sw; Edward P. Gardner, jw; Benjamin Thomas Chaloner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. William M. Warren, m; William E. Ayer, sw; Hugh A. Cragie, jw; Calvin S. Walker, s. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October. 17
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Eben H. Bennett, m; John W. Edgecomb, sw; Charles M. Fountain, jw; John Thayer, Jr., s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Anson O. Libby, m; Warren C. Philbrook, sw; F. F. Grover, jw; Horace W. Stewart, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabatis. Joseph G. Bragg, m; Frank E. Marr, sw; Charles C. Gatchell, jw; Thaddeus C. Billings, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Cyrus T. Bonney, Jr., m; Frank O. Proctor, sw; Wm. H. H. Washburn, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Horace L. Parsons, m; Will F. Allen, sw; Samuel S. Wood, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September.
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Almon J. Smith, m; William A. Redlon, sw; Wm. Penn Allison, jw; Gustavus E. Bucknam, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Richard J. Goodrich, m; Richard H. Hurd, sw; Hollis J. Ham, jw; Eben W. Adams, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January. 19
- Winter Harbor, v. d. Winter Harbor. Freeland R. Bunker, m; Andrew J. Garrish, sw; Homer C. Guptill, jw; Thomas R. Hammond, s.
- Washburn, v. d. Washburn. Sewell D. Shaw, m; Jarvis B. Harris, sw; Gorham C. Shaw, jw; R. A. Shaw, s.

Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1887, TO MARCH 1, 1888.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland—George M. Howe, March 3; Robert Dresser, March 30; Thomas W. Sherman, April 4; Hoyt P. Turner, Dec. 26; Timothy J. Murray, Feb. 2; Samuel Kyle, Feb. 7.
- 2 Warren—Charles Townsend, February 16, 1888.
- 4 Hancock—Joel Perkins, October, 30, 1887.
- 5 Kennebec—S. S. Wheeler; Charles E. Fuller, Feb. 3, 1888.
- 6 Amity—Stephen Barker, March 14, 1887; John E. Eames, Aug. 18—lost at sea, by the sinking of schr. Lizzie Wilson by an ocean steamer; George W. Knight, Dec. 25.
- 7 Eastern—Charles Jackson, February 26, 1888.
- 9 Saco—Thomas Buckminster, March 1, 1887—Honorary Member.
- 10 Rising Virtue—John W. Tharratt, April 7; Albert H. Leighton, July 22.
- 11 Pythagorean—Amos H. Farrington,* March 3, 1887; Thomas S. Pike,* April 17; William W. Walker,* Sept. 20; James J. Rogers,* Oct. 25—oldest man in the lodge.
- 12 Cumberland—Isaac Fuller,* July 24; Judyer Robinson,* Sept. 23; George E. Haskell,* Nov. 5; David S. Grandin,* Dec. 26.
- 13 Oriental—William F. Fessenden, November; John Fairgrieve, Jan. 26.
- 14 Solar—A. Cummings Percy, Jan. 7, 1887; Hiram Welch, Oct. 18; Alvin H. Donnell, Oct. 28; Jordan Crocker, Jan. 21, 1888.
- 15 Orient—James L. Strong, April, 1887; Frank H. Johnson, December; Peter Vesper.
- 16 St. George—Edmund B. Alford,* October, 1887—died in South Boston, Mass., remains buried at Camden, by St. George Lodge.
- 17 Ancient Landmark—Horace Eastman, March 14, at Newfield; Emery S. Ridlon,* April 11—Past Master; Levi A. Leonard,* April 21; George D. Perry,* June 7; William H. W. Bean,* Junior Warden, —July 23; Daniel W. Fessenden, September 5; Frank A. Clark,* December 22.
- 18 Oxford—Harrison W. French,* May 19; Ceylon Watson,* Oct. 29; Charles O. Fogg, September,—died at Lynn, Mass.

- 19 Felicity—William L. Mudgett, November 25, 1887.
- 20 Maine—Rufus Brett, April 3; John M. Bumpus, May 28; Samuel Munson, October 2; William E. Morse, Dec. 2; George W. Clark, Dec. 5.
- 21 Oriental Star—William Walker, date of death not known; Silas Morse, March 19, 1887; John Larrabee, January 30, 1888.
- 23 Freeport—Robert M. Brown, March 18; F. A. Demond, Feb. 24.
- 24 Phoenix—Jacob Y. Cottrell, May, of abscess of liver; William M. Priest, September, of typhoid fever; George O. Parkman, October, of consumption; George R. Sweetsur, December, of Bright's disease.
- 25 Temple—Charles C. Collins, Dec. 25, 1887, of consumption.
- 26 Village—Patrick K. Millay,* Aug. 25; Robert D. Spear,* Oct. 15.
- 28 Northern Star—Ozias H. McFadden, February 16, 1888.
- 29 Tranquil—Joseph Nichols,* Oct. 21; Fred. T. Lufkin,* Dec. 13; John Q. A. Atwood,* Dec. 25.
- 31 Union—Josiah Shepard,* Sept. 15; was a working member—cause of death, softening of the brain.
- 32 Hermon—James Bailey, died of old age, Dec. 23, 1887—92 years old; Isaac N. Gammon, Feb. 22, 1887, in Black Hawk, Colorado.
- 33 Waterville—Jesse G. Stover,* June 17; Jonathan G. Soule, Jan. 1, 1888.
- 34 Somerset—Charles F. Pollard, April 10; William Abbott, May 2; Decatur Kidder,* Oct. 19; John Vosmus,* Nov. 3; James W. Herrin,* February 24.
- 35 Bethlehem—Charles H. Brick, May 15,—consumption; Otis B. Pierce, July 31,—hemorrhage; Henry Sewall, Sept. 4,—suicide.
- 36 Casco—Sylvanus L. Humphrey, April 1,—lost at sea; Sylvanus S. Blanchard,* Jan. 28, 1888—died in Richmond, Va.—buried by Casco Lodge, Yarmouth, Me.
- 38 Harmony—George W. Sanborn,* March 12, 1887; Daniel T. Irish, Dec. 5; Solomon Brown,* Feb. 20, 1888.
- 39 Penobscot—Levi B. Bridgham, Dec. 23; Simeon Mudgett, Feb. 7.
- 40 Lygonia—Waldo M. Carr, March, 1887—killed by explosion of boiler; William L. Wentworth,* July 16; Joseph F. Smith, Sept. 26.
- 42 Freedom—Isaac Sawyer, April, 1887; George Wilson, September.
- 43 Alna—James H. David,* July 7; Samuel H. Clapp,* August 29; George W. Philbrick,* January 8, 1888.
- 44 Piscataquis—Fernando Stevens, June, 1887.
- 46 St. Croix—Asher B. Bassford,* Aug. 3; William B. Taylor,* Sept. 30; George A. Blake,* Oct. 13; John S. Martin, Nov. 23; Donald Harvey,* Jan. 9—died at Minneapolis, Minn.—buried at Calais, Jan. 15; William J. Murphy,* Jan. 15—buried at Robbinston.
- 47 Dunlap—Joseph W. Brooks, Nov. 11; Francis M. Burnham, Jan. 16.
- 48 Lafayette—Asa Gile, Feb. 1, 1888; buried at Readfield; Samuel Sko-field, Aug. 14, 1887; buried in California.
- 49 Meridian Splendor—Albert Burnett, Sept. 19. A good and true mason.
- 50 Aurora—James A. Fales, April 2—lost at sea, with vessel; Henry R. French, April 2—lost at sea; Nathan Wiggin,* June 17; George B. Daggett,* Oct. 30; Robert C. Wooster,* Nov. 17; Stilman Kent, Dec. 19.
- 51 St. Johns—William A. Cromwell, January 16, 1888.

- 52 Mosaic—Elihu B. Averill, April 2; William H. Barrett, May 7.
- 54 Vassalboro'—H. R. Burgess, March 29; Orrick Hawes,* Oct. 12; George Farmerlee, has not been heard from for a long time, although strict search has been made, and is supposed to be dead.
- 55 Fraternal—John S. Frost; H. W. Sawtelle.
- 60 Star in the East—Noah Barker; Isaac M. Hobart,* Nov. 12.
- 61 King Solomon's—Eben T. Achorn, March, 1888.
- 63 Richmond—Franklin Houdlette, July, 1887.
- 65 Mystic—David Crockett, June; Benjamin W. Harding, Sept. 28; Samuel C. Lennan, Oct. 24.
- 66 Mechanics'—Sumner B. Drew, February 14—aged 44.
- 67 Blue Mountain—Albert L. Bradbury, Aug. 29; George A. Brinnigion, September.
- 68 Mariners'—James Perry,* January 30, 1888.
- 69 Howard—James B. McDermott, July 1; John K. Turner, Oct. 28; Chandler Howes, Dec. 1; Charles W. Trevett, Dec. 9; John D. Kingsbury, Feb. 29.
- 70 Standish—Silas S. Baker,* April 2; Pelatiah M. Hobson, January 8, 1888.
- 71 Rising Sun—Joseph Saunders, July 2—honorary member, age 78; Hayes Pinkham, Dec. 3—honorary member, age 76; Enoch M. Blake, date not known; William Oaks, Feb. 19, 1888—P. M. and P. D. D. G. Master, age 84.
- 75 Plymouth—C. Butman, March 22, in California; W. H. Conant, October, W. H. Moore, January, 1888, at Soldiers' Home, Togus.
- 76 Arundel—Seth E. Bryant, Jan. 25, 1888—Past Master.
- 77 Tremont—Lemuel Doliver,* May 24—of Cancer; Benjamin F. Stinson,* Chaplain, Nov. 19—of blood tumor in stomach; William E. Morang,* Jan. 3—of consumption.
- 78 Crescent—Aaron Frost, May, 1887—died in Malden, Mass., and was buried by Mount Vernon Lodge; William P. Hunt, Dec. 13, in Pembroke, of consumption.
- 77 Rockland—John S. Kennison, Sept. 26; Joseph R. Bodwell, Dec. 15.
- 80 Keystone—William M. Drury, July 11; Elbridge G. Savage, Sept. 14; George M. Longley, Nov. 19; Benjamin F. Rowell, Jan. 4.
- 81 Atlantic—Rufus F. Bacon, July 8; Daniel I. Deland, Oct. 13; Charles H. Kimball, Oct. 14; William H. Chase, Nov. 11; Charles E. Pierce, January 2; Benjamin F. Smith, Feb. 24, 1887, at Haverhill, Mass.
- 82 St. Paul's—Walter Pitts, March 8; Hosea B. Eaton, April 19; George W. Spear, Feb. 25, 1888—schr. Nellie Bowers, lost on Richmond Island.
- 83 St. Andrew's—N. Gilbert Higgins, April 4; Seneca P. Hayes, May 25; Harvey M. Smith, Nov. 14.
- 86 Temple—Leonard C. Quinby, Aug. 18, aged 70; Thomas Lowell, Oct. 9, aged 79; Charles W. Lane, Jan. 22, aged 57; Jonas Raymond, Feb. 28, aged 75 years, 8 months.
- 87 Benevolent—Gorham Southard, May 14, 1887.
- 88 Narraguagus—Edgar C. Willey, August, 1887; Curtis Burnham, Feb. 23, 1888; David Brown, Feb. 29.
- 89 Island—John Veazie, January 1, 1888—a worthy brother and good citizen; Paul Sawyer—died in Bangor, date unknown.

- 91 Harwood—James A. Ballinger, Dec. 6; George W. Thaxter, Jan. 3.
- 92 Siloam—Frank F. Stinson, April 4; Cyrus A. Williams, June 11; E. G. Pratt, July 28; E. G. Fogg, June or July—died in the west, date unknown; Simon Connor, Oct. 17; Albert Emery, Dec. 31.
- 94 Paris—Zephaniah Sawtelle, July, 1887, in Charleston, South Carolina.
- 97 Bethel—N. T. True, May, 1887; W. L. Pickering, July; J. A. Hicks, Feb. 11, 1888.
- 98 Katahdin—Jotham Flanders, Nov., 1887; Samuel Clark,* Feb. 12, 1888.
- 100 Jefferson—Benjamin K. Stearns, March 9, 1887.
- 101 Nezinscot—Charles Hayden Barrell,* W. Master, March 5, 1887.
- 102 Marsh River—Jeremiah Webb, Oct. 4, 1887—charter member.
- 106 Tuscan—Austin Crowley, April 19, 1887, of chronic dyspepsia.
- 110 Monmouth—Charles D. Starbird, May 22—buried at Litchfield.
- 111 Liberty—Frank L. Bean, Dec. 31.
- 112 Eastern Frontier—Henry C. Collins, April 8, of consumption; Amos B. Libby, June 5, of consumption; Stephen Getchell, October, of fever.
- 113 Messalonskee—Orrin M. McIntire,* May 29; Charles E. Mitchell, Jan. 7.
- 114 Polar Star—William E. Douglas, 1887; lost at sea, ship "St. Stephen"; Charles H. Abbot, April 7, 1887—of lock-jaw; William Hammond, Jan. 4, 1888—killed by cars at Brunswick, Me.
- 115 Buxton—Rev. William Pierce,* June 26—one of the oldest members, and Chaplain of the lodge for more than 20 years; Arthur Boothby,* Nov. 13.
- 116 Lebanon—Samuel B. Witherell, July 31, 1887.
- 117 Greenleaf—Francis W. Ridlon.
- 118 Drummond—W. Scott Young, September, 1887.
- 119 Pownal—Thomas F. Cummings, lost at sea in September, 1887; Samuel G. Staples, lost at sea in August, 1886.
- 121 Acacia—Daniel Dyer, December 2, 1887.
- 122 Marine—Sullivan Green, May 28, 1887.
- 124 Olive Branch—Luther Millett, July 1, 1887.
- 126 Timothy Chase—Edgar Paul,* May 15; Edward C. Banks, July 8; James Holmes, Aug. 19.
- 127 Presumpscot—George R. Read, April 18; Samuel T. Johnson, November 22.
- 128 Eggemoggin—Kingsbury H. Morgan, March 5; Rowland H. Watson, May 1, in Honduras, C. A.
- 129 Quantabacook—John C. Knowlton, March 1; Charles M. Cunningham,* Aug. 17.
- 130 Trinity—George W. Whitney, 1886; David Richardson, March 13, 1887; Sumner Whitney, April, 1887.
- 131 Lookout—Seth B. French,* May 9, 1887.
- 134 Trojan—David H. Tebbetts, April 10; Henry Cook,* February 14, 1888.
- 135 Riverside—Joseph A. Chapman, July.
- 137 Kenduskeag—Andrew J. Hilton, July 5, 1887.
- 140 Mount Desert—Frank E. Harding, December 12, 1887.
- 141 Augusta—John B. Dyer, April 26; Wilbert E. Potter, August 27.

- 142 Ocean—Samuel Emery,* January 4, 1888—died in North Berwick, burial service in same place by Ocean Lodge, assisted by Yorkshire Lodge.
- 143 Preble—Gilbert G. Littlefield,* May 18.
- 144 Sea Side—Henry Cameron, March 15, of consumption; William McDonald, August 3, of cancer of stomach.
- 145 Moses Webster—Benjamin Lane, July 22; Jonas Mills, Jan. 1; Henry C. Vinal, January 3; Horatio B. Pierce, February 8; Isaac Packard, February 15.
- 147 Evening Star—Charles A. Harlow, October 22, 1887, at Hecla, Colorado.
- 149 Doric—Jeremiah Daine, April 4, 1887.
- 150 Rabboni—David Cowen, April 7—first Master of the lodge; S. C. Wyman, September 14.
- 155 Ancient York—Joshua S. Newell,* Oct. 7; Nathan L. Shea,* Dec. 7.
- 156 Wilton—Joseph Townsend, September 20, 1887.
- 160 Parian—Winslow B. Holmes, April 11, 1887.
- 161 Carrabassett—George H. Burrill, Dec. 26, 1887—leaves a widow and five small children.
- 162 Arion—Nathan W. Hanson, August, 1887—charter member, and first Junior Warden of Lodge—shot himself in New York city.
- 163 Pleasant River—George D. Colby, 1887, exact date not known—drowned in St. Lawrence River; E. W. Stickney, Nov. 8, of heart disease.
- 164 Webster—John McFarland,* Sept. 21, 1887.
- 166 Neguemekeag—Caleb F. Graves, July 7, aged 70—charter member, and Past Master; John Freeman, Nov. 29, aged 79—charter member.
- 167 Whitney—Peter T. Hathaway,* March 29, aged 83 years 10 months—charter member. Cause of death old age.
- 168 Composite—Ira L. Snow, Feb. 28, 1888—not returned since 1882, by mistake.
- 157 Cambridge—Lorenzo D. Wentworth, February 6.
- 171 Naskeag—Elijah W. Reed, Jan. 27, 1888, at his home in Fairport, Va., Samuel Flye, Jan. 28, at his home in Brooklin, Me.
- 172 Pine Tree—John A. Hathaway, Jan. 24, 1888, of diphtheria—was sick only two days—came out of the woods to take care of his children, who were attacked by the disease.
- 173 Pleiades—James Barrett, Feb. 1, 1888.
- 174 Lynde—Edwin R. Maddocks—died away from home, date not known.
- 175 Baskahegan—Frank L. Putnam—died in California.
- 176 Palestine—John Etchells, Feb. 18—charter member, Past Master, and Marshal of the Lodge at time of death.
- 177 Rising Star—Amos J. Perkins, lost at sea—a worthy brother.
- 180 Hiram—Marcellus J. Prince, Sept. 23; Alonzo C. Chaplin, Feb. 4, 1888.
- 181 Reuel Washburn—Albert G. French, January 23, 1888.
- 184 Naval—Cyrus S. Drinkwater, July 28—charter member; William M. Otis, Nov. 8.
- 186 Warren Phillips—Charles W. Brown, December 1, 1887.
- 188 Jonesport—John Chesterton,* Nov. 27, 1887, of Bright's disease.
- 189 Knox—Thomas P. Varley,* Sept. 6, 1887, in Norfolk, Va. Brought to Bristol, Maine, and buried by Bristol Lodge, No. 74.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1888.

M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Sabatis.
R. W.	ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Camden.
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>	Denmark.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	HENRY O. PERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" 2d "	Calais.
"	EDWARD R. WINGATE,	" 3d "	Cherryfield.
"	LEVI LURVEY,	" 4th "	Tremont.
"	ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "	Monson.
"	WILLIAM C. MASON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "	China.
"	JAMES FREEMAN,	" 8th "	Winterport.
"	ALBERT I. MATHER,	" 9th "	Rockland.
"	WILLIAM IRVING ADAMS,	" 10th "	E. Boothbay.
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	" 11th "	Monmouth.
"	CHARLES A. STILSON,	" 12th "	Vassalboro.
"	STUART H. GOODWIN,	" 13th "	St. Albans.
"	CHARLES W. HARDING,	" 14th "	Durham.
"	FREDERIC B. SANDS,	" 15th "	Lewiston.
"	SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND,	" 16th "	Norway.
"	LORENZO L. SHAW,	" 17th "	Yarmouth.
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	GEORGE A. GILPATRICK,	" 19th "	Kennebunk.
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "	Lincoln.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Eliot.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	ADONIRAM J. PADELFORD,	" "	Calais.
"	MARION CROSLY,	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE G. HAMILTON,	" "	Oakland.
"	WILLIAM S. PERKINS,	" "	Lewiston.
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
W.	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Auburn.
"	BEN MOORE,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" <i>Junior</i> "	Farmington.
"	J. FERD. KING,	" <i>Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" "	Damariscotta.
"	HILLIARD W. ROBINSON,	" "	Warren.
"	JAMES ARCHIBALD,	" "	Houlton.
"	NATHAN WOODBURY,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Lewiston.
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Freeport.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	J. HENRY FROST,	" "	Skowhegan.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer.</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES F. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLFE, Nanaimo.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colon and Island of Cuba—EDUARDO LOREDO, Havana.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Pueblo.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—G. W. MAXSON, Talbotton.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENAN, Chicago.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Indian Territory—JOHN H. DANNENBERG, Flint.
Iowa—Z. C. LUSE, Iowa City.
Kansas—JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Jewell City.
Kentucky—ROBERT M. FARLIEGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County).
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—L. Z. ROGESS, Waterville.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Paulding.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Mexico—JOSIAH H. PISHON, Santa Fé.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—ELON G. BROWN, Utica.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—LORENZO F. DARLING, Halifax.
Ohio—CHARLES C. KIEFER, Urbana.
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—WILLIAM McMICKEN, Olympia.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
Canada—DAVID CARGILL, East Livermore.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabatis.
Colon and Island of Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.
Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.
Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Georgia—“ “ “
Idaho—JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta.
Illinois—GEORGE W. DEERING, Berlin Falls, N. H.
Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.
Iowa—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Kansas—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Kentucky—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Louisiana—“ “ “
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.
Maryland—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Michigan—CHARLES M. RICE, Portland.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Boston Highlands.
Nevada—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Carolina—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Texas—“ “ “
Vermont—“ “ “
Washington Territory—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W. HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
" CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
R.W. JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	Portland,	"
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	Saco,	"
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	P. J. G. W.
" OLIVER GERRISH,	Portland,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	Belfast,	"
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
" BENJAMIN AMES,	Thorndike,	"
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	Eastport,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. JAMES L. CHILD,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
R. W. FELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" FRANCIS J. DAY	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"		

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	Myles J. Greene, Talladega.
Arizona,	Francis A. Shaw, Phoenix.
Arkansas,	W. H. Gee, Dardanelle.
British Columbia,	Alexander R. Milne, Victoria.
California,	Hiram N. Rucker, Merced.
Canada,	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado,	George K. Kimball, Golden.
Connecticut,	John W. Mix, Yalesville.
Dakota,	John Q. A. Braden, Aberdeen.
Delaware,	George W. Marshall, Milford.
District of Columbia,	Jesse W. Lee, Jr., Washington.
Florida,	N. R. Carter, Levyville.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	Edward A. Stevenson, Boise City.
Illinois,	John C. Smith, Chicago.
Indiana,	Isaac P. Leyden, New Albany.
Indian Territory,	Florian H. Nash, Fort Gibson.
Iowa,	Edwin C. Blackmar, Burlington.
Kansas,	Watson M. Lamb, Sterling.
Kentucky,	J. Soule Smith, Lexington.
Louisiana,	Charles F. Buck, New Orleans.
Maine,	Frank E. Sleeper, Sabatis.
Manitoba,	Thomas Clark, Winnipeg.
Maryland,	Thomas J. Shyrock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Henry Endicott, Boston.
Michigan,	William B. Wilson, Muskegon.
Minnesota,	John H. Brown, Willmar.
Mississippi,	M. M. Evans, Moss Point.
Missouri,	William M. Williams, Boonville.
Montana,	James W. Hathaway, Helena.
Nebraska,	Milton J. Hull, Edgar.
Nevada,	Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, Eureka.
New Brunswick,	James McNichol, St. John.
New Hampshire,	George W. Currier, Nashua.
New Jersey,	Robert M. Moore, Elizabeth.
New Mexico,	W. S. Harroun, Santa Fé.
New York,	Frank R. Lawrence, New York.
North Carolina,	Charles H. Robinson, Wilmington.
Nova Scotia,	Lewis Johnstone, Stellarton.
Ohio,	S. Stacker Williams, Newark.
Oregon,	Jacob Meyer, Portland.
Pennsylvania,	Joseph Eichbaum, Pittsburgh.
Peru,	César Canevaro, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	John Yeo, Port Hill.
Quebec,	H. L. Robinson, Waterloo.
Rhode Island,	William N. Ackley, Warren.
South Australia,	Hon. S. J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina,	A. H. White, Rock Hill.
Tennessee,	Henry H. Ingersoll, Knoxville.
Texas,	Anson Rainey, Waxahachie.
Utah,	Samuel Paul, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Alfred A. Hall, St. Albans.
Virginia,	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Washington Territory,	Joseph Smith, Kalama.
West Virginia,	Charles H. Collier, Wheeling.
Wisconsin,	Myron Reed, Waupaca.
Wyoming,	N. R. Davis, Cheyenne.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Adam R. Baker, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile.
George J. Roskruege, Tuscan.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	George E. Dodge, Little Rock.
H. Brown, Victoria.	J. S. Clute, New Westminster.
Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	William H. Hill, Los Angeles.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	None.
José F. Pellon, Havana.	Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
Ed. C. Parmelee, Pueblo.	James H. Peabody, Cañon City.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.	Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
William S. Hayes, Wilmington.	Lewis H. Jackson, Milford.
William R. Singleton, Washington.	William R. Singleton, Washington.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
A. M. Wolihin, Macon.	B. H. Bigham.
James H. Wickersham, Boise City.	George H. Davis, Boise City.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	Simeon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville.
Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
J. H. Brown, Kansas City, (Kansas).	John H. Brown, Kansas City.
Henry B. Grant, Louisville.	Hiram Bassett, Millersburg.
Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	John Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	None.
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
John L. Power, Jackson.	Rev. A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha.
Chauncey N. Noteware, Eureka.	Robert L. Fulton, Reno.
Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.	None.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Henry Vehslage, D. D., Irvington.
Alpheus A. Keen, East Las Vegas.	Wm. L. Rynerson, Las Cruces.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	John W. Simons, Central Valley.
Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.	Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.
Benjamin Curren, Halifax.	D. C. Moore, Stillarton.
John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati.	Wm. M. Cunningham, Newark.
Frelon J. Babcock, Salem.	Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.	None.
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.	B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	E. T. D. Chambers, Richmond.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	None.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	F. M. Smith, Jackson.
T. W. Hudson, Houston.	Thomas M. Matthews.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Lavant M. Reed, Bellows Falls.	
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.	George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
John W. Laffin, Milwaukee.	Duncan McGregor, Platteville.
W. L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.	W. L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1888.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, G. M.	Ex Officio.
ALBRO E. CHASE, D. G. M.	"
HORACE H. BURBANK, S. G. W.	"
WILFORD J. FISHER, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, Rec. G. S.	"
A. M. WETHERBEE,	elected May 4, 1886, for three years.
E. HOWARD VOSE,	" " 4, " " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 3, 1887, " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 3, " " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 1, 1888, " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 1, " " " "

ADDRESSES.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	SABATIS, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</i>	

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 96, second clause stricken out. Section as amended, reads :

SEC. 96. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any lodge whatever, any candidate rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution. [1885, p. 227.]

SEC. 56. This fund shall from time to time be increased by adding thereto such moneys as may be voted into it at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and also by all donations not specially appropriated by the donors. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 57. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance; and if the whole be not so distributed, the residue, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the fund. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by all of the lodges whose

territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendations be unreasonably withheld. [1886, p. 364.]

SEC. 74. In case of vacancy, not filled by the lodge before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, or the inability of the proxy appointed by the lodge to attend the annual communication, the Master or acting Master may appoint a substitute and give him a certificate under the seal of the lodge; but such substitute can act as proxy only by special vote of the Grand Lodge. [1888, p. 49.]

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

John Dennis Lord,

THE OLDEST MASON IN MAINE.

BORN JULY 15, 1797.

Initiated in Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, Hallowell, July 15, 1818, upon
the twenty-first anniversary of his birth.

DIED AT HALLOWELL, APRIL 18, 1888.

AGED 91 YEARS.

"The hoary head is a crown of glory."

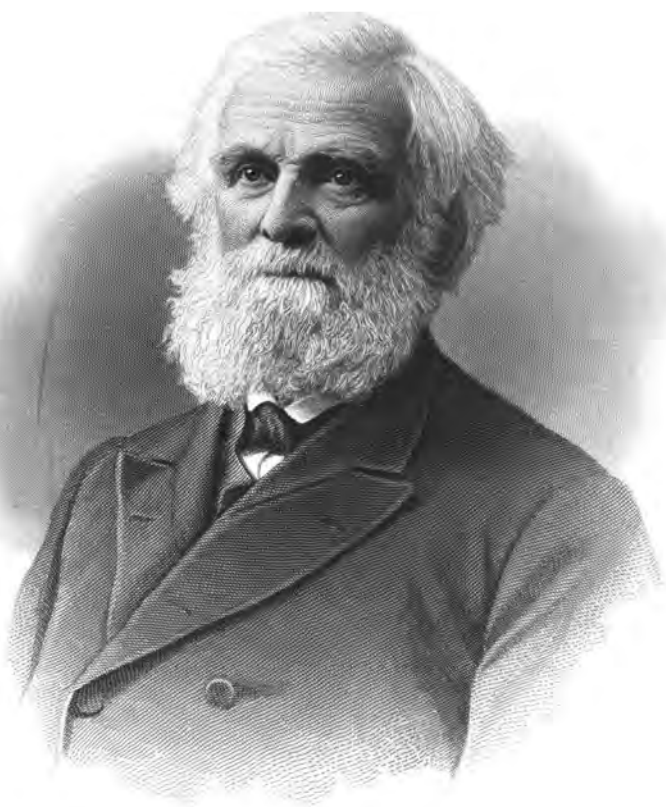
TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Grand Officers present,.....	1
Report of Committee on Credentials,.....	2
Representatives,.....	2
Permanent Members,.....	7
Grand Officers,.....	7
Grand Lodges Represented,.....	8
Assistants appointed,.....	9
Committees appointed,.....	9
Annual Address of Grand Master,.....	9
Gone before,.....	10
Condition of the Order.....	12
Hiram Lodge, Connecticut,.....	14
Masonic Convention,.....	15
Decisions,.....	15
Free Bed,.....	16
Lodges of Instruction,.....	17
New Lodges,.....	17
Deputies,.....	20
Commissions,.....	21
Dispensations,.....	21
Visitations,.....	23
Corner Stones,.....	24
Dedication of Halls,.....	26
Fires,.....	29
Recommendations,.....	30
Conclusion,.....	32
Report of Grand Secretary,.....	33
Committee on Finance,.....	34
Grand Treasurer,.....	35
Committee on Returns,.....	37

Representative welcomed from New Hampshire,.....	43
Petitions for lodges at Winter Harbor, Green's Landing and Madison,....	43
Petitions for copies of charter,.....	44
Visitor from New Hampshire welcomed,.....	45
Petition for consolidation of lodges,.....	45
of Solar Lodge for copy of charter,.....	45
for charter of Washburn Lodge,.....	46
Amendment to Constitution proposed,.....	46
Election,.....	46
Report of Committee on Doings of Grand Officers,.....	47
Grievances and Appeals,.....	48, 51
Reprint of Vol. II,.....	49
Amendments to Constitution,.....	49
History of Masonry,.....	50
Exemplification of work,.....	51
Additional <i>per diem</i> allowed,.....	52
Report of Committee on Dispensations and Charters,.....	53
Amendments to Constitution,.....	54
Pay Roll,.....	54
Masonic Jurisprudence, Solar Lodge,.....	55
Condition of the fraternity,.....	56, 57
Finance,.....	57, 58
Consolidation of lodges,.....	58
Contribution for blind Brother,.....	57
Transfer of \$1,000 to Charity Fund,.....	57
Reprint of Proceedings, volume three,.....	57
Installation and appointments,.....	60
Standing Committees,.....	61
Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence,.....	62
Statistics,.....	236
Proceedings reviewed,.....	238
Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	241-273
Proceedings of Trustees of Charity Fund,.....	274
Regulations of Charity Fund,.....	279
List of Lodges by Districts,.....	281
Standing Regulations,.....	284
List of Lodges, with principal officers,	291
Brethren died during the year,.....	302
Officers of Grand Lodge, 1888,.....	307
Representatives interchanged with other Grand Lodges,.....	308, 309
Permanent Members,.....	310
Grand Officers deceased,.....	311
List of Grand Lodges and Addresses of Grand Officers,.....	312, 313
Board of Trustees of Charity Fund,.....	314

Addresses,.....	314
Amendments to Constitution,.....	315
Memorial page—John Dennis Lord,.....	317
Table of Contents,.....	318

ISSUED AUGUST 22, 1888.



Oliver Gerrish

From a Photograph taken at the age of 83

Grand Lodge of Maine,

1889.

Seventieth Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 7, A. L. 5889. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Grand Master;
R. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,	Deputy Grand Master;
" LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Senior Grand Warden;
" SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	Junior Grand Warden;
" FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
" IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Grand Marshal;
" BEN MOORE,	" Senior Deacon;
" S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" Junior "
" EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	" Standard Bearer;
" JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" Pursuivant;
" J. HENRY FROST,	" "
" CHARLES F. JONES,	" Organist;
" WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by E. HOWARD VOSE, as Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons in good standing should be admitted to seats as visitors during this communication.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Transportation, reported that the committee had made the necessary arrangements, more full and satisfactory than usual, and that due notice thereof had been given.

BRO. CHARLES D. SMITH, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1889. }

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :

- 1 *Portland*, by Henry B. Bennett, WM ; William N. Howe, SW ; Willis Chenery, JW ; George D. Loring, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Herbert Harris, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by William G. Sargent, WM ; Charles H. Hooper, Proxy.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Charles K. Tilden, WM.
- 6 *Amity*, by George T. Hodgman, SW.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Louis Holitser, JW.
- 8 *United*, by Ira P. Booker, WM.
- 9 *Saco*, by Winfield S. Hasty, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Jeremiah Fenno, WM.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Frank Sawtelle, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Parker W. Sawyer, SW ; George H. Goding, Proxy.
- 13 ——— *Oriental*, not represented.
- 14 *Solar*, by Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by Thomas W. Dunn, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by G. Dudley Gould, WM ; Henry W. Vaughan, SW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Charles E. Snow, WM ; Alfred King, SW ; Charles F. Tobie, JW ; Joseph S. Gilliatt, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by George W. Holmes, WM ; Irving Frost, SW ; Seward S. Stearns, JW ; Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by George McL. Presson, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by John D. Hodge, Proxy.

- 82 *York*, by William P. Allison, JW ; John Clement Lord, Proxy.
 F 08 *Relieort*, by Jere. A. Chase, WM ; Ambrose L. Josselyn, Proxy.
 P 109 *Jaeniz*, by George E. Johnson, WM.
 25 *Temple*, by Frank I. Bishop, SW.
 26 *Village*, by George W. Proeter, JW ; Franklin K. Jack, Proxy.
 27 *Adoniram*, by William G. Lord, Proxy.
 28 *Northern Star*, by W. Scott Jones, WM.
 29 *Tranquil*, by Benjamin F. Metcalf, WM ; Henry H. Hanson, JW ;
 W. Freeman Lord, Proxy.
 30 *Blazing Star*, by James W. Stuart, JW.
 31 *Union*, by Joseph O. Cobb, WM.
 32 *Hermon*, by James L. Stoddard, Proxy.
 33 *Waterville*, by Warren C. Philbrook, WM ; Charles H. Alden, Proxy.
 34 *Somerset*, by Francis A. Seveno, Proxy.
 35 *Bethlehem*, by Frank B. Smith, Proxy.
 36 *Casco*, by John H. Humphrey, Proxy.
 37 *Washington*, by Eben H. Bennett, WM ; George H. Comstock, Proxy.
 38 ————*Harmony*, not represented.
 39 ————*Penobscot*, not represented.
 40 *Lygonia*, by Nathaniel J. Moore, WM.
 41 *Morning Star*, by Irving W. Gilbert, WM.
 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer P. Cobb, Proxy.
 43 *Alna*, by Everett W. Stetson, Proxy.
 44 *Piscataquis*, by Martin L. Durgin, Jr., SW ; Abiel E. Leonard, Proxy.
 45 *Central*, by Ralph L. Baker, WM ; William S. Hunnewell, Proxy.
 46 *St. Croix*, by Moses Tait, WM ; Willard D. Lawrence, Proxy.
 47 *Dunlap*, by Cyrus P. Berry, JW ; Nahum S. Drown, Proxy.
 48 *Lafayette*, by Roderick McDonald, Proxy.
 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by William H. Mitchell, SW ; S. Ernest Plummer,
 Proxy.
 50 *Aurora*, by Harry C. Day, WM ; J. Fred Hall, Proxy.
 51 *St. John's*, by Walter H. Downs, WM ; James W. Hobbs, Proxy.
 52 *Mosaic*, by Frank D. Folsom, WM ; Liston P. Evans, Proxy.
 53 *Rural*, by William A. Shaw, WM.
 54 *Vassalboro'*, by Freeman A. Libby, WM.
 55 *Fraternal*, by Alonzo Leavitt, Proxy.
 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Almon O. Pingree, SW.
 57 *King Hiram*, by Emerson W. Murch, JW.
 58 *Unity*, by Ezra M. Hamilton, WM.
 60 *Star in the East*, by George F. Lull, SW.
 61 ————*King Solomon's*, not represented.
 62 *King David's*, by Edward P. Hahn, Proxy.
 63 *Richmond*, by Elbridge G. Peck, WM.
 64 *Pacific*, by Cummings A. Fawsette, Proxy.

- 65 *Mystic*, by George N. Holland, Proxy.
- 66 *Mechanics*', by Charles L. Allen, SW.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinkley, Proxy.
- 68 *Mariners*', by Enoch W. Robbins, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by Charles S. Nason, WM.
- 70 *Standish*, by John H. Davis, Proxy.
- 71 ——— *Rising Sun*, not represented.
- 72 ——— *Pioneer*, not represented.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Frank R. Harmon, WM ; Hollis E. Denning, SW.
- 74 *Bristol*, by Albert H. Hunter, W. M.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by William H. Toothaker, WM.
- 76 *Arundel*, by Wallace R. Wheelwright, WM ; William F. Walker, Proxy.
- 77 *Tremont*, by Reuben F. Lurvey, WM ; William R. Keene, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by David W. Hersey, WM.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Maynard S. Austin, WM.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Daniel K. Williams, WM.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by William G. Mills, WM ; Almon S. Johnson, SW ; Andrew M. Heseltine, JW ; Chas. D. Smith, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Oliver E. Ross, WM.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Manly G. Trask, Proxy.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Nathan Bachelder, Proxy.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by James Craig, WM ; Benjamin B. Cook, SW.
- 86 *Temple*, by Charles M. Waterhouse, WM ; Stephen H. Skillings, SW ; Frank H. Allen, JW ; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by Joseph E. Friend, WM.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Obadiah C. Ward, WM.
- 89 ——— *Island*, not represented.
- 90 *Harwood*, by Benjamin J. Hinds, JW.
- 91 *Siloam*, by George W. Norton, WM.
- 92 *Horeb*, by John L. Matthews, SW.
- 93 *Paris*, by Horatio Woodbury, WM ; Julius T. Richardson, Proxy.
- 94 *Corinthian*, by Michael Dyer, SW.
- 95 *Monument*, by Albert Lovejoy, 2d, Proxy.
- 96 *Bethel*, by Jarvis C. Billings, WM ; Joshua G. Rich, Proxy.
- 97 *Katahdin*, by George W. Cooper, Proxy.
- 98 *Vernon Valley*, by William T. Morrell, JW.
- 99 *Jefferson*, by Alden Chase, Proxy.
- 100 *Nezinscot*, by James N. Donham, WM ; Frank S. French, JW ; Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
- 101 ——— *Marsh River*, not represented.
- 102 *Dresden*, by Wilbur F. Cate, WM ; Chester L. Burke, JW.
- 103 *Dirigo*, by John H. Barton, WM.
- 104 *Ashlar*, by Albert Ring, SW ; William F. Wood, Proxy.
- 105 *Tuscan*, by Christopher Curtis, WM.

- 107 ——— *Day Spring*, not represented.
108 *Relief*, by Charles D. Bachelder, SW.
109 *Mount Kineo*, by Frank M. Briggs, WM; Hiram D. Crockett, Proxy.
110 *Monmouth*, by Edward T. Marston, Proxy.
111 *Liberty*, by Gustavus H. Cargill, Proxy.
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Joseph S. Hall, Proxy.
113 *Messalonskee*, by Albert F. Bachelder, Proxy.
114 *Polar Star*, by Andrew J. Fuller, Proxy.
115 *Buxton*, by John Berryman, Proxy.
116 ——— *Lebanon*, not represented.
117 *Greenleaf*, by James C. Ayer, Proxy.
118 *Drummond*, by Oren E. Brown, Proxy.
119 *Pownal*, by Frank J. Marden, Proxy.
121 *Acacia*, by Samuel B. Libby, WM.
122 *Marine*, by Augustus O. Gross, WM; Stephen B. Haskell, Proxy.
123 *Franklin*, by Augustus W. Morrill, WM.
124 *Olive Branch*, by Henry W. Peaks, JW.
125 *Meridian*, by Harrison W. Gardner, Proxy.
126 *Timothy Chase*, by Frank E. Crowley, WM.
127 *Presumpscot*, by Henry M. Small, WM.
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Charles P. Bartlett, Proxy.
129 *Quantabacook*, by Plummer R. Nevens, Proxy.
130 *Trinity*, by George W. Mosher, WM.
131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.
132 ——— *Mount Tire'm*, not represented.
133 *Asylum*, by Charles W. Crosby, WM.
135 *Riverside*, by Samuel H. Bond, Proxy.
137 ——— *Kenduskeag*, not represented.
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Howard A. Horsman, Proxy.
139 *Archon*, by William M. Chapman, WM.
140 *Mount Desert*, by Jason C. Hill, WM.
141 *Augusta*, by Charles C. Hunt, WM.
142 *Ocean*, by Charles H. West, Proxy.
143 *Preble*, by George Gauthier, SW; Frank L. Durgin, Proxy.
144 *Seaside*, by James Richards, Proxy.
145 *Moses Webster*, by Claes E. Boman, Proxy.
146 *Sebasticook*, by John P. Billings, WM.
147 ——— *Evening Star*, not represented.
148 *Forest*, by Philip C. Jones, Proxy.
149 *Doric*, by John A. Larsen, WM.
150 *Rabboni*, by Clarence V. Emerson, WM; Edwin R. Smith, SW; Wilbur H. Judkins, Proxy.
151 *Excelsior*, by Oscar Hills, Proxy.
152 *Crooked River*, by Charles E. Stuart, Proxy.

- 153 *Delta*, by John A. Farrington, WM ; James H. Walker, JW.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Daniel M. Teague, Proxy.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by James A. Underwood, WM.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Will. F. Allen, WM ; Arthur D. Parsons, SW.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by Andrew H. Bailey, SW.
- 158 *Anchor*, by Joseph W. Farrar, Proxy.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by Curtis R. Foster, WM.
- 160 *Parian*, by J. S. Burrill, WM.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
- 162 *Arion*, by J. Burton Roberts, Proxy.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by Edward M. Johnston, WM.
- 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Marr, WM.
- 165 ——— *Molunkus*, not represented.
- 166 *Neguemkeag*, by William S. Dutton, WM.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Arthur J. Foster, Proxy.
- 168 *Composite*, by Cyrus C. Durgin, Proxy.
- 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Samuel N. Adams, WM ; Selden G. Boynton, Proxy.
- 170 *Caribou*, by Robert McCubrey, Proxy.
- 171 *Naskeag*, by Joseph B. Babson, Proxy.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by George W. Smith, Proxy.
- 173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, WM.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Fred E. Paine, WM.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by Bush. W. Stinchfield, Proxy.
- 176 *Palestine*, by George F. Goodwin, Proxy.
- 177 *Rising Star*, by Walter J. Creamer, SW.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Nathaniel M. Neal, Proxy.
- 179 ——— *Yorkshire*, not represented.
- 180 *Hiram*, by John Q. A. Jordan, WM ; James C. Rundlett, SW ; John P. Clemons, JW ; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
- 181 ——— *Reuel Washburn*, not represented.
- 182 *Granite*, by Charles H. Adams, WM ; Leonard B. Swan, Proxy.
- 183 *Deering*, by Charles S. Foss, WM ; Fred Whyllie, SW ; William E. Willard, JW ; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
- 184 *Naval*, by Horace Mitchell, Jr., Proxy.
- 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Alick J. Grant, SW.
- 186 *Warren Phillips*, by Charles W. Carll, JW.
- 187 *Ira Berry*, by Ithama E. Stanley, SW.
- 188 ——— *Jonesport*, not represented.
- 189 *Knox*, by A. Freeman Sellers, WM.
- 190 *Springvale*, by Eugene F. Davenport, Proxy.
- 191 *Davis*, by Nelson Walker, Proxy.
- 192 *Winter Harbor*, by George W. Tracy, Proxy.
- 193 *Washburn*, by Jarvis B. Harris, WM.

Total number of chartered lodges, 188 ; represented, 102.

Your committee further report that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely :

M. W. HIRAM CHASE,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
" CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	"
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	"
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"
R. W. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	P. S. G. W.
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	P. J. G. W.
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	"
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	"
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
" LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
" SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
" FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
" IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>
" HENRY O. PERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District.</i>
" JOHN F. OLIVER,	" 2d "
" EDWARD R. WINGATE,	" 3d "
" LEVI LURVEY,	" 4th "
" ALBERT F. JACKSON,	" 5th "
" WILLIAM C. MASON,	" 6th "
" GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "
" JAMES FREEMAN,	" 8th "
" ALBERT I. MATHER,	" 9th "
" WILLIAM IRVING ADAMS,	" 10th "
" DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	" 11th "

R. W.	CHARLES A. STILSON,	D. D. G. M. 12th District,
"	CHARLES W. HARDING,	" 14th "
"	SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND,	" 16th "
"	LORENZO L. SHAW,	" 17th "
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" 18th "
W.	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Grand Marshal.
"	BEN MOORE,	" Senior Deacon.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" Junior Deacon.
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	" Standard Bearer.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" Pursuivant.
"	J. HENRY FROST,	" "
"	CHARLES F. JONES,	" Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The committee also report that Representatives of the following Grand Lodges are present, viz:

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NORTH CAROLINA,
ARIZONA,	LOUISIANA,	NOVA SCOTIA,
CALIFORNIA,	MANITOBA,	OHIO,
CANADA,	MARYLAND,	OREGON,
COLON AND CUBA,	MISSISSIPPI,	PERU,
COLORADO,	MISSOURI,	QUEBEC,
DAKOTA,	MONTANA,	RHODE ISLAND,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	NEBRASKA,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
FLORIDA,	NEVADA,	TENNESSEE,
GEORGIA,	NEW BRUNSWICK,	TEXAS,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEW JERSEY,	VERMONT,
IOWA,	NEW MEXICO,	WASHINGTON TER.
KANSAS,	NEW YORK,	

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. SMITH,	} Committee.
MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM,	
FRANCIS E. CHASE,	

Which report was accepted, and the committee ordered to make the necessary additions as other delegates should arrive.

Voted, That Bro. P. C. JONES be accepted as a delegate from Forest Lodge, No. 148.

Voted, That Bro. FRANCIS A. SEVENO be accepted as a delegate from Somerset Lodge, No. 34.

On motion of Bro. FESSENDEN I. DAY,

Voted, That the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication be dispensed with.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. WILLARD C. G. CARNEY, Assistant Grand Tyler.

He also appointed the following committees :

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, HIRAM CHASE, ALBERT MOORE.

On the Pay Roll.

HOWARD D. SMITH, HENRY H. HANSON, CHARLES F. TOBIE.

On Unfinished Business.

A. M. WETHERBEE, DAVID CARGILL, C. V. EMERSON.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE :

Once more, through the blessing of our Supreme Grand Master, we are permitted to meet in Grand Annual Communication, the Seventieth in the existence of this Grand Lodge.

A year has passed since we last met here, a year of prosperity to our fraternity, a year fraught with the usual measure of good and ill to us as individuals. With thankfulness let us reflect that no disaster has come upon our state, no scourge upon our people, no loss of numbers or influence upon our order ; and as we have devoutly entreated the Grand Giver of all good to continue his favor towards us, let us do our part by performing with wisdom and with brotherly affection the work which calls us together.

OUR DEPARTED.

Pressure of other duties has prevented my preparing any suitable account of the character and services of any of those dear brethren who have been called into the presence of our Supreme Grand Master. No words of mine could tell how much we miss to-day the venerable form and the patriarchal blessing of Past Junior Grand Warden OLIVER GERRISH, the oldest mason in our state, concerning whom the testimony of those who know him best is, "A better living man and one more respected never walked the streets of Portland."

We also miss the presence of Bro. CHRISTOPHER C. HAYES, for so long the superintendent of the masonic rooms here, who, by his mirthful stories and his obliging attention to the wants of visitors, gained the friendship of all who met him.

Other brethren, too, have ceased from their labors in the earthly lodge, and we trust had the passwords to admit them into the glorious Grand Lodge beyond. I suggest that memorial pages be placed in our Proceedings, inscribed to the memory of R. W. Bro. GERRISH and other deceased brethren.

Other jurisdictions have not been passed by without harm from the Great Reaper. Nearly every one has lost one or more prominent members, and among the most distinguished have been Past Grand Master ROB MORRIS, of Kentucky, Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, Past Grand Master JOHN W. SIMONS, of New York, Past Grand Master WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER, of Massachusetts, and Grand Secretary DANIEL SAYRE, of Alabama, masons whose abilities were acknowledged all over our country.

"There is no death! what seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian,
Whose portal we call Death."

YELLOW FEVER.

In consequence of the receipt by me of a letter from Bro. C. W. JOHNSON, of Jacksonville, Fla., on the 15th of September I issued to the lodges in this state the following communication :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

SABATIS, September 15, 1888.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of our several Lodges in Maine.

BRETHREN :—The following appeal has this day been received by me :

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 8, 1888.

The fraternity of this city are in sore distress from the ravages of yellow fever. Many of our brethren are sick, and VERY many in distress.

Our home and state resources will soon be exhausted—having battled the epidemic since August 10th—and now the Masonic Relief Committee, with the sanction of our Grand Master, appeal to the fraternity of the United States for help, and thus we appeal to our brethren of Maine.

Please make all funds payable to "Masonic Relief Committee."

Yours fraternally,

C. W. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Chairman Masonic Relief Committee.

To relieve the distressed is a duty especially incumbent upon masons, and I know it is one which you will most willingly and quickly discharge towards our afflicted brethren in that distant southern city, which has been so nearly depopulated by that terrible scourge of which we in our northern homes know nothing by experience.

Let each one of us give *something*, and even though it be no more than the widow's mite, if given with the same spirit which actuated her, we shall prove true the saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

All contributions sent to IRA BERRY, Grand Secretary, Portland, subject to my order, will be promptly forwarded to the brethren at Jacksonville.

Fraternally,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Master.*

As soon after the receipt of my communication as lodges held meetings, their contributions began to come in, and I was soon enabled to forward three hundred dollars to our suffering brethren, and had received and was about to forward four hundred and thirty-one dollars more, when I received a telegram from Bro. JOHNSON to stop further contributions, which I immediately did by the following circular :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

SABATIS, October 9th, 1888.

To the Worshipful Masters, Wardens and Brethren of our several Lodges in Maine.

BRETHREN :—In consequence of a telegram received to-day from Jackson-

ville, Florida, it becomes my privilege as well as my duty, to inform you that the necessity of forwarding relief to our afflicted brethren in that state is now removed, and further contributions will not be required.

Funds remaining in my hands will be returned to donors in proportion to amount contributed.

Most of the lodges have responded very liberally, and in behalf of the Grand Lodge I thank those which by their contributions have given a practical illustration of the tenets of brotherly-love and relief.

In behalf of any future application for aid which may be made, I also remind lodges which have not responded to the call, that any contribution, no matter how small, is always acceptable in cases where relief is requested, and added to others helps to make an offering worthy of our profession.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Master.*

The balance remaining in my hand, (four hundred and thirty-one dollars) I returned to contributing lodges *pro rata* to amount contributed by each. Of the 188 chartered lodges, contributions had been received from only 39, although nearly every lodge would have responded as soon as it held a meeting, had the word not come that no more funds were needed. I received letters from many of them, regretting that they could not have sent in their contributions earlier. The \$731 so generously raised by the 39 lodges for their suffering brethren in that far distant southern city is a noble testimony to the practical value of Masonry, and if the other 149 had been given time to add their quota, the result would have been a still stronger proof, if proof be needed, that, though the brethren of this jurisdiction dwell in a colder clime than most others, their hearts beat warmly for a needy brother, no matter how far away he may be.

TRIALS.

I have received the proceedings of the trials of eight cases during the year, viz: Lebanon Lodge *vs.* FRANK J. WOOD; Felicity Lodge *vs.* EDWIN P. HILL; Buxton Lodge *vs.* CHARLES E. HIGGINS; Molunkus Lodge *vs.* CLARENCE R. PEAVEY; Preble Lodge *vs.* JOHN SHAW; Sebastiecook Lodge *vs.* FRANK M. KELLEY; Molunkus Lodge *vs.* ANDREW J. LUFKIN, and Tyrian Lodge *vs.* LEONARD C. HERRICK.

Several of these cases come before the Grand Lodge on appeal.

In the case of Molunkus Lodge *vs.* ANDREW J. LUFKIN, one of the appealed cases, the brother who entered the appeal has since notified me that he wishes to withdraw it, and I have accordingly returned the papers to the lodge. I have within a few days learned that Bro. LUFKIN, after much suffering, has gone from earth to appear before a higher tribunal than this. The proceedings in the other cases have been referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS.

I believe the usual number of cases requiring the approval of the Grand Master to the changes made in lodge by-laws have been forwarded to me, and as I have considered the proposed changes desirable I have in every instance approved them.

IMPOSTOR.

Last month I was informed by one of my Deputies that one SHADRACH McCLAIR, of Saco, was attempting to palm himself off as a mason. I directed the Grand Secretary to issue the following notice concerning him :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
PORTLAND, April 20, 1889.

Information has been received that one SHADRACH McCLAIR, of Saco, is attempting to palm himself off as a mason. He is about thirty-five years of age, is about five feet five inches in height, has light complexion with freckles on face, dark hair and gray eyes.

He was formerly a painter and paperhanger, but is now agent for "Golden Rule Life and Accident Insurance Company," and also interested in forming lodges of British Americans, and the New England Order of Protection.

He is not and never has been a mason.

Lodges and brethren will please be on their guard.

By order of the Grand Master,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

DECISIONS.

A large number of decisions have been called for during the year, nearly all of which were given by referring the questioners to the Text Book. But the following questions, in various forms, were asked me so frequently that I report them, with my decisions, to the Grand Lodge.

1. A person living in the jurisdiction of lodge A applies to lodge B for degrees. Lodge B asks lodge A to waive jurisdiction. Before action can be taken in lodge A lodge B rejects the application. Is it really a rejection ?

Answer. No. The applicant is still within the jurisdiction of lodge A, the rejection by lodge B being null and void.

2. Does section 99, of the constitution, *require* the Tyler to ballot upon applications ?

Answer. No. The Tyler being placed outside the door is not properly present. But at elections and upon applications he should, if a member, have an opportunity to ballot if he desires, the Master ordering some other brother to tyle for him while he is within the lodge for that purpose.

3. A is an active member of a lodge which elects him to honorary membership, in consequence of which he has since paid no dues. He is now elected Master of that lodge. Is he eligible to be installed ?

Answer. Yes, unless some by-law of the lodge prevents. Brother A having been an active member of his lodge, was not deprived of any of his masonic privileges by being made an honorary member.

4. A brother was suspended from membership thirteen years ago for non-payment of dues, which then amounted to fourteen dollars. Is he entitled to a dimit upon payment of the fourteen dollars, or should he also pay dues for the intervening thirteen years ?

Answer. A brother who has been suspended from lodge membership for non-payment of dues cannot be held chargeable for dues accruing during such suspension. Upon payment of arrearage at date of suspension he is restored thereby to member-

ship, and may apply for dimit without payment of dues for intervening years.

I also submit my ruling in a case unlike any which I have seen reported. Last December I received a communication from Baskahegan Lodge, stating that it had received a petition from a brother who had a *demit* from a lodge in New Brunswick, as being a Fellow Craft in good standing, and who wished to receive his M. M. degree in Baskahegan Lodge and become a member thereof. He had resided within the jurisdiction of that lodge for more than a year. The dimit read as follows :

We, the Master and Wardens of Hiram Lodge, No. 6, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of N. B., do certify that our well beloved Bro. CHARLES HENRY KINGSTON, whose name is inscribed on the margin hereof, is a regular Fellow Craft Mason and has during his continuance with us, behaved himself as becometh an honest and faithful Brother: and having paid all just dues and demands to our lodge, we have granted him this dimit and recommend him to all regular lodges and worthy Brethren wheresoever Providence may assign his lot.

C. H. KINGSTON.

Given under our hands and the seal of our lodge at Fredericton, in the Province of N. B., this 6th day of September, A. L. 5888.

[L. S.]

(Signed,)

DAN'L JORDAN, Master.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, S. W.

S. L. MORRISON, J. W.

CHAS. BRODIE, Sec.

A letter which I immediately addressed to the Grand Master of New Brunswick, and his reply, will explain themselves.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
SABATIS, December 7, 1888.

HON. JAMES McNICHOL.

M. W. Brother and Dear Sir:—My attention has just been called to a case which to me seems so novel that I write to you for "more light."

In this Grand Jurisdiction dimits are not granted except to Master Masons.

An application was recently made to one of our lodges by a brother claiming to be a Fellow Craft and holding a dimit from Hiram Lodge, No. 6, of New Brunswick.

Will you please inform me whether the custom prevails among your lodges to grant dimitts to Fellow Crafts, and if so, what is the mode of procedure for the bearer of such a dimit to receive his third degree in some other lodge?

Would it in any way be considered a discourtesy to your Grand Lodge, if the bearer of such a dimit were to apply to a lodge in this state for the third degree and become a member thereof by receiving it?

By giving me the desired information as to the masonic custom in such cases in New Brunswick you will greatly oblige,

Yours fraternally,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,
Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

To HON. JAMES McNICHOL,

Grand Master of Masons in N. B.

GRAND LODGE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Dec. 12, 1888.

Dear Sir and M. W. Brother :

Yours of the 7th inst. received.

In this jurisdiction we do not *now* grant a dimit to a brother below the degree of a M. M., as on his receiving that degree he becomes a member of the lodge and entitled to all privileges as such; but formerly with us it was a constitutional law to enroll the brother a member on his being initiated, this being the old English law. It may be that in the case referred to by you the brother was initiated and became a member under the old law and entitled to a dimit on leaving the lodge.

If in this case the dimit antedates *July 1, 1884*, the lodge was quite entitled to dimit a brother who applied for it, even though he was only an Entered Apprentice, as he would undoubtedly be a member.

When circumstances render it necessary for a brother to leave the jurisdiction before receiving the three degrees, the lodge supplies him with a certificate stating the facts, in order to enable him to receive the balance of the degrees in another lodge, the lodge to whom he makes application making the usual and careful inquiries as to character, &c., &c.

Cases of this kind are rare with us, but when they do occur it has been the usual custom for the lodge initiating the brother to request the lodge near where the brother has located to confer the balance of the degrees. The constitution permitting, he thereupon becomes a member at his new location.

Trusting that I have been able to make matters sufficiently plain to you,
I am, dear sir and brother,

Yours fraternally,

JAMES McNICHOL,

Grand Master Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, Esq.,

Grand Master, Grand Lodge of Maine, F. and A. M.

I therefore ruled that the paper presented by Bro. KINGSTON was in effect a certificate that he had lawfully received the degrees of E. A. and F. C., that it was given to enable him to receive the M. M. degree elsewhere, and that Baskahegan Lodge had jurisdiction, and might, after due enquiry, complete the work begun in New Brunswick.

COMMISSIONS.

Our relations with other Grand Lodges continue to be perfectly harmonious. The custom of appointing Grand Representatives is now become quite general, and I have signed the following commissions:

1888, May 25th, Bro. JOHN W. RUHLAND, Grand Representative near Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, in place of Bro. LEWIS JOHNSTON, removed from that jurisdiction.

June 6th, Bro. MARCUS WOLFE, Grand Representative near Grand Lodge of British Columbia, in place of Bro. JOHN A. COTTRELL, removed from the jurisdiction.

September 12th, Bro. Z. D. SCOBEX, Grand Representative near Grand Lodge of Iowa, in place of Bro. Z. C. LUSE, resigned.

November 2d, I recommended to M. W. Bro. WILSON, Grand Master of Michigan, the appointment of M. W. Bro. FESSENDEN I. DAY, to represent that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

I have followed the plan of my predecessor in advising brethren who are desirous of a new lodge to first try the experiment of holding a lodge of instruction. During the present year I have given two dispensations, one to Bro. HENRY D. NORTON to hold a lodge of instruction at North New Portland, and

the other to Bro. J. L. SANBORN to conduct a lodge of instruction at South Waterboro.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have refused in several instances to grant dispensations for lodges to parade upon Memorial Day, and other non-masonic occasions. I have also refused in every instance to grant dispensations to receive petitions and ballot in less than the usual time, unless it was clearly shown that the petitioner had not neglected any earlier opportunity of applying for his degrees. The dispensations granted have been as follows:

June 8th, to Quantabacook Lodge, to transact business and confer degrees in the hall of Liberty Lodge, their own having been destroyed by fire.

August 6th, to Granite Lodge to act upon application of a candidate whose residence had not been within this state a full year.

September 19th, to Asylum Lodge, to hold an election of officers, its annual meeting having been prevented by a severe storm.

October 8th, to Plymouth Lodge, to hold its election for same reason as above.

October 15th, to Orient Lodge, to confer the M. M. degree upon a Fellow Craft from New Hampshire, the consent of the Grand Master of New Hampshire and of Mt. Washington Lodge having first been obtained.

November 2d, to Quantabacook Lodge, to circulate in the lodges of Maine a statement of its condition and an appeal for aid in consequence of the loss by fire of its new hall, which I had dedicated only a short time before. This lodge has rebuilt and now occupy a fine hall.

December 3d, to Relief Lodge, to elect officers, its annual meeting having been prevented.

February 20th, to Freedom Lodge, to receive the application of a person having resided within the state a little less than a full year.

March 8th, to Arundel Lodge, confirming the action of that lodge in electing its officers at another than the annual meeting.

March 8th, to Orient Lodge, to act upon a petition already before it, in less than a month from its reception.

March 9th, to Relief Lodge to elect officers.

April 22d, to St. Croix Lodge, to receive and ballot upon an application at same meeting. I regret the occurrence of this case, for I had hoped to get through the year without granting any such dispensation, yet the case seemed too meritorious to be denied.

LODGE PROPERTY.

The sale of the so-called Dodge property has long been desired by the Grand Lodge and the Trustees of its Charity Fund, and several unsuccessful attempts to dispose of it have been made during the past few years. I am glad to be able to report that a sale of this property has been effected upon fair terms. The conditions of the bond given have thus far been promptly fulfilled, and I am confident the care of that property will no longer vex the Grand Lodge.

FIRE.

On the evening of March 23d, the building in Madison, containing the hall of Euclid Lodge, v. d., was consumed by fire. The lodge saved its dispensation, by-laws and records—but lost all its furniture, regalia, and other property—which fortunately was insured. I have been informed that another room has been secured temporarily until a new and better building, now constructing, can be completed. New regalia has been purchased, and the lodge intends to apply for a charter at this session of the Grand Lodge. I have received none but good reports from Euclid Lodge, and trust the charter will be granted.

INSTALLATIONS.

Upon several occasions I have accepted, for special reasons, invitations to install lodge officers, but have been obliged to decline many others, much to my regret.

October 12th, I installed the officers of Ancient York Lodge, assisted by W. Bro. PARKER as D. G. M., W. Bro. ROAK, Grand

Marshal, and Bro. SALE as Grand Chaplain. The exercises were public and excellent music aided in their passing pleasantly.

October 29th, I publicly installed the officers of Richmond Lodge, assisted by W. Bro. LIBBY as D. G. M., W. Bro. ROAK, Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. ——— as Grand Chaplain.

December 20th, I publicly installed the officers of Acacia Lodge, assisted by Rev. Bro. WARREN as Grand Chaplain and Bro. STEVENS as Grand Marshal. Grand Chaplain CROSBY was to have been there and deliver an address, but was unable to arrive in season. A large company was present and the music was of a high order.

January 15th, I publicly installed the officers of Augusta Lodge, assisted by M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND as D. G. M., W. Bro. ROAK, Grand Marshal, and Bro. HOBBS, as Grand Chaplain. The services were made more than usually interesting by the presence of many ladies and members of the Legislature, and were followed by speeches by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, Rev. WILLIAM SARGENT and others.

I have also publicly installed the officers of Webster Lodge, assisted by Bro. SALE as D. G. M., W. Bro. BRAGG as Grand Marshal, and W. Bro. WEBBER as Grand Chaplain.

DEDICATIONS.

On the 27th of June I dedicated the fine new hall of Maine Lodge, No. 20, at Farmington. Grand Marshal ROAK and Junior Grand Deacon BELCHER gave valuable assistance, as did also Bros. GOULDING, SHAW, PERKINS, BURGESS, RUSSELL, and others. The hall is a credit to Maine Lodge. The building is a substantial three story brick structure, 40 × 75 feet, the upper floor of which is occupied by the lodge. The ante rooms are large, and the lodge room finely frescoed and handsomely furnished.

A large company of brethren and their ladies were present, and among them were Bro. JOHN T. TAYLOR, of Farmington, eighty-four years of age, and Bro. LOREN ADAMS, of Wilton, in his eighty-sixth year. The former is one of the "old" masons, having received the degrees in Massachusetts sixty-four years

ago. He marched in the procession as an Entered Apprentice at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument, came to Farmington in 1846, and assisted in the re-organization of Maine Lodge in 1847. In the evening a splendid banquet was served at Hotel Willows, at which about one hundred masons and their ladies were present. The post-prandial exercises consisted of excellent music, toasts and responses by Grand Officers and others, and a historical sketch of the lodge from its organization by Bro. D. H. KNOWLTON.

I also dedicated the hall of Washburn Lodge at the time that lodge was constituted, and have received invitations to dedicate others which I was unable to accept. I am very glad to report that several elegant halls are now in process of construction, and my successor will be called upon to dedicate them during the coming year.

NEW LODGES.

WASHBURN.

The two lodges to which charters were granted last year have been constituted and are now numbered upon our roll. Washburn Lodge was constituted, its officers installed, and its hall dedicated on Wednesday, July 25th. Many brethren were present from Presque Isle, Caribou and Fort Fairfield. Grand Marshal ROAK was present at my request, as was also Assistant Grand Tyler CARNEY, and, with the assistance of D. D. G. M. PERRY and other brethren, the lodge was constituted in the afternoon and the remaining ceremonies performed in the evening. The ladies of the brethren were admitted to the ceremonies, which were followed by an excellent address from Bro. E. WIGGIN, of Presque Isle. Although Washburn is a new and rapidly growing place, the hospitality of the brethren there was ample enough to provide abundantly for the wants of all present. I have no doubt this lodge will make a good showing in the future.

WINTER HARBOR.

On the afternoon of October 3d, assisted by Senior Grand Warden KENNISTON and brethren from Bar Harbor and vicinity, I constituted Winter Harbor Lodge at Winter Harbor. Owing to

the death of a member of my family, I was compelled to defer this work to a later date than was desirable, consequently the difficulty of getting there was exceeded only by that of getting away again, and not so many brethren were present as I would have liked to meet. Either the dangers of navigation upon so dark a night, or the breaking down of the steamer which we had chartered, compelled us to remain at Winter Harbor over night, but the brethren there made our stay so agreeable that the delay was only an added pleasure.

CONSOLIDATION.

On the 22d of February it became my duty to perform the first marriage ceremony between lodges which has ever been performed in this jurisdiction, the occasion being the consolidation of Trojan Lodge, No. 134, with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, by authority of Standing Regulations, No. 29, adopted last May. I was assisted by Bro. FULLER as D. G. M., Grand Marshal ROAK, and Bro. TAYLOR as Grand Chaplain. As I knew of no special services for such an occasion, I followed closely the proceedings indicated in the standing regulations. I earnestly hope that the union of purpose and desire and feeling between the two parties to this contract may always continue to be as manifest as it is to-day.

GREEN'S LANDING.

The affairs of our brethren on Deer Isle this year, as last, caused more correspondence than any other one subject. Those masons living at or near Green's Landing are extremely anxious to have a lodge at that place, while the majority of the members of Marine Lodge, located seven miles distant, as strenuously oppose. I have received another petition from Green's Landing, having the approval of two lodges and the District Deputy Grand Master of the fourth district, accompanied by a recommendation signed by quite a large percentage of the membership of Marine Lodge. I have also received a remonstrance signed by the officers and a large number of the members of

Marine Lodge, the names of many being both upon recommendation and remonstrance! I have corresponded with many gentlemen whose opinions I value, and have had interviews with W. Bro. GROSS, the Master of Marine Lodge, and with W. Bro. THURLOW, the leader of the petitioners, as well as several other masons acquainted with the facts in this case, and I am convinced that the interests of our order will be best promoted by the establishment of a new lodge at Green's Landing. Had not the meeting of the Grand Lodge been so near at hand I should have granted a dispensation two months ago. I have submitted the papers in this case to the Committee on Charters and Dispensations for their consideration in advance of this meeting.

FREE BED.

The "masonic free bed" at the Maine General Hospital, which for several years past has been maintained by a zealous and benevolent brother, is being sought for more frequently as the knowledge of it spreads among the brethren. I gladly report the receipt of the following letter:

FREEPORT, ME, April 24, 1889.

HON. FRANK E. SLEEPER, SABATIS, ME.

Most Worshipful Grand Master :—Once more it is a pleasure to notify you that the "Free Bed" will be provided for the masonic fraternity for the year 1889.

"To relieve the distressed is a duty incumbent upon all masons," and I assure you that nothing has ever given me more satisfaction than that of maintaining a free bed for our beloved fraternity.

Yours fraternally,

E. B. MALLET, JR.

DISTRICT DEPUTY MEETINGS.

In accordance with the vote of the Grand Lodge I instructed the Grand Lecturer to call three conventions of District Deputy Grand Masters for the purpose of promoting uniformity of work in different sections of the state. I had the pleasure of attending the meetings at Bar Harbor and Lewiston, and from my own observation and the reports of my Deputies, I am fully satisfied

that they were productive of much good. Many brethren, as well as the District Deputies, were present, and all seemed to feel that greater uniformity would be obtained by these meetings than by any other measure yet proposed. Some of the Deputies have supplemented these meetings by calling conventions of the lodges in their districts, which have been largely attended and productive of much enthusiasm and a better masonic feeling among their members. I recommend that the conventions of deputies be continued, and am confident that still better results will be attained the coming year by having the meetings held earlier in the season, so that deputies may be properly instructed before entering upon their work.

CLOSING.

And now, my dear brethren, I return to you the authority with which, two years ago in your more than kindness, and with an unprecedented unanimity, you invested me. That I have at all times acted wisely I can by no means presume. For my faults I ask of you that fraternal charity which upright intentions may hope from the generosity of brethren. I assure you that the uniform courtesy and brotherly assistance of my brethren have rendered the duties of the year, if not free from labor, certainly in many ways agreeable. If to retire from office were to finally separate from brethren whose kindness can never be forgotten, it would cause me keen regret, but I have faith to believe that we shall not so separate while life and strength continue, and I trust that the time during which you have honored me with your confidence may prove to have been so well spent as to enable me to know better how to extend to such as you shall choose as my successors that fraternal consideration which you have so generously extended to myself. And let us, my brethren, not fail to remember that each one of us bears a share in that general character which gives to our beloved institution its present strength, and that on us must depend the perpetuation of the usefulness of which it is capable.

Let us see to it that when Freemasonry shall pass from our hands, those who receive it from us shall find it possessed of all

that worth and all those capabilities for good which it is our happiness to know it possesses in our own time. *

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Master*.

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

He also presented the reports of twenty District Deputy Grand Masters, and of the Grand Lecturer, which were referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.

The following is the Grand Lecturer's report :

APRIL 30, 1889.

F. E. SLEEPER, Esq.,

Grand Master of Grand Lodge of Maine

DEAR SIR:—I submit a report of the District Deputy meetings which were held by your directions at the following places :

October 4th, at Bar Harbor, there were present about thirty-five brethren, six Deputies. All three degrees were gone over, criticisms made, and questions answered. District Deputy LURVEY conferred the P. M. degree on one of the W. Masters present in a manner never to be forgotten.

October 18th, at Bangor, present about forty. The full work was gone over; ten Deputies were present.

November 22d, at Lewiston, present thirty. Six Deputies were at this meeting, and the work was gone over in a most thorough manner.

These meetings cannot fail to improve the working of the lodges and give uniformity to the work in the different sections of the state, as it brings up many points for discussion, and I have discovered by my numerous correspondents, that a very great interest has been awakened in ritualistic work.

On April 25th, (Fast Day) I attended a convention of lodges at Norway. There were 180 brethren present. Oxford Lodge, of Norway, worked the E. A. degree; Tyrian Lodge, of Mechanic Falls, worked the F. C. degree; and Bethel Lodge, of Bethel, worked the M. M. All of the lodges reflect credit on the District Deputies of this district, as the work was as near perfect as it is possible to get; and what I saw here, only confirms my opinion that there is a strong growing interest in this beautiful work.

I have during the year answered over 100 letters, besides going over the ritual with some of the Deputies.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. RAYMOND, *Grand Lecturer*.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1889.

To the W. M. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Secretary is gratified in being able to report that the duties devolving on him as such have been seasonably attended to. The records are ready for inspection.

Fewer charters have been sent to be recorded than was hoped. The following are yet wanting :

No. 53 Rural,	No. 98 Katahdin,	No. 123 Franklin,
63 Richmond,	107 Dayspring,	128 Eggemoggin,
71 Rising Sun,	108 Relief,	130 Trinity,
72 Pioneer,	114 Polar Star,	132 Mount Tire'm,
89 Island,	116 Lebanon,	140 Mount Desert.
97 Bethel,		

It is earnestly desired and hoped, that in summer, when the Lodges suspend their meetings, these Lodges will avail themselves of the opportunity to get their charters on record.

The number of registered Brethren does not vary much ; most of them keep up their payments promptly—a few let them run behindhand.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which was referred to the Committee on the Doings of Grand Officers.

BRO. JUDSON B. DUNBAR, for the Committee on Finance, presented the following report, which was accepted, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, ME., May 7, 1889.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance respectfully report as follows :

The Grand Secretary has made a faithful and accurate record of the proceedings of this M. W. Grand Lodge.

The Grand Treasurer has performed his duties to the full satisfaction of your Committee of Finance. We have examined his accounts for the year ending April 30, 1889, and found them correct, with proper documents and vouchers in regular file. He has also presented to us certificates of stock, bonds, etc., to the full amount of property of this Grand Lodge.

The summary of the transactions of the Grand Treasurer for the past year is as follows :

1889.]

Grand Lodge of Maine.

347

	Dr.	Cr.
May 1, 1888. Cash on hand,	\$ 6,725.37	
Receipts,	6,101.41	
	<hr/>	
	\$12,826.78	
Expenditures,		\$ 5,837.45
Apr. 30, 1889. Cash on hand,		6,989.33
		<hr/>
		\$12,826.78

The property of the Grand Lodge in the hands of the Grand Treasurer is as follows :

Cash on deposit First National Bank, \$6,989.33

There are in the Charity Fund,

25 shares Canal National Bank,	\$2,500.00
37 " Caseo " "	3,700.00
12 " First " "	1,200.00
11 " Traders " "	1,100.00
Town of Westbrook Bonds,	1,500.00
City of Portland " "	3,000.00
" " " "	500.00
Town of Brunswick " "	1,000.00
Leeds & Farmington R. R. Bonds,	1,000.00
Real Estate, upon which, we are informed by the Treasurer, \$500 has been paid, and included in the amount on deposit at First National Bank,	4,000.00
Cash on deposit Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
" " Portland " "	1,900.00
" " First National " "	1,838.10
	<hr/>
	\$25,138.10

SUMMARY.

Cash on hand,	\$ 8,827.43
Investments,	23,300.00
	<hr/>
	\$32,127.43

Your committee recommend for compensation to the various officers for services for the year 1888-89, the following sums respectively :

To the Grand Treasurer,	\$250.00
" " Tyler, for himself and Assistants,	30 00
Chairman Committee Correspondence,	100.00
Assistant Grand Secretary,	20.00
Grand Lecturer,	25.00
Grand Organist,	10.00

We tender our thanks to W. Bro. GEORGE R. SHAW for the valuable assistance rendered to us in the performance of our duties.

We gratefully acknowledge the courtesy of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer in their efforts to facilitate our work.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. B. DUNBAR,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } Committee.
M. F. KING,

Voted, That the recommendations of the committee be adopted :

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, which was accepted, as follows :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1889.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Treasurer herewith submits his annual report.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1888 and 1889.		<i>Dr.</i>	
May,	To Cash paid Grand Tyler,.....	\$	30.00
"	" Chairman Committee Foreign Corre- spondence,.....		100.00
"	" Assistant Secretary,		20.00
"	" Grand Lecturer,....		25.00
"	" Grand Organist,.....		10.00
"	" Grand Treasurer,		250.00
"	" Amity Lodge,..		51.00
"	" M. W. Frank E. Sleeper,.....		41.55
'88.	" District Deputy Grand Masters, ...		735.80
"	" Representatives,.....		1,408.00
"	" Past Grand Master,.....		55.40
"	" Investment, (Charity Fund),.....		1,000.00
"	" Stephen Berry,.....		778.37
"	" Grand Secretary,.....		500.00
"	" Expense of Library Room,.....		21.02
"	" Ira Berry, postage, &c.,.....		55.24
"	" Winter Harbor Lodge,.....		25.20
"	" Quantabacook Lodge,.....		29.60
"	" W. O. Carney, Expenses,		32.00
"	" " " "		18.00
"	" " " " C. J. F. account,.....		3.00
			528.15
			4,643.83

To cash paid American Bank Note Co.,.....	100.00	
" " Rent, Rufus H. Hinkley, Treasurer,.	175.00	
" " Insurance,.....	10.00	
" " Grand Treasurer, postage, &c.,.....	3.22	
" " Expense, Washburn Lodge,.....	42.10	
" " " Winter Harbor Lodge,...	27.35	
" " H. N. Jose, Rent,.....	200.00	665.47
To Cash balance in the First National Bank,...		
May 1, 1889,.....		6,989.33
		<u>\$12,826.78</u>

1888.

Cr.

May, By cash of Oxford Lodge,.....	38.20	
" " King Solomon Lodge,	21.00	
" " Tyrian Lodge,.....	37.00	
" " Paris "	20.80	
" " Jefferson Lodge,	17.40	
" " Mt. Tire'm Lodge,.....	20.00	
" " Crooked River Lodge,....	14.80	
" " Granite Lodge,...	16.60	193.00
" " Blazing Star Lodge,...	22.70	
" " Pioneer "	15.20	
" " Monument "	52.80	
" " Eastern Frontier Lodge,.....	20.00	
" " Trinity "	37.00	
" " Caribou "	20.20	
" " Washburn "	13.60	191.10
By balance of last year's account,....	6,725.37	
By cash of Winter Harbor Lodge, ..	25.20	
" " " " charter,....	30.00	
" " Harris, Dispensation at Madison,	25.00	
" " F. R. Bunker, 6 initiation fees,	12.00	
" " charter Washburn Lodge, W. O. C.,..	30.00	
" " District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	5,484.60	
" " Grand Chapter,	63.31	
" " " Commandery,.....	44.20	\$12,442.68
		<u>\$12,826.78</u>

The Charity Fund consists of the

Dodge House,.....\$ 4,000.00

Of this \$500 towards principal has been paid, and is in the balance of cash on hand of Charity Fund in the First National Bank at date of May 1, 1889.

25 shares Canal Bank,..... 2,500.00

37 shares Casco Bank,.....	3,700.00
12 " First National Bank,....	1,200.00
11 " Trader's Bank,.....	1,100.00
Town of Westbrook Bonds, 3 at 500,.....	1,500.00
City of Portland Bonds, 3 at 1,000,.....	3,000.00
" " aid R. R.,.....	500.00
Leeds & Farmington R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00
Town of Brunswick Bonds,....	1,000.00
Maine Savings Bank deposit,.....	1,900.00
Portland " " "	1,900.00
	<hr/>
	\$23,300.00

I am under great obligations to the Secretaries of the various lodges and to the District Deputy Grand Masters for the promptness and diligence given by them to the returns of their lodges, and payment of their dues. Every lodge for the past year has paid its dues.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Examined and approved May 1, 1889.

J. B. DUNBAR,

M. F. KING,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

} *Committee.*

A petition for a new lodge at Green's Landing was presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The appeal of GEORGE PARKER from the sentence of Ancient Brothers' Lodge was presented, and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

The petition of Mount Kineo Lodge for permission to remove from Abbot to Guilford was presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS submitted the question of allowing extra *per diem* to Representatives of Eastern lodges, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

BRO. W. R. G. ESTES announced the death of W. Samuel Thing, of Freeport, which was referred to a special committee, consisting of W. R. G. ESTES, JERE A. CHASE, and EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

The Grand Secretary submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 7, 1889.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Returns are happy in being able to report that returns have been received from all the lodges in the jurisdiction; and without the necessity of writing to any, to remind them of tardiness—a circumstance which has never occurred before during the thirty years and upwards that I have held the position of Secretary.

The abstract of Returns, which is herewith submitted, shows the following exhibit compared with last year :

	1888.	1889.
Initiated,.....	708	690
Raised,.....	689	664
Affiliated,.....	110	169
Re-instated,..	70	86
Dimitted,.....	206	232
Died,.....	281	291
Suspended,.....	1	2
Expelled,.....	3	4
Suspended from membership,.....	239	317
Deprived of membership,.....	35	31
Number of members,.....	20,261	20,340
Rejected,.....	190	184

It will be seen that notwithstanding the increased number of suspensions from membership and of deaths, there has been a gain in the number of members—indicating a healthy growth.

The promptness with which the Secretaries have forwarded their returns entitles them to the hearty thanks of the Committee, which are hereby tendered to them.

There are now 189 working lodges in the jurisdiction, one of which is under dispensation, but has been included in the abstract, with the Chartered Lodges.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *for the Committee.*

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1880.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	6	8	4	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	296	..
2	Warren,.....	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	98	..
3	Lincoln,.....	2	4	..	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	66	..
4	Hancock,.....	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	70	..
5	Kennebec,.....	2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	141	..
6	Amity,.....	4	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	13	..	171	3
7	Eastern,.....	4	4	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	156	..
8	United,.....	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	118	..
9	Saco,.....	8	8	2	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	108	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	..	1	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	168	1
11	Pythagorean,.....	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	85	..
12	Cumberland,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1
13	Oriental,.....	2	2	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	124	1
14	Solar,.....	10	10	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	252	2
15	Orient,.....	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	164	..
16	St. George,.....	8	6	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	95	2
17	Ancient Landmark,.....	15	13	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	328	..
18	Oxford,.....	16	11	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	151	1
19	Felicity,.....	1	..	..	3	2	6	1	..	3	..	117	..
20	Maine,.....	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	98	..
21	Oriental Star,.....	4	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	102	..
22	York,.....	7	9	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	123	2
23	Freeport,.....	10	10	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	127	1
24	Phoenix,.....	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	..
25	Temple,.....	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	83	..
26	Village,.....	2	2	2	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	105	..
27	Adoniram,.....	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	51	..
28	Northern Star,.....	2	1	..	5	20	1	..	..	..	11	116	..
29	Tranquil,.....	4	4	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	199	..
30	Blazing Star,.....	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	84	3
31	Union,.....	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	113	..
32	Hermon,.....	7	7	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	285	..
33	Waterville,.....	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	161	..
34	Somerset,.....	4	4	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	202	5
35	Bethlehem,.....	10	11	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	236	2
36	Casco,.....	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	174	..
37	Washington,.....	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	61	..
38	Harmony,.....	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	118	1
39	Penobscot,.....	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	132	1
40	Lygonia,.....	8	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	251	1
41	Morning Star,.....	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	108	..
42	Freedom,.....	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
43	Alna,.....	3	4	1	1	..	3	..	..	8	..	140	..
44	Piscataquis,.....	7	7	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	101	1
45	Central,.....	..	1	..	..	3	5	..	..	17	..	115	..
46	St. Croix,.....	15	13	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	194	2
47	Dunlap,.....	2	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	141	..
48	Lafayette,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	92	1
49	Meridian Splendor,.....	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	82	..
50	Aurora,.....	2	2	1	..	2	5	..	..	32	..	312	1
51	St. John's,.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	90	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,.....	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	165	1
53	Rural,.....	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	1
54	Vassalboro,.....	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	89	..
55	Fraternal,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	80	..
56	Mount Moriah,....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..
57	King Hiram,.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	85	..
58	Unity,.....	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	50	2
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,...	13	11	2	1	2	1	..	..	10	1	163	8
61	King Solomon's,...	1	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	113	1
62	King David's,....	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	6	..	88	..
63	Richmond, ...	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	12	..	104	..
64	Pacific,.....	1	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	123	..
65	Mystic,.....	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	118	1
66	Mechanics', ...	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	1	88	..
67	Blue Mountain, ...	7	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	69	..
68	Mariners',.....	3	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	141	..
69	Howard,.....	10	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	113	..
70	Standish,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	70	..
71	Rising Sun,....	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	67	..
72	Pioneer,.....	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	55	..
73	Tyrian,.....	4	4	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	185	1
74	Bristol,.....	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	25	..	130	..
75	Plymouth,.....	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	53	..
76	Arundel,.....	6	6	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	73	..
77	Tremont,.....	4	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	2	138	..
78	Crescent,.....	4	4	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	118	3
79	Rockland,.....	7	8	2	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	317	..
80	Keystone,.....	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	124	7
81	Atlantic,.....	11	10	..	..	1	8	..	..	8	1	269	..
82	St. Paul's,.....	13	13	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	163	4
83	St. Andrew's,....	7	4	2	1	3	4	..	..	2	..	217	..
84	Eureka,.....	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	97	..
85	Star in the West, .	2	2	45	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	127	..
86	Temple,...	9	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	146	5
87	Benevolent,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	52	2
88	Narraguagus,....	5	5	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	105	..
89	Island,.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	54	..
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,.....	7	7	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	158	2
92	Siloam,.....	7	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	125	..
93	Horeb,.....	7	9	1	1	4	..	..	..	3	..	125	1
94	Paris,.....	5	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	88	..
95	Corinthian,.....	4	4	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	81	1
96	Monument,.....	12	12	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	153	9
97	Bethel,.....	2	3	1	1	4	3	..	..	10	3	110	1
98	Katahdin,....	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	..	79	2
99	Vernon Valley,...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	115	..
100	Jefferson,.....	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	76	..
101	Nezinscot,.....	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	1
102	Marsh River,....	1	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	11	..	70	..
103	Dresden,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	45	..
104	Dirigo,.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	98	..
105	Ashlar,.....	1	1	3	..	4	5	..	..	7	..	190	..
106	Tuscan,.....	5	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	86	1
107	Day Spring,.....	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	42	..
108	Relief,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	49	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,.....	5	6	2	2	1	..	..	..	19	....	142	5
110	Monmouth,.....	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	82	1
111	Liberty,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	..
112	Eastern Frontier,...	2	3	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	80	..
113	Messalonskee,.....	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	106	4
114	Polar Star,.....	3	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	200	..
115	Buxton,.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	104	..
116	Lebanon,.....	4	3	4	..	3	4	..	..	..	1	82	1
117	Greenleaf,.....	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	174	..
118	Drummond,.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	11	..	50	..
119	Pownal,.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..
120	Meduncook, (ch sr)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..
122	Marine,.....	4	6	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	107	..
123	Franklin,.....	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..	88	..
124	Olive Branch,.....	4	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	87	..
125	Meridian,.....	4	2	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	126	1
126	Timothy Chase,....	5	5	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	144	4
127	Presumpscot,....	8	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	94	..
128	Eggemoggin,.....	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	11	..	77	..
129	Quantabacook,....	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	100	..
130	Trinity,.....	5	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	116	2
131	Lookout,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..
132	Mount Tire'm,....	2	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	100	..
133	Asylum,.....	2	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	54	1
134	Trojan, (consol'd)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Riverside,.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	1
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.)...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,.....	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	103	..
138	Lewy's Island,....	7	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	109	3
139	Archon,.....	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	72	..
140	Mount Desert,....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..
141	Augusta,.....	8	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	144	2
142	Ocean,.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
143	Preble,.....	6	4	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	69	4
144	Seaside,.....	7	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	120	2
145	Moses Webster,...	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	15	..	170	2
146	Seabasticook,...	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	110	1
147	Evening Star,.....	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	76	..
148	Forest,.....	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	99	..
149	Doric,.....	2	7	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	115	3
150	Rabboni,.....	2	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	147	2
151	Excelsior,.....	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	38	..
152	Crooked River,....	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	77	1
153	Delta,.....	4	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
154	Mystic Tie,.....	4	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	49	2
155	Ancient York,....	5	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	1
156	Wilton,.....	1	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	113	2
157	Cambridge,.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	84	1
158	Anchor,.....	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	33	..
159	Esoteric,.....	3	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	8	..	133	3
160	Parian,.....	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	97	3
161	Carrabassett,....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	94	4
162	Arion,.....	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	50	..
163	Pleasant River,....	8	8	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	54	1
164	Webster,.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
165	Molunkus,.....	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	6	..	41	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag,	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	46	2
167	Whitney,	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	80	1
168	Composite, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	42	..
169	Shepherd's River, . .	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	..	35	..
170	Caribou,	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	80	2
171	Naskeag, . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	..
172	Pine Tree,	13	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	116	8
173	Pleiades,	1	1	..	2	12	1	..	..	..	..	110	..
174	Lynde,	3	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	54	..
175	Baskahegan,	3	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	98	1
176	Palestine, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	108	..
177	Rising Star, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	62	..
178	Ancient Brothers', .	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	3
179	Yorkshire,	3	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	..
180	Hiram,	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	134	2
181	Reuel Washburn, . .	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	79	..
182	Granite,	6	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	72	..
183	Deering, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	126	..
184	Naval,	6	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	50	..
185	Bar Harbor,	10	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	93	3
186	Warren Phillips, . .	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	4
187	Ira Berry,	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
188	Jonesport,	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
189	Knox,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	42	1
190	Springvale,	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	53	..
191	Davis,	11	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	70	1
192	Winter Harbor, . . .	4	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	2
193	Washburn,	10	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	5
194	Euclid,	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	5
		690	664	169	86	232	291	2	4	317	31	20,340	184

BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH presented the following memorial of R. W. BRO. OLIVER GERRISH :

IN MEMORIAM.

R. W. BRO. OLIVER GERRISH entered the perfect lodge December 3, 1888, after an earthly pilgrimage of ninety-two years and eleven months. He was the oldest craftsman in Maine at his death.

" Why mourn ye, that our aged friend is dead ?
 Ye are not sad to see the gathered grain,
 Nor when the mellow fruit the orchard cast,
 Nor when the yellow woods let fall the ripened mast.
 Ye sigh not when the sun, his course fulfilled,
 His glorious course, rejoicing earth and sky,
 In the soft evening, when the winds are stilled,
 Sinks where his islands of refreshment lie,
 And leaves the smile of his departure spread
 O'er the warm-colored heaven and ruddy mountain head.
 Why weep ye then for him, who, having won
 The bound of man's appointed years, at last,
 Serenely to his final rest has passed ;
 While the soft memory of his virtues yet
 Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set ? "

* * * * *

“ And I am glad that he has lived thus long,
 And glad that he has gone to his reward ;
 Nor can I deem that nature did him wrong,
 Softly to disengage the vital cord.
 For when his hand grew palsied, and his eye
 Dark with the mists of age, it was his time to die.”

These lines, by Bryant, expressed my views when I heard that our venerable brother had quit this “ House of Clay,” and entered upon his possessions in the heavens.

He came of good New England stock, in every particular. His emigrant ancestor was WILLIAM GERRISH, born in Bristol, England, in 1617, who came to Massachusetts in 1638 and settled in the historic town of Newbury, noted as the ancestral home of so many prominent New England families. He married JOANNA OLIVER and raised a large and influential family, one of whom was JOHN, who went to Dover, N. H., and married ELIZABETH WALDRON, daughter of a distinguished military man. He raised a large family, the youngest son of which was TIMOTHY, who married SARAH ELLIOT, daughter of Col. ROBERT ELLIOT, a man of wealth and high social position. Col. TIMOTHY was one of the leading men of his time. Through his wife he inherited what is known as Gerrish's Island and had his family mansion erected upon it. He raised a large family, who were eminent in those colonial days. His oldest son ROBERT ELLIOT GERRISH was the first student with a double name that graduated at Harvard. Another son, JOSEPH, also graduated at the same college. His daughter JOANNA (a family name) married CHARLES CHAUNCEY, a nephew of Sir WILLIAM PEPPERELL, for whom the creek that separates Gerrish from Cutts' Island was named.

Col. TIMOTHY's fourth son was ANDREW, who married HANNAH PICKERING, a relative of Hon. TIMOTHY PICKERING, Washington's Secretary of State.

ANDREW GERRISH raised a large family, of whom was TIMOTHY, a silversmith, who married ABIGAIL PATTERSON. They were the parents of two sons, who followed their father's vocation, ANDREW, and OLIVER, the subject of this sketch. ANDREW placed the inscriptions upon the plate deposited under the corner stone of St. John's Episcopal Church by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Hampshire in 1807. Our late brother was present and described to me the exercises, which he readily recalled, the year before his death.

BRO. OLIVER GERRISH was born in Portsmouth, N. H., January 4, 1796, was educated in the schools of his native town, learned his trade with his father; came to this city, then a town, in 1819, and followed his vocation till within a few months of his decease. He honored his calling; no artist, or man of any station in life, more so. He was a thorough mechanic; as a citizen, he was of the best; as a Christian, consistent; rigid in his views upon subjects that his mind accepted as right, for he was slow to receive opinions; when he did, it was the conclusion of the whole matter. In his

judgment of others, perhaps he did not always "*gently scan his brother man*" as he should. He was so much the embodiment of the old time Puritan that he hewed to the line regardless of consequence. This led him at times to appear stern; but as he neared the setting sun of life, most of this disappeared and he became imbued with a tenderness akin to that of his Master whom he had so faithfully served. He was a courtly gentleman of the old school, and an honest man in his warp and woof. In this community he was looked upon as a model in every way. Old and young revered him. He was active in every effort that had good in it. He applied the touchstone of honesty and right to all measures, and if they stood the test according to his standard, he gave them a generous support. Such men as he will ever be a tower of strength to build any community, and add to its moral and spiritual welfare.

It is as a Freemason that I propose to present him to you. He was made in Ancient Landmark Lodge, being the 197th on its roll; was proposed September 1, 1816, with the famous SEBA SMITH, JR. (Major JACK DOWNSING); was initiated October 20th, same year; passed with Bro. SEBA SMITH, JR., November 3d, following, Bro. S. having been raised that night. Bro. GERRISH was raised November 24th, and was admitted a member December 1, 1819, making, at his death, a continuous membership of sixty-nine years and two days in that honored lodge. He was Junior Deacon in 1821, Senior Warden in 1857, and elected an honorary member February 2, 1853.

On November 24, 1869, occurred the fiftieth anniversary of Bro. GERRISH's raising. Ancient Landmark Lodge met that evening and appointed a committee to draft resolutions, to report at the annual communication December 1st, which was to complete a half century of his membership. At that communication the committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, as also their recommendation to present him with a jewel:

"Resolved, That we extend to R. W. Bro. GERRISH our sincere and heartfelt congratulations at this auspicious event, so fragrant to him in thought, of the cherished scenes and memories of the past.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of gratitude and admiration that we would perpetuate the memory of so long and noble a career as an active mason among us: gratitude to the Supreme Grand Architect of the Universe that he has dealt so kindly with this our brother; though his years have been lengthened beyond three score and ten, he is, yet active among us, zealous in all good work and words, ever ready to lend his counsel and aid in all our laudable undertakings: admiration for him as a faithful expounder of the great principles of our order, impressing upon us all a noble example of a true and earnest manhood.

Resolved, That in commemoration of this occasion, and as a testimonial of our esteem and regard a committee be appointed to procure a Past Junior Grand Warden's Jewel, to be presented to R. W. Bro. GERRISH at a future meeting of this lodge."

At a February meeting in 1870, an elegant jewel of solid gold was presented to Bro. GERRISH in accordance with the vote of Ancient Landmark Lodge; the records of this lodge for a period of nearly sixty years will

bear abundant testimony to our brother's zeal for and attachment to Blue Lodge Masonry.

In this body he was chosen Junior Grand Warden in 1859, which made him a permanent member; in 1861, he was elected a member of the Finance Committee and was annually re-elected till last year, when he retired after a service of twenty-seven years.

Of his services in Capitular and Cryptic Masonry another will write. He was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Chapter thirty-four years, Grand High Priest three years, and Grand Master of the Grand Council one year. He was President of the Council of the Order of High Priesthood from 1862 till his death. He died, as it were, in the harness.

With our departed brother the doctrine "once a mason, always a mason" was fully exemplified. He had been associated with KING, GREENLEAF, SWAN, FOX, FESSENDEN, JOSEPH M. GERRISH, WASHBURN, MILLER, DUNLAP, the SPRAGUES, THOMPSON, HUMPHREYS, COFFIN, CHURCHILL, FRENCH, NOURSE, WILLIAMS, JONATHAN and THOMAS W. SMITH, BOODY, and many another worthy of former times. He had stood by the craft in those days of fiery trial when religious fanaticism and political demagoguery combined to extirpate our grand old fraternity; amid the storm he was unmoved, because he knew that Masonry was founded upon truth as solid as its Divine Author.

He was active in this Most Worshipful Body before many of my hearers were born. It is needless for me to rehearse to you the deference we paid him at our communications. We looked upon him as the father of our Israel. He had assisted at the making of our venerable Grand Secretary a mason. He at last stood alone in our ranks. His early co-laborers had been gathered home, had "forded the river one by one." He could with truth quote these lines by Moore:

"When I remember all
The friends so linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather;
I feel like one
Who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted;
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!"

We missed his familiar presence last May; his mind dwelt upon our gathering, but his bodily weakness prevented his attendance. Many of you recall our action at that time. He lingered till winter, when angels took our venerable friend by the hand and conducted him into the dawn of a never-ending day.

BRO. GERRISH married in 1826 SARAH LITTLE, of Windham, Me. She was the youngest child of PAUL LITTLE, a native of Newbury, who came to Port-

land prior to the War of the Revolution, and was, by trade, a silversmith. Mrs. GERRISH was a lady of rare loveliness of character, a fit helpmate to such a companion. She died a few weeks before her husband, after a wedded life of more than sixty-three years. They left two sons and a daughter. One of the sons, Dr. FREDERICK HENRY GERRISH, is a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, and is one of the most eminent physicians in our city.

Bro. SMITH moved that the three Senior Past Grand Masters be a committee to prepare a memorial page to be inscribed to him.

On motion of Bro. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the memorial and motion be referred to an obituary committee.

The Grand Master appointed Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM H. SMITH, and CHARLES E. SNOW, a Committee on Obituaries.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 7, 1889.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the issuing of a duplicate charter to Warren Lodge, have considered the matter and ask leave to report :

They find that the practice in this jurisdiction has not been uniform and at times of at least questionable legality.

Without specifying the reasons therefor, the committee recommend :

1. That, when a charter is destroyed or lost, a copy of the original be issued, with the vote of the Grand Lodge authorizing its issue, duly attested, endorsed upon it.

2. That, if it is not practicable to issue a copy of the original charter, a special charter of confirmation, reciting the grant and any issue of the original charter and its loss, and confirming the lodge in its rank and all its powers and privileges under its original charter.

3. That when the Grand Lodge issues a copy of a charter in place of one already existing, the action of the Grand Lodge be endorsed upon both and the lodge be allowed to hold possession of both.

The committee further recommend that a copy of the charter of Warren Lodge be issued as per the accompanying resolution.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
MARQUIS F. KING,		
W. R. G. ESTES,		

Which report was accepted, the recommendations were adopted, and it was

Voted, That in consequence of the condition of the charter of Warren Lodge, No. 2, a certified copy of the same be issued to said lodge, as *the authority* under which the lodge shall work; that it be authorized to retain in its archives the original charter; and that this vote, attested under the seal of the Grand Lodge, be endorsed upon both.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 7, 1889. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Dispensation and Records of Euclid Lodge, with a petition for a charter, were presented, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY presented credentials as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan near

the Grand Lodge of Maine, and he was cordially received and welcomed as such.

Past Grand Master KING introduced ELON G. BROWN, Grand Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New York, who was welcomed by the Grand Master, and invited to participate in our deliberations.

The hour for election of officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed Bros. ALBERT M. PENLEY, O. E. ROSS and GEORGE W. PROCTOR, a committee to receive, sort and count votes; and JAMES M. NEVENS, EDWARD P. MARSTON, and C. C. HUNT, a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot, and the following brethren were elected, namely:

ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Machias;
MANLY G. TRASK,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor;
ALGERNON M. ROAK,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Auburn;
FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—JUDSON B. DUNBAR, Portland; MARQUIS F. KING, Portland; EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.

Trustees of Charity Fund for three years—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabatis; ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, Watten.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the members of lodges u. d. have neither the rights nor the obligations of membership in their former lodges while members of the lodges u. d.

Which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 8, 1889. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

The Grand Master appointed, as a Committee on Leave of Absence, the present Committee on the Pay Roll.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, submitted the following report :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 8, 1889.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers make the following report :

1. We recommend that the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

2. We share the pleasure of recommending for the fourth time the adoption of a resolution of thanks to Past Master EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., of Freeport, namely :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due and are now tendered to Bro. MALLET, for again providing a free bed in the Maine General Hospital, for the use of suffering Freemasons in Maine. Their thanks to our good brother will be mingled with our own. His recompense will be in the satisfaction that he has done good while he had the opportunity.

3. Our Grand Secretary has spent thirty-three of his eighty-seven years, in our service, and offers his report in clear and steady hand-writing. We hope that the sixteen lodges which have not sent in their charters for record

will heed his request. That Bro. BERRY may not soon lay down his pen, is the wish of us all.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
HIRAM CHASE,	
ALBERT MOORE,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations, including the resolution of thanks to Bro. MALLET, were adopted.

Bro. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported as follows :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 8, 1889.

The Committee on proposed Amendments to the Constitution, have considered that offered by Bro. HARRIS, and found on page forty-six of the Proceedings of 1888, to wit:

"That Section 65 of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words "three lodges nearest our residence," and inserting the words "lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected,"

and recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment. The amendment was proposed in order to cause Section 65 to be in harmony with Section 63, which was amended in 1886, (page 364 of Proceedings of that year).

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	
WILLIAM H. SMITH,	

Which report was accepted, and the amendment adopted.

Temple Lodge, No. 86, of Saccarappa, CHARLES M. WATERHOUSE, Master, entered the hall, the officers took their stations, and exemplified the first degree, by initiating CHARLES J. McLELLAN, a candidate accepted by that lodge.

On motion of R. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Voted, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to

Temple Lodge, for the excellent manner in which they have exemplified the first degree.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 9, 1889. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Jurisprudence, reported, recommending additional *per diem* to certain Eastern Lodges: which report was accepted, the recommendation adopted, and it was

Voted, That an additional *per diem* of one day be allowed to Lookout Lodge, Cutler; Warren Lodge, E. Machias; Harwood Lodge, Machias; Jonesport Lodge, Jonesport; Tuscan Lodge, Addison Point; Pleiades Lodge, Milbridge; Narraguagus Lodge, Cherryfield; Mount Desert Lodge, Mount Desert; Tremont Lodge, Tremont; Marine Lodge, Deer Isle; Hancock Lodge, Castine; Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick; Washington Lodge, Lubec; Eastern Lodge, Eastport; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke; Winter Harbor Lodge, Winter Harbor; Bar Harbor Lodge, Bar Harbor; Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin; and to the District Deputy Grand Masters of the Third and Fourth Masonic Districts.

The Committee on Pay Roll were instructed to amend their schedule accordingly.

The Obituary Committee, to which was referred the memorial of Bro. OLIVER GERRISH, reported, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That while this Grand Lodge keenly appreciates the loss to the craft by the death of R. W. Bro. OLIVER GERRISH, it recalls with exultant gratitude his masonic service of unexampled length and unsurpassed fidelity, his pure life and character and his daily exemplification of the tenets of the fraternity.

Resolved, That the memorial tribute presented by R. W. Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH be published with the Proceedings.

Resolved, That a page in our Proceedings, suitably inscribed, be devoted to his memory.

Resolved, That his portrait be inserted in the Proceedings, and that the Grand Lodge join with the Grand Chapter in the payment of the expense of procuring it.

The report was accepted, and the resolutions were adopted.

Voted, That a special committee be appointed to procure the portrait.

Bros. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, WILLIAM H. SMITH and MARQUIS F. KING were appointed said committee.

The request of Portland Lodge for a copy of their charter was considered, amended, and it was

Voted, That the charter issued to Portland Lodge under date of May 4, 1870 be recalled, cancelled by proper endorsement thereof and returned to the lodge, to be retained in its archives as a document connected with its history.

Voted, That in consequence of the condition of the charter of Portland Lodge, No. 1, a certified copy of the same be issued to said lodge as the authority under which the lodge shall work; that it be authorized to retain in its archives, the original charter; and that this vote, attested by the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, be endorsed upon both.

Voted, That the copy be issued at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, presented the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 9, 1889.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the following proposed standing regulation, viz :

“ Resolved, That Secretaries of lodges are required to report at each annual meeting the names of all members who are in arrears. The Junior Wardens of said lodges shall, within sixty days from the time of such report, prefer charges against those in arrears as aforesaid.”

Having considered the same, beg leave to report, that, in their judgment, the adoption of the regulation would be contrary to sound policy as well as an unnecessary restriction upon the rights and privileges of the lodges, and they, therefore, recommend that the same be not adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
MARQUIS F. KING,	
W. R. G. ESTES,	

Report accepted, and recommendation adopted.

Bro. HERBERT HARRIS, for the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, submitted the following report :

PORTLAND, May 9, 1889.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your committee are glad to note that most of our Deputies begin their official visits earlier than formerly, and that many of them show their interest in the work by visiting more than once.

We are particularly pleased to find that the example of the third district in holding a district lodge of instruction last year, has been followed this year in the second, third and sixteenth districts with great success, and with a prospect of very gratifying results in the future. We would strongly urge upon the lodges the importance of these meetings. Masonry seems to be in a flourishing condition in all parts of our state.

Most of the Deputies' reports give the usual highly flattering accounts of the proficiency of officers, but it is indicated that there is room for improve-

ment in some cases. Our own experience is that an inefficient or ill prepared Master usually has a corps of inefficient officers and a sluggish lodge; and would urge that some means be devised to increase the efficiency of Masters of lodges. Unless some better method be found, we would suggest that the W. Master elect be required to pass a satisfactory examination in ritual and masonic law before he can be installed. Or at least that every Master (or a member of his lodge, appointed by him,) be required, once a year, to go through the ritual, and such parts of masonic law as are necessary to the proper governing of a lodge, in company with the Deputy of his district. And, in any case, your committee would strongly recommend a more frequent and thorough study of the digest of masonic law contained in the Maine Masonic Text Book.

The importance of such meetings as were held by the Grand Lecturer at Bar Harbor, Bangor and Lewiston during the last year cannot be overestimated; and your committee are glad to learn of the success of the experiment, and hope the Grand Lodge will see fit to continue the same.

Your committee think it advisable that the M. W. Grand Master insist that the District Deputies visit, or cause to be visited, every lodge under their care during the year.

We also think it worthy of mention that the Deputy of the twelfth district reports an appointment with a certain lodge "to witness the raising of a pair of twins." We are grieved, however, to find that the Deputy was unable to be present on what would certainly have been a most interesting occasion, and we are therefore not informed whether the twins were raised or not!

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT M. PENLEY, HERBERT HARRIS, CLARENCE V. EMERSON,	}	Committee.
--	---	------------

Which report was accepted, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of devising some plan to increase the efficiency of Masters of lodges be referred to a special committee, consisting of Bros. FRANK E. SLEEPER, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND and GEORGE E. RAYMOND, with the request that they report at the next session of this Grand Lodge.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was

accepted, and ordered to be printed when completed, for which purpose further time was allowed.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit their annual report. The pressure of other duties prevented our sending more than a small portion of it to the printer in advance of the session of the Grand Lodge.

There was also another reason for the delay ; our Grand Lodge meets at a time when within the six months previous a very large number of the Grand Lodges have met ; if only a single month is allowed for the preparation and printing of our report, we are obliged to commence at a time when *thirty-five* of our *fifty-four* American Grand Lodges have held their annual sessions within a period of six months, and very many of them within about three months ; the result is that when the time comes for commencing the printing of our report, if it is to be printed in advance of the session, we then have *less than one-half*, and often only about *one-third* of the Proceedings to be reviewed.

We have tried the plan of reviewing them as they are received, and then of arranging them when the time for printing arrives ; but our habit of preparing a continuously written report was so well fixed, that we soon abandoned that plan.

The question then comes, "Why not review the Proceedings which are received, and let the rest go till the next year ?" We have considered that ; the most of our lodges suspend their meetings in June, July and August, the three months following the month in which our Grand Lodge meets, and the importance of their having the Proceedings during those months is not so great ; if the review is deferred a year, the matter becomes stale and the report would too nearly approach a "last year's Almanac" to suit this latitude.

For this reason, our report is delayed till after the session, and then we have almost always the Proceedings of all the Grand Lodges, a fact of itself, that makes the report more interesting.

We notice that some committees have criticised the delay in issuing our Proceedings, and have made remarks about lack of efficiency, etc., but if there is any such "lack," it is not in the Grand Secretary or the printer.

As usual, we give at the close of our report, a Table showing the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the annual communications of each Grand Lodge, and the page of this report upon which the review of each commences.

ALABAMA, 1888.

A fine portrait of DANIEL SAYRE, the deceased Grand Secretary, is given as a frontispiece to the Proceedings. While we announced his death in our last report, and gave a brief sketch of his life, we believe we cannot do anything more agreeable or instructive to the craft in Maine, than to copy the tribute paid to the memory of this loved and honored veteran, by his Grand Lodge :

"No death that has occurred among the members of this Grand Body for many years has created a profounder sorrow or left a greater void than that of our Grand Secretary, our well beloved and honored brother, Daniel Sayre. His name was as familiar to the masons of the state as a household word, and among them the recollection of his manly and masonic virtues will ever be cherished, and will form one of the brightest spots in the garden of their memories. It is hard for us who have known him in the high position he filled for so many years with such credit to himself and with so much honor to our fraternity, to realize that he has passed from this earthly temple to that one not made with hands, but which is eternal in the Heavens. We shall miss him, and it is no disparagement of those who may be called to succeed him in the responsible and honorable position he so long filled, to say that we shall find it hard, indeed, to fill his place, for he filled it as but few can fill it. He had a devoted love for Masonry and for the principles of charity and brotherly love it inculcates; he taught those principles and he practiced them. To this devotion to the fraternity and its principles he added a capacity for labor and an intelligent knowledge as to how that labor should be done, that must necessarily have made him what it did make him—a model Grand Secretary. How fully he understood the duties of his office and how faithfully he executed them, is too well known to the masons of Alabama to make it necessary for us to say anything on that subject here.

"Bro. Sayre was born of New Jersey parents at Franklin, in Warren County, Ohio, on the 13th day of January, 1808; he died in this city on the 7th day of April, 1888. Up to a few weeks before his death he retained his physical and mental vigor to a degree that was remarkable; up to that time he was firm and steady of step, erect in carriage, and his mind was as alert and as active as in middle age. When we saw him at his post at our last communication we saw in him no signs of decay, and none of us suspected that when a few short months more should have rolled by we would be called to pay the last sad rites at his grave. Bro. Sayre moved to this place, then a little hamlet, in 1820, while he was yet a boy. In 1835, November 25th, he married Miss Musidora Morgan, in what was then Benton, now Calhoun County, of this state, who still survives him. After they have for fifty years and more trod the path of life together, gathered the same roses and been stung by the same thistles, she quietly awaits the summons that shall reunite in Heaven those who loved so long and well on earth.

"In 1844 he moved to Talladega, in this state, where he edited a Whig newspaper, called 'The Watchtower,' until 1850, when he moved to Tuskegee. In this latter place he remained until 1857, also editing another newspaper of the same political faith, called the 'Macon Republican.' In 1857 Bro. Sayre was appointed Grand Secretary to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Bro. Pfister. At the regular communication held in this city in December following, Bro. Sayre was elected to the same position, and from that time on he was annually re-elected, very seldom, if ever, having an opponent. No higher tribute could have been paid to his merits, and no higher testimony of the love and confidence of his brethren could have been given than is found in his annual re-election, almost without opposition, through a period of over thirty years, to a position to which is attached the highest honor, and which has been, for this country, since the war, considered even lucrative.

"In 1860 Bro. Sayre edited a Bell and Everett campaign paper in this city called 'The Post.' Bold and fearless in the doing of that which he thought

was right, he was never deterred by large majorities against him from proclaiming those principles which his heart and mind told him were just and true. In his private life Bro. Sayre displayed those virtues which made him a marked man in his official life; he was a model husband, father and friend. In his intercourse with his fellow-men he was honest, upright and charitable, and but few men so strictly abstained from all officious intermeddling with the affairs of others. Of him it may truly be said, he was honored, loved and respected by all who knew him, and has left behind him the memory of his virtuous, manly life, the good fruits of which will continue long after we who knew him shall have joined him on the other shore. He is gone, but we will cherish his memory in our hearts, and point to his life as an example of an upright man and mason, worthy to be imitated, and always to be remembered."

The Grand Master (MYLES J. GREENE) says the year had been one of unusual prosperity, part of which he attributes to the adoption of the District Deputy system: and he urges that the system be developed and improved. He had visited quite a number of lodges, and of the result, he says:

"Indeed, a somewhat careful observation along this line, has almost brought me to the opinion, that if we would provide a system of official visitation that would require at least one annual visit to each one of our lodges, by an officer of the Grand Lodge, the good resulting from it would much out-weigh the cost of its attainment."

An examination of the returns verifies his statement. The lodges making returns show a handsome gain in their membership: more lodges were represented, less failed to pay their dues, the work was larger, and there were fewer suspensions for non-payment of dues, and more re-instatements than in the previous year.

He decided that, while a Master cannot be tried by his lodge, while in office, nor afterwards for *official* misconduct, he must be tried by his lodge after he goes out of office, for *immoral* conduct committed while in office. In the particular case, some progress had been made towards a trial while he was in office, but we do not understand that the proceedings had been commenced by the filing of formal charges; if they had been, jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge would not have been lost by the expiration of his term of office before they were completed.

He made another decision, sustained by the Grand Lodge, which seems to us erroneous and unjust. Charges were filed against a brother, which were read in open lodge: service was ordered, and a time fixed for the trial. Immediately afterwards, it being the annual meeting, the election took place, and the accused was elected Master. A time was fixed for the installation before the time fixed for the trial. Objections were made to the installation of the Master, but they were overruled and he was installed. It is stated that the objection was that charges had been filed, and it was overruled on the ground that they were not pending because they had not been served; of course this ruling was entirely erroneous. The Grand Master suspended the charter of the lodge, and the Grand Lodge approved his action, and annulled the election of Master, but deeming the lodge sufficiently punished, restored the charter. We do not believe that a member has the power, by

filing charges on the night of election, to render another member ineligible to office; of course it is a matter to be taken into consideration by the other members in casting their ballots; but we believe there is much more cause for holding that the charges were filed in bad faith, than that the majority of the lodge acted in bad faith in electing the accused as Master; a mason should be presumed to be innocent until it is legally decided that he is guilty, except, indeed, for certain purposes, and, therefore, we hold that the election was legal. But the installation presents another question; it seems that the lodge acted upon *this* question also: by what masonic law, we cannot see; it is clearly the prerogative of the retiring Master to install his successor, and upon him rests the responsibility: it was his duty to hear and pass upon the objections: we have no hesitation in saying that he ought either to have postponed the installation until after the trial, or sustained the objections and refused to install the Master elect (subject to appeal to the Grand Master), unless he found that it was clear that the charges were without foundation either in fact or law; if he had been disciplined by the Grand Lodge, we should have heartily concurred. We object to the decision because its effect is, that the filing of charges against a member, *in and of itself*, renders the accused ineligible to masonic office.

Resolutions were adopted sustaining Quebec and instructing the Grand Master to issue a circular warning the craft not to recognize, as masons, parties hailing from the clandestine Hiram Lodge in Connecticut.

Certain amendments to the constitution were submitted to the lodges for action, but it was found that two-thirds of the lodges had not approved them, and as the constitution provides that no amendment to it can be adopted save by a vote of two-thirds of the lodges, they were lost. The figures are not given, but we *guess* that a large majority of the lodges did not act upon them at all. The inconvenience of this system ought to condemn it, without considering the fact that it is a departure "from the original plan of Masonry."

The Report on Correspondence (104 pp.) was submitted by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS.

He recognizes the continued "shrinkage in the active membership of the lodges," and thinks that some one should be able to find out the cause of it, but he does not undertake to give an opinion himself.

He differs (as we do) from the decision of his Grand Lodge, that masonic law "forbids" the burial of an unaffiliated mason with masonic honors. We admit that it cannot be claimed as matter of right in such a case. But there is nothing in the general masonic law prohibiting it, while long usage sanctions it; we think that it will puzzle our Alabama brethren to find any authority for their position, except the action of their Grand Lodge in overruling Bro. PILLANS'S decision in 1876: he might well quote the retort of a lawyer, who, when the judge said to him "Your proposition is not law," replied "It *was*, till your Honor just spoke"!

He holds, also, that the Senior Warden, in the absence of the Master, from whatever cause, succeeds to the chair and, therefore, that the election of a Master to fill a vacancy, is an infringement upon the rights of the Senior Warden. We have been so taught.

He dissents from a South Carolina decision that in the temporary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden cannot convene the lodge to bury a brother, and adds that in Alabama, in his opinion, the question would have been decided the other way. We have no doubt that it would be in Maine.

He feels compelled to make a brief report, but he has managed to put into it a large amount of matter which must be interesting and instructive to his brethren. We regret to find no notice of Maine.

ARIZONA, 1888.

The Grand Master (FRANCIS A. SHAW) devotes nearly the whole of his address to a very fine discussion of Masonry and the duties of its members.

He congratulates the craft upon a year of prosperity, two new lodges having been organized, with a good gain in the total membership. We find from what he says that lodge dues are twelve dollars a year, but yet there had not been a single suspension for their non-payment. In addition, there is a membership tax of fifty cents a year for the Widows and Orphans' Fund. He goes into a computation showing how much ninety per cent. of the members pay for tobacco and "liquid refreshment," estimating that this tax amounts annually, on a little over three hundred masons, to some \$8,000 more than their dues, and yet, he says, a poor brother is often heard to exclaim, between the puffs of his cigar, or while wiping his mouth, "I don't know how I am going to raise the money to pay my dues"! He adds, "Further comment is unnecessary."

The Grand Lodge sent \$100 to the Florida yellow fever sufferers: two charters were granted to lodges No. 7 and No. 8: decisions of the Grand Master that a candidate who has lost the little finger and the one next to it on the right hand, and one who has lost one eye, are eligible candidates, were reversed by the Grand Lodge: a step backwards.

BRO. MORRIS GOLDWATER, for the Committee on Correspondence, reported a list of Proceedings received, and an apology for not making an extended report.⁴

ARKANSAS, 1888.

This Grand Lodge reached its fiftieth anniversary under very auspicious circumstances. Its original five lodges had become more than four hundred, and their membership increased a hundred fold. But this is not all. The year preceding its semi-centennial was one of marked prosperity. The number of lodges had increased; the number failing to make returns had de-

creased: the number failing to pay dues had decreased two-thirds; the initiations had *increased* two-thirds; the admissions increased; the dismissions decreased; the number expelled, suspended for immoral conduct, and suspended for non-payment of dues, all decreased: and the total membership increased just five hundred. We congratulate our Arkansas brethren and rejoice with them.

The Grand Lodge was honored by the presence of Grand Master JOSEPH EICHBAUM and Grand Secretary MICHAEL NISBET, of Pennsylvania, who were received with the honors and most heartily welcomed.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM H. GEE) decided and the Grand Lodge confirmed:

1. That a lodge can try a non-affiliate for an offence committed in its jurisdiction;
2. That while an *unwilling* non-affiliate may prefer charges, a willing non-affiliate cannot;
3. That a lodge cannot try, for an offence committed in its jurisdiction, the member of another lodge even at the request of such lodge.

The second is not law in Maine, as there is no distinction between non-affiliates. The third is contrary to the general decision. In the famous case between Tennessee and Kentucky, the question was very fully discussed, and the conclusion was reached, and very generally approved, that a lodge has the right to try a mason for an offence committed within its jurisdiction without regard to the membership of the accused, although it was also held that *courtesy* generally requires that complaint be made to the lodge of which the accused is a member, and that lodge allowed to try the case or send it back to the complaining lodge.

The year before the Grand Lodge reduced the number of copies of Proceedings, sent to the lodges, to one; the Grand Secretary says he received very many letters asking why only one copy was sent; this indicates an interest in them which deserves encouragement and cultivation.

The first charter issued by the Grand Lodge, being on paper, had become so badly torn, that a duplicate was issued: the fragments of the old charter were sent to the Grand Secretary, and by dint of skillful pasting and patching, he had succeeded in putting it together: he then had it framed, and now it hangs in the hall as a memento of the first official act of the Grand Lodge.

There seems to be another report of the Committee on Masonic Law in relation to the second decision above quoted, and we are somewhat at a loss to determine what was the action of the Grand Lodge. In this report it is held that no one but a *member* of the lodge can file charges, although, if *any one* makes an accusation against a member, it should be investigated, and, if well founded, formal charges should be filed.

A lodge inflicted a reprimand as punishment for a heinous offence: a member appealed: the Grand Lodge set aside the sentence and expelled the

accused : in other cases, it modified sentences of expulsion to definite suspension : and in another case, it reversed a sentence of suspension and acquitted the accused : all these we hold to be within the legitimate province of the Grand Lodge, and preferable to methods of some Grand Lodges, based upon modern ideas.

A mason, expelled while he was non-affiliated, by fraud succeeded in obtaining membership in a lodge : the Grand Lodge correctly decided that the proceedings were void and ordered the lodge to strike his name from its roll.

Resolutions of congratulation to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales were adopted ; this Grand Lodge had been recognized at an early day by the Grand Lodge of Arkansas ; we notice it here for the purpose of correcting an erroneous impression given by the committee in relation to the position of other Grand Lodges : the committee say :

"There remained, however, in the minds of many of our ablest masonic jurists, serious doubts as to the regularity and legality of the new Grand Lodge.

"It has been contended by them that such a Grand Lodge could not be sovereign and independent, so long as any of the old lodges within its territory preferred to continue their allegiance to the mother Grand Lodges.

"The unanimity which was considered essential on the part of the subordinate lodges to meet the views of this class (who reflected the extremely conservative views of the mother Grand Lodges), was, and probably ever would be, impracticable. So, while the Grand Lodge fully justified its existence by a career of prosperity, and had won the respect of its opponents ; while it had won to its allegiance all of the lodges under the Irish Constitution, there still remained a few under the English and Scotch Constitutions which held aloof."

Quite a number of Grand Lodges have declined to recognize this Grand Lodge, and we know of but one, which insisted upon unanimity : but nearly all, and Maine among them, did insist that a *minority* of lodges could not form a Grand Lodge with exclusive jurisdiction over all the lodges in the territory : in New South Wales, instead of "*a few lodges*" holding aloof, *a decided majority* of the lodges declined to unite in forming a Grand Lodge and "held aloof." While absolute unanimity is "impracticable" in many cases, we still think that those interested must wait until a majority of the lodges join in the movement. The idea that three lodges, out of fifty or more, in a territory or province can form a Grand Lodge against the wishes of all the rest, seems unjust as well as in conflict with the idea that the majority shall rule ; because, when a Grand Lodge is legally formed, it has, *of right*, jurisdiction over all the lodges in the territory, and if they refuse to give in their allegiance, the new Grand Lodge must revoke their charters, and, if they still persist, declare them to be clandestine.

There was no general Report on Correspondence, but instead, Bro. GEORGE E. DODGE, the Chairman, submitted the following letter of resignation :

"BRETHREN : As Chairman of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, it has been my duty as well as my pleasure, to present to you from year to year such a review of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges as I was able, and could find time to prepare.

"An examination, even in the most cursory manner, of the thousands of printed pages which form the record of these proceedings, and the labor of condensing the comment and discussion that such a vast range of interesting subject matter presented, it must be admitted was no light task.

"To try to perform this duty properly, was, I frankly confess, a great pleasure. At the same time it was a pleasure which, like many others in this life, must be enjoyed, if at all, only by violation of well known rules of physical and mental hygiene. In my case it could not be done without a wide departure from the masonic precept as to the proper division of our time 'into three equal parts.'

"It was a seductive task, and conscience winked at it as a pardonable 'excess or intemperance' not strictly included in the category of those which Masonry teaches us to avoid.

"As long ago as 1887, I seriously contemplated the abandonment of this pet project; and in rather an awkward manner sought at the hands of my brethren release from a duty which I loved and feared by turns. The result was, that I found myself all the more firmly harnessed to the work by the silken cords of an appreciation which I did not deserve, but which it seemed ungrateful to strive against.

"To have been proposed by Past Grand Master English, of revered memory, as the permanent Chairman of Foreign Correspondence, and to have had such a proposition unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge, was the only excuse I could make to myself for struggling on in the vain attempt to perform a duty not sanctioned by my cooler and unflattered judgment.

"As that same Grand Master, in one of his reports on St. Johns' College, and with a pathos keenly appreciated by those who know how close to his heart of hearts lay the success of that noble enterprise, said: 'The Grand Lodge of Arkansas once had a dream.' He then proceeded to confess that the dream of success and prosperity had vanished in the cold daylight of disappointment. We all dream dreams. And so did I with reference to the practical results of an attempt to go on with my annual reviews without neglecting the increasing duties incident to an exacting profession.

"It is more of a disappointment to me than I could flatter myself it might be to even my most partial brother, to now ask to be relieved from the chairmanship of this committee.

"For two years I have deluded myself with the belief that the opportune season might come when I could sit down once more and renew my acquaintance, and exchange greetings with many of the veterans of the 'reportorial guild,' at whose hands I had received so many tokens of encouragement and appreciation; that I might contribute my humble quota to the discussion of important masonic topics, and summarize, for the convenience of my brethren at home, the various items of masonic interest always found on the pages of the printed proceedings of our sister Grand Lodges.

"For that length of time my place at the reviewer's table has been practically vacant. There are others who can fill it better than I could hope to do, and who are favored with opportunities of which I am denied.

"And in taking this step, permit me to formally express a feeling of gratitude, too profound, indeed, for adequate utterance, to the brethren at home and abroad, for the kind partiality with which I have for years been favored at their hands."

"Upon the reading of the communication, it was with reluctance, that any one would move its acceptance. Finally, on motion, the resignation was accepted." Thus says the record, and we can easily appreciate the regret with which the resignation was received and accepted.

The writer joins in the regrets, for he has learned to respect and highly esteem Bro. Dodge, and has greatly enjoyed his reports. But beyond that, his letter presents to us, with an emphasis almost startling, the same question.

After the closing of the Grand Lodge, its fiftieth anniversary was celebrated in a very interesting manner. One brother participated who was present at the organization of the Grand Lodge. The exercises consisted of addresses at the hall, followed by a banquet, with toasts and responses. The occasion was an exceedingly enjoyable one, and one cannot read the account of it without almost envying the good fortune of those who were present.

May the bright anticipations, with which the Grand Lodge enters upon the second half century of her existence, be fully realized !

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1888.

Special communications were held to lay the corner stone of a masonic temple at New Westminster, to unveil a monument erected to the memory of Bro. SAMUEL HUDSON, and to dedicate the masonic temple, whose corner stone was laid at the first one. The full ceremonies are given, and they are exceedingly interesting. The exercises in all three cases were public, and the "Public Grand Honors" given. Anthems, apparently composed for the occasion, were sung, two of them to the air, "America." Bro. HUDSON was the one who sacrificed his own life, in an attempt to save miners entombed by an explosion.

The Grand Master (ALEXANDER R. MILNE) says :

"It is with both pride and satisfaction that I am able to report to you that never since the organization of this Grand Lodge has the fraternity in British Columbia been more prosperous, and the reports which will be submitted to you will furnish grounds for encouragement and satisfaction. Within our jurisdiction all has been harmonious, we have no dissensions to report, no wounds to heal. Our brethren everywhere are zealously engaged in working together for the general good. Dissensions find no abiding place in our lodges, and in all the fullness and appropriateness of the spirit and teachings of the fraternity ; our members meet, act and part. Our increase has been wonderful but healthy, our course onward and cheering. Lodges have been added to our brotherhood, thus strengthening the tie which binds us to the cause of a universal philanthropy."

Among the decisions, are the following :

"2. A brother who is a Past Master of a lodge under a foreign jurisdiction, and who affiliates with a lodge in British Columbia is entitled to a seat and vote in the Grand Lodge, provided that his name and the name of the lodge in which he formerly served as Master have been duly entered in the returns made to the Grand Secretary by the lodge which has admitted him as a joining member.

"The performance of the solemn services required by Masonry, over the remains of a brother is masonic labor, and the lodge so engaged is *performing* masonic labor, and must have *absolute* and complete *control*, and can not permit any but affiliated masons in good standing to take part therein."

The first recognizes a correct principle, and the second is law in all jurisdictions, with the probable exception of Pennsylvania.

The Grand Secretary, E. C. NEUFELDER, declined a re-election, being about

to move into Washington Territory, and Past Grand Master HENRY BROWN was elected in his place.

A resolution of thanks to Bro. NEUFELDER was adopted, and the honorary rank of Past Senior Grand Warden was conferred upon him, making him a permanent member of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. MARCUS WOLFE was received as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

On St. John's Day (Sunday, June 24), the Grand Lodge attended church and listened to a sermon from the acting Grand Chaplain, W. H. COOPER, which is published in the Proceedings.

The District Deputy Grand Master system was adopted, and the jurisdiction divided into four districts. No Report on Correspondence.

CANADA, 1888.

Six special communications were held during the year for public masonic ceremonies.

The address of the Grand Master (HENRY ROBERTSON) is a practical, business-like document, clearly presenting the various matters for the consideration of the Grand Lodge. He announces the deaths of two Past Grand Masters, JAMES SEYMOUR and THOMAS WHITE. Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"Once more it is my pleasing duty to congratulate the members of Grand Lodge upon the continued harmony and prosperity of the craft in this jurisdiction. The lodges are, in general, working well, and we have no cause to complain of their want of efficiency. There is a marked improvement in the rendering of our beautiful ritual, consequent upon the measures adopted last year for securing greater uniformity, and I look for a still further advancement in this direction in the future. The numerous lodges of instruction held during the year have been well attended, and have been productive of great benefit."

Of another matter, he says:

"The absence from our Proceedings of a Report on Correspondence has, however, been commented on, and the view is expressed by others that our brethren here are not aware of the loss they sustain by not having a report of this nature for their perusal. These reports in other jurisdictions are edited and compiled by the ablest and most experienced brethren they have, and they contain a fund of information that is exceedingly interesting and which must be of great benefit and instruction to all who are desirous of a better acquaintance with the work of our Order. Without a report of this kind, the great mass of our brethren are entirely in the dark as to what is going on in the masonic world around us. With such a report published each year with the Proceedings, and consisting of a concise review of the more important transactions of other Grand Lodges, the most of our brethren would be enabled to become acquainted with all that is necessary to be known as to the work and practices of our brethren in other places. The expense would be no great matter and, in my opinion, it would be far overbalanced by the benefit to be derived from such a publication. Our Grand Lodge did have these reports from 1867 to 1878, and I am sure that all our reading masons would be glad to have them resumed."

We have hoped that when Bro. ROBERTSON should lay down the gavel of Grand Master, he would resume the "pen reportorial," which he formerly wielded so ably and so much to the advantage of the Canadian craft.

He announced that St. John's Lodge, previously on the registry of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, had given in its adhesion to the Grand Lodge, and that in consequence, the banner of the Grand Lodge now floats over an entire Canadian obedience in the province. In commemoration of this event, the Grand Master was requested to correspond with the Grand Master of England and the Grand Master of Quebec, with the view of settling the matters of dispute between those jurisdictions.

Among his decisions were the following:

"1. The use of the seal of the Grand Lodge is strictly limited to official Grand Lodge documents issued by the Grand Master or by the Grand Secretary with the authority of the Grand Master, or the Grand Lodge. It should not be used, nor should any imitation of it be used on circulars or correspondence of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

"3. A visiting brother has a right to know that the body he proposes to visit is a legal body, and he has the right to inspect the warrant at a proper time; but he has no right to put the lodge or its officers to trouble or inconvenience while at work. The Master would be justified in refusing to allow the warrant to be taken out of the lodge-room while the lodge is at work.

"8. The Master has the power to refuse to initiate any candidate if he deems it to be for the interest of the lodge or the craft to do so. He should not initiate any candidate, even after a favorable ballot, whom he knows or deems to be unworthy.

"11. The 'previous question' is not masonic. The Master has charge of the debate and may close it when he chooses."

He had granted *twenty-eight* dispensations to heal persons who had been led into clandestine lodges, through want of knowledge or misrepresentation. Of "healing," he well says:

"To 'heal' is in reality to re-make the irregular mason, abbreviating the ceremonies and omitting the monitorial instruction, but giving the essentials as in the case of a profane. If the essentials are already correctly known, they may also be omitted, and then the healing ceremony would be comprised in the administration of the obligations of secrecy and fealty to the Grand Lodge. When parties who have been irregularly made masons are 'healed' by the order of the Grand Master, they then immediately become regular masons, but non-affiliated, and they may apply to and join any regular lodge that is willing to receive them as members."

He retires from office, asking his brethren to remember him as a lover of the fraternity, and as one who tried to do his duty.

The District Deputies generally performed their duties with zeal and fidelity. Their reports take up seventy-nine pages of the Proceedings. An examination of them shows that the labors of these officers have much to do in producing the prevailing prosperity. Some of the reports go into details, and few of them contain promiscuous or unmeaning compliments; they seem to aim to give a faithful account of the condition of the lodges and of the manner in which the work is done. One of them says that he

traveled some 2,300 miles in making his visitations, and yet visited two or more lodges on each trip.

The Grand Lodge voted to resume Reports on Correspondence, limited to seventy-five pages, and appropriated \$100 for the service.

One lodge petitioned for the privilege of wearing gold jewels, but, while the privilege had been granted in a somewhat similar case, the Grand Lodge denied the request, for the good reason that "making differences in the position of lodges does not conduce to the general benefit of Masonry, or to the well-being of lodges in the neighborhood of the lodge to which the special privileges are granted." *White* is the color of the jewels of a lodge, and *yellow* that of those of the Grand Lodge; and we have been surprised that Grand Lodges have allowed the use of *gold* Past Master's jewels: the practice undoubtedly originated through want of knowledge.

COLORADO, 1888.

The Grand Master (GEORGE K. KIMBALL) delivered a comparatively brief address, giving a succinct account of his official acts and decisions. He held that we have no right to require a candidate to give a pledge as to his *future* conduct, but the Grand Lodge held otherwise: the ruling grew out of the saloon resolution.

He decided that if an installed officer is present in the lodge, but refuses to serve, the Master cannot make an appointment *pro tempore*; other points were included in the same decision, which were approved by the Grand Lodge, but the foregoing portion of the decision was reversed.

Also:

"A lodge has power to try for offences any of its members, wherever they may reside. Also, all masons, resident or sojourning, within its jurisdiction, whether affiliated or non-affiliated. But when a member of another lodge, resident in its jurisdiction, commits an offence, masonic courtesy requires that, when practicable, complaint be made to his own lodge. If that fails to act, then it may proceed to try him itself."

Also, that a brother cannot be buried with masonic honors when six of the eight pall-bearers are not masons, and he added:

"When masonic ceremonies are called for, none but masons in good standing can take part. On such occasions the lodge is regularly convened, none being admitted but those duly qualified and have permission. The lodge is not called off, but proceeds to the house, church, or wherever they may be called, take charge of the body, (and when they have done so, no one except he be a mason is admitted,) repair to the place of deposit, perform their rites and return to the lodge room, and the lodge is closed in form. The lodge is a lodge from the time it is opened until it is closed."

Of this the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"Your committee think that the better way would be to leave this delicate question to the good judgment and tact of the W. M. presiding. While the dignity of the craft should be maintained upon all proper occasions, there

are times when the strict rule laid down by the Grand Master would be impracticable and undesirable."

The Grand Lodge recommitted the matter for report at the next session.

Wouldn't the decision of the Grand Master require the sexton and hearse-driver to be masons? The pall-bearers ordinarily take no part in the ceremonies; and their office is such that it seems to be immaterial whether they are masons or not. Besides, cannot the lodge take charge of the body after it arrives at the grave and perform the burial service? This has been done, and as we think, properly.

The Grand Lodge decided that a candidate is not rejected by an unfavorable report, but that a ballot must be taken; and although the Master in such case declare him rejected, the application is still pending as unfinished business. This is the general rule, but in some jurisdictions an unfavorable report is sufficient for the Master to declare the candidate rejected: we think the decision correct.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various states and territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world. It admits the following named organizations, and none other, to be regular and duly constituted masonic bodies, namely; The General Grand R. A. Chapter of the U. S.; the Grand R. A. Chapters of the several states and territories of the U. S., and the R. A. Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the U. S.; the Grand Councils of Royal and Select Masters of the several states and territories of the U. S., and the councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the U. S.; the Grand Commanderies of the several states and territories of the U. S.; and the commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the northern and southern jurisdictions of the U. S., of which Henry L. Palmer and Albert Pike are Sov. Grand Commanders, respectively, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction."

Measures were taken for the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Home, one-quarter of the income of the Grand Lodge to be devoted to it; the Grand Orator delivered a fine address; a set of Grand Lodge jewels had been ordered, but did not arrive till a few days after the session, and it was voted that the Grand Master's expenses in visiting lodges be paid by the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (92 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES H. PEABODY.

It is chiefly an abstract with well chosen extracts and occasional pithy comments.

He calls on Bro. PARVIN to correct the statement that Bro. SHRYOCK, of Maryland, was the youngest Grand Master ever installed in an American Grand Lodge; adding that he himself was installed, when he was thirty-two years of age, four years younger than Bro. S. Bro. P. may also count the

writer, who was so installed several months before he was thirty-three years of age.

He notes, too, that Bro. PARVIN claims that he is the oldest reporter by service now on duty : he *did* begin first, but we think that, if the *number of years of service* is counted, Bro. PARVIN is not the senior of the corps. However, Bro. WYMAN was in error in relation to Bro. SIMONS being the oldest, whichever way we reckon, unless his service in the Grand Commandery is included.

In his review of Maine, Bro. PEABODY says :

"The Grand Lodge adopted a report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to the effect that when the Junior Warden of a lodge prefers charges against a brother in his official capacity, he should be deemed the accuser, and can not vote on the guilt or innocence of the accused. This we do not consider in strict consonance with the fundamental principles of impartial trials.

"It is everywhere recognized that the Junior Warden when preferring charges for his lodge, acts as the accuser in a nominal sense, and should not be considered as the real accuser, in other words, he becomes for the time being the Prosecuting Attorney of and for the lodge, whose greatest governing principle, co-equal with the Worshipful Master, should be that strict justice be done the accused as well as the accuser. The innocent should receive protection and the guilty prosecution at his hands. This could not be done impartially were he to retire from the lodge and thus preclude his voting according to the dictates of his own conscience and testimony in the case."

The question before our Grand Lodge did not relate to the Junior Warden, who is excluded from voting in such cases by the express terms of our constitution ; but the question was, whether the *real* accuser, though no party to the proceedings but furnishing evidence to the Junior Warden, could vote. Still, if the question were what Bro. P. understood it to be, we think the decision is correct. What would be thought of the proposition of making the prosecuting attorney a member of the jury as well ? It is true that such an officer *ought* to be as impartial as the Master :

"But O, mankind is unco weak,"

and it is scarcely possible for a man to marshal and present the evidence for the prosecution without unconsciously having his judgment of the merits of the case affected so that his opinion would not be an impartial one.

He believes that there are many cases in which rotation in office is beneficial to the craft, and that is undoubtedly true ; the difficulty is in being able to rotate at just the best time.

We regret to lose our brother from this field of duty.

CONNECTICUT, 1889.

An emergent communication was held to dedicate a masonic temple at Waterbury, at which a very valuable historical address and a very fine masonic address were delivered : both are published in the Proceedings,

which have for a frontispiece the portrait of JOHN W. MIX, the retiring Grand Master. One hundred years ago, JOHN MIX assisted in the organization of the Grand Lodge and soon after became Grand Secretary; Masonry seems to run in the *name* if not in the *family*, though probably in *both*.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. MIX) presented a "brief summary" of his official acts, and the officers followed his example. The Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodge of New South Wales; approved the draft of an act to incorporate the trustees of a "Masonic Charity Foundation; changed the title of "District Deputy Grand Masters" to "District Deputies"; and made arrangements to celebrate its centennial anniversary next July.

BRO. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, having an eye to saving money to meet the expenses of the centennial, curtails his Report on Correspondence to "a brief *résumé*," (112 pp).

He devotes three pages in reply to the question, (among others of like character) "Is it necessary, in order to be eligible for the degrees, that one must have a blind, unquestioning faith in a personal God"? We should copy his answer, but that we believe it would be of little interest to the masons of this jurisdiction, very few, if any, of whom have such views as would prompt such a question. We think, however, that his answer will be deemed conclusive by all except those who deny *infinity* because their poor, weak minds cannot comprehend it. Mathematicians reason concerning infinitely large and infinitely small quantities, without any pretence of comprehending them, and come to correct results; indeed, very many of the rules for computing the length of curves, the area of surfaces bounded by curved lines, and of curved surfaces, and the contents of solids or vessels bounded in whole or in part by curved surfaces, are derived by processes in which infinitely small or large quantities are factors: but the human mind cannot comprehend those quantities nor the step from an actual, appreciable quantity to an infinitely small quantity or zero. For example, if two bodies are a mile apart and moving in the same direction, the one in advance going only one half as fast as the other, the human mind cannot comprehend that the one will overtake the other; for while the rear one is going the mile between them, the other will advance half a mile; and always while the rear one is moving the distance between the two, the other will advance half as far, so that there must always, *so far as the human mind can comprehend*, be an appreciable distance between them; the process is precisely like undertaking to cut a solid into halves and then halving one of those halves, and so on until it is finally *cut down to nothing*—an impossibility, says the human mind; and yet mathematicians reason upon the assumption that theoretically it can be done, and the results of their reasoning are absolutely correct. They get the sum of an "infinite series" with entire accuracy, and no one ever pretended that his mind was able to comprehend what an infinite series is. Those who talk so flippantly about not believing what they

cannot comprehend, would do well to study some of these problems that every hour's experience places before us.

He expresses his approval of the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in expelling a mason who denied the divine authenticity of the Bible and expressed disbelief in a Supreme Being, and adds:

"It is not the question of religious belief, but the fact that the party in question entertained *no* religious belief, even denying that he believed as much as he gave assent to on his admission into the lodge. Had he given expression to the same views at that time, he would have been kept out, for if there is anything that the craft has always insisted upon, it is, 'that no atheist can be made a mason,' and every member is bound by solemn ties not to allow such to pass the portals of Freemasonry. The entire structure is erected on this platform or base, which ever has been recognized as the chief corner stone of the masonic edifice, and when any one sees fit in his own mind to ignore this fundamental and vital principle, he is no longer a fit subject to continue his membership, and if he had the elements of an honest manhood about him, he would voluntarily withdraw. Neither envy, discord nor confusion, should be allowed to enter the precincts of a lodge, and this is certainly a discordant element. Such members voluntarily disqualify themselves from being 'living stones' in the mystic temple, and the lodge has the same power to cast out such faulty material as it has to keep it out."

Speaking of waiver of jurisdiction, by one lodge in favor of another, he well says:

"We believe such waivers of jurisdiction should be prompted purely as an act of courtesy from one lodge to another when granted. We do not like the idea of bargain and sale of material, or the sale of a privilege to confer degrees upon a profane, or that jurisdiction lines are to be regarded in the light of conferring certain financial benefits to be derived from persons eligible to receive masonic degrees. As we understand it, the idea of geographical jurisdiction is to prevent the unworthy from seeking and gaining admission to the fraternity, in lodges where they would not be known, knowing very well they would be rejected in any lodge located where they happen to reside."

There are other matters in his report which we would like to notice; he has discussed, with much ability and clearness, and to an unusual extent, some of the most important fundamental principles of the institution.

DAKOTA, 1888.

The Grand Master (HENRY M. WHEELER) says that the lodges had increased eight, making the whole number *one hundred*; the total membership had increased over five hundred; and the average membership of the lodges was gradually increasing. The committee "find there has been a steady and substantial growth, and the craft to be in a healthy and prosperous condition."

The Committee on Jurisprudence discuss the question "What is legitimate Masonry?" They incidentally criticise the action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which they evidently entirely misapprehend. They adopt the blunder, that members of the Grand Lodge cannot know of anything as

being masonic beyond the Master's degree, forgetting that *voucher* is, and always has been, an officially recognized means of *masonic knowledge*, and that for some one hundred and twenty-five years the bodies, of which they speak, have been vouched for as *masonic bodies*, and been recognized as such by all Grand Lodges and all masons, until the "new lights" of recent days have undertaken to deny fact and history. Their positions are inconsistent; for they hold that the Grand Lodge can recognize as Masonry only the first three degrees, but endorse the position that the prohibition to practice, as *Masonry*, any other degrees is "unmasonic and a violation of the personal rights of every mason in the jurisdiction."

The committee discussed the status of unaffiliated masons, and recommended the following rules, which the Grand Lodge adopted:

"1st. An unaffiliated mason has no right to visit any one lodge in this jurisdiction more than three times, nor can he be permitted to join in any masonic procession or participate in any festivity of the lodge except by the courtesy thereof.

"2d. He or his family can make no claim for charity upon the funds of the lodge, but the same may be granted when thought just and proper. He is, however, bound to respond, so far as his ability permits, to the call of distress by an individual mason, and they are in like manner bound to him.

"3d. He has no right to masonic burial, but the same may be given him by the lodge at its discretion, if he has shown commendable zeal for the interests and adhered to the principles of the institution.

"4th. He is subject to all masonic obligations as a member of the fraternity at large, and for any violation of the moral or masonic law, subject to trial and discipline by the lodge near which he sojourns or resides."

We have not often seen the *status* of the unaffiliated mason, as fixed by ancient usage and fundamental principles, so clearly stated. The first part of the first rule, of course, is *enacted* law, as under the *general* law he has no *right* to visit at all, and can do so only by the courtesy of the lodge: the last half of the third rule is a statement of the principle which should ordinarily guide the lodge in the exercise of its discretion.

Forty-seven Schools of Instruction had been held, at an expense to the Grand Lodge of less than four hundred dollars, with marked beneficial results. The system is to be continued. Bro. M. L. YOUNG, of Wisconsin, at the request of the Grand Master, acted as Grand Lecturer for a time, but we are sorry to learn, was obliged to resign on account of feeble health.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence (186 pp.), including a review of many foreign bodies, was presented by Bro. FRANK J. THOMPSON. No report had been made for the two preceding years, so that he had a large amount of ground to cover, but, as a general rule, he reviewed only the Proceedings of the latest year. The report is a faithful abstract of the Proceedings, with extracts and frequent comments—the kind of a report which requires time, labor and thought in its preparation, and all the more valuable on that account. We can refer to but comparatively few matters in it.

He precedes the review of each Grand Lodge with a verse, generally ex-

ceedingly appropriate, indicating great familiarity with the poets or great industry in seeking for them. He introduces Maine, (1887), as follows :

" From grey sea-fog, from icy drift,
From perils and from pain,
The home-bound fisher greets thy light,
O hundred harbored Maine."

He goes quite accurately through the Grand Master's address and the statistics, but when he reaches the Report on Jurisprudence, "the gray sea-fog" seems to have blurred his vision; by failing to distinguish the word "accused" from "accuser," he makes the chairman guilty of "Tautology," and worse than that, makes him hold that the *accused* has the right to vote, while the accuser, real and nominal, cannot!

He says :

"If we rightly construe the above, it means that the person, usually the Junior Warden of this jurisdiction, who may officially prefer the charges, is estopped from voting at the trial. The brother who makes the charges verbally or in writing without his signature, may or may not be estopped from voting at the discretion of the Master, while the accused has the right to vote. With all deference to Bro. Drummond, and in absence of any particular local law to the contrary, we do not think the above report is good law. Why should the official accuser be estopped from voting when his act is but an official one?"

Not "at the discretion of the Master"; the real accuser, whether he signs the charges or not, cannot vote; the Master decides *as matter of law*, (and, therefore, subject to appeal) whether a brother is, or is not an accuser. We have already in this report given the reason why the official accuser and prosecutor is not allowed to vote, viz, he cannot vote *impartially*; it may be that there are Junior Wardens who can hear the story of the accuser, draw the charges, produce the testimony and aid the prosecution, and yet render an impartial verdict, *but they do not grow in Maine*, and that fact is sufficient for us.

In his review of Connecticut, he says :

"He takes issue with Bro. Blatt, Grand Master, for favoring non-intercourse with Quebec, but approves of his decision that 'A person blind in one eye, the other being good, may be made a mason,' and would like some good reason given for its disapproval. We were there and heard the argument. Bro. Blatt was well fortified in his position, but the cry 'stick to the old landmark' and 'don't let down the bars' had the desired effect upon the majority and Bro. Blatt's decision was 'knocked out.' Let it be understood that we believe the decision correct, not only by reason of the old regulations, but by the change in the affairs of men, and the change of Masonry from operative to speculative."

In one matter we do not think he stopped to make the necessary distinction; we agree that the Grand Lodge shall not "state specifically what occupation a brother shall engage in," but we hold that it may and should state that he shall *not* engage in an immoral or illegal one.

He dissents from the proposition "Any violation of the laws of God or the

state is a violation of masonic law." But he substitutes "nature" for "God," in which we hold that he is fearfully wrong, and he forgets that the very first charge to a candidate is, that he is bound as a mason to obey the civil law.

We do not know that we accurately understand his views in relation to the decisions of Grand Masters; we hold that the decision in the case, in which it is made is final and binding on every body; but as a rule for the future, it is subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

Referring to a decision that a member is entitled to a dimit as a matter of right, but still it can be granted only by a vote of the lodge, he well says:

"If it is 'a matter of right,' and the majority won't grant the dimit, then where is your 'matter of right'? There is an incongruity in this decision most apparent."

We used to have that same rule in Maine, but now a member may give notice at one stated communication that at the next he shall ask for a dimit, and then if he has paid his dues and no charges are pending, he receives a dimit, which is a release from membership, or he may ask to have a dimit granted to him, and if the lodge vote it, it contains a recommendation, as well as a release from membership.

We must be content with one more extract, merely expressing our gratification at finding it in a report in the section from which it comes:

"The framers of many of the constitutions of Grand Lodges were either guilty of distrust in their future Grand Master or were ignorant of the landmarks and early constitutions of our institution. They have so restricted the prerogatives of the Grand Master in many instances that he is often powerless to act in emergent cases."

DELAWARE, 1888.

The Grand Master (GEORGE W. MARSHALL) delivered a succinct, practical address: he had visited nearly every lodge: he congratulates the craft upon financial prosperity, increased membership, and the prevalence of peace and harmony.

He notes the celebration by one lodge of the completion, by one of its members, (ROBERT B. JUMP) of the sixty-second year of his masonic relations and the eighty-fifth year of his life, by presenting him a gold-headed cane. Throughout his whole life he has "never wavered in his support and devotion to Freemasonry, however much of personal sacrifice that support has cost him."

Routine matters chiefly occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge. The appeal of the Grand Master to the lodges for aid to the Florida sufferers, which was bountifully responded to, was approved.

The by-laws of all the lodges had been submitted to a committee, which made a detailed report, recommending quite a number of corrections.

Delaware is one of the few jurisdictions in which amendments to the constitution can be adopted only by submission to the lodges after the Grand Lodge has adopted it. One had been submitted the year previous; ten lodges voted for it, four against it and seven did not report upon it. The Masters of these lodges were ordered to appear at the next annual communication to give their reasons for failing to report their action or non-action on the proposed amendment. It does not appear whether the amendment was defeated or is still pending to await the action of the non-reporting lodges. Perhaps Delaware will adopt the plan of one of the western Grand Lodges—provide that all lodges not reporting shall be counted in the affirmative! It is scarcely necessary to add that every amendment submitted in that jurisdiction, is always adopted!

BRO. LEWIS H. JACKSON submitted a compact, well written Report on Correspondence (70 pp).

We quote a few paragraphs:

"Account is given of a lodge that held an installation banquet, inviting members of another fraternal organization to participate, proposing to pay the expenses out of the lodge funds, which is in violation of a Grand Lodge edict. They 'whipped the devil round the stump' by reporting the Senior Warden in distress, and donating him a sum of money exactly equal to that which *he* had advanced for the banquet! The Grand Master called them to account, arrested the charter, and summoned the Master to appear before the Grand Lodge to answer for violating its edict. We hope the lesson will do good."

"The Grand Master also expresses the opinion that 'a law should be enacted for the protection of lodges, expelling any brother who has been or may be indicted and convicted of any crime under the laws of this state. Under our present laws it is necessary to prefer charges and have a trial before any brother can be expelled. We cannot agree with this opinion. It is virtually permitting the expulsion of a brother by the civil law. A masonic trial should be had, and we should think, under the circumstances, conviction and expulsion would not be a very burdensome process."

"But we ask what is the 'nature and mission of Masonry.' Is it not 'a beautiful system of morality,' and its mission to promote 'brotherly love, relief and truth' among men? And is there anything in 'saloon-keeping or liquor selling' in agreement with these beneficent objects? Is not the entire tendency of 'the business' against the 'nature and mission of Masonry'? How can any one engaged in such 'business' when he applies for admission into Masonry, honestly declare as he is required to do, that he has 'a sincere desire of being serviceable to his fellow creatures'? Masonry is not departing from its 'nature and mission' when it declines to take into its bosom individuals whose 'nefarious business' is so dangerous to the peace and happiness of humanity."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Master invited the Grand Lecturer, D. D. G. Masters, Masters of neighboring lodges, and several other well informed brethren, to meet him for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the unwritten work, and mutually agreeing as to what it was. Quite a number attended, and he thinks similar meetings should be held each year. So do *we*. Such a course must be productive of great good.

And the following, which is of special interest to us :

" We are sorry to learn of the disaster to Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, in the great fire of October, 1886, by which they lost their hall, furniture and records, saving only their charter. We were once, for nearly two years, a member of that lodge, and knew the brethren well. Good men, and true, as they are, full of pluck and perseverance, they will soon build themselves another."

Of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, he says :

" She certainly has the right to decide upon the legality or illegality of any body claiming to be masonic within her jurisdiction, and also who may and who may not occupy her halls and lodge-rooms conjointly."

As Bro. JACKSON was reappointed chairman, we hope and expect to hear from him again.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1888.

Thanks to Bro. SINGLETON for an advance copy of the Proceedings, *just in season* for review in their alphabetical order.

The usual number of meetings of the Grand Lodge took place during the year. At a special communication held March 28th, the Committee on Jurisprudence presented a very able report on the Hiram Lodge case, and it was adopted by the Grand Lodge. The same conclusions were reached and the same action taken as in our own Grand Lodge.

A special communication was held June 7th, to lay the corner stone of the "Cathedral" of the A. and A. S. Rite: an able, beautiful and eloquent address was delivered by Bro. ALBERT PIKE. We would like to make many extracts, but must be content with one :

" Wherever Freemasons have in any time met in lodge together, whether in English inns or in open air, in cities or in the camps of armies, or in our lately peopled villages, where the church, the school-house, and the masonic hall, builded side by side, marked the advance of American civilization on its march across the continent; or in boats on the bay of Naples, to elude the spies of the twin tyrannies; whether in Spain under the bloody Ferdinand, in Russia under a tolerant Czar, in the city of Constantine permitted by the Sultan, in Egypt under the protection of the Khedive, himself a mason, or in the Mohammedan and Parsee lodges of Bombay under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Scotland; whether in its youth, or since it has grown to its present estate of ripening manhood, there have always been present in the lodge, as inspectors of the work, those divinities, beautiful and gracious, the spirit of brotherhood, trustfulness in the beneficence of God, the love of truth, fleet-footed charity, large-souled tolerance, and warm-hearted loving-kindness, whose presence has made the most plainly furnished lodge in camp or frontier village radiant with a greater beauty than that which adorns the chambers of luxury in the palaces of kings."

The address of the Grand Master (JESSE W. LEE, JR.), though confined to local matters, shows that he had been an active, faithful and able officer. Among the matters of general interest are a tribute to the indefatigable industry, the eminent ability and the consequent valuable services of the

Grand Secretary, Bro. SINGLETON, and the state of the prosperity, peace and harmony of the craft in that jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (83 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON. We see *him* in every review: in this report, his brevity is often regretted, but his nervous, incisive style is always there.

He gives one law of his Grand Lodge, which he commends to all others, and we endorse his views:

"A petition when presented to a lodge should be perfect in every particular, so that a reference of, report and action thereon, can only be prevented by those whose duty it is made to act upon it by our laws.

"This, in our judgment, is the true principle of action in every case which may be presented to a lodge, and the question of the Worshipful Master should be, 'Is this case perfect in all the requirements of our Grand Lodge Constitution, and the by-laws of this lodge, so that when regularly received and referred to a committee of investigation, upon their report it will be ready for a ballot by the lodge?' If not, it should remain on the Secretary's table or be referred back to the petitioner for rectification. Such is *now* the rule in this jurisdiction, and we have no more complaints of an invasion of the vested rights of other lodges, at home or abroad."

Of public installations, he well says:

"At four different times he had publicly installed the officers of the lodges, thus keeping up the old and agreeable practice, now condemned by those who cannot appreciate the real benefits derived by the institution in making known to the public what are the principles by which masons are to be governed. If any harm ever grew out of the custom we earnestly beg the opponents to point them out; not to condemn the good old custom because it is not in accordance with their secretiveness.

"Installation ceremonies are not a part of ancient Masonry, consequently, and as every part is printed and may be read by any one, what reason can there be assigned that it should not be done in public?"

He gives Maine *two* reviews. He reminds us of an incident that once happened in a court in Maine. A lawyer (say G) finished an argument to the jury, just as court adjourned for the night, in which he was quite severe on his opponent (say K): the next morning, G came into court and, addressing the jury, softened his personal remarks of the night before. It was then K's turn: "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "Bro G last night spoke of me pretty roughly: he's smart; he's a tonguey fellow; but he went home, Gentlemen of the Jury, and he couldn't sleep; *his conscience troubled him*; and he's come in this morning, Gentlemen of the Jury, and taken it all back, gentlemen, *taken it all back*!"

Last night, Bro. SINGLETON said:

"In his review of our Proceedings he does not concur with this committee on the subject of the trial of a brother, or rather upon the moral force appertaining to an escaped criminal, either in the state or in Masonry.

"We said the state would not suffer if a criminal, in a trial, should escape punishment—he insists that the state would.

"Does Bro. Drummond not know how many accused persons have escaped punishment by some legal technicalities, and yet, what 'people' or public, has ever suffered thereby? Will Bro. Drummond please mention one instance, and we will surrender the question,

"Just like all lawyers, Bro. Drummond contends for the rights of the courts—and holds that the *truth* is the object sought by the courts. Yes, we know that—but every one who has followed the trials in our courts, from the days of Lord Bacon, until the year of grace 1888, knows full well that justice may be bought when that 'greatest and meanest of mankind,' could sell his decisions for £50 or £100. It is also well known that in the trial of every criminal his lawyer for a fee will endeavor to clear his client, if he can, by any means whatever, when it was as well known to the public that the accused was guilty.

"We did not expect any lawyer to agree with us when we wrote what he condemns. The lawyers who would have agreed with us are now dead. We have known two that we are sure would have concurred; we knew them in our youthful days."

This morning, he says:

"After reviewing the proceedings of this Grand Lodge, page 27, we have thought over the subject of discussion between Bro. Drummond and ourself, and, to fully explain our position, we have concluded to add the following:

"Perhaps very few care as to how Bro. Drummond and ourself shall settle this issue; nevertheless, as our proposition had been traversed by him we feel disposed to be placed *rectus in curia*, and shall therefore make a few more observations.

"We have heretofore explained the difference between *moral* and *effectual* authority. The former has its center in a Supreme Moral Governor, who is God; the latter has its center in the state, and the decisions of the 'magistrate' represented in the 'court' are enforced by the power of the 'sword.' In the former those who belong to the moral society can only be punished by discipline of a moral character—the extreme penalty being incision—or, as we expressed it, 'death.' Bro. Drummond objects to the term. Well, he knows what we mean. It is figurative only, and by analogy is death to his membership. It is true he can again become a member should it be discovered that he was innocent, or has made sufficient atonement for his offence. So death of the body means temporal death; there is to be a resurrection.

"Now, as to the other matter of injury to the state, should the accused not be convicted. We can appeal to the experience of every one who has observed the procedure in our courts that many an accused person has escaped punishment for want of sufficient *legal* evidence, when it was morally certain he was guilty and the courts have so said.

"Suppose in a case testimony is introduced against the accused by several witnesses, and corroboration almost completes the chain, one link only is wanting for the legal evidence. A woman is introduced whose testimony is sufficient to complete the chain, and any jury would convict without leaving the box. She is asked if she is the wife of the defendant. If she be not, then the matter is settled against him. But if she be his wife, her testimony is ruled out and he is acquitted.

"Now, does the state suffer by this acquittal? Is it not legally correct that he should escape? The safety of every innocent man demands that every safeguard be thrown around our court procedures, and that ninety-nine guilty escape punishment rather than one innocent person be unjustly punished. Great is the majesty of the law, and we honor it! Its methods are correct, and we approve of them.

"In the church courts and all moral associations holding trial of their members 'Truth is mighty and *should* prevail.' It should be the object of *all* parties, in any issue, to obtain the truth at all hazards, if thereby the accused be convicted or acquitted.

"Again, the state, as to all of its citizens, is a 'solidarity.' There are no *pro fana* inhabitants, consequently if a criminal go unpunished the state cannot be reproached by any one within its bounds. How is it, however, in respect to the church or any moral institution within the bounds of a state, not including all of the inhabitants? There are those, and ordinarily, if not

almost universally, a larger number of 'profanes' than those within the pale of such institutions; hence, the failure to convict and punish any public delinquents by its members must necessarily excite the disgust and condemnation of all just-minded outsiders, and disgrace will ensue and discredit of such institutions follow as a matter of course.

"It is upon this principle, and this only, that any one guilty of offences in church or lodge can be tried for such conduct in their absence; in the courts—never.

"And the old law, now set aside, did not permit the accused to be tried if he refused to *plead*. At the same time he could be incarcerated until he did so.

"If our position be not correct that it is the province of any moral institution to aim at the truth in any criminal or other trial, by any possible means, then we must go to the procedure of our own state courts, and never put upon his trial any member of a lodge in his absence from such trial except by his consent, and to be defended by an attorney appointed by himself."

As to his first question *last night*; we would refer him to some comparatively recent cases in New York City (and we name that place only because the cases had greater notoriety), and ask him if there have not resulted contempt for proceedings in court and encouragement to criminals whereby the public has suffered? It might be difficult to point out a *specific* injury which the example of a wicked and corrupt man causes, and yet will Bro. SINGLETON say that the example of such a man is not an injury to the public?

His reference to Lord Bacon and his assertion that "justice may be bought" are unworthy of both his intelligence and his fairness. Does he not know that history shows that very many times more ministers of religion have been wicked hypocrites, false to their profession and duty, than corrupt judges that ever existed in all civilized countries? If not, he has read history to little advantage. What would he say if we were to denounce ministers generally as hypocrites, and base men, because "Peter denied and Judas betrayed"? The "two lawyers" of whom he speaks *ought* to have died; they were not worthy to live, if (as we do not believe) they would have concurred with him.

We cannot believe that Bro. S. *means* what he *says*, when he uses the term "by any means whatever"; he *must* mean by any *legal* means whatever.

Now as to what he says *this morning*. That occasionally guilty persons escape punishment by the courts, for lack of evidence, is very true; but does not Bro. S. know that the same result often happens for the same cause, in trials out of court, in which he has so much confidence?

The question at issue between Bro. S. and us comes to this: which is most likely to elicit the truth, a course of procedure *which has the benefit of the experience of the past*, or one which depends wholly upon the resources of the ones conducting it, unaided by anything beyond their own ideas?

Bro. SINGLETON suggests an illustration of the two modes, exceedingly unfortunate for his argument. In olden times, the wife was not allowed to testify in a case to which her husband was a party. Why? Because it was

assumed that, under his influence, she would testify falsely oftener than truly. But in many states, with the idea of getting at the truth, she has been allowed to be a witness. It is, however, the opinion of those best qualified to decide, and who have observed the working of the new method, that the wife's affection for, or fear of, her husband, leads her to testify falsely oftener than truly, so that, instead of getting at the truth by her testimony, in the majority of cases it has been concealed. The weakness of Bro. SINGLETON's position is in assuming that all the results of human experience are unreliable, and that one is better prepared to get at the truth without their aid than with it.

It is true that it should be, and is, the object of all courts, whether of law, of the church, or of moral associations, to aim at the truth by all possible means, *that are likely to elicit the truth*; and the sole difference, in reality, between Bro. SINGLETON and us, is that *he* would apparently use *all* possible means, while we would exclude those which, as human experience proves, tend to elicit *falsehood* rather than the *truth*.

As to trials in the absence of the accused: that is a matter of statute regulation; the court cannot punish a man unless he is arrested and brought before it, and that is the main reason why the law is that a man cannot be tried in his absence; in the case of associations, however, he can be expelled in his absence as well as in his presence. If Bro. SINGLETON appeals to history, he will find that the number of cases tried in churches, in which, according to the public judgment, guilty persons have escaped punishment, are much more numerous, in proportion to the number tried, than in the courts.

That there are a few lawyers, who abuse their profession, is no more a ground of objection to them as a whole, than the abuse of Masonry by a few masons is a ground of objection to Masonry. In no profession or calling (except, perhaps, in the army and navy) is a higher sense of honor cultivated than in that of the law. And while the abuse of lawyers is a standing joke in the community, the *acts* of the individuals, who make up the community, show that there is no class which possesses their confidence to the extent that lawyers do. While this is a mere incident to the discussion, we notice it lest our failure to do so would be misinterpreted.

FLORIDA, 1889.

The very appearance of the volume of Proceedings indicates that, in spite of pestilence, the craft in Florida are enjoying an increasing degree of prosperity.

The Grand Lodge held a special communication December 27, 1888, to dedicate the hall of a lodge and afterwards to install its officers in public.

At the annual communication, the representation of lodges was the largest for many years, according to our recollection.

The Grand Master (NORVILLE R. CARTER) says:

"In the first half of the present year our numbers increased; new lodges were organized; new lodge rooms erected and dedicated, and more than usual prosperity was vouchsafed to us."

He announces the deaths of WILLIAM L. BALDWIN and HENRY A. L'ENGLE, Masters of the two lodges in Jacksonville. The former was chairman of the Relief Committee, and died of the epidemic, while in the discharge of his duty. Of him his associates upon the committee say:

"Greater love hath no man than this—his own life a sacrifice upon the altar of humanity. We mourn his loss; yet behind him he has left a record, a rich legacy of good deeds, and a noble manhood, that are ever radiant with the glory of immortality."

Two others of the committee were attacked by the fever, but recovered. The two Jacksonville lodges lost ten members, and thirteen other masons also died: eight members of masonic families died, one brother losing three children. The appeal for aid was splendidly answered: indeed, Bro. POWER, of Mississippi, tendered it before the appeal was issued: the total contributions amounted to \$21,340, of which Maine sent \$300: Iowa heads the list with \$2,500. Contributions continued to pour in until word was sent out that enough had been received.

A committee had corresponded with other Grand Lodges to ascertain the law and practice in relation to examination of the charter by visiting brethren. Eleven Grand Lodges, by regulations, recognize the right; seven have no regulation upon the subject, but usage sanctions the exhibition of the charter; twenty-five have no regulation in relation to the matter; while two do not permit the charter to be "removed from the lodge under any circumstances"—a prohibition which, if it affects this case, seems to arise from the strict letter of the law rather than from its meaning. The Grand Lodge adopted the following regulation:

"A visiting brother, before submitting to an examination, has a right to demand sight of the charter of the lodge, but is not required to do so if he is fully satisfied, by other means, of the regularity of the lodge which he desires to visit."

The practice in Florida is to open on the degree in which the work is to be done—as we do in Maine—without climbing *up*, or climbing *down*.

From the Necrological Report we take the following:

"The drapery on these walls and paraphernalia bespeak the sorrow and grief of our brethren in the City of Jacksonville, and of the masonic bodies which meet in their sacred retreats in this hall. Honored and respected, our Bro. Baldwin presided at the head of one of them, and was as intimately interwoven with the other. Beside him our Bro. L'Engle, at the head of another, stood in *equipoise*, a tower of strength and honor. Like two allied Kings, with all their joint forces at their command, in battle array against a common enemy and destroyer of human hopes and human life, they, with

some of their gallant comrades, fell martyrs to duty, martyrs to humanity. Brethren of the Grand Lodge, masons from all over our lovely state pour out upon the checkered floor of this Holy Sanctuary the tears of your love and sympathy for the brethren here in their great grief, while you mourn with them in the common loss to us all. Well have the lives and characters of the lost brethren secured the love that they have emplanted in our breasts for them. These feelings and sentiments go out also to our Bros. Seth S. Bennett; the lamented Martin, and the brethren of other lodges thus afflicted."

Pages were inscribed to the memory of the dead—that to Bro. BALDWIN, inscribed "Fell at his post of duty, as a physician, in the cause of humanity."

The Report on Correspondence (85 pp.) was presented by Bro. DEWITT C. DAWKINS. Of the circumstances under which it was written he says:

"The making of this report, such as it is, has been done under variable, peculiar and undesirable circumstances, and most of it away from home. Early in the month of August yellow fever was officially announced to be in Jacksonville, and an unprecedented stampede ensued. This was followed by every possible public and private endeavor by the people generally, in every capacity, to temporarily reduce the population as much as possible, by urging every person who could possibly leave the city to do so, and thus aid, to the utmost of their power, in avoiding the calamity of an epidemic. Having a wife and three daughters, not one of whom were willing to depart and leave us behind, and our own health being much impaired, and not knowing what might be the deplorable result of stubbornly disobeying the patriotic and just public sentiment, the highest duty of a man, under such circumstances, was easily perceived and reluctantly obeyed; hence, on the grand, old, everlasting hills of Georgia, where yellow fever is defied, and where beautiful and refreshing streams of pure free-stone water are gushing from the hill sides, and rippling through the valleys; where beautiful towns abound, and happy, prosperous and noble people reside; and where Masonry, which lives on the very best material in every land and country, flourishes almost equal to Florida, the larger portion of this report was made.

"Although our surroundings at Senoia, Bowden, Banning and Fairburn were all that heart could wish, under ordinary circumstances, yet such was the effect upon us of the doleful news from home; the sick and death rolls of acquaintances, friends and brothers that confronted us day by day through the columns of the Atlanta Daily Constitution, being almost wholly out of the reach of our valiant home papers, and being thus necessarily detained from our home long beyond any reasonably preconceived length of time, if this report falls short in its gleanings of tidings, expression of thought, or in any particular, we feel conscious that every good and upright mason who hears or reads it will make magnanimous allowance."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Master reports granting two new dispensations for holding lodges of instruction. One terminated in the organization of a new lodge, and the other was to authorize brethren in the city of Portland to thus obtain greater skill in the ritual. This sounds new and queer to us; here the Master of any lodge may hold a school of instruction whenever he likes to brighten up his own officers or lodge; and, indeed, any number of masons have the right, as we understand it, anywhere the world over, to assemble and canvass the ritual to their heart's content. Perhaps Bro. Drummond can explain to us the importance of a necessity for such dispensations."

This matter was before the Grand Lodge some years ago, and it was said that the parties desired to hold a lodge, and practice the whole work (giving this term its broadest meaning) that a regular lodge has to do: the conclu-

sion reached was that it was not safe to allow this to be done *ad libitum*, but only by the express permission of the Grand Master. It was not intended to interfere with rehearsing the work or lectures, or "canvassing the ritual"; but we do not understand that this authorized brethren to meet, open a formal lodge, and do the actual work with a substituted candidate; at any rate, the granting of permission to hold a "Lodge of Instruction" is based upon the danger of allowing brethren to go to such an extent.

While commending the caution of Grand Master SLEEPER, he adds:

"The M. W., however cautious, granted dispensations to receive petitions from persons who had not been a year in the State, and to authorize lodges to appear in public on the annual festivals. We think it would have been much wiser for the 'Maine Masonic Text-Book' to have preserved those inherent rights to the lodges."

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge requires candidates to reside in the state one year before their petition can be received, unless the Grand Master grant permission to receive it at an earlier date: this law was adopted to prevent the mistakes which experience demonstrated lodges were liable to make in receiving petitions before they had sufficient knowledge of the character of the candidates.

If Bro. DAWKINS had observed a little more closely, he would have seen that the other dispensations were not "to appear in public on the annual festivals," but at other times.

Of another matter, that has been considerably discussed in this jurisdiction, he says:

"The Grand Master seems to think that bright ritualistic work is characteristic of the most prosperous and useful lodges, and we quite agree with him, for we never saw a nice lodge that did not take pride in good work; but we are somewhat surprised to know that Maine is short of uniformity, and we are the more confirmed in our long preconceived opinion, that uniformity is not to be obtained in the absence of authentic printed rituals."

As to the use of lodge funds. We did not in our review of California last year repeat our views, simply because we have often stated them. We hold that lodge funds are collected and held in trust to defray the necessary expenses of the lodge and for charitable purposes. Members may assess themselves to defray the expense of a banquet, but the masonic law gives the majority no warrant to assess an unwilling minority for the purpose: the old usage was for each member to "pay his own scot." Much less has a lodge the right to use its funds, accumulated in former years, for such a purpose.

He thinks that the question of the physical qualifications of a candidate is a question of *fact*, when the law prescribes the standard, and never a question of *law*, as we suggested last year is sometimes the case: we adhere to our position; when the facts are agreed, the result is *always* a question of law; indeed, the application of the law to the facts is a question of law; in almost every case submitted to a Grand Master, the facts are stated, and he declares what conclusion the *law* requires.

He does not quite get our idea when we said that at a certain date, the Province of Quebec had no Grand Lodge established in it: we did not mean that no Grand Lodge had lodges there, but we meant, and *now* mean, that there was no Grand Lodge established in that province; the Grand Lodge of Canada was not established *in Quebec*, but was the Grand Lodge of Canada.

This reminds us of an illustration, which is to be an actual case in the future, and to which we intended to refer in our review of Dakota. There is now a Grand Lodge of Dakota; but that territory is soon to become two states: the masons in each will have the right to form a Grand Lodge for that state: of course, if a new Grand Lodge is formed in both, the old Grand Lodge will cease to exist; but if a new Grand Lodge shall be formed for one state, it will have jurisdiction in *that* state, and the old Grand Lodge will be left with jurisdiction in the other, and will be its Grand Lodge. When Quebec was created into a province, its masons had the right to form a Grand Lodge, and when formed, the Grand Lodge of Canada was left with jurisdiction only in Ontario: the Ontario masons might have also formed a new Grand Lodge and allowed the Grand Lodge of Canada to cease to exist; but as they chose to continue the old Grand Lodge, they continued it with its limited jurisdiction. If the Grand Lodge of Maine would have declined to charter a lodge in Quebec, *after it became a province independent of Ontario*, it would not have been because masonic law did not allow it, but solely on the ground of policy.

We agree that if a mason becomes an atheist and *keeps his opinions to himself*, masonic discipline cannot reach him; but when he openly declares it and denies the existence of God, he no longer "demeans himself as a brother," but exposes himself to expulsion.

GEORGIA, 1888.

Upon opening these Proceedings, our first outward act was an involuntary exclamation, in which were mingled regret, annoyance and disgust! We usually make first our Statistical Tables, and the aforesaid exclamation was caused by the discovery that the Committee on Returns had neither given any Recapitulation, nor added the columns in their report! Now, brethren of the committee, please do not again destroy our peace of mind and cause us to harbor against you feelings almost, if not quite, unimasonic.

The Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) delivered an able and eloquent address.* We are greatly grieved to learn of the death of the Grand Treasurer, JOSEPH E. WELLS, with whom we were personally acquainted. Of him, the Grand Master says:

"And so the music of our present assembling is hushed, the joy is stilled, the smile fades into an expression of pain and the heart closes its portals against the sunshine, because Bro. Joseph E. Wells is dead. 'Uncle Joseph,' Through all the years of our masonic lives he was to us the same. No one

within the sound of my voice ever missed him from his rightful place. The members came and departed; change of interest or of office removed them. Those who followed found him here. Disaster overcame us, financial troubles bore on us, contention sometimes disturbed us, he moved not from where nearly fifty years ago he added to his girdle the keys of our treasury. He did not go to the Grand Lodge of Georgia; it seemed to come to him. It was almost like his child. He knew it when it moved with the feeble and uncertain step of undeveloped strength, and like as a father looks upon even the gray haired son as still a prattling boy, so he regarded this venerable representative of Masonry. The grandsires of many here had been his companions in labors and enjoyments before 'their strength was bowed and the years consumed' them. He saw them yield the one and pass beyond the fires of the other; beheld their children and their children's children take up the burdens and possess the treasures they laid down, and yet neither the 'window of his mind grew dim nor the door of his speech obstructed.' He seemed to be of Masonry such a part we thought he could not leave it, and to portray his life would be to tell its struggles and its triumphs, its losses and its gains, its fewness of numbers and its many, its poverty and its wealth, its hopes and its fears, for nearly three-quarters a century. And even now, though we know that at last 'God's finger touched him and he slept,' it is sorrowful to meet without him. 'The eye will search to find him, the ear will listen to hear him, the lips will move to name him, the hand stretch forth to greet him, though we know that he is gone. No, not gone. Nothing departs from Masonry but evil thoughts and deeds. The good abides with it forever, and therefore he is not gone, but is just within that 'door which shuts out loss and every hurtful thing.' How faithfully, then, my brethren, can we 'honor the grave,' honor the open earth, honor the body that we give to clay. 'Twas an immortal structure from its birth, and it shall have its resurrection day. 'Tenderly give to Mother Earth the prize, and let her keep it till God bids it rise.'"

Among his decisions, are the following:

"3. A man, after being made a mason, loses one of his legs. He is eligible to the office of Master of his lodge. The disqualification from such a misfortune applies only to membership and not to office.

"4. In all elections by ballot, blanks are not counted in making up the result, unless the by-laws of the lodge prescribe some different rule.

"5. The petition for Masonry cannot legally be made by one not twenty-one years of age at the date he applies.

"6. A mason who wilfully removes from the ballot-box all the black ballots, so as to prevent a full and free exercise of the right of ballot, is guilty of a high crime against Masonry, and, if convicted, should be recommended for expulsion.

"8. Masonry does not recognize any side degrees and does not attempt to exercise any jurisdiction over them. It can only punish its members for any improper use of its secret work in connection with such degrees.

"9. A member of a lodge is suspended and during the period of his suspension he removes to the jurisdiction of another lodge, and while there commits a masonic offence. Held, that he can be charged, tried, convicted and recommended for expulsion by the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides."

He calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the complaints on account of allowing the penalty of expulsion for non-payment of dues.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"The prosperity which for a number of years has marked the life of the subordinate lodges of the state continues without signs of retrogression. There appears to be a stability and progress which indicate not simply increase of numbers and accumulation of funds, but intelligent effort and care in the selection of the material which is being added to the moral structure."

* * * * *

"From an extended correspondence during the year just gone, a correspondence bearing upon almost every masonic subject, I am led to express the conviction that at no time within the recent past has our institution, in this jurisdiction, been so prosperous. And while, perhaps, the increase of members may not have been so rapid, the zeal and energy, efforts and ambition of the Masters appear to have increased, and the spirit they have evinced has so spread among the craft that we can almost realize the beauty of that exquisite legend by which we are told that in the lodge room, where brotherly love does in all its wealth prevail for hours after the brethren have departed, 'a mysterious echo of sounds may be heard, though weird, lingering and fraternal in tone, made up of all the brotherly expressions and divine acknowledgments which have passed from group to group through the entire convocation.'"

He commends lodge re-unions, and expresses his gratification that the celebration of St. John's Days is becoming more frequent.

Upon his recommendation, the Grand Lodge adopted the District Deputy system.

A very large amount of business was transacted: the work was exemplified: and about seventy-five were *expelled* for non-payment of dues.

The Grand Master delivered a beautiful eulogy on Bro. Ron Morris. He quoted the poem "We meet upon the Level and we part upon the Square."

After it was first written, Bro. Morris made many changes in it; but in the last edition of his poems, he gives the original version with the remark that many prefer that to any other version: authors are not the best judges of their own production, and we firmly believe, that the first version is the best and will be so recognized hereafter.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that the election to the degrees in Masonry of persons engaged in the business of saloon-keeping should be discouraged, and that all members of lodges who are engaged in such business should be encouraged to discontinue the same as hurtful, not only to the craft, but to the community at large."

The policy of this Grand Lodge in relation to non-payment of dues, is peculiar. Definite suspension for a year is imposed, and then if he refuses to pay his dues, new charges are filed, and if he is convicted, the penalty is exclusion, and recommendation to the Grand Lodge for expulsion. Whether during the first year payment re-instates, or whether there must be payment and a vote of the lodge to restore, we cannot tell. When expelled, the following rule governs:

"*Resolved*, That from and after the passage of this resolution, any Master Mason expelled for the non-payment of dues shall, on the certificate by the Secretary of his lodge to the Grand Secretary that all dues have been paid by him, be re-instated. *Provided*, That his re-instatement be requested by the unanimous vote of his lodge."

Their District Deputy system has one defect: their expenses are to be paid by the lodges visited: the result is likely to be that the lodges needing them the most will not be visited.

The Report on Correspondence (104 pp.) is presented in five installments, one each by Bros. BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM, JAMES A. GRAY, W. E. MUMFORD, C. T. LATIMER and W. S. RAMSEY.

BRO. GRAY says:

"The following action is contrary to our usage: 'Pending the counting of the ballots for Grand Treasurer, Bro. Samuel B. Voyles moved that Past Grand Master Lucien A. Foote be authorized to cast the entire vote of the Grand Lodge for William H. Smythe for Grand Secretary.' Which motion was adopted by a *unanimous vote*. We hold that any brother may be authorized to cast the entire vote of the Grand Lodge, but not for a *particular person*."

When a constitution provides that an officer shall be elected by ballot, and that each member has one vote, we hold that a *viva voce* vote, authorizing one member to cast the vote of the Grand Lodge, whether for a person named or not, is a violation of the constitution: and if it appears of record, the election is illegal. We doubt the policy of an evasion of the law in any manner, but if it is to be evaded, let all but one refrain from voting and the committee report, and the Secretary record that the person receiving the vote is unanimously elected, without mentioning the number of votes cast.

BRO. MUMFORD sustains the action of Missouri in reference to "saloon-keeping," and makes that question the prominent feature in his report.

BRO. LATIMER ably endorses the action of the Grand Master of Illinois and combats the decision of the Grand Lodge in relation to a mason, who published a pamphlet denouncing the Bible—a matter we discussed last year.

BRO. BIGHAM, having criticised the action of the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island in laying a corner stone while open on the first degree, a reply was made by letter: in this report he argues in support of his former position. We have always supposed that the usage agrees with the action of Rhode Island: our reason was that in all the forms of procession for such purposes which we have seen, a place is assigned to Entered Apprentices, and we took it for granted that in doing work of an *operative* character, the Grand Master needs his workmen of all grades.

BRO. RAMSEY confines himself chiefly to an abstract, but he argues very earnestly and ably against allowing masons to be liquor sellers.

We would like to give more time and space to this Grand Lodge—but those tables!

IDAHO, 1888.

The Grand Master (EDWARD A. STEVENSON), in his able and business-like address, says:

"I think it would be for the best interests of Masonry in this jurisdiction if a copy of the charges, answers, and the entire evidence in all masonic trials should be forwarded to the Grand Lodge, together with the action of the lodge on the evidence. There is no question as to the Grand Lodge having full authority to set aside an acquittal and render such judgment as

it deems proper; and in my judgment the Grand Lodge should send no case back for new trial except for the purpose of receiving evidence that was not admitted, or when evidence had been admitted which ought to have been excluded, so that on the second trial the case will be heard on different evidence from that on the first trial.

"I hope the Grand Lodge will take such action at this session as will assume entire control over all cases of masonic trials, and approve or disapprove of the action of the constituent lodges in all cases of acquittal or conviction."

His recommendation was adopted by the Grand Lodge, and was practically applied to a case in which one was tried for disobeying a summons of his lodge, and upon a frivolous and evasive excuse, acquitted by the lodge; the decision was reversed, and he was suspended for a year.

Anent the secrecy of the ballot, he well says:

"My attention has been frequently called (unofficially) to a practice said to sometimes occur in masonic lodges, when rejected applicants have been apprised of the result of the ballot and the supposed names of those who voted against them. The secret ballot is the foundation upon which the superstructure of Freemasonry is founded, and is and *must be sacred*.

"No brother should seek to know how another voted, and if he should happen to know, he has no right to communicate that knowledge (or even suspicion) to any person. It is a masonic offence for a mason to make known to any one even his own ballot.

"Every Worshipful Master of a masonic lodge should prohibit any discussion as to how members have or may vote, and no inquiry into the ballot should ever be allowed under any circumstances whatever. It is to be hoped that no mason would ever so far forget his *manhood* and his *masonic obligations* as to use the *sacred ballot* for *selfish* or *revengeful purposes*. After the ballot has been taken, *EXAMINED*, and result *ANNOUNCED* by the Master, it is final and conclusive; nor can it be set aside by the LODGE, MASTER, GRAND MASTER, or the GRAND LODGE."

The Grand Secretary says:

"I congratulate you, my brethren, that we have assembled under such favorable auspices, and that the past year has been one of unexampled prosperity and plenty."

He refers to the library, and urges the Grand Lodge to do something to build it up. He adds to his report, "LATER, Grand Lodge appropriates \$100 per annum, Glory, Hallelujah." We congratulate him and the Grand Lodge also. He reports also that all the lodges had made returns and paid their dues.

A plan for the consolidation of lodges was adopted. It is substantially the same as the one adopted by our Grand Lodge, except that it authorizes the lodges to consolidate under either charter, or have a new one from the Grand Lodge and be constituted under it.

A member of an Idaho lodge went over into Utah and committed an offence for which he was suspended by the Utah lodge, in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed; the matter came before the Grand Lodge of Idaho, which accepted the following report:

"Your committee are of the opinion that the action of Weber Lodge, No. 6, of Ogden, Utah, is commendable, and shows a desire and a willingness on

her part to protect the honor and good name of Masonry, and that masons cannot violate the principles and teachings of Masonry with impunity, even if they are without the jurisdiction of their own lodge; that the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to Weber Lodge, No. 6, of Ogden, Utah, for the prompt action taken."

This is the correct course: Idaho is the first Grand Lodge to tender a vote of thanks in such a case, but it is an example worthy of universal imitation.

A man joined a lodge under an assumed name: the lodge was directed to file charges and try him for fraudently obtaining admission and to send all the papers and evidence up to the Grand Lodge in order that it may "arrive at a solution of this remarkable case." We remember that the same kind of a case happened in one of the western states, and we held then that, if the new name was not taken for a fraudulent purpose, no masonic offence had been committed.

The constitution now makes Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past Grand Treasurers and Past Grand Secretaries permanent members of the Grand Lodge: an amendment was proposed and is pending, abolishing the membership of those below the rank of Deputy Grand Master. If our Idaho brethren are wise they will vote it down. These permanent members are comparatively few in number and generally but a part of them can attend the Grand Lodge, and the counsel and assistance of those who do attend are very important in securing a correct administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge, especially when it exercises judicial functions. We have ascertained how many there are of each rank in the Grand Lodges of Idaho and Maine and the number who attended the last annual communication. In Idaho:

	Number.	Number Present.
Past Grand Masters,	7	3
Past Deputies,	8	0
Past Senior Grand Wardens,	9	6
Past Junior Grand Wardens,	9	1
Past Grand Treasurers,	1	1
Past Grand Secretary,	1	0
Total	35	11

In Maine:

Past Grand Masters,	10	8
Past Deputy Grand Masters,	1	0
Past Senior Grand Wardens,	8	4
Past Junior Grand Wardens,	11	7
Total	30	19

In Idaho, the representatives of lodges had *fifty-one* votes; in Maine they had *five hundred and seventy* votes; there is no occasion for fear that the permanent members may outvote the representatives of lodges. We notice,

however, that in Idaho, Past Masters are members of the Grand Lodge; these almost always vote as if they represented their respective lodges: undoubtedly the time will come when the Grand Lodge of Idaho will be too numerous to allow the Past Masters to be members; but when that time comes, the line should be drawn at Past Master and the law should be prospective in its operation, so that those who are already members shall not be deprived of their membership.

The Report on Correspondence (57 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON. He makes a concise abstract, with brief, but pertinent comments.

He does not agree with the policy of his Grand Lodge in relation to "non-affiliates"; he says:

"Idaho agrees with you, but the time will come when she will have to change. We do not want to cry 'wolf,' but the standing of Masonry is endangered. Do you regard every non-affiliate as an enemy of our fraternity? We do, and for good reasons. As the law now is many a good mason is compelled to remain a non-affiliate. He takes his dimit from his lodge, ceases his membership, petitions another lodge, is rejected through spite, or prejudice, or crankism, and where is he? A non-affiliate, and nine times out of ten will so remain.

"If the resolution proposed in Connecticut were adopted in every Grand Lodge, would not the case be different? Then the statement, 'Once a mason, always a mason,' would not be an idle jest, as it now is. Why, some jurisdictions even go so far as to deny a non-affiliate the rights of visitation, relief or burial. Yet he is a mason, and you cannot deny it. Is this right or just?"

In his review of Iowa, he says:

"Brothers Parvin and Drummond agree that it is improper for a Grand Lodge to declare non-intercourse with a subordinate of another Grand Lodge. This is timely information. Several Grand Lodges have gone wild on this already, and have declared non-intercourse against Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Connecticut. We favor simply a reference of the edict of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to the subordinate lodges, so that they may act advisedly."

We did not write with sufficient care; our position was that a Grand Lodge should not, in consequence of the conduct of a foreign lodge towards itself, declare non-intercourse with that lodge, but should complain to its Grand Lodge; but when a Grand Lodge denounces as clandestine a pretended lodge in its jurisdiction, it is the duty of other Grand Lodges to notify their several subordinates and forbid masonic correspondence with such pretended lodge or its members. Our objection was against declaring non-intercourse with a confessedly *regular* lodge, and did not relate to illegal bodies claiming to be lodges.

We were misinformed concerning eligibility to office in the Grand Lodge; he says:

"The Grand Master may be elected from the body of the craft. The discussion in 1886 was upon this point: Is a Master or Warden of a subordinate eligible to office in the Grand Lodge? The decision was that they

are, but the election deprives them of office in the subordinate lodge, in accordance with our constitution."

Of the ballot, he says :

"We would inform the brother that in Idaho *one* ballot alone is required for all three degrees. Election to the Entered Apprentice degree is an election to Fellow Craft and Master Mason. As no further ballot is allowed, advancement can only be prevented for a good cause shown. D'ye see?"

We are greatly gratified to find certain signs of the prosperity of the craft in Idaho ; perhaps, we have a weakness in that direction, because they follow, as it seems to us, more implicitly than most of the other younger Grand Lodges, the ancient usages of the craft. Their number is small, but each one pays one dollar a year to the Orphans' Fund, which now amounts to about \$13,000.

ILLINOIS, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN C. SMITH) with a few accompanying papers, takes up over forty pages in the Proceedings, and yet every subject is treated with almost wonderful brevity and conciseness. We speak of this to give an idea of the immense amount of business that falls to the lot of the Grand Master in this immense jurisdiction. In its total membership it ranks next to New York, which it largely exceeds in the amount of business coming before the Grand Lodge, probably on account of the larger number of new or young lodges.

We note that he set aside the proceedings in a trial because the Master, when the question was taken, excluded from the hall the two brethren, who had been appointed to prosecute and did prosecute the charges ; the ruling of the Master is in accordance with the law in Maine, and we think ours is correct, for we do not believe that the prosecutor can give the "fair and impartial" decision, which masonic law requires.

The old question with the Grand Lodge of Scotland had arisen : but that Grand Lodge refused to prohibit its lodges from receiving candidates from Illinois while temporarily in Scotland. The Grand Lodge of Illinois acquiesced ; we regret this, for if the Grand Lodges of this country would stand together in refusing to recognize such work, the *practice* would cease, even if the *law* remains unchanged.

Of the "Vienna Lodge case," noticed by us last year, he says :

"At the earnest request of the many brethren interested, I personally visited this lodge and restored its charter. I called the attention of the brethren to that part of the address of M. W. Bro. Darrah relating to their lodge, and the action of Grand Lodge thereon. While not in sympathy with action of Grand Lodge, and believing the Holy Bible to be the first and most important of the three great lights of Freemasonry, I did not forget that I was there to enforce the laws and edicts of Grand Lodge.

"In my address to the brethren, I reminded them of the fact that the Holy Bible is God's inestimable gift to man, and that the Freemason who scoffed

at the same ought to renounce the fraternity. At the same time I recommended forbearance with the wayward brother, and urged that he be directed to take as his guide a copy of the Holy Writings, 'that great light in Masonry, which would guide him to all truth, direct his paths to the temple of happiness, and point out to him the *whole* duty of man.' I cannot forbear to mention, as I have been compelled to notice, that no action of this Grand Lodge has ever been so severely criticised as its decision in this Vienna Lodge case."

He says that the mileage paid to representatives is more than double what is paid *by* them, and he, therefore, urges its reduction, so that the *per capita* tax may be reduced from *seventy-five* to *fifty* cents. But we regret to find that, in arguing the matter, he assumes that each lodge must pay dues enough to cover the expenses of their own representatives; the representation of a lodge in the Grand Lodge is of more importance to the craft at large than to the lodge; in some jurisdictions the Grand Lodge was formerly "put on wheels," so that the expense of representation might, in the long run, fall equally upon the lodges; but that system did not work very well, and now Grand Lodges are generally located and mileage paid to the representatives, whereby the expense falls equally upon every member in the jurisdiction: we in Maine have found that the payment of mileage alone operated unequally, and we now pay about the same gross amount as formerly, but by paying *both* mileage and *per diem*, we make the system operate quite equally. Of course any system, that pays more than the expenses, is unequal and unjust, as Grand Master SMITH says.

The vast *amount* of business transacted by the Grand Master shows that he had been an exceedingly active and energetic officer, and the *manner* in which it was done shows an equal degree of ability. Of course it is impossible to notice more than a very few of the matters presented in his address.

The Grand Lodge re-affirmed its previous position, that it will not recognize as masons any who hail from lodges which have not sprung from the Grand Lodges of Great Britain. We cannot perceive any valid reason for distinguishing between lodges springing from different sources, of equal antiquity, and recognizing each other from their origin down to the present time. The application of the principle would require the distinction, formerly existing between the so-called "Moderns" and "Ancients," to be perpetuated, and we do not see how the Grand Lodge of Illinois can consistently avoid doing so.

The Report on Correspondence (233 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS, who returns to this field of labor after an absence of eight years; he began in 1869; of his co-laborers at that time, he found only seven remaining, and since he wrote, one of the oldest and best beloved, Bro. SIMONS, has laid down the pen for the last time. Of others, he says:

"Of the other marked men of the corps at that time, Lawrence, of Georgia, is living, but old, blind and poor in all things save those that go to make up the real riches of life—sterling character and the love and veneration of all those about him; Guilbert, of Iowa, Bell, of New Hampshire, and Hough are

still living, the latter just now completing his half century as Grand Secretary of New Jersey; and Robert H. Taylor, of Nevada—will somebody tell us where he is, if he is still in the land of the living? Gouley's fiery spirit went up in the Southern Hotel holocaust, at St. Louis; Bruns succeeded to the grand mastership of South Carolina and died with the swan song on his lips; and Scot, of Louisiana, the ever courteous, brilliant, generous Scot who bound everybody to him as with hooks of steel, and Cushing, of Texas—of a scarcely later period, and scarcely less an ideal reviewer—they also lie sleeping beneath the shade of the magnolias. Others, too, whose strong thought made instant impress on the minds of the fraternity have gone on before. Blackie, of Tennessee; Marshall B. Smith, of New Jersey; Whitaker, of Louisiana; and our own Gurney, the praises of whose life and work, floating in upon us from all quarters with the still fresh echoes of his funeral bells, bring us back from the past with its memories to the present with its duties."

Of another matter, he says:

"The doctrine that the Grand Master has only such powers as are expressly delegated to him by the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, and that he derives none from the Constitutions of Masonry, may fairly be said to have been at flood tide for the past few years, and to have been temporarily strengthened by the discovery that Grand Masters did not exist prior to 1717, but that the office was created simultaneously with the formation of the first Grand Lodge. We say temporarily strengthened, because not only do we think that the violence of the attack upon the prerogative doctrine is already somewhat abating, but that the view is a superficial one which makes the possession of such prerogatives hinge upon the independent existence of the office at any time. It will not be claimed that the office of master existed independent of something to be master of, namely, the lodge, and yet notwithstanding the master is elected by the free suffrages of all the members of his lodge—and the memory of man runneth not back to the time when it was not so—he is recognized, and always has been recognized as possessing in many particulars, autocratic power. That the Grand Lodge is modeled on the lodges of which it is composed goes without saying, and it seems to us well nigh impossible for one to study the charges of a freemason and the 'regulations of the general or Grand Lodge thereunto annexed,' without feeling that the brethren who agreed to the first as embodying the irrevocable law, and fashioned the latter in conformity to the letter and spirit thereof, felt that they had given final shape to a system in which the dispensing power was recognized as an essential feature, but limited by the *inherent* rights of the lodge, and—more sacred still—of the individual; and the history of the society from that day to this shows that this has been regarded as the view then taken."

This is a sound view: but we do not concede that "Grand Masters did not exist prior to 1717"; the proof so far goes merely to the *manner of election* and not to the *existence of the office*, and the statement is based upon a mere play upon words.

Of "Physical Qualifications," he well says:

"The question of the physical qualifications of candidates is gradually gravitating downwards to the inevitable equilibrium of common sense, in accord with the manifest interpretation of the Ancient Charges; not that the candidate shall be an absolutely 'perfect youth,' for there are none such, but that he shall be so perfect a youth that he shall have 'no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's lord, and of being made a brother.' For a time we shall continue to hear that he must be 'without blemish,' 'sound in all his members,' and the like, particularly among those who inherited their Masonry

from the Dermott Grand Lodge, and there will always be individual cases in which efforts will be made to evade the law; but we look for a general consensus of opinion that he who can do all the things essential to acquiring and imparting the several degrees, comes up to the demands of the law."

We find that, in spite of his long vacation, the hand of Bro. Robbins, has not "forgot its cunning," and that he takes up his old style of reviewing in a manner bewildering to one who desires to write a *short* report and yet notice the more important matters in the reports of others. His summary of the points in the reports of others almost makes us ashamed that we have relinquished the practice of giving it: but lack of space and time, especially the latter, seemed to compel it.

The following applies to a comparatively recent law in this jurisdiction:

"We agree with the committee that the regulation requiring one year's residence is subject to the dispensing power of the Grand Master, but we confess to some surprise that any Grand Lodge should think it necessary in the case of an original petitioner to ask leave to receive his petition from the masonic authorities of the jurisdiction from which he emigrated. The potential jurisdiction which a lodge has over a profane residing within its territorial limits is only the exclusive right to receive his petition if he should ever seek to become a mason while he lives there; and this ceases as absolutely the next minute after he has made a *bona fide* removal from its territory as if he had left it half a century before. The mere fact of his having lived within its bailiwick never gave the lodge a shadow of a right to say what he should do, or what any lodge should do with him, after he has gone elsewhere."

He says further:

"We do not share the opinion of the committee that the proper way to get the consent of a foreign jurisdiction, when such consent is required, is through the Grand Master. On the contrary, we are fully in accord with the Illinois law, which holds that as the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge so there it is full and complete, and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or without this Grand Jurisdiction."

But after all, should not the correspondence pass through the Grand Masters' hands, in order that they may see that the proceedings are in accordance with the law of their respective jurisdictions? The practice seems to be tending in that direction.

Of the claim of Hiram Lodge to act under the "Oxnard charter," because the lodge has possession of it, he says:

"This claim we regard as utterly untenable. From the moment when Hiram Lodge accepted the charter from the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, under which it has worked for nearly a hundred years, the Oxnard charter became a piece of dead parchment, and no power on earth could re-endow it with the old life. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut might have given it new life by using it as a charter instead of using one of its own forms, which it could have done by a proper endorsement upon its face, but it would have been a new life—not the old; the guarantee of masonic rights would have rested upon the authority of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut just as completely as if the provincial Grand Mastership of OXNARD had never existed. Hiram Lodge exists now only as a revolutionary body. Whether its revolutionary action was justifiable is another question, but one which the masonic world is likely to answer in the negative, independent of consideration of 'Grand Lodge courtesy.'"

In reply to Bro. DAWKINS, he expresses the following views in relation to Quebec; if Florida had come after Illinois in order of review, we would have quoted them, in place of what we have said:

"The term 'unoccupied territory' does not necessarily, or usually, mean territory in which there are no lodges, but territory in which there is no Grand Lodge. The universal recognition of the Grand Lodge of Quebec shows that the masonic world did not regard the Province of Quebec as occupied either by the Grand Lodge of Canada or the Grand Lodge of England, and it is difficult to see how lodges planted by the latter could stand on any sounder or more independent footing when the province found itself without any sovereign masonic authority, than the lodges planted by the former. When the Grand Lodge of Quebec took possession it found lodges there both of Canadian and English origin that did not participate in its organization and were not of its obedience. It had an equal right to demand the allegiance of both, and it looks to us like the merest sophistry to claim that any of these recusant lodges could acquire rights not possessed by the others, or could establish any greater claim to forbearance, simply because it held out longer than the others. The varying parentage of the lodges in Quebec, not of the obedience of that Grand Lodge when it was erected, has never been a factor in the question of law involved, and all talk about it is simply so much dust-throwing."

He had not received our Proceedings for 1888, but pleasantly reviews those of 1887, quite fully endorsing our views in relation to the present system of reversing the proper method of appointing Grand Representatives.

Quoting our Grand Master's announcement of the establishment of a free bed at the Maine General Hospital, he says:

"A resolution of thanks discloses the appropriate name of the brother who thus hit the nail of practical and judicious charity squarely on the head—Bro. Edmund B. Mallet, Jr."

Upon a question, to which we have already referred, he expresses these views:

"When residents of Maine go elsewhere and get degrees, the Grand Lodge regulations forbid their being recognized as masons by Maine lodges. This has been sharply and we think justly criticised."

* * * * *

"While a lodge may deny a regular mason the privilege of visiting, we do not think the Grand Lodge can lawfully divest a mason whom it admits to be regularly made and in good standing, of any of his rights, without due process of law—that is, by judgment after due trial."

But while the Grand Lodge cannot divest him of *rights*, it may prohibit the granting to him of *privileges*; it may prohibit his admission as a visitor or member and prevent his enjoying the privileges incident to visitation and membership.

He says that the practice in Illinois (and in his judgment the *correct practice*) is to lay foundation stones, bury the dead, and perform similar ceremonies by the lodge open as such, and not when called from labor to refreshment.

We could profitably devote much more space to this splendid report, but must be content with a few more extracts:

"Bro. Schultz joins in condemning forms and procedures for masonic trials, believing that they obstruct, rather than assist in the administration of justice, but we question whether much of this talk about 'forms' and 'technicalities' is not born of sentiment, rather than reflection. We do not say that it is so in his case. There *must* be some forms, and most of those we have seen laid down are substantially the same as those which the accumulated experience of mankind have shown to be best adapted to secure justice with the least difficulty and perplexity."

* * * * *

"There would seem to be no good reason why the Tyler should be unnecessarily deprived of his right to signify his assent or dissent in his own prudent way when a candidate is proposed for admission. The subject presents no practical difficulty whatever. It has been our invariable custom since the first time we ever presided over a lodge, when balloting for a candidate, after all the brethren have, in regular order, advanced to the ballot-box and deposited their ballots, to direct the Junior Deacon to relieve the Tyler, and upon the entrance of the latter to state whose application the lodge is balloting upon, and the nature of the report of the committee of inquiry; whereupon the Tyler, being in possession of precisely the same evidence as the rest of his brethren, deposits his ballot intelligently, and returns to his station, the whole proceeding consuming not more than one or two minutes."

* * * * *

"In reply to some criticisms of Bro. Drummond on the address of Bro. Michael Arnold at the Pennsylvania centennial, Bro. Vaux reproduces many of the facts set forth in our review of the address of Grand Master Gardner, of Massachusetts, on Henry Price, in our report for 1872, and we infer from his remark that the 'brethren of St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, in 1731, had the same right as their brethren in England, Scotland, and elsewhere to form lodges by *immemorial right*,' that he concludes, as we did, that the first lodges in that city were without charters."

"There is one other subject, that of public installations, that Bro. Vaux does not seem to wish to discuss further *with* Bro. Drummond, but numerous instances occur throughout the report where he talks *at* him about it."

We looked with some interest for what our brother would have to say in relation to the "Vienna case," but he refers to it but once, and we prefer to wait till we can see what he has to say in relation to our criticism last year.

The District Deputies report quite a number of public installations; and it is evident that they found that those services resulted in good to the craft.

We find that we have omitted to notice one matter in the Grand Master's address, to which we specially desired to call the attention of the craft in Maine:

"During the past winter, R. W. Brother James John, Grand Lecturer, asked what I thought of his forming a team of the most proficient workers, and, whenever invited by the lodges in this city, visiting them and giving a full exemplification of the authorized work. I replied that I thought well of it, and wished him to do so; associating with him Deputy Grand Lecturers, Bros. F. S. Belden, Charles Reifsnider, D. F. Flannery, H. S. Albin, W. Bros. H. McCall, Thomas Ockerby, and others, he proceeded to do so. They have conferred degrees in some twenty-five or more lodges, without expense to lodge or Grand Lodge, at many of which I have been present, and can therefore testify to the correctness of their work. These brethren have builded better than they knew, for they have solved the ritualistic problem. There is not a lodge in this state that cannot, with its officers, form just such a team, and present the work to perfection; but, if there be such lodge, then it better close its doors."

Much interest was aroused by the work of these brethren, and it seems to us that the experiment is well worthy of a trial in this jurisdiction.

INDIANA, 1888.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (MORTIMER NYE) says :

"It is with pleasure that I call your attention to the condition of the craft in this state. We have had an era of prosperity, the increase in membership in this state being *four hundred and twenty-four* in the past year, which shows that many of the lodges have largely increased their membership and strengthened the craft in general by bringing within our circle good, true and worthy men, desiring to learn the sublime lessons and practice more perfectly the living truths of Freemasonry."

He had granted three dispensations for new lodges and refused twelve : the calls for new lodges, laying corner stones and the dedication of halls confirm the opinion of the Grand Master that an era of prosperity has returned. He found that fifty-nine lodges were delinquent in dues or returns, but all except two had made their default good, and he recommended that the charters of those two be arrested.

The following from the report of a committee, adopted by the Grand Lodge, sustains views already advanced in this report :

"Then, your committee is of opinion that it is not a good precedent to allow the Worshipful Master to sign or prefer the charges, testify as a witness, and also preside over the lodge at the trial. His official standing gives him great influence, and he is too much interested in the final result, where he prefers the charges himself, to preside with that discretion and absolute fairness that ought to characterize the chair on such occasions."

A large amount of routine business occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge : it was decided to hold annual sessions hereafter and to take measures to establish an Orphans' Asylum : the Grand Lodge of Colon and Cuba was recognized.

A proposition to limit the term of service of Grand Representatives was rejected for the practical reason that it "would place upon our Grand Officers the additional burden to make out and issue some fifty or more new commissions every three years."

A tribute was paid to the memory of Bro. CYRUS VIGUS, Grand Tyler in 1821, who died December 26, 1887, at the age of *ninety-four* years, having been a mason more than *seventy-three* years. He was in the battle in which Tecumseh was killed, and he participated in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Washington monument, at Baltimore, in 1816. That same year, he voted for James Madison for President, and afterwards visited the first President for whom he voted.

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was presented by Bro. SIMEON S. JOHNSON : as he condensed the review of the Proceedings for two years of

some fifty Grand Lodges, the space assigned to each was necessarily very brief.

He suggests that returns should be revised by the Grand Secretary, before they go to the committee (as is done in Maine); correctly declares that it is not good law to allow the Tyler to vote in trials, as he does not hear the evidence; holds that when charges have been filed against a member for non-payment of dues, subsequent payment does not prevent the lodge from going on and completing the trial; wants something said of Indiana by other reporters, as he is like the boy, who wishes to be "called names" rather than "not be called at all."

Of remitting the amount allowed the Representatives of a lodge to the amount of dues paid by that lodge, he says:

"The theory of this is wrong, and, carried out to its full extent, will work hardship to lodges small in numbers, or at a great distance from the place of meeting of the Grand Body. We think it will not be many years before this Grand Body will be located at some particular place, and not go roving over the country, like a church gathering or a political convention. Indiana tried this for a while in some of the 'higher bodies,' but abandoned the system."

We quote a few of his concise comments:

"Masons ought to be tried where the 'crime' is committed, where the proofs are, and where the example of discipline needs the demonstration."

* * * * *

"We understand that a member of a lodge can object to a visiting brother entering, either publicly or privately, to the Worshipful Master; that he need give no reason; that the Worshipful Master has no right to decide as to its sufficiency, if one is given; and if there is an appeal we have never heard of it."

* * * * *

"We presume Massachusetts has the right to prescribe these rules; at least, any visitor desiring to visit a lodge will be compelled to comply with them or stay out, but we doubt the propriety or expediency of the first part of the second condition, 'Producing a certificate of some Grand Lodge.' While all the arguments *pro* and *con*, for such a rule have been established long since, and the subject becomes a little tiresome, we still hold the opinion that such a requirement is no safeguard, rather a bid for the impostor."

As the same *may* be required in Maine, we would suggest to our good brother, that he misapprehends the object of the "certificate": after a person has proved himself to be a mason in the manner followed in Indiana, we *may* require, and Massachusetts *does* require, him to produce proof that he was made a mason "in a regular lodge": the certificate is *additional* to the examination and not a *substitute* for it, or any part of it.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1888.

A portrait of the efficient Grand Secretary, and strong pillar of Masonry in this Territory, Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW, is given as a frontispiece to the Proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master (FLORIAN H. NASH) is brief, but shows a prosperous growth of the institution. The year before, he had suggested a halt in the establishment of new lodges, but yet, during the year, he had issued dispensations for three.

He laid the corner stone of a Female Seminary in the Cherokee Nation—an occasion of much public interest. He reported ten decisions, all in accord with the law of our jurisdiction. He announced the death of Past Grand Master CHARLES E. GOODING, after a long and intensely painful illness, borne with fortitude and cheerfulness.

The Grand Lecturer had visited the lodges and found that the work of many of them was mixed, and a few had no work at all: of the result, he says:

"All (with few exceptions) were apt and anxious, and before I left, knew their work well, or they followed me to the next neighbor, which was often done. I never knew hungrier students; they interrogated freely in the hall, on the road-side, at their home or elsewhere, put in all the day, (with 'dinner on the ground,') and also the night, if necessary.

"Young brethren who had just taken the third degree became sufficiently proficient to fill any place or station in the lodge. I will be pleased to exemplify the work during this session of our Grand Lodge with brethren selected from different lodges to show their proficiency and uniformity. I am familiar with the work of several jurisdictions but consider ours most reasonable and beautiful. I think a few changes still necessary to make it perfect, which at proper time I will suggest, hoping they will be made."

As usual, the Grand Secretary, in spite of his arduous labors in other fields, was active, energetic and faithful; we are especially pleased to find that the library is rapidly growing.

Two years before an amendment to the Constitution had been submitted to the lodges; during the first year, *three* lodges acted upon it, and during the next year, five others; there were *twenty-six* lodges in all, but *three* new ones were chartered; at the rate of voting, a decision upon the amendment will probably be reached in about *fifteen* years! We should think that this experience would satisfy our brethren of this Grand Lodge of the folly of this method of amending their Grand Lodge Constitution, in spite of their copying it from some older Grand Lodge.

A committee was appointed to consider a proposition to found a "Masonic Orphanage" and *five hundred dollars* was pledged by members of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Returns thank one Secretary for giving full names.

The Grand Lecturer was *instructed* to visit all the lodges, whether invited or not.

The Report on Correspondence (83 pp.) was prepared by Bros. JOSEPH S. MURROW, R. W. HILL, A. FRANK ROSS and LEO E. BENNETT, each of whom puts his mark on his work.

The report is, for the most part, a faithful abstract of the more important matters with little comment. But in several instances points are fully and

ably discussed. In his review of *Dakota*, Bro. HILL says, and, we are sorry to say, with much reason :

"The report is by Bro. F. J. Thompson, and while in many respects admirable, it is too thoroughly pervaded by a skeptical spirit to be satisfactory to a mason who reveres God, and delights in His word. While Masonry has shelter for men of different creeds, as it has for men of different races, it requires of all faith in a living God. We do not ask men to formulate their faith in set theological terms, but we do require them to stand on the platform of full belief in the existence of God—as a perfect being—the 'Grand Architect of the Universe.' Masonry is faith, not skepticism, it is certainty, not doubt, and no man can be a worthy mason who sneers at the faith of men who look to God as the fountain of wisdom and the source of life."

Bro. ROSS says :

"A staggering mason is a disgrace to and violation of our worthy order, and he whose business it is to make his brothers drunk is the greater criminal and deserves a severer punishment. Ever since this fire-water was first sold to our unfortunate people we have recognized it as the greatest of all curses, except he who distributes it, and among us he falls far short of 'coming under the tongue of good report.' Therefore, will never cross our threshold regardless of all actions of Grand Lodges. With us he would not even get 'recommended.'"

Bro. MURROW, in reply to us, says :

"Our efforts to secure full christian names in our returns and then employing only initials in signing reports and other places in the body of our proceedings, is criticised. We plead guilty. But our chief object in trying to secure these full christian names in the returns of lodges was to have returns uniform. In this west nicknames are very common and we have known Secretaries to send in returns with all sorts of nicknames in the register of members. The very next year the names, christian names of course, will be different. For instance, one year we find 'Doc Jones,' the next 'Jim Jones,' the third 'J. T. Jones.' All the same man. Our chief object was to correct this carelessness on the part of lodge Secretaries."

We only desired to make his efforts more effective, and to enlarge the sphere of their operation.

We must again give expression to our gratification that this Grand Lodge is enjoying such prosperity, due largely to the earnest devotion of its members and the care taken by them to adhere to the ancient landmarks.

IOWA, 1888.

We always approach the review of the splendid volume of *Proceedings* of this Grand Lodge with feelings of mingled pleasure and apprehension. The Grand Lodge started out upon a basis of masonic government, the reverse, as we hold, of the original plan. Its members are masons of ability, learning and skill in debate ; it is a pleasure to read what they write, but there is all the more danger of being led by their able arguments to concur in propositions which are based on erroneous ideas of fundamental law.

These observations are caused by finding from the able address of the

Grand Master (EDWIN C. BLACKMAR) that action upon a proposed new constitution and code of laws was, as he well says, the most important business to come before the Grand Lodge. With a few amendments (he says "slight," but we hold that *one* was of vital importance) the old constitution was the one adopted in 1844, when the Grand Lodge was organized, while the by-laws had not been revised for twenty-two years. In passing, we note that the "constitution" was very brief, and very much, that other Grand Lodges include in their respective constitutions, is inserted in the "by-laws."

In 1789, a convention met to form the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. Up to that time the universal plan of masonic government had been that the Grand Lodge was the supreme authority, and lodges derived all their powers by grant from the Grand Lodge. But just at that time, the draft of the Constitution of the United States had been submitted to the people of the country, and the convention, undoubtedly assuming that a good *civil* constitution must be a good *masonic* constitution, took this draft for their model. In so doing, the old plan of masonic government was reversed; and the Grand Lodge was practically made to receive its powers from the lodges, and to have only such powers as were granted to it. As amendments to the Constitution of the United States could only be made by the concurrent action of the Congress and two-thirds of the states, the convention provided that the Constitution of the Grand Lodge should be amended only by the concurrent action of itself and two-thirds of the lodges. This novel method that Grand Lodge transmitted to its daughter, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, formed in 1813, which gave it to the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1821, and she, in her turn, to the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1844. It originated with the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and was transmitted by that Grand Lodge to its descendants; and with the exception of a few imitators, these were the only Grand Lodges which adopted that system. They were not in fact Sovereign Grand Lodges.

Ultimately the Grand Lodge of Iowa changed its system, and became a Sovereign Grand Lodge, by obtaining the power to amend its Constitution in such manner as it should itself prescribe: this was by no means a "*slight* amendment."

We, last year, called attention to the provisions of the proposed constitution, which, in almost all respects, conforms to the original plan of masonic government. It had then been approved by the Grand Lodge and laid over to 1888 for final adoption or rejection. It was adopted by a vote of *three hundred and eighty-five to two*. As we apprehended, it was acted upon "as approved and adopted" at the preceding session, and the method of proceeding shows that it was deemed not open to amendment, but that it must be acted upon precisely as "approved and adopted" the year before.

We have been favored with a copy of the "Masonic Code of Iowa," published in the splendid shape for which Grand Secretary PARVIN has become so noted. It approaches vastly nearer the system of masonic law, founded

on the ancient usages of the fraternity, than we have expected to see in Iowa. The landmarks and their binding force are expressly recognized: the ancient usages are referred to as having the effect of law; in a word, the idea heretofore largely prevailing in Iowa, that all the law of the craft is to be found only in *written codes*, is completely abandoned.

By the address of the Grand Master, however, we find that there is one important difference between Iowa and most other jurisdictions: the "Old Regulations" are almost universally held to be in force as part of the "common law" of Masonry, except so far as any particular Grand Lodge has modified them by *enacted law*; but the Grand Lodge of Iowa, some years since, voted that "the thirty-nine articles of general regulations, never having been adopted by this Grand Lodge, are not, and at no time have been, in force in this jurisdiction"; while the conclusion is a *non sequitur* from the premises stated, the vote had undoubtedly the effect of repealing the regulations, so far as that jurisdiction is concerned; still they remain as evidence of ancient usages, which the code recognizes.

We had intended to discuss some of the rulings of the Grand Master, but as they were based upon the old constitution and code, we omit the discussion, as it seems certain that, if the new constitution and code had been in force, his decision would have been different.

In consequence of receiving many inquiries in relation to "physical qualifications," he issued a circular, in which the law is stated briefly, but clearly and accurately: we quote:

"That all such maims or defects in the physical organization of the man, whether it be a natural deformity or the result of accident or other misfortune, in consequence of which he is incapable of conforming to the requirements of all our ceremonies, would render him unsuitable material.' I also stated that 'the right to interpret the law is unquestionably vested in the Master and his lodge (subject to discipline for an erroneous interpretation thereof), and if they err therein, by accepting as proper material a man so defective as to debar him from performing any part of the ceremonies or lodge work, they alone must suffer the consequences.' I further stated that, in my opinion, the Grand Master has no power to authorize, by special dispensation, a disregard of the law as thus interpreted."

He recites one case that illustrates strongly the force of our criticism last year of the provision of the code that only the accused can appeal from the decision of the lodge in cases of discipline. Charges were filed against a mason, and he moved to dismiss them on the ground that the lodge had no jurisdiction; the Master, instead of deciding the question himself, submitted it to a vote of the lodge, which by a majority vote sustained the motion. Members of the lodge applied to the Grand Master to correct the evident error; but he, while holding that the decision of the lodge was clearly erroneous, decided that the only remedy was by appeal to the Grand Lodge, and that only the accused (in whose favor the decision was made) could appeal! The Committee on Jurisprudence are struggling with the matter, and we await their report with much interest.

The theory which leads to this absurdity is, that "a lodge cannot appeal from its own decision"; this is actually inserted in the constitution, with a forgetfulness that if it is well founded, the equal absurdity also exists that the lodge prosecutes one of its members *before itself*! Technicalities and impracticable theories are bad enough in their best estate, but are unendurable when they ignore actual facts and common sense: the cold, frozen fact, is that in masonic trials *individuals* prosecute as well as defend, before the lodge: and the decision of a lodge is a vote of its members, and an appeal from the action of the lodge by one of the minority is no more an appeal *by the lodge* than when the accused appeals.

The theory of the Grand Master, that he could do no act not authorized by *enacted* law, was turned against him in a laughable manner. Desiring to obtain information in relation to the condition of the lodges, he sent out circulars in which he required certain questions to be answered, and the answers returned to him; in two or three cases, he was rebuked for his impertinence "in asking for a report not warranted by law"! Fancy a lodge's making such a reply to a Pennsylvania, or any other, "prerogative Grand Master"! In spite of these rebukes, however, he strongly recommended to his successors to adopt the same plan. So far as the Proceedings show, he submitted quietly to the "rebuke."

The Grand Master carefully analyzed the replies which he received, and issued another circular, giving the general results and pointing out matters in which improvements should be made: his labor in this respect was of great value, as in that jurisdiction there is no inspection of lodges: in Maine, the same facts are obtained by our District Deputies upon a personal examination of each lodge.

BRO. PARVIN, at the request of the Grand Master, submitted a brief obituary notice of distinguished brethren who had died during the year among them BRO. ALFRED BARNES, of Missouri, aged *ninety-eight*, and a mason for more than *seventy-five* years. He was misinformed as to the date of BRO. WILLIAM SEWALL GARDNER's birth, and by another error made BRO. G. only *fifty-six* years old at the time of his death: he was born October 1, 1827, and was *sixty years and six months* old when he died. He was one of quite a number of masons, more or less associated in masonic work, born in 1827. LYNDE, of Maine, GARDNER, of Massachusetts, and DOYLE, of Rhode Island, all Past Grand Masters, have passed away; while BURNHAM, of Maine, BELL, of New Hampshire, PAIGE, of New York, and the writer, also all Past Grand Masters, are living and accustomed to meet every year; and there are others, whom, at this moment, we do not recall.

He gives some excellent directions in relation to the manner of publishing the Proceedings, but as our Grand Secretary has for many years observed them—with a few unimportant exceptions—we do not copy them.

He says:

"We are enabled this year, for the *first* time in the history of the Grand Lodge, to chronicle the fact that all of the lodges have sent up their annual returns and dues. And all save two (we will not name them, as they no doubt feel bad enough over their neglect) were forwarded and received within the time prescribed by law.

"There is no reason why this should not have been the case heretofore, and continue hereafter ever to be the rule, and without an exception.

"The Grand Secretary is entitled to no credit for this success. Having tried and tried again for so many years to get others to do their duty as well as himself, but all in vain, as not only the officers of the subordinate lodges, but of the Grand Lodge, have failed to support him in these efforts.

"Grand Master Blackmar, however, 'took the matter in hand,' as well as the 'bull by the horns,' and effected what all the Grand Secretaries in the world could not do, 'brought the officers to time.' We shall 'watch and wait' to see whether his successors will go and do likewise, or whether we shall fall back into the old-fashioned neglect, so ruinous to the business of the Grand Lodge."

Well, we have in Maine an exceptional statement to make: the years have been rare in which any lodge has failed to make returns; but this year every lodge made them within the the prescribed time and without the writing of a single letter by the Grand Secretary.

BRO. PARVIN, as usual, has put into his various reports a large amount of interesting matter, which we are obliged to pass over: he refers in a happy manner to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his masonic life, and in touching words thanks the many "from Maine to Utah," who remembered him on the occasion by letter or their presence.

We are not sure that the "appeal case" we have noticed was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence: the Grand Master recommended that it be so referred, and we took it for granted that it was done: but we find the following in the report of the committee to which his address was referred:

"In the matter of appeal of Independence Lodge, No. 87, we hold to the opinion that during the interim between the sessions of the Grand Lodge the Grand Master is its chief executive officer. Under this conviction we think the Grand Master could, had he so desired, exercise the authority of the Grand Lodge, subject to its approval at its next session."

What this means, we confess our inability to discover; but we presume that its object was to ignore further consideration of the matter.

The various standing committees made detailed reports, showing that they had performed their duties with great fidelity, and intelligence.

One very pleasant episode happened during the session. We judge that in 1887, the election of Bro. PARVIN was contested, and that his majority was not very large; but this year (1888,) he was elected with great unanimity, and immediately after his election was declared, Past Grand Master CLARK VARNUM stepped to the desk and, after an appropriate address, presented Bro. PARVIN with a check for \$1,530, which had been raised as a "Parvin jubilee fund" without Bro. PARVIN's knowledge. Bro. VARNUM's address, his re-election, concerning which he had had fears, and this testimonial of regard so much affected Bro. PARVIN, that while he managed to

express his thanks with an eloquence born of the occasion, it was impossible for him to recall his words, and no report of it is given. We copy the just sketch which Bro. VARNUM gave of his labors for the craft:

"A trifle over fifty years ago, a young man possessed of a liberal education was initiated into the mysteries of Masonry. He entered heart and soul into the spirit of its moral teachings. So interested grew he in his labors in the advancement of Masonry, and so imbued did he become in the study of its jurisprudence and in the development of its almost unwritten literature, that he eventually resigned all other (some of them worthy and lucrative) positions for the purpose of devoting his entire life to the advancement and improvement of the craft. For forty-four years he has served the Grand Lodge of Iowa in its most difficult and laborious office. He has been the assistant, advisor, and help of every Grand Master whom this Grand Lodge has ever known. Under his skillful management of details and careful watchfulness, this Grand Lodge has attained its present gigantic proportions, until it now stands the peer of any Grand Lodge of masons. Almost exclusively through his efforts and the enthusiasm which he thereby aroused, engendered, and fostered, the largest masonic library in the world has been collected by this Grand Lodge, paid for by it, and is now safely deposited in a beautiful and commodious edifice erected exclusively for that purpose, and located on yonder hill in this beautiful city. The collection, building up, and preservation of that library is a work which of itself alone is sufficient to send the name of its principal originator down through all masonic history. But this mason of whom I speak has done more than this. As a masonic *litterateur*, as a masonic jurist, and as a writer of Reports on Correspondence, in short, in the whole literary and masonic world, his name is recognized as being one among the foremost."

The Grand Lodge ordered the publication of a catalogue of the library—a work whose receipt masonic students throughout the world will await with an interest almost amounting to impatience.

We would like very much to notice many provisions of the code, but have no space. It is quite long, as it enters into details; and we fear that it will be difficult for persons not familiar with such work, to find what they may seek. One provision causes surprise to us: we have never considered it, and must confess our fears that it may be disastrous to the harmony of the craft; the provision is that petitions for membership are to be determined by a *majority*, instead of a *unanimous* vote.

The Report on Correspondence (200 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. S. PARVIN; he has so long used, and been known by, *this* name that we depart from our usual practice. To review this report would require a large amount of space, and we can notice only a few points. We wish every craftsman in Maine could read the whole report: it is in the Grand Lodge Library, in Portland Masonic Library, in the State Library at Augusta, and (we think) in the library of the Maine Historical Society.

That we differ from many of Bro. PARVIN's views, it is not necessary to say to any reader of our reports.

We regret to have made an erroneous statement in relation to his splendid gift of masonic books to the Grand Lodge of Dakota: he had announced to it two years *before* it presented a watch to him, that he would give the books whenever suitable quarters in which to store them had been procured.

He says :

"During the year the Grand Lodge celebrated the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the introduction of Masonry into Maine, which was held under the auspices of Portland Lodge, No. 1. Why don't Bro. Drummond call *that lodge* a 'Grand Lodge,' as they do in Massachusetts, and so make the Grand Lodge of Maine one hundred and twenty instead of sixty-eight years old?"

The chief reason is because in Massachusetts there *was* a Grand Lodge which created Portland Lodge, so of course the latter could not be a Grand Lodge.

By implication he seems to say that we believe in the "infallibility of Grand Masters." It is passing strange to us that a man of Bro. PARVIN's intelligence and learning is unable to grasp the true idea of what he calls the "prerogatives" of Grand Masters, as he evidently never has. He has used, in relation to this, the expression "The King can do wrong," and such like nonsense. It does not *seem* difficult to comprehend that under the ancient usages of the craft certain powers are inherent in the office of Grand Master, which are a law unto him, and that these powers cannot be taken away from him; while on the other hand, under the ancient usages, there are certain rights and powers vested in individual members of the craft which cannot be taken away. When it is said that because the Grand Master is governed in certain cases by laws derived from ancient usage instead of written constitutions, "the Grand Master is infallible," it is unworthy, we repeat, of a man like Bro. PARVIN.

But he says there are no landmarks; and why? Because no two men agree as to what they are, and no enumeration of them has been made. Is there no sand on the sea shore, because no one can tell us how many grains there are? Are there no principles of common law, because those principles cannot be enumerated, and because no two men will agree as to what those principles are? Did it never occur to Bro. PARVIN that much of our common law originated in the long continued customs of the people?

Our proposition that a Grand Master cannot change a lodge into a Grand Lodge does not conflict with our views, because there is no law, written or in the ancient usages of the craft, to justify it. The talk about "Grand Masters being above the law" is the merest twaddle, as the question is whether Grand Masters shall be governed by the landmarks or by constitutions of Grand Lodges, when the two are in conflict.

He thinks the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction" is not old: that depends on what meaning we give to the word "old": it is as old as the Grand Lodge system in America is, and almost universally prevailed in this country in the early days.

Of another matter he says:

"He again argues with Bro. Brown, of Kansas, in reference to the subject of lodge funds. He declares that these funds do not belong to the lodge; that they are held in trust by it for charitable and masonic uses. The lodge,

he tells us, is in the first instance the judge of what are charitable and masonic uses, but its decision is not final. Herein we disagree with Bro. Drummond, and hold with Bro. Brown, that its decision is final. It is a matter, in our judgment, not subject to revision by the Grand Lodge."

Courts of equity have jurisdiction over trust funds: in every case that has come before the courts, our doctrine has been sustained. The *courts* will revise the action of lodges if the Grand Lodge cannot; but Grand Lodges have the power to enforce masonic law as against the lodges, and may, therefore, enforce the law that trust funds shall be applied only to legitimate purposes.

Let it not be understood that because we take issue with Bro. PARVIN in these matters, we do not agree with him as to anything, as the fact is that upon most questions our views are in accord.

He devotes several pages to a discussion of special subjects. Among them, he "has a hack" at the landmarks. Because Dr. MACKAY undertook to enumerate them, he says that "they are creatures of his (Dr. M.'s) brain, manufactured by him out of whole cloth"! But Dr. MACKAY was only stating certain propositions that by the usages of Masonry from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, have become landmarks. The ancient charges are not landmarks, *because* they are "Ancient Charges," but they are evidence of what the ancient usages of the craft were.

Referring to our advocacy of making past Grand Masters permanent members of our Grand Lodges, he says:

"The conclusion to be drawn from this statement is that these elective Grand Officers have knowledge of these ancient usages and unwritten laws. Now we will wager a gold pen that no two of such Past Grand Officers in Maine, Iowa, or any other jurisdiction will agree as to what these usages and laws are."

Similarly we will wager a gold pen that Bro. PARVIN and no other man will agree as to the words in the English language, and yet, for all that, we do not infer that there are no words in the English language nor that very many of them are not known to Bro. PARVIN.

He "puts a chip on his shoulder," which he calls upon any one to knock off, in the shape of the following questions:

"*First.* Can there be, or could there have been, any rights or prerogatives, inherent, inalienable, or otherwise, of Grand Masters of Grand Lodges, or, if you please, Grand Masters of masons, before the office of Grand Master existed or there was even a Grand Master?"

No: nor previous to the creation of man, and one proposition has as much force in the discussion as the other!

"*Second.* Is not the present Grand Lodge of England (organized in 1717) the oldest and the first Grand Lodge of Freemasons ever organized upon the present basis of Freemasonry, and was not Anthony Sayer (elected in 1717 by the Grand Lodge) the first Grand Master of Masons, of whom authentic history makes mention?"

To the first branch of the question, we answer Yes, and to the second and

only material part of the question, No. Before 1723, there were no *printed* and few *written* documents relating to Masonry. The laws, as well as the rituals, were handed down by oral tradition and the usages of the craft. In 1720, there were *Ancient Charges* and *Old Regulations*, and, even under the severe tests of the civil law, the statements of Anderson endorsed by the Grand Lodge are conclusive; and the conclusions of so-called "antiquarians" of modern days, based upon *their* inability to find *written* evidence, have not a feather's weight.

"*Third.* Did not the Grand Lodge of England, in 1721, under the Grand Mastership of Prince John, Duke of Montague, approve the 'General Regulations,' compiled first by George Payne, A. D. 1720, when he was Grand Master, and published in Anderson's edition of the Constitutions in 1723?"

No. It approved the *compilation* as correct, and did not "approve the General Regulations."

"*Fourth.* Have not the 'Charges of the Freemasons,' and the General Regulations aforesaid, first published in 1722 and again in 1723, and known as Anderson's Ancient Constitutions, been the constitutional and organic law of the Grand Lodge of England, of all American Grand Lodges, and of all English-speaking masons the world over, since the introduction of the present system of Grand Lodges and lodges was established?"

No, only a part of the "constitutional and organic law."

"*Fifth.* Has not the Grand Lodge of England, and all other Grand Lodges, while adhering to the Ancient Charges, time and again amended, altered and repealed numerous provisions of the thirty-nine articles of the General Regulations; and if so, may they not do it at this or any future time at their will and pleasure?"

Yes; and no one, so far as we know, has ever questioned this.

"*Sixth.* Have not all Grand Masters since 1717 been elected under, by, and in conformity to the provisions of the General Regulations aforesaid, or of constitutions subsequently enacted, adopted and promulgated for the government of Grand Lodges, Grand Masters, and subordinate lodges and their members?"

No, not as the question is stated and is intended to mean. They have been elected under and in conformity to other laws, not included in the question, as well.

"*Seventh.* Do not and have not all Grand Masters so elected and installed since 1723 given their free and unqualified assent to and promised to support the constitution, laws, and regulations of the Grand Lodge electing them and over which they were installed to preside?"

No. The *limited* obligation described in the question has NEVER been taken by a Grand Master in Maine, or Massachusetts, or many other jurisdictions.

"*Eighth.* Can any Grand Master of his own free will and accord, without perjuring himself, violate, set aside, and make for naught his solemn obligations to obey such laws any more than he can with impunity and in dereliction of his duty permit them to be set aside by others?"

No, no more than he can the *other*, and often *paramount*, laws which he has also sworn to support and maintain.

When a judge swears to support the constitution and laws of a state, does he violate his oath when he decides that a *law* of the state is in conflict with the constitution and therefore *void*?

[Bring on your "other nuts to crack," Bro. PARVIN!

KENTUCKY, 1888.

The able address of the Grand Master (J. SOULE SMITH) shows that he has decided convictions and sufficient courage to act upon them, despite adverse criticism or censure, although he relied upon the good sense of the Grand Lodge.

When the Jacksonville epidemic broke out, he made an appeal to the lodges for contributions, but in anticipation of receiving, he assumed to send to the sufferers \$500, at once: we do not cite this as an illustration of his courage, for it does not require a long acquaintance with Kentucky masons to learn that they would not only ratify such an act but would thank him for doing it.

It seems that one of the branches of "the Cerneau Rite" had been operating in Kentucky, and the Grand Master was asked to give his opinion in relation to it, and he gave it, to the intense disgust of the operators; we copy the following from his statement:

"I do not believe that this Grand Lodge, or its executive head, the Grand Master, has the right to control any degrees of Masonry, whether real or spurious, except the first three degrees of the 'York Rite,' and the incidental degree of Past Master, which is really not a degree, but a necessary part of the installation ceremonies when a Master elect assumes the powers and duties of his office. But the Grand Master is, in many respects, the Tyler of the lodge, bound to warn against the approach of 'cowans and eavesdroppers.' He is, when the Grand Lodge is not in session, the shepherd of the flock; placed there to save his unsuspecting followers from the invasions of the wolf, whether that wolf come in his true shape or in the semblance of a lamb. That duty, in the fear of God, and with a solemn sense of the obligations, latent as well as patent, in my oath of office, I have tried to perform."

* * * * *

"Our state has been for years occupied by what is known as the 'Southern Masonic Jurisdiction,' at the head of which is the venerable Albert Pike, of Washington, D. C. This governing authority traces its powers back to the original organization at Charleston, S. C., in 1802. The most prominent masons in Kentucky, who have desired to take these degrees, have sanctioned this authority by their adherence to it. Bro. John C. Breckinridge was a high official in the organization before the war. Bro. Rob Morris died a member of it. So far as such an organization could claim legitimacy at all, it had established its claim in this state. So far as it could be considered masonic it had been recognized, and had perfected its territorial jurisdiction. It was in possession, and its claim was undisputed. The 'American doctrine' of states rights, and exclusive jurisdiction in masonic matters, protected it.

"But, about two years ago, what is called the 'Cerneau Rite' began to

confer these degrees here, claiming that the other rite was illegitimate. The man who introduced the degrees in this manner claimed to have received them in a consistory of 'Southern Jurisdiction' masons, and to have been a trusted and honored lieutenant of Albert Pike. These claims seem to be unquestionably true; but I can not see how the son can claim the ancestral acres, in his father's lifetime, because the father was a bastard. I can not understand how the stream shall rise up, and cast its muddy sediment into the fountain which gave it birth. I will not consent that the plain violation of a masonic oath shall be the corner-stone of a masonic temple.

"And, even forgetting the monstrous derivation of this body of alleged masons, we can not fail to observe the rules of comity between masonic bodies, as to their territorial rights.- The Grand Orient of France has established lodges of colored masons in American jurisdictions, and we have interdicted masonic intercourse with those hailing from her bosom. There are chapters and commanderies of colored masons in this Commonwealth, established by authority from without our borders, and not recognized by us on that account. Were a member of any lodge under this jurisdiction to ask the Grand Master whether he should connect himself with one of these bodies, I hardly think you would expect his answer to be of uncertain import.

"Considering these fundamental facts, while deploring their existence, my position on the 'Cerneau' question could not be a doubtful one. Not, myself, a member of either faction, but, with what little power of application that is in me, somewhat of a masonic student and a lover of its ordinances, I could not let my fears compel my conscience into silence. A brother demanded of me, as Grand Master, the solution of his doubts. He had been solicited to join a 'Cerneau' consistory, and referred the matter for my official decision. I wrote him as follows:

"LEXINGTON, KY., March 16, 1888.

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"Yours just at hand and contents noted. The "Cerneau" Rite in this state is organized, I am informed, by one Gorgas, who received his degrees in a regular "Pike Rite" consistory and held office in that rite. I presume he swore allegiance to the body which gave him the degrees. He now gives them in territory over which the "Pike Consistory" claims, and has for many years exercised jurisdiction. It is for him to reconcile such conduct with his own conscience; but, as a Master Mason, I would no more join an organization claiming authority from him, than I would join a commandery of templars organized in Kentucky by the M. E. Grand Commander of Ohio. I mail you a pamphlet containing the action of Grand Lodge of Ohio in this matter. I also consider that the "Cerneau" bodies are "irregular, illegal, and unmasonic, and ought not to be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under the obedience of this Grand Lodge." I regret the necessity for this decision, but cannot avoid it under my masonic obligation."

"I am aware that this decision will seem harsh to many, and impertinent to some; but it is right, my brethren, and that suffices me."

The preceding year, the Grand Lodge adopted a resolution declaring that "the business of saloon-keeping or selling intoxicating liquors by the drink be deemed a masonic offence and punishable as other offences against Masonry"; this resolution he decided to be in conflict with the Constitution of the Grand Lodge and, therefore, void. We do not quite agree with his reasoning. He does not claim that it was in conflict with any particular provision of the constitution: but he says that "to prohibit men of any trade, calling, profession or political belief from becoming, or continuing to be, masons, would violate a fundamental principle of the Order, and whether

done by Grand Lodge or subordinate, would controvert our constitution. The Grand Master did not state the proposition with his usual accuracy: he has omitted the word "*lawful*," before the words, "trade," &c., and that word includes not only "the law of the land" but also the law of God: the exercise of any trade that is in violation of either is a masonic offence; in other words, if the exercise of any calling is immoral or subversive of the public morals, it is a masonic offence and the perpetrator is liable to masonic discipline.

The Grand Master says:

"This resolution, if operative, would expel from the order every saloon keeper who had honestly acquired its privileges, leaving him bound for life by all its obligations—'once a mason, always a mason.'"

"It would curtail the rights of subordinate lodges to select their own material, and compel them to expel men whom they might consider worthy and useful brothers.

"It adjudges a class of brethren, already in good standing in their lodges, to be criminals, without the form of a trial."

The obvious answer to the first and second of these propositions is, that Masonry not only does not give warrant that one of its members may continue in an unlawful or immoral business, but it gives notice that in no event can he violate the laws of morality and remain a mason. To the third proposition, the answer is, that the resolution *describes one offence*, and leaves the perpetrator of it to be tried and convicted as in the other case.

It is manifest that the real question is whether the selling of liquor, as described in the resolution, is subversive of public morals; or whether the Grand Lodge may so declare without amending its constitution. While the Legislature may forbid a calling detrimental to the public safety, health, peace or comfort, or one productive of pauperism and public expense, the exercise of it cannot be a masonic offence until it is prohibited by the Legislature, and thus becomes an offence against the law of the land: but any act or any calling, in itself immoral or subversive of public morals, is a masonic offence without any specific action of the Grand Lodge. If therefore, the acts denounced in the resolution are subversive of public morals, the resolution is merely an affirmation of existing law.

But this very question is the one in dispute; very many hold that saloon-keeping is, in the highest degree, subversive of public morals, while many others hold the reverse. We do not propose to discuss it, nor state our view of the quite general *consensus* of opinion. The fact is patent that the dispute exists, and the question is, "what tribunal shall decide it?" The very statement of the question suggests the only answer—"The Grand Lodge," the supreme tribunal for the decision of *all* masonic questions. If, therefore, the Grand Lodge decides and declares that saloon-keeping is immoral or subversive of public morals, there is an end of it, and every mason of its allegiance is bound by the decision and declaration.

If it is asked "Can the Grand Lodge decide that an innocent act is an

offence, and make its decision binding?" the answer is that the question assumes an impossibility, for the conclusive presumption is, that a Grand Lodge, like any other supreme tribunal, will always decide in precise accordance with the facts.

We hold, therefore, that the resolution of the Grand Lodge was not in violation of its constitution, or of fundamental masonic law.

The Grand Lodge, however, sustained the decision of the Grand Master: an amendment to the constitution was proposed, which is to be acted upon this year, covering a part of the same ground; but it excepts from its operation persons already masons and already engaged in this business, provided they so stated in their applications. Query: does the Grand Lodge claim that a mason can gain a right, by prescription, to practice immorality? Or that the fact that a mason has been immoral a long time condones the offence? Seriously, if saloon-keeping is *not* subversive of public morals, the Grand Lodge ought not to make it an offence; if it is, the law should bear on all masons alike, and not make that a crime in one, which is not a crime in another.

He decided that the Past Master's degree is a necessary part of the installation of a Master, and the Grand Lodge, accepting his decision as correct, entertained a resolution to be acted upon next year, abolishing all laws, customs, and usages requiring a Master to take the degree. It seems to us, that if the Grand Lodge would adopt the usually prevailing law, that the degree is a part of the installation ceremony, *in the nature of instruction* to be acquired at any time, it would be a better solution of the question. The taking of the constitutional obligation is the only necessary part of the installation; all else is *instruction*, and not essential to the legality of the ceremony.

He announced over *fifty* decisions, from which we select the following:

"1. A Senior Warden, acting as Master of a lodge in the stead of the Master, is not exempt from trial and punishment for a masonic offence."

If this means that he may be tried by the lodge while he is its acting Master, we do not concur.

"13. The Grand Master will not give any decision officially which is to be 'kept secret from the lodge' or suppressed from his report to Grand Lodge.

"16. A lodge not chartered under the laws of the state can not sue in the civil courts for unpaid dues. Its remedy is by suspending the derelict brother, and if he persists in leaving his dues unpaid, when financially able to pay them, he may be expelled.

"17. The action of a lodge in granting a dimit releases a brother from membership. But if charges are 'pending or probable' before the certificate of his dimit is issued, that should be withheld, and he should be given the benefit of a speedy trial. The lodge should not vote a dimit when charges are about to be preferred, and if it has done so in ignorance of the fact, its action should be at once reconsidered."

We leave the last paragraph to those who hold that a vote granting a dimit can never be reconsidered.

"24. By dispensation from the Grand Master a lodge may open and close and attend, as a lodge, the dedication of a memorial window in the chapel of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home on Sunday, but it should open in the Entered Apprentice degree, and transact no business.

"29. A suspended mason may be tried for a masonic offence by any lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides.

"The violation of any oath lawfully taken is a masonic offence.

"While believing and asserting that the Grand Master has prerogative right to confer, by himself or proxy, degrees out of time, the present Grand Master, in the face of this plain declaration of Grand Lodge, declines to exercise that power."

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"It gives me great pleasure to report to you that the order seems to be in a flourishing condition, and gives evidence of renewed life and vigor. This is especially noticeable in the eastern part of the state, where there seems to be a generous rivalry as to who can best work and best agree. There is much light in the East, and it shines from the mountains down upon the valleys, bidding them awake. In the western part of the state there is too much lethargy. The brethren there need a stimulus of some sort, which I trust they will find in an earnest determination to begin anew and build up the waste places of Zion."

We most emphatically endorse the following:

"One suggestion I will make about the office of Grand Master. The custom in this jurisdiction has become almost an unwritten law, that the Grand Master shall serve for but a single term. This has been the case since 1871, and it has nearly become ancient enough to be looked upon as a settled rule. It is a mistake, and one which is detrimental to the craft. With some considerable experience in Grand Lodge on committees and in important discussions, I was surprised to find, soon after my induction into this office, how little I knew of what to do and how poorly I knew how to do it. The magnitude of the office has grown upon me since I have been filling it. It has an experience peculiar to itself, and no preliminary training can fit one for it. A Grand Master who is conscientious in performing his duties is more than thrice prepared for them at the end of his first term. With half the labor to himself and double benefit to the craft, he could accomplish much more in the next year."

Of "THE HOME," he says:

"This great and noble charity is still flourishing, as it ought to be. It is the crown of Kentucky Masonry, the finishing touch to our edifice of brotherly love, relief, and truth. Let me urge on every one of you to go and inspect it. No mason in this jurisdiction has ever truly enjoyed his Masonry, or felt the real significance of its teachings, until he has gone to this institution, and felt the tears well into his eyes when he looked into the bright faces of these children, who would be left desolate but for His love and the all-embracing arm of masonic charity. They have not the furtive glances of the outcast, nor the shuffling uneasiness of the tramp. They look straight into the mason's eyes without fear of harm, because they know he has become a father to the fatherless. They nestle their little cheeks against his heart because they know he loves them. Go and see them at their home, my brothers, and you will be the better for it. They will appear before you this afternoon, and not one of you should be out of his place. In their innocence you may renew your youth, and you may gladden your hearts in contemplation of their beauty and their happiness."

The Committee on Jurisprudence presented a report in relation to "Cerneauism," ably sustaining the views of the Grand Master, which was ac-

cepted and the resolutions submitted were adopted: we quote the closing paragraph and the resolutions:

"The territory of Kentucky, therefore, having been peaceably occupied for more than thirty years by the Grand Consistory of Kentucky, there is no room for the competing Cerneau body, and we respectfully submit the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Grand Master in the matter of Cerneau Masonry, be and the same is hereby approved.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge affirms its declaration of the year 1869, regarding the legitimacy of the Supreme Councils of the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.

"*Resolved*, That any bodies invading the territory of the Supreme Councils recognized by this Grand Lodge are clandestine and fraudulent."

An amendment to the constitution, similar to the "Massachusetts Amendment," was proposed, entertained, laid over for final action, and made a general regulation until it shall be adopted as part of the fundamental law.

We are glad to note a revival of the interest in the library, and that it has been increasing during the year.

The death of "ROB MORRIS," whose name does not need his titles to recall him to the minds of American masons, was announced. We had intended to give a sketch of his life, but give our space to his "Message from the Grave," a poem, written just before his death and first made public at his burial service:

- "Brothers, in June or in December,
 Honoring the memory of the dear St. John,
 Then let some kind participant remember
 The name of him who wrote this, *but is gone*;
 Let some kind brother rise, while all are silent,
 And with deep pathos and fond friendship say:
 He was a mason, gentle, true, not violent,
 And loved old things that do not pass away.
- "He loved his friends; in them his heart found anchor,
 Bound in affection as with hooks of steel;
 As for his foes, he gave few signs of rancor,
 But bore their slanders patiently and well.
 He loved to make in simple verse that rhyming
 Where ancient signs and emblems smoothly lie;
 Where deeds of brother-love and truth are chiming,
 And Masonry is wed to poetry.
- "He loved the word of God; its hopes eternal
 Grew sweeter as the end of life grew nigh;
 A sinful man, but saved by grace supernatural,
 Trusting in Christ, he dreaded not to die.
 At times a cloud the promises disguising,
 And deep humility obscured the scene,
 But the bright Son of Righteousness uprising
 Dispelled the gloom and warmed his soul again.
- "He gave the widows and the orphans duly
 A portion of his hard-earned scanty store,
 And though the amount might seem but trifling truly,
 He gave so cheerfully it seemed the more.

His heart was in his work, to *Build the Temple*,
 In fervency, he toiled through many years,
 To 'build the temple' spiritual and mental,
 He triumphs now—is freed from toils and tears.

"He's gone: the problem that so long he studied,
 That mystery of 'the world to come' profound,
 Is solved; his tree of life, which only budded,
 Bears now full harvest in Celestial Ground.
 In the Great Presence, with the wearied resting,
 He has his wages and is well content.
 Brothers, in silence stand: your love attesting—
 This is the word your dying brother sent!"

The Report on Correspondence (150 pp.) was presented by Bros. HIRAM BASSETT, JAMES W. STATON and HENRY B. GRANT.

BRO. GRANT discusses the question, "Can a Grand Lodge meet without a constitutional quorum?" even to lay a corner stone or for other mere ceremonial purposes. The question is not a practical one in Maine and many other Grand Lodges, because the *modern innovation* of the word "quorum" and the *idea* which it expresses have never been adopted: the old lodge law still prevails, and the Grand Lodge is opened if there are enough present to open a lodge. The practical construction, however, of the constitutional provisions to which BRO. GRANT alludes from the time when they were first adopted, has been that they apply only to *business* meetings, and not to meetings for *ceremonial* purposes; this practical construction, so universal and so long continued, ought to control the mere *letter* of the law. Indeed, in view of the long usage, we hold that the Grand Lodge cannot take away this power of the Grand Master to hold a Grand Lodge, any more than a lodge, by its by-laws, can take away or limit the power of the Master to call a special meeting of his lodge: we are quite aware that BRO. GRANT will not concur in the last proposition, and it may, in his eyes, take away all the force of the preceding suggestions; if so, we may quote the words of Grand Master SMITH. We have noticed, however, in some recent constitutions, the new idea of fixing a "quorum" for business meetings and a "quorum" for ceremonial meetings, and we think we noticed in one constitution that "meetings for ceremonial purposes" were excepted from the law relating to a "quorum."

We are quite surprised to learn from BRO. GRANT that in Kentucky, if the Master and Wardens of a lodge die or move away, so that no one of them can be present, the lodge can never be again opened, and of course must become extinct. This seems to us the greatest case of the "tail's wagging the dog" of which we ever read!

The pamphlet which we are reviewing contains over *six hundred* pages, and when we get into it, it is almost impossible to get out, there are so many matters of interest in it. This sentence is suggested by a glance at our pile of manuscript, and we feel impelled to make as "sudden a pull-up" as distinguished Sam Weller's Valentine!

LOUISIANA, 1889.

The Grand Master (CHARLES F. BUCK) says:

"The year has been a fairly active and prosperous one. The progress of revival is slow and intermittent; but its signs are unmistakable, and warrant the assertion that the sleep of indifference has been broken, and Freemasonry in Louisiana stands to-day as 'sure and firm-set' in its mission of usefulness and good, as in apparently more prosperous jurisdictions."

* * * * *

"The affairs of the city of New Orleans, I might say the State of Louisiana, have passed their lowest ebb; the tide is toward flood. The signs of prosperity and revival are unmistakably present."

The debt had been reduced \$5,000 during the year, \$1,250 of which was derived from the income of the Grand Lodge, none of whose real estate had been sold during the year.

A large amount of routine business was referred by the Grand Master to the Grand Lodge.

He reported one curious case: a fellow craft had passed a satisfactory examination for advancement, but when the ballot on "worthiness or unworthiness" was spread, to the "utter astonishment" of the Master and "all present" (as the Master stated) there were two black balls. *Every one present* insisted that there must be some mistake, and at their request the ballot was again passed and it was clear. *The candidate was the Master's son*: it would seem that the black balls must have got in the box by mistake, but evidently a discussion followed which should not be allowed; but we refer to the case for the purpose of suggesting that the Master of a lodge, when the candidate is his son or other near relative, ought to call some one else to the chair during the ballot.

The District Deputy system apparently is not well arranged, for the Grand Master says:

"Masonry, in the country, suffers materially from lack of 'work' or its proper exemplification. Having no Grand Lecturer, we expect some of this kind of assistance from the District Deputy Grand Masters, but the distances in our state are great, and the modes of conveyance frequently inconvenient, all of which excuses apparent lack of service. If the Grand Lodge could possibly devise means to elect or employ a lecturer to visit the lodges throughout the state, in my opinion, the expense would be well invested."

If properly qualified Deputies are appointed in sufficient number to visit every lodge, without large expense, good results would be apparent. As usual the reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Directors, and of the Relief Lodge, give full statement of the business in the several departments during the year, and really give a pretty accurate account of the condition of Masonry in the state.

The roll of Grand Representatives was called and they took position "west of the altar facing the east," where they were "addressed and welcomed by the Grand Master in fraternal terms and desired to convey to

their several Grand Lodges the hearty and cordial wishes of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and after being saluted with the Grand Honors, they were invited to the East."

Reply was made by Bro. SAMUEL M. TODD (our representative), "and, after the battery, they ascended the East."

BRO. VILLASANA for Bro. JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS (who we regret to find was absent on account of illness), presented the Report on Correspondence (87 pp.). He follows his plan of last year, treating special subjects with extracts and general discussion.

He devotes considerable space to the "Saloon Question": we had his report in mind in our discussion of this question in our review of Kentucky.

Under the head of "Ritualism of Freemasonry" he says:

"This is one of those subjects which will not be settled, nor stay settled, when the whole subject matter has been supposed to be settled. In Louisiana, it was one of the great questions upon which the revolution of 1847 was based, and was, at the union of the Louisiana Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, in 1850, supposed to be put to sleep, with only an occasional waking, until the Grand Lodge, in 1858, adopted a resolution, the substance of which was, that the means of recognition, and the tie which binds us together as masons, must be the same and invariable, in the following words: 'That this Grand Lodge expects and requires that uniformity in the following particulars shall be both taught and practiced, viz:

"1. In all the means of recognition.

"2. In the ties which bind them together as masons.'

"Ever since, the question has been quiet in Louisiana, though the Committee on Work still, when called upon, proclaim what the ritual should be, and how, and with what particular ceremonies the several degrees should be conferred. This is well, for a sense of propriety requires that the ceremonies should be substantially the same; though we have those who pretend to work in the French (or modern) rite, and the Scottish (or ancient and accepted) rite, as well as the York (or English) rite—as though any of them knew why they so worked, or what are the requirements of the several rites, or what is the meaning of the words designating the rites. Few, if any, know, or are capable of giving, a definite answer at all satisfactory."

He quotes our Regulations for the consolidating of lodges, which have also been adopted by Montana. We deem it proper to say that these Regulations were written "at sight" in the Grand Lodge, during its last half day's session, and at once reported and adopted: if they shall be found defective, we trust that they will not be taken as a specimen of the ordinary carefully-considered action of our Grand Lodge.

He makes a practical suggestion in relation to "Non-payment of Dues," worth consideration and trial, although we find that in organizations requiring quarterly payments there is the same trouble as in our lodges, although we doubt if it is as great as it would be if the dues were payable annually: Bro. FELLOWS says:

"The subject is so suggestive, that we cannot refrain from adding some comments of our own. Under the first head, finances, we would add, make the dues payable quarterly in advance, and that the Secretary see that they are collected. This rule has, during the past year, been adopted in Perfect Union Lodge, No. 1. While some are able and prefer to pay once a year,

and for the whole year, the vast majority of the members of our lodges, can much more easily pay one or two dollars quarterly, than eight or ten dollars at the end of the year. In the original lodge of the writer (a country lodge), the dues were twenty-five cents each month, payable at each lodge (monthly) meeting, and in Marion Lodge it used to be fifty or seventy-five cents per month, payable monthly, and was so charged on the books, when the writer acted for a time as Secretary. There were in those early days, very few delinquents in the payment of lodge dues. Let each lodge try it, and let the Secretary, in a kind and brotherly manner call on each brother, and in two years of this practice we venture to say there will be very few delinquents of those who have once been clear of the books."

He devotes some thirty pages to "Masonic History," and as incidental thereto to the Prerogatives of Grand Masters. By writing "*North Carolina*" for "*South Carolina*" he makes an error, which is liable to be copied, although it was a mere slip of the pen. As he adopts the North Carolina idea of 1789 as the fundamental law of masonic government, it is needless to say that we do not agree with him. His theory is ingenious: so was the theory (just like his), which he says was the foundation of a famous discussion in relation to the General Grand Chapter; but that, as he well says, was not supported by facts, "which showed the exact contrary": there is precisely the same trouble with his theory.

Under the head, "The Cerneau Controversy," he gives a concise history of the Supreme Councils and the bodies claiming to be such. He introduces the discussion as follows:

"Before entering upon any further account of these bodies, their history, claims and contests, it is proper to remark that it has been said that we, as Master Masons, can know nothing of them, and have no right or capacity to treat of them or their actions, or claims. This is true, so far as their esoteric work is concerned, but it is not correct so far as their history, or pretensions, are concerned; their history, so far as they have an authentic history; their claims, so far as they have manifested any; their regularity, rights, powers and pretensions, are, or may be, as well known by any Master Mason, or by any one not a mason, as by themselves. Their constitutions and regulations, the history of their origin and subsequent proceedings, so far as known to themselves, have been published and are accessible to every one, mason or no mason. Every one, therefore, has as full opportunity and capacity to portray and discuss any and all matters of controversy between the bodies themselves, or between them and other bodies of masons, as they themselves, and where controversies arise or exist between these bodies, or any of them, and Grand Lodges, it may become necessary, at any rate is proper, for Committees on Foreign Correspondence, or others, to discuss and treat upon the matters in controversy. These remarks apply with the same pertinency to other 'higher' bodies composed of masons; as for example, Royal Arch Masons and Knights Templar—for their history and laws are also known or may be ascertained by any reading mason, or other person."

In his account of one of the bodies he makes a serious mistake: he says HAYS (Bro. EDMUND B. HAYS, who had been Grand Commander of the New York Council) attempted, in 1881, to resuscitate the Cerneau Supreme Council, and for that purpose called around him eleven others, &c. Bro. HAYS was then dead: from 1867, until his death, he was a loyal member of the Northern Supreme Council, and no one of the "eleven" had the hardihood during *his* lifetime to undertake to "revive" the body over which he

had presided. The real leader in the movement was no one of the eleven; the one who was put forward as leader was an *emeritus* member of the Northern Supreme Council, who obtained that title by virtue of official service in the so-called "old Cerneau Council," and who, as a part of his proof of his right to the *emeritus* rank, produced to the Grand Commander the Proceedings at the session of the New York Council in December, 1806, a lack of knowledge of the action of which session was made the pretext for the "attempted resuscitation"! The account of this, upon which Bro. FELLOWS relies, uses the name of Bro. HAYS so frequently, that it is not surprising that the mistake was made.

MANITOBA, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS CLARK), the reports of the other Grand Officers, and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge are almost wholly devoted to routine matters. They show that the affairs of the craft had been ably and faithfully administered during the year, and that the Institution was in a prosperous condition. The Grand Master had visited a large number of the lodges, with highly beneficial results. The reports of the District Deputies are full and yet concise, and not lumbered up with trifling matters.

Under the energetic administration of Grand Secretary WILLIAM G. SCOTT, the Grand Lodge Library (for which new and more commodious rooms had been secured) had received a most gratifying increase.

The lodges, which had not already done so, were recommended to adopt a by-law forbidding the use of intoxicating liquors in their refreshment rooms.

An amended constitution was considered and adopted.

A very pleasant episode was the presence of Bro. ROB MORRIS, who recited a poem composed for the occasion and inscribed to the Grand Master, and rendered such assistance in relation to the new constitution, that the Grand Lodge tendered to him a formal vote of thanks.

MANITOBA, 1889.

A special session was held to lay the corner stone of an Academy in the town of Prince Albert: the Grand Honors were given at the conclusion of the ceremonies, and the Grand Lodge marched back to the hall and was closed in form.

At the annual communication, thirty-three chartered lodges, and one U. D. were represented; the Grand Master (THOMAS CLARK) was detained away by "sore bereavement," which came upon him "with appalling suddenness and crushing weight," and was able to send in only a brief address.

The reports which came in from the District Deputies show a continuance of the prosperity of the preceding year, and a general good condition of the lodges: one charter had been surrendered and another lodge was reported as in a weak condition: two charters were granted.

The time of holding the annual communication was changed from February to June, the next to be in 1890.

The Committee on the State of Masonry made a carefully prepared report, calling the attention of lodges to errors and omissions in their proceedings.

This Grand Lodge has forty lodges on its roll, almost all of which did some work during the year, and its membership is increasing at a fair rate.

MARYLAND, 1888.

At the semi-annual communication in May, the Grand Master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) said:

"Having again assembled in Grand Lodge, I congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of masonry in Maryland. At no time since I have been a member of the Grand Lodge has there existed such universal prosperity and enthusiasm amongst the subordinate lodges throughout the state.

"From a personal visitation of the lodges, and from the reports of the several Grand Inspectors of the masonic districts, as well as of the city of Baltimore, I am enabled to assure you that the utmost harmony and good fellowship permeates the whole fraternity within our borders at this time.

"With a single exception, all the lodges are working agreeably to the ancient landmarks, rules and usages of Freemasonry, as well as in compliance with the laws of this Grand Body. In the one particular case, which I will hereafter refer to, I found such an utter violation of masonic custom and usages, that I was constrained to arrest the charter of that lodge. I can assure you, brethren, that nothing has occurred since my accession to the office of Grand Master that has caused me so much anxiety and trouble.

"The financial condition of the subordinate lodges has improved beyond all expectations, whilst the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is most gratifying and satisfactory."

The excepted case was one in which a lodge had got up a lottery and sent circulars to lodges in other states soliciting the purchase of tickets. This came to the knowledge of the Grand Master and he forbade all further proceedings: but the lodge persisted and collected some \$2,000 from lodges in the United States; the Grand Master then summoned the committee in charge to make to the Grand Secretary a full account of the receipts and disbursements and pay over the balance to him; this order was complied with so far as the lottery was concerned, but not to the full extent required by the Grand Master: he suspended the charter, and the Grand Lodge arrested it and ordered charges to be filed against the principal actors.

The reports of the Grand Lecturer and Inspectors are rather general, but show an improving condition of the lodges: as the debt decreases, this will naturally be the case.

The Report on Correspondence (155 pp.) was presented at this communication by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ.

Referring to the action of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas in calling from labor to refreshment when laying a corner stone, he says :

"In our report of last year we several times expressed our opinion as to the impropriety of calling off upon occasions of laying corner-stones, burial of the dead, unveiling of monuments, etc., insisting that the performance of these duties was masonic *labor*, and therefore should be performed while the lodge was *open*, not when the craft was at *refreshment*."

We would be very glad to have any one refer us to any precedent for this among the ancient usages of the craft.

We agree with him in the following :

"If it is right and proper for a lodge to pay the last tribute of respect by burying a Brother, why would it not be lawful to use the funds of the lodge in paying the funeral expenses if the necessities of the case required? While we think a non-affiliate has no claim *per se* for charity or Masonic burial on the lodge funds, we contend that the lodge *may*, if it so please, grant both."

He says :

"He can see no good reason why an installed officer should not be permitted to resign and dimit the same as any other member. Upon this rock we split; we *can see good reason* why an officer should not be permitted to resign; he has taken an obligation to perform certain duties for a specified term which a private member has not."

We do not agree: the obligation in very many jurisdictions contains no such provision: and we think that such an interpretation of the obligations in other jurisdictions is altogether too literal, and that all it means is "as long as I shall hold the office": the idea that it contains a promise to serve for the whole term is a recent invention.

In reply to Bro. PARVIN he says:

"Brother Drummond is fully able to take care of himself and to substantiate any statement he may have made, we will, therefore, merely say, that the history of the revival of Masonry in England in 1717, will show that the Grand Master was *chosen* before the Grand Lodge *was formed*; therefore, at least *one Grand Master did exist* before the formation of the mother Grand Lodge of the world, as he calls it in another part of his report."

* * * * *

"There may be a difference of opinion regarding some of the landmarks of Masonry, but there is sufficient unanimity of opinion regarding those of most importance. Our own opinion is, that the traditions, customs and usages which have prevailed among the craft generally, for nearly two hundred years, if not landmarks have the sanctity of such, and should be so held and regarded. For one hundred and sixty years at least, certain inherent rights and privileges have been recognized as existing in Grand Masters, by the craft throughout the world.

"The designation Grand Master of Masons, and not Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, indicates that he is not the creature of the Grand Lodge, but has powers beyond its control."

* * * * *

"Brother Parvin says,—'This humbug of prerogative' and another writer—'this nonsense called prerogatives'—Galileo said the world *does move*

and we say,—certain inherent rights and powers *do exist* in Grand Masters and have done so from time immemorial. They are recognized as *existing* (not conferred) by the old regulations; the nature and polity of the institution require them,—and—the traditions, customs and usages of the fraternity sanction them; and the '*nonsense*,' consists in denying their existence."

All of which we endorse; but the following, however correct it may be as a matter of justice, will hardly stand the test which he suggests.

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the right of a Grand Lodge to prohibit its subordinates from receiving an application for initiation or for membership from a dealer in liquor, in the opinion of your committee, there can be no question that an *ex post facto* regulation that compels a lodge to expel from the rights of Masonry a member who, when he received the degrees, was engaged in the business of selling liquor, is *illegal*, and would be so held by the civil courts."

If the Legislature of a State prohibit the sale of liquor, the fact that a man has been engaged in it for his life time, does not excuse him from the operation of the law or authorize the court to say that it is not binding on him. The same principle applies to masonic law. If it is found that a trade or occupation is subversive of public morals, is there any valid excuse for a Mason's continuing in it?

The proceedings at the annual communication were of unusual interest and importance. It was the closing of twenty-five years of service by Bro. JACOB H. MEDAIREY as Grand Secretary, and he read an exceedingly interesting history of the Grand Lodge during that time; this was supplemented by the presentation to him, with appropriate ceremonies, of a "Loving Cup," a clock and various other articles of use in the discharge of his official duties. They were tributes of gratitude fully won, and their receipt was so highly appreciated that the emotions of Bro. MEDAIREY prevented more than a few words in response.

In Maryland, Past Masters are members of the Grand Lodge, and Bro. MEDAIREY presented a list of *fifty-four*, who had been active members during the whole of that time, quite a number of whom were present at this communication.

The committee, appointed in May to take the testimony upon the charges against the brethren concerned in the lottery scheme, reported and the matter was heard and decided by the Grand Lodge. The point was raised by the defence that the Grand Lodge had no jurisdiction, but it was overruled by the Grand Lodge, there being only one vote in favor of sustaining it. The accused (except the Master of the lodge) were found guilty, and two were expelled, and the others suspended for various terms.

The Grand Master called the attention of the Grand Lodge to a threat of the counsel for the accused to carry the case into the civil courts on the ground that the lodge was incorporated, and, therefore, that the courts have jurisdiction to inquire into, and decide upon, the legality of proceedings by which any of its members are deprived of membership therein. It does

not appear whether any such proceedings were to be attempted by the accused.

The Grand Master, while on a visit in England, had received courtesies from several lodges, among them, Anglo-American No. 2191: a deputation from this lodge visited Maryland and were entertained by the Grand Officers: resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge were inscribed upon a "Loving Cup" and that forwarded by the deputation, who presented it to the lodge in the presence of many distinguished visitors: the Grand Master caused "the work" to be exemplified by Concordia Lodge for the benefit of the deputation.

At the May session, the expediency of allowing dual membership in lodges was submitted to a committee, which made inquiries of the other Grand Lodges in relation to this matter: from four no information was received; one, Virginia, allows it; one, Oregon, has no law in relation to it, but it does not prevail there; and the other *forty-one* all prohibit it: in view of this, the committee reported against it, and their report was adopted.

MICHIGAN, 1889.

The issue of the Proceedings was delayed in waiting for the plate for a portrait of Grand Master WILLIAM B. WILSON; but it was worth the delay to present so fine a frontispiece.

The Grand Master had written about a thousand letters during the year and had made some two or three hundred decisions, many of them of trivial questions. His address is wonderfully concise (considering the immense amount of material) except, perhaps, so much as relates to his decisions, nearly sixty of which he reports in detail.

Of the condition of Masonry, he says:

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate the Grand Lodge, as well as the subordinate lodges, on the general prosperity, and the elevated position Masonry has assumed in our Grand Jurisdiction. With a very few exceptions, prosperity, peace and harmony abide in our lodges, and their labors are crowned with the beautiful masonic symbol of union and friendship. During the past year, the order has largely increased both in numbers and influence, and I am assured that those who have united with us, and have been permitted to enter our 'sanctum sanctorum,' are men of moral and intellectual worth, and none others should ever be allowed to cross the threshold of our temple, or profane its altars."

He announces the death of Past Grand Master J. EASTMAN JOHNSON, Past Grand Secretary as well, who died March 14, 1888, at the age of eighty-three. We knew him personally, as well as through his Reports on Correspondence in the Grand Chapter, and we fully endorse the tributes paid to his memory.

Upon recommendation of the Grand Master, the names of Past Grand Masters of other jurisdictions deceased during the year are inscribed on

memorial pages: among them is that of Past Grand Master MURRAY of Maine.

His decisions were all approved by the Grand Lodge: many of them were based on local law; many were the application of well-settled law to facts, sometimes quite complicated, and many were in accord with the law as already settled in other jurisdictions. We notice some points without copying them in full.

We regret to find that he decides that the name of one objecting after ballot must be entered on the record: we should as soon think of requiring a brother, who throws a black ball, to have his name recorded: and we are the more surprised, because he further decides that the objection "has the same effect as a rejection by ballot."

A dimit from out of the state must bear the certificate of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of that state, authenticated by its seal, that the lodge, granting the dimit, was, at its date, a *regular* lodge.

A mason holding a dimit thirty years old is eligible to membership. The Grand Master adds that if the lodge think that, after remaining *thirty years* an unaffiliated mason, he is proper material for the lodge, they may elect him.

The doctrine of "*perpetual jurisdiction*" prevails in Michigan.

Petitions for *membership* can be received only from residents of the state. This is a recent innovation, which, we think, started in Iowa.

Finding no law to the contrary, he rules that a brother may vote on the question of granting to himself a dimit: we think that the universal rule of law, that a man shall not vote in a matter in which he has a special personal interest, is sound masonic law, and requires that a man should pursue the same course, which, the Grand Master says, "good judgment and common decency require."

He was asked which way the Senior Deacon must go around the lodge when collecting the ballots, and very properly answers, that it does not make the slightest difference which way he goes, unless the lodge has adopted some rule in relation to the matter in order to secure absolute secrecy of ballot.

The following is to the point:

"In reply to the above, will say, that while a deceased brother is entitled to a masonic burial by his lodge, it is a privilege that should be reasonably exercised by the Master. It is easy to see that there may be occasions when it would be unreasonable, if not impossible, for a lodge to administer this rite. The Worshipful Master must always be the judge as to whether the circumstances are such as to render it advisable to convene his lodge for the purpose of attending in a body a masonic funeral and burial. While due respect should at all times be paid to the dead, the health, comfort and convenience of the living must also be regarded. The common sentiment of humanity ordinarily evinces for the worthy dead all the last tokens of sympathy and respect that the most sensitive nature would exact."

He decides that his Grand Lodge holds to the "physical perfection" doctrine, and adds:

"In holding to the strict letter of the law, as our Grand Lodge does, it may in some cases seem a hardship to individuals, who having some slight physical defect, but otherwise worthy to become masons, are thereby debarred from all the rights and benefits of the order, still there is no safety in innovation of any kind, nor should we attempt to modify any of the ancient charges, or interfere with the old landmarks of freemasonry."

We admit the right of his Grand Lodge to adopt "strict law," and (as it does) law more strict than the Ancient Charges, but we object to his statement that the law which admits a man with one eye is an "innovation" or an "attempt to modify any of the ancient charges, or to interfere with the old landmarks of Freemasonry."

In relation to a matter already mentioned, he says :

"A written or verbal objection has precisely the same force and effect as a black ball, no more and no less, and in such cases the Master should declare the candidate rejected, and an order drawn on the Treasurer to return his fees. It was formerly the law of this Grand Lodge that an objection acted as a bar to initiation or advancement of a candidate, until the objection was withdrawn, or the objecting brother ceased to be a member of the lodge, but at the session of the Grand Lodge in 1886, the law was so amended that an objection has only the effect of a black ball, and does not debar a candidate from again applying at any succeeding regular of the lodge, and, if elected, and no objection made, the degrees can be conferred."

Then what reason is there for recording the name of the objector? If the Master announces that an objection has been made and directs the Secretary to record that fact, and that, therefore, the candidate was rejected, what need is there of more? Before 1886, there was some reason for recording the name, but now the reason has ceased, and with it that law should cease.

A counsel, appointed for the accused in his absence, cannot plead guilty for him; he can only act in *defence*.

Lodge funds are held in trust by the lodge for the masonic fraternity and can be used only for masonic purposes. A lodge cannot donate its fund, even by a unanimous vote, to an individual to "aid him in rebuilding a 'salt block,' or for any other business of a similar nature."

"The funds of a lodge are simply trust funds, received and held by it for the sole benefit of the great brotherhood of masons, their widows and orphans, and is not the sole property of a particular lodge, but held by it in trust for masonic purposes only. A mason is not limited in his charities; his duty to a brother mason is measured by his ability and his brother's necessities; his right to help anybody is undoubted. The right to dispose of lodge funds, however, is measured by the purposes for which they were accumulated. The theory is, that not only the present, but all members of a lodge have contributed to a fund which is set apart and consecrated to specific uses, and cannot be used for any other purpose."

A brother, dying while under charges for non-payment of dues, is, nevertheless, in good standing and entitled to masonic burial; his relations to the lodge could be changed only by trial, conviction and sentence.

A curious case was decided by the Grand Lodge. A brother, who had been tried and expelled by his lodge, after confirmation of the proceedings

by the Grand Lodge on appeal, applied to the Grand Lodge for a re-hearing: his petition was granted, the case re-heard at once *ex parte*, the proceedings of the lodge reversed and set aside, and the accused restored to all masonic rights, *except* membership in the lodge. The lodge protested (when the matter came to its knowledge) that the action of the Grand Lodge was in violation of the penal code; the matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and their report, from which we take the following extracts, was, after much discussion, adopted:

"The petition, of course, was in its nature *ex parte*, and this Grand Body might, in the exercise of its high power, have granted it simply, and ordered the case re-heard, or re-tried here, and at which re-hearing both the accused and his lodge could be represented. In civil tribunals this certainly is the practice; but instead of this, the strange and novel course was taken of summarily adopting the report of the committee which, (upon an *ex parte* showing), with one bold stroke, ordered a re-hearing, and in the same breath (without a re-hearing before this Grand Body) restored him fully to all the rights and benefits in Masonry of which he had been deprived, but without affiliation."

* * * * *

"It occurs to the committee, in the first place, that this Grand Body before reversing its previous action in this case, should have listened anew to the matter upon a presentation of it, from both sides to the controversy, and that in not doing so its course was irregular. Again, the form of the judgment which restored him to all of his masonic rights, but without affiliation, seems to us objectionable. He had appealed because he was expelled from his lodge. If the expulsion was wrong, and for that cause was vacated, the annulment should have had the effect of restoring him to his lodge. It may be said that a similar course, taken in the case of Hall versus Austin Lodge, in 1886, was a precedent for it. The committee regard it as fortunate that the practice has not long been followed, for we do not believe that the Grand Lodge is given, or possesses, the power to create masons at large—sending them adrift, hither and thither, without any masonic home. It has been ever the great aim of our masonic law that masons should have a lodge to which they belong. Dimits are granted by one lodge for the reason that the member, in good faith, intends to join another. The step taken of creating non-affiliates is a dangerous one—once the practice is encouraged—and the effect must, in the end, be disastrous to the welfare of our institution.

"Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the action of Grand Lodge, in 1888, restoring Bro. Rupert, is illegal and void."

The first conclusion that if the proceedings were reversed, he was placed in the same condition as when the trial began, is irresistible. But it is a grave question whether the proceedings did not amount to an exercise of the pardoning power by the Grand Lodge and a restoration of the accused to the rights and benefits of Masonry. The Grand Lodge has the *power* to restore an expelled mason in Michigan as in Maine, but we imagine that such restoration does not make him a member of any lodge until he is regularly elected to membership by the lodge itself: we should regard such a proceeding as a violation of a masonic law that comes very near being a landmark.

We do not, therefore, give much weight to the reason given by the committee in the last part of the paragraph, and are inclined to hold, that while the proceedings were unwise and irregular, they were, nevertheless, the

solemn action of the Grand Lodge, and, therefore, valid. But of course the decision of the Grand Lodge, that its former action was illegal and void, is binding on everybody, although that conclusion follows only because the Grand Lodge is the supreme judicial power, and its decisions, whether right or wrong, are binding in all cases in which it has jurisdiction.

A Wisconsin lodge had aided a member of a Michigan lodge and asked for re-imbursement, but the latter declared itself unable to repay the amount: thereupon, the Wisconsin Lodge applied to the Grand Lodge for re-imbursement, stating that it was poor, feeble and in debt; the Grand Lodge repaid the amount and caused a copy of the papers to be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Michigan: the matter was referred to a committee, and their report, which unquestionably take the correct position, with the appended resolution, was adopted:

The committee say:

"That masonic charity and the relief of worthy distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, is a matter which concerns craftsmen as individuals, rather than lodges or Grand Lodges. The obligation is, therefore, of the individual mason, not of the lodge.

"It is true that lodges and Grand Lodges contribute from the fees that are received for conferring degrees, and from money contributed by liberal members of the fraternity for the relief of the distressed.

"Notable instances are on our records where the lodges of Michigan have been the contributors and recipients of noble charity. Assistance freely given and cheerfully received, is the essence of ancient free and accepted masons. There is no principle of true fraternity which authorizes the assessment or the forced contribution from masons or masonic lodges for any charitable purpose. This Grand Lodge has repeatedly declared that no lodge in this or any other grand jurisdiction, had authority to contract obligations against another lodge for assistance furnished its members."

* * * * *

"Masonic lodges are not intended to be a mutual insurance company that assesses its members for the poor, needy or unfortunate.

"The charity of a mason is regulated by his ability, of which he, not his or any other lodge, is to be the judge. It would seem from the papers before us, that Key Lodge, No. 174, of Wisconsin, is like many lodges in this and other grand jurisdictions, poor in this world's goods, however rich it and many others are in good deeds; and must know how difficult, if not often impossible, it might be to raise money expended in its behalf by another lodge. There is no Masonry in being charitable or doing a good deed at the expense of another. There is no business in incurring expenses on the account of another where ability to pay is uncertain or unknown. There is nothing before us which warrants the belief that the action of Key Lodge was not in good faith. Nothing that inclines us to believe that Oceana Lodge has not done its duty as we understand Masonry.

"Your committee wish to be fully understood. That in their opinion there is no warrant for any lodge or individual mason for incurring any expense on account of any other lodge or mason without their or his consent.

"Inasmuch as Key Lodge has incurred an expense which was a burden, and which Oceana Lodge is not able to pay, and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of free and accepted masons of Wisconsin has paid in behalf of Bro. Doak of Oceana Lodge; therefore,

Resolved, As a matter of comity, that the Most Worshipful Grand Master remit to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, the sum of ninety-one dollars and sixty-five cents.

A practical illustration of the evils of life-membership under an improper system came before the Grand Lodge. There were *ninety-seven* life-members and *fifty-five* paying members. When the former were made masons the by-laws fixed a sum for initiation fee, which covered also the price (only ten dollars) of a life-membership: this by-law was changed and all the latter paid a less sum for initiation; of course they had no part in changing the by-law: it appeared that for several years past the expenses had been largely in excess of the receipts, and the deficit had been made up by subscription, but matters had reached that pass, when it was a question of surrendering the charter unless relief could be had; the Grand Lodge, after considerable discussion, decided that by a two-thirds vote the lodge may amend its by-laws and impose on every member the duty to pay dues; it was said at the hearing, that with the sanction of the Grand Lodge a two-thirds vote to change the by-laws would be given.

The committee suggest this doubt:

"Behind all these questions, there is the more serious question of whether a lodge has the right, or ever had the right, to exempt its members from future and unforeseen liabilities, and your committee doubt if this can be done."

We have often said that for debts incurred by an unincorporated lodge, all its members are holden to third persons, whatever may be their rights among themselves: and we share in the doubt of the committee that a lodge can, *under the superior law of the state*, exempt its members from future liability in all cases; certainly if the by-laws of this lodge had not been changed, and all its members had been life-members, they would have been liable for its debts, and we have no doubt that the lodge could legally levy an assessment upon all its members to raise the money to pay them; and we have no doubt that this lodge could legally lay an assessment upon all its members to make up the deficit in its annual income: if life-members consent to incur a debt in excess of the income of the lodge, they are held to make up their share of the deficit.

BRO. WILLIAM P. INNES presented the Report on Correspondence (310 pp.), in which he adheres very closely to his plan of "abstracts and extracts." He departs from it a little in his review of Maine: he says:

"Grand Master Shoemaker decided 'that in the absence of the Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden must personally preside and conduct the affairs of the lodge. He may call a Past Master to his side to assist him, but cannot place the Past Master in the chair.'"

"We see nothing wrong in that, as the Junior Warden, as a part of his duty, has to preside during the absence of the Master and Senior Warden. Any work that the Junior Warden may call on a brother to do, can be done without he (the Junior Warden) in any way giving up control of his lodge.

"We did not mean to be understood that the Junior Warden could not deputize a brother to do the work. What we meant to be understood was that the Junior Warden could not delegate his power to any brother. He still remains the presiding officer of the lodge, notwithstanding another may do the work and give the lectures. We believe, practically, our law is the same as it is in Maine or any other state."

The only part of the decision, from which we dissented, was the part which says, "but cannot place the Past Master in the chair": we understood this to mean that the Past Master could not take the Master's chair while doing the work, and said that such was not the practice in Maine; we still hold that a Past Master may be placed in the chair and govern the lodge temporarily, subject to the right of the Master or Warden (as the case may be) to resume it at his pleasure; but while he *does* occupy the Master's station he exercises the authority incident thereto; he may entertain motions, put them and declare the result precisely as the Master or Warden would. The Master or Warden cannot delegate his power in such manner that he cannot resume it, and he is bound to resume it, if necessary to prevent irregular action of the lodge, or himself be answerable for the consequences.

MINNESOTA, 1889.

We have the portraits of Past Grand Masters, HENRY R. WELLS, (who was instrumental in settling the controversy with the Grand Lodge of Dakota) and C. H. BENTON.

One hundred and forty of the one hundred and fifty-six lodges were represented: the record says:

"The returns having been sent up—as required by a resolution of the Grand Lodge—ten days before the commencement of the annual communication, the Grand Secretary had been enabled to prepare the roll in advance; hence it was only necessary to call the roll of representatives and fill in the proxies. Within a half hour the committee presented the report as follows, which was accepted and the committee continued."

In Maine the committee meets an hour in advance of the time fixed for opening the Grand Lodge, and their report is ready as soon as the Grand Lodge is opened. It might diminish their work, if the list of representatives should be made up from the returns, as then they would merely have to check the names of those reporting.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. BROWN) thus calls attention to a matter which is too much neglected: we are satisfied that it is of more importance than we have been wont to consider it:

"Masonry has its honors, and those who have earned them should receive them; and they should never be neglected. To neglect to render honorable recognition to those who are entitled to it is an unmasonic neglect.

"In what I have observed in visiting lodges, I have been led to fear that the proper recognition is not always given to those who deserve it. For instance, a Past Master of the same or some other lodge, has been sometimes allowed to sit in the body of the lodge without being invited to a seat in the East. I am, however, constrained to believe that this neglect comes more from a laxity of habit and custom in that regard, and from forgetfulness, than from any other cause.

"When the lodge has been opened, the Master should at once announce the invitation, 'All Past Masters are invited to seats in the East' unless he knows that none such are present.

"When a Grand Officer comes to a lodge as a visitor, he should be announced as such, and should receive the 'Grand honors of Masonry.'

"Let not the ancient customs of the order be lost, but let them be practiced and preserved."

He announces the death of Past Grand Master AARON GOODRICH, at the age of eighty years. We never met him, but had a personal correspondence with him: we have had occasion also to discuss questions arising in relation to reports made in the Grand Lodge, and we fully agree with the following paragraph from the report of the committee:

"We know him but as a brother, and as we saw him, from time to time, in Grand and Subordinate Lodge. His prejudices were sometimes intense, even to bitterness; but he was one of those positive, independent thinkers who never lacked the courage of his convictions; one whose honesty and frankness commanded even the admiration of his opponents. His historical and literary research was so varied and extensive that he was at home on nearly every subject—a veritable walking encyclopedia of facts, and always an interesting talker.

"In his efforts to unmask what he believed to be shams or fictions he was prominent, and at such times his sarcastic, sparkling wit was at once severe and brilliant. And yet we are convinced that no kinder heart ever beat in a human breast. In his judgment of an erring, repentant brother he invariably leaned to the side of mercy, while his hand was ever stretched forth to relieve the suffering, and to raise up and support the fallen."

The Grand Master says that he found it necessary to adopt some rule in relation to correspondence; he referred many to the Master of the lodge, but he answered in all cases when the writer had a grievance, or was a Grand Officer, or Master of a Lodge. We have believed that there is little danger of too much seeking for information from the Grand Master, but there is much force in Bro. Brown's reasons:

"The class of questions named are for the Master to rule upon or decide in the first instance when they actually arise in the lodge; and his ruling is the *law of the case*, subject to the right of any aggrieved brother to appeal to the Grand Master; and it is therefore discourteous toward the Master of the lodge for any officer or member, not himself wronged by the ruling, to write the Grand Master privately and endeavor to get an adverse ruling to hold over the Master's head as a sort of 'Didn't I tell you so,' as has been done sometimes in the past. It would also be discourteous to the Master for the Grand Master to give such an opinion or to attempt to instruct or advise him through any subordinate officer or other member of his lodge."

The Grand Secretary got a stove for his office without asking for it! The committee on his accounts met about the tenth of January and their report has the following paragraph:

"We confess that we have not ascertained all these facts without some labor and much physical suffering from the extremely low temperature in the Grand Secretary's room, and to save our successors from a like experience we earnestly ask that the Committee on Appropriations be requested to appropriate such an amount as in their judgment will procure a stove for the Secretary's office. The Grand Secretary himself seems to be impervious to cold, but committees are mortal."

The Grand Lodge adopted a regulation providing for the restoration of suspended or expelled masons by subordinate lodges. We hold that no

mason should be expelled and that no expelled mason should be restored, except by action of the Grand Lodge. Expulsion is so nearly masonic death, that it should be inflicted only with the assent of the supreme executive power; and the pardoning prerogative should never be exercised without the express concurrence of the same power. We think frequent expulsions, and especially when made by a subordinate lodge, tend to detract from the effect such a punishment ought to have.

The Grand Orator (T. G. CRUMP) was kept away by illness, but he sent in an oration out of the usual line. He describes the dedication of the temple, for the purpose of showing that "the very existence of that house builded unto God and dedicated to the Lord of Hosts, and well being of all who gathered in its sacred courts, depended upon the biding presence of Jehovah, and that hinged upon the obedience of the people to the commands of their God."

His conclusion is:

"Thus, then, dear brethren, may we glean from that beauteous structure of the olden days, and the story of its people, lessons of wisdom, warning and duty. The relic of that crumbling ruin on the threshing floor of Araunah, the Jebusite, crowning Mount Moriah's sacred top, speaks to us in tones that no true masonic heart can possibly fail to hear and heed. God must be present for the true glory of all our undertakings, and for His service the best must be offered. When we, the members and officers of the Grand and Subordinate Lodges are always conscious of our responsibility as servants of Him whose omniscience is unquestionable; whose omnipresence is not to be denied; whose omnipotence hath been fully demonstrated; then will the blessings of heaven ever rest and abide with us in all our undertakings, and every moral and social virtue cement us as a band of brothers bound by a tie that even death cannot sever, but will only be a call to pass from the toil of earth to the refreshment of paradise, preparatory to our placing by the Great Grand Master above, as living stones in that temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

The oration is well worth the attention of the masonic reader; we have rarely met one so appropriate to a masonic occasion, or one in which masonic symbolism is so well illustrated.

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) comes as usual from the pen of Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON.

We regard him as the best authority concerning the history of the work, and we commend to ritualists his remarks in reply to Bro. STATON:

"Of course our work is the best—it is the simon pure, the original, etc., etc. It ever has been thus, and probably ever will be.

"In three or four instances we have seen what professed to be the work of 1843, but in no two did it agree." Correct, Bro. Staton; no two of the participants in that convention agreed upon what had been done. The late Bro. Charles W. Moore published the 'Trestle Board' as the standard of the work adopted. The late Bro. John Dove, President of the convention, declared it incorrect, and under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia published his version in the 'Text Book.'

"John Barney obtained his work from Gleason. Gleason, Wadsworth, Cross, etc., each held certificates from Webb, and each differed.

"Snow, who was one of the parties associated with Webb in arranging

the American Ritual, declared in the Grand Lodge of Ohio that Barney's work differed from Webb's. Willson's copy was partially in his own and partially in the handwriting of Barney, but in 1859 Willson changed his copy to suit the ideas of another party."

MISSISSIPPI, 1889.

Bro. POWER has introduced a new feature; he embellishes the address of the Grand Master and the address of the new Grand Master with cuts of those gentlemen, after the style of magazines.

Of the "State of the Craft" the Grand Master (M. M. EVANS) says, greatly to our satisfaction:

"While we have a committee whose duty it is to report on this subject, still so strong is my conviction that Freemasonry in Mississippi is inspired with renewed life and vigor, that I must be allowed to congratulate you on that fact. Our Grand Secretary informs me that the returns and other evidences in his office all point in this direction. He further says that the Grand Lodge is in better financial condition than it has been for years."

The address of the Grand Master and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge are chiefly devoted to routine matters, not of general interest.

The anti-saloon regulation of the previous years had caused the arrest of one charter and the suspension of two others; but such promises were made that they were all restored.

The following resolution was proposed as a substitute for the one of the previous year, and after an earnest discussion it was adopted by a vote of 681 to 95:

"That subordinate lodges shall not initiate, pass or raise any candidate or admit to membership any non-affiliated mason, engaged, as principal or employé, as a saloon keeper."

Grand Secretary POWER presented his *twentieth* annual report. He gives, as usual, a full and detailed statement of the business of the Grand Lodge, including its financial condition; there seems to be an improvement in most respects; more work had been done and there was a net gain in the total membership.

Bro. POWER gives a brief retrospect of his twenty years' service:

"Bro. William P. Mellen entered upon the office of Grand Secretary the year that I first saw the light, 1834, and served continuously in that capacity until 1854, except for two years, making his total service eighteen years. Having been first elected in 1869, I have now completed my twentieth year; and however deficient I may have been in the qualifications for so important a station, no one could have a livelier appreciation of the honor implied by this long-continued confidence, or be more grateful for the opportunities it has afforded me of being serviceable to my fellow-men. The fraternal and personal friendships formed by such long association with the very best representatives of society, are by me prized as pearls of great price."

* * * * *

"An explanation of the decrease in membership may be found in the organization of so many other benevolent orders, with insurance features, during

the last twelve or fifteen years. It will be observed by the table herewith submitted, that during the seven years preceding the last twelve, our affiliated strength was more than eleven thousand. These orders have been of substantial benefit to thousands, but, brethren, they should not alienate us from 'the ancient landmarks our fathers have set.'"

Memorial tributes were paid to Bro. W. E. PORTER, Past Grand Chaplain, JOSEPH WARREN SPEIGHT, Past Grand Master, and Bros. ROB MORRIS and JOHN W. SIMONS; and they were supplemented by very eloquent and appropriate addresses by Bros. P. M. SAVERY and FRED. SPEED.

During the session the corner stone of the city hall of Meridian was laid by the Grand Lodge, *open as such*; Bro. FRED. SPEED delivered a fine address, the leading idea of which is shown in the following extract:

"In the beneficence of God there are implanted in every man's heart an instinctive resistance against that which is wrong and unjust and a desire to maintain that which is right, true and noble, and happily, in spite of selfishness, man is drawn toward and bound to his brother by a common hope and destiny and by common interests in life. Naturally each individual finds others towards whom some peculiar regards and affections will flow, by means of which, as between them, fraternity and friendship become co-relative. Mutual protection and action for each other's welfare beget a sign of recognition which carries the mystery of fellowship in the brightness of the noonday and darkest shades of night. To the Hebrew basking in the light of the Divine favor, as the chosen people of Jehovah, the idea of the paternity of God carried with it as a natural and inevitable result the sense of brotherhood. The grand and imposing rites and ceremonies which characterized their acts of worship were a perpetual reminder of their association as brethren amongst whom there could be no profane intrusion. The thunders of Sinai, the awful voice of God speaking to his peculiar servants, the utterance of the sacred prophets, the glories of Lebanon, the excellency of Carmel and the wonders of Jerusalem blending in concordant harmonies the human and Divine, were voices which proclaimed with equal emphasis the yearnings of the Hebrew soul alike towards its brother and its Father."

Under the heading installation, we find the following:

"The M. W. Grand Master requested Past Grand Master Speed to install Bro. W. G. Paxton into the office of Grand Master, which was accordingly done, Bro. Speed expressing the great pleasure it afforded him to install into the highest station one so deserving, and whom he had known so long and well. Past Grand Master Savery, who had been masonically associated with Bro. Paxton for a score of years, presented him for installation."

Bro. SPEED in his address to the Grand Master elect, said:

"For twenty years you and I have made an annual pilgrimage to our masonic Jerusalem, the Grand Lodge; we have occupied the same room, shared in the same duties, hopes, aspirations, griefs, and disappointments; we have unburdened to each other the inmost thoughts of our hearts; our friends have been mutual—enemies, fortunately, we have had none."

It was an act of graceful courtesy in Grand Master EVANS to give Bro. SPEED the privilege of installing his most intimate friend into the office of Grand Master.

The Report on Correspondence (71 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. H. BARKLEY. While in general it is a brief abstract, he discusses a few questions at length, and we need scarcely say, with great ability. His reply to Bro. THOMPSON, of Dakota, is conclusive; but as very few masons hold the views of Bro. T., we will not quote his reply, but devote our space to his discussion

of the "saloon question," which is now the most prominent and causing considerable excitement and controversy, especially in the south and west.

Quoting from the report of Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, he says :

"There are two points in this proposition :

"First, 'That no act can be made a masonic crime unless such act is made a crime or misdemeanor by the statute laws of the state or country.'

"Secondly, 'Or unless it be a violation of the obligations assumed when one is made a mason ; this, of course, includes the obligations of the three degrees.'

"If the first part of the proposition be assumed as true, then before a Grand Lodge can take any action touching the acts of masons, it must first inquire what saith the statute of the state ? If the statutes are silent, or fail to declare such and such an act a crime, then the Grand Lodge has no power to so declare it.

"The Grand Lodge, therefore, derives its power to make regulations and laws touching offences from the statute of the state, and cannot make anything a masonic crime which is not so declared to be by the law of the state.

"Masonry is a *moral institution*, and does not get its standard of morals either from the constitution or statutes of the state. It derives its code from a far different source, and therefore in determining the character of an act it must be governed by the teaching of *The Book of the Law*, which is the great Light in Masonry. What does He who gave this law, say concerning one who causeth his brother to err, or by his act or influence leads him into evil ? This is the statute or law above all other laws, and by this we must determine the character of a mason's acts. It is from this Book of the Law that we must learn, and not the statutes of the state. Being a moral institution Masonry must deal with immoral acts, and those who commit them, if they be members of the craft.

"There is a good deal of special pleading—a begging of the question in the second point. According to the proposition laid down here, unless we can find something in the obligations of the degrees which the man takes upon himself at the time he is made a mason, which makes such *an act a crime* (italics ours) then whatever the act may be it is not a masonic crime."

In his review of Alabama, we find what is a reply to the Grand Master of Kentucky :

"Such a movement has not 'recoiled' or 'proven useless' in Missouri, nor in any of the other Grand Jurisdictions which have legislated on this subject. The principle embodied in this action is no new one. It simply proposes that Masonry shall no longer be cursed by having within our lodges those who are engaged in this vile traffic. The effort now being made is to prevent the introduction of those into our lodges who are engaged in such business. The question is one of morals, and as masons we owe it to the fraternity, and our weak brethren in particular, to remove all temptations out of their way. One of the cardinal virtues is temperance, and why then shall we not do all in our power to keep our lodges pure and free from the influence of those whose occupation tends to evil, and brings reproach upon our time-honored institution ? We never can raise the standard too high, and to tolerate those who are engaged in such a business in our lodges is to wink at that which is evil in intent, practice and fact. We have no compromises to make with evil practices or evil men, but taking our stand boldly and fearlessly on the high plane of morality, we say to all who are following such pursuits, you must make your choice : Give up your traffic, or give up Masonry. And to those who are without—the *profane*—we say, we cannot take you whilst following such a business. We have a right to select those who shall be numbered with us and become a part of the masonic family, and to allow such persons to become members of our lodges, and then undertake to teach them temperance, and yet permit them to continue in their evil

traffic would be enact a farce before the world. Our controversy is not with the man, but his practice, and we say to him in all kindness, yet with firmness and moral courage, you must give up your practice, or you cannot be made a mason."

He undertakes again to make it plain that the Constitution of his Grand Lodge provides that when the Grand Lodge reverses the action of a lodge for illegality in its proceedings, the accused shall nevertheless not be thereby restored to membership in his lodge; he succeeds in so doing, because the constitution does so provide; we have never contested this; our position is that *this very provision of the constitution* is unjust, unmasonic and wicked, because it declares, that, when the Grand Lodge finds that a lodge has illegally and unjustly deprived a brother of his rights, he shall, nevertheless, remain deprived of a part of those rights thus illegally and unjustly taken from him.

MISSOURI, 1888.

The current of business ran so smoothly in this Grand Lodge, that, unless we find occasion to condense, all we have to do is to make extracts, at least, until we come to the Report on Correspondence, and then—well, we will see!

The Grand Master (WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS) says:

"Our state, while fifth in population, is, even now, second to none in the sisterhood of states in the wealth of her resources, in the intelligence and virtue of her citizens, and, during the past year, has steadily advanced in all that tends to add to her greatness. Masonry has shared in the general prosperity. It is true that, from here and there, come words of discouragement, and occasionally, even discordant murmurs may be mingled with the general rejoicings. The craft, however, throughout the state has never been in better condition."

He announces one decision held to be correct in every jurisdiction, we think, except New Hampshire:

"Where the pleadings in a civil suit, to which a Mason is a party, and in which he has the right, as well as the opportunity, to appear, present the sole issue as to his guilt or innocence of a crime, the judgment or decree therein is competent evidence in a masonic trial for the same offence. The question came up before me in a case where the charge was adultery, and, in support thereof the decree against defendant in a divorce suit, predicated upon that ground, was offered in evidence. Our lodges have no power to issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses who are not masons, and unless such a record can be so used, one who is guilty of a heinous offence, and so declared after a fair trial by the courts of his country, may, to the discredit of the fraternity, still remain in 'good masonic standing'; although his *other* standing in the community is anything but good."

Of the "burning question" of the day, he says:

"This vexed question, which has given rise to much discussion in the lodges, is finally settled in this jurisdiction. I have to report that not a single lodge within our borders has a member engaged in this business,

which you have declared constitutes a masonic offence. The action of this Grand Body at its previous sessions left no doubt of the law upon the subject, nor of its purpose to require the strict enforcement thereof. 'The Grand Lodge shall be the supreme masonic authority within the State of Missouri,' is the declaration of the 'Book of Constitutions.' The right of appeal from its decisions to the Grand Officers, or to the lodges, cannot be recognized. Its edicts, so far as masonic tribunals are concerned, are final. 'It is the court of last resort.' While recognizing the fact that the lodges should be permitted to exercise a 'reasonable discretion' in the enforcement of discipline, the Grand Lodge has said with equal emphasis, that 'they will be held responsible for the manner in which that duty is performed.' This 'reasonable discretion' cannot authorize an *arbitrary* refusal to enforce a law of the Grand Lodge *because of a difference of opinion as to the propriety of such a law.*"

Well done, Missouri! We shall look with much interest to see what Bros. PILLANS, FELLOWS and others will say.

The Grand Master stated that, while the Maxwell murder case was pending before the Executive on an application for a commutation of the sentence, it was published far and wide that the masonic lodges, in their character as masons, were endeavoring to influence Executive action. While not believing the report, yet as such wide currency had been given to it, he concluded that it was necessary to repudiate in the name of the Grand Lodge, the alleged interference, and he sent the following telegram to the Grand Secretary:

"If any lodge has in any manner attempted to interfere in the Maxwell case, as is reported, its charter will be arrested at once. Have D. D. G. M. Collins investigate and report. The Grand Lodge will not tolerate any effort to use the influence of Freemasonry in any manner whatever, either for or against the prisoner in this or any other case. Such matters are entirely foreign to our organization. If necessary, let the lodges be notified of this action."

The Grand Master adds:

"In accordance with the direction contained in said telegram, R. W. Bro. Collins made a thorough investigation of the matter, and, I am glad to state, found that the rumors were without foundation, and that none of our lodges had attempted to interfere in the matter in any way. While further proceedings were unnecessary, I feel that it was well that action was taken, so that any misapprehension upon the subject might be removed, and the position of the Grand Lodge in such matters be understood."

The Grand Secretary (JOHN D. VINCEL), who knows whereof he speaks, probably better than any other mason in the jurisdiction, thus speaks of the state of the craft:

"From the returns received it is seen that the amount of work the past year exceeds that of the term preceding by a fair per cent. The initiations, not including the non-reporting lodges, exceed those of 1887 by nearly three hundred. The passings were almost two hundred in advance of the former year as were the raisings. The admissions and re-instatements were also in excess of last year by considerable numbers. Dimissions were about the same. Non-payment for dues were less by a fair number. Deaths were larger than for several years. The footings will be but little different from last year. The general condition of the fraternity is good.

"There is still a healthy and encouraging growth in the moral aspect of

the brotherhood. The friends of morality have much cause for encouragement and hope. Greater vigilance is being exercised by the lodges and subordinate Grand Officers than in former years, while the laws against vice are being more rigidly and faithfully enforced. To the challenge, 'Watchman, what of the night?' the reply rings out from many a watch-tower, '*The morning cometh.*' In the purity of the institution is to be found the grand augury of its success and perpetuity. The mason who detracts from the purity of this moral institution, whether by act or word, is no friend to the fraternity or to the race."

One accused of murder appealed from the judgment of the lodge expelling him, on the ground, among others, that the trial should be deferred until after the trial in the courts; upon this point the committee report:

"In passing upon this case it is not necessary to determine whether or not the accused is guilty of murder in the first degree. We are not disposed to pre-judge or prejudice his case in court. If his trial in court had preceded that in the lodge its result would not have been conclusive. It would only have been competent evidence tending to prove his guilt or innocence. Sometimes the innocent are convicted, and sometimes the guilty are acquitted in the courts. It was competent for the Master to determine whether or not the trial should have been postponed. The accused was represented by counsel of his own choosing. His being in prison should not necessarily of itself postpone the lodge trial. If his offence is such as not to entitle him to bail, he could not attend the lodge trial in person until after his trial in court. If that should terminate in his conviction and execution, he, being in good standing, would be entitled to masonic burial. If the rule were to obtain that no person charged with a felony, and in prison therefor, could be tried by his lodge because he was in prison, then the trial would necessarily be postponed until he had served his sentence, and the lodge compelled to retain on its list of members in good standing a convicted felon."

This agrees entirely with the decision of our Grand Lodge in a case in which the same point was made.

The following decision of the Grand Master in another case was approved:

"The jurisdiction of the lodge is assailed, because, after the charges were presented and the time was set for trial, the appellant presented his petition for affiliation to Naphthali Lodge. The charges were preferred in West Gate, June 5th, and the application for affiliation was made to Naphthali Lodge, June 28th. There can be no doubt that West Gate had jurisdiction when the proceedings were begun. Having rightfully acquired jurisdiction, its right to proceed could not be defeated by the action of the appellant in applying for membership in another lodge. When jurisdiction has once attached, the lodge must be held entitled to proceed to final determination in the case."

A case was before the Grand Lodge similar to the one in Illinois, although a less aggravated one: the lodge had expelled him upon evidence the gist of which is briefly given:

"The evidence, including his own statement to the lodge at the trial, shows that he does not believe any part of the Holy Scriptures or Bible, as a revelation from God, does not believe in the God of the Bible, his belief being, to use his own language, 'I believe God is a Supreme Being, and created all things, and made unchangeable laws to govern the same,' and he gets his ideas of God 'from the works of nature and what I can see around me.'"

"When asked if he believed in the same Deity as when he was made a mason, he answered, 'I do not.' To one of the brethren, who was a witness,

he stated that at the time he was made a mason he believed in God and the Bible as firmly as anybody, but after getting older he found out better."

The committee reported sustaining the action of the lodge, and

"When a vote was taken upon that portion of the report connected with the expulsion of a member of one of the lodges who had denied the God of the Bible and the Truth of the Book of the Law, the report was adopted by a rising vote with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm."

The length of the report of the committee alone precludes our copying it.

The Grand Lodge is rapidly accumulating a fund for establishing a masonic home, the amount being already over \$50,000.

The Report on Correspondence (188 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL. He has pronounced views and is always ready and able to defend them.

In one matter, we do not agree with him :

"This committee is in full accord with the view that a lodge should not take advantage of its own neglect as to the enforcement of discipline and refuse rights and privileges to a member who had acted unworthily. While it is true a lodge compromises the character of Masonry by giving public recognition to the standing of a bad member, yet the mockery of a funeral in such cases could be easily avoided by the application of correctives before the faulty member needed a funeral. Bro. Pillans correctly said: 'If he was in sufficiently good standing to continue a member, surely he should be so esteemed for burial.' The principle here enunciated is the correct one."

But *this* committee is in full accord with the view that, if a lodge disgraces Masonry by allowing an unworthy member to continue to be a mason, that fact gives it no right to further and more deeply disgrace Masonry by proclaiming to the world that it gives equal honors to the vicious and to the virtuous. The commission of *one* offence against Masonry gives no warrant for the commission of another, merely for the sake of being consistent. If the punishment fell alone on the lodge it would be another matter. The dead brother had forfeited his right, even if the forfeiture had not been legally declared. So the whole loss falls on the Institution alone. We, therefore, much prefer the law of this jurisdiction, that the right of burial is not an *absolute* right, but may be withheld at the discretion of the lodge.

He makes a long reply to Bro. PILLANS, of Alabama, in relation to the "saloon-question." He says :

"The *right to define the quality* of that which affects human interests and destroys the human happiness is a *moral* right. Such right belongs to Masonry, because it is a 'system of morals.' In determining the *quality* of the pursuits and actions of our brethren, we do not look to, or depend upon, the state to furnish our standard. We measure the actions of masons by a masonic standard, because they *are* masons. That standard is a *moral* one, because Freemasonry is a 'system of morals.' It therefore does not belong to the state to furnish a standard by which Masonry shall measure and determine the actions of its members. The Institution alone has the right to supply such standard, and thereby define the *moral qualities* of masonic actions. Masonry alone has the right to say what is masonic, and what is *unmasonic*. It concedes such right to no power on earth. Having the *right to define the quality* of an *act*, as it appertains to masons, the Grand

Lodge, as 'the SUPREME MASONIC Authority,' in any jurisdiction, can declare what may and what may *not* be allowed."

He substantially compresses the whole issue into the proposition, "If saloon-keeping is *immoral*, the Grand Lodge of Missouri is right, and Bro. PILLANS is wrong; if saloon-keeping is *moral*, Bro. PILLANS is right, and the Grand Lodge of Missouri is wrong." He declares that the war was made upon the *business*, because it is *immoral*.

In his discussion of the Past Master's degree he falls into an error, as we understand it. He says, in substance, that the Past Master's degree certainly belongs to the chapter. The history of Royal Arch Masonry is, that originally the Royal Arch degree was conferred only on *Past Masters of lodges*; as their number was small, the cultivators of that degree assumed to confer a degree which they called the Past Master's degree; whether it was the same ceremony that was used at the installation of a Master or not is of no consequence. We regard legislation in reference to this matter as all wrong; the ceremony of installation has come down to us, and those authorized by masonic law to install are alone judges of what that ceremony is; when one having competent authority declares an officer to be installed, there is no going behind the declaration: we should as soon think of questioning the legality of a marriage because the clergyman omitted some part of the usual ceremony; a couple appeared before a magistrate and said, "We want to be married"; "Both of you?" asked the magistrate, and when both nodded assent, he said "Then I pronounce you husband and wife." We have always supposed that this couple were as legally married as if they had gone to a church and used up a whole day in imposing ceremonies; and yet if those immediately concerned believe that the ceremonies produce a beneficial effect, we see no particular objection to indulging in them.

We judge from what Bro. VINCE says about lodges meeting on Sundays (and we perfectly agree with him) that the innovation of having an "order of business" has crept into some lodges; we presume the opening ceremony has been varied accordingly.

In his review of Georgia he condemns in fierce words the practice of *expelling* masons for non-payment of dues; and his review of the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in the Vienna Lodge case is terribly earnest.

The Grand Master of Louisiana had criticised the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri on the "saloon-question." The Louisiana proposition is in substance that a Grand Lodge acts in a manner "wholly, radically and essentially foreign to the nature and mission of Masonry," when it makes any act, which is not an offence by the laws of the state, or not in violation of masonic obligations, a masonic offence. Bro. VINCE says in substance that gambling, profanity and habitual drunkenness are not offences under the laws of Louisiana, and are not in violation of masonic obligations: and the inquiry implied in his statement is whether these vices are not masonic

offences in that state. We think our Louisiana brethren will have to make an addition to their proposition.

In replying to Bro. SCHULTZ, of Maryland, he says that his Grand Lodge is the "Supreme Masonic Authority" in the State of Missouri; we think that Bro. SCHULTZ can safely deny this proposition, for we find that that Grand Lodge perpetuates the innovation in Masonic government made by North Carolina in 1789, that it cannot amend or change its constitution *without the consent of a majority of the lodges*; we think Bro. SCHULTZ can properly say that in Missouri, whatever the Grand Lodge constitution may say, Bro. PARVIN's doctrine prevails, viz: the Supreme Masonic Authority resides in the body of the craft, and the Grand Lodge has only such powers as the lodges see fit to grant to it. Bro. PARVIN carries Bro. VINCE's doctrine a bit further; the latter holds that Grand Masters have only such powers as are granted to them by the Grand Lodge, and the former holds, in addition, that the Grand Lodge has only such powers as are granted to it by the lodges; both propositions are modern inventions, and are law only in the younger Grand Lodges.

Of course he discusses the "Prerogative question," but the trouble with his discussion is that he has not comprehended the doctrine; we say to him precisely what we said to Bro. PARVIN in our review of Iowa, to which we refer him: in his review of Indiana, he assumes that all the law of Masonry is the "*written*" law; such an assumption is as erroneous as the assumption would be that all the civil law is the *written* civil law. As that erroneous assumption is the whole basis of his argument, of course his conclusions are erroneous; but we will add no more to what we have written in our review of Iowa.

MONTANA, 1888.

The Grand Lodge held a special session to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple: an address was delivered, but the Grand Secretary has not published it, for which we blame him severely, and we desire our Representative near that Grand Lodge to administer the reprimand: Bro. HENGES, will you see that he does it? The Grand Secretary says that the Grand Lodge returned to the hall in safety, "though waylaid by a bold and desperate photographer!" Did he "take" that address?

At the annual communication, the stations of the Grand Officers were filled, the usual precautions were taken, and the Grand Secretary reported that a constitutional number of lodges (a majority) were represented; whereupon the Grand Lodge was opened.

The Grand Master (J. W. HATHAWAY) was not present and his address was read by the acting Grand Master: it is devoted to matters of local interest.

The proceedings indicate harmony and good feeling: we regret to notice

that one of the older lodges surrendered its charter: the Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized, and it was announced that Representatives had been exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Peru: one charter was granted: and one dispensation continued: the work was exemplified; the Grand Orator delivered an admirable address; and regulations for the consolidation of lodges were adopted.

The Grand Representatives were welcomed by the Grand Master, and Bro. HEDGES, Grand Representative of Peru, as well as of Maine and Illinois, responded for himself and his associates, in an exceedingly appropriate manner.

There is an appearance of haste in the closing proceedings, which the following may account for:

"Bro. Sloan, on behalf of the members of Missoula Lodge, then extended an invitation to all the members of the Grand Lodge to attend a ball and banquet to-morrow evening at the Florence Hotel, and an excursion up the Bitter Root Valley on Friday, for which a special train would be run to suit the convenience of the guests.

"On motion of Bro. Hedges, the members of Grand Lodge, in their individual and collective capacities, signified their hearty acceptance of the generous invitation, with thanks for the intended hospitalities."

The closing sentence of the record is:

"Owing to the lateness of the hour, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and nothing further appearing here and all seeming desirous of being elsewhere, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, peace and harmony prevailing."

Then follows a "note" like a P. S. in a young lady's letter:

"NOTE.—After the adjournment of Grand Lodge, Burns' Adieu was sung with vigor and feeling by all the members, after which they revelled in ball and banquet to their hearts' content, but the poor, tired-out Grand Secretary went to bed.

"On Friday following, the whole membership were treated to a railroad excursion up the Bitter Root Valley, with a sumptuous dinner at Victor and Grantsdale and watermelons *ad libitum*. Taken altogether there was more time spent at refreshment than labor. It was a royal entertainment and was as royally appreciated, and every time the matter is recalled there is a new vote of thanks recorded to the brethren of Missoula and Oriental Lodge."

Referring to the unction with which the Grand Secretary made the motion to accept the invitation, we are led to read this note carefully, and upon doing so, we are struck with the fact that he does not say *at what hour* he "went to bed," and it is very safe to conclude that if he "went to bed" *early*, it was *early in the morning*! We note that he omitted signing and attesting the minutes as well as *reading* them, but whether it was because he was "desirous of being elsewhere," this deponent saith not.

We are agreeably surprised at the thoroughness and efficiency with which the District Deputies performed their duties.

The following "Note" to the Recapitulation of Returns is an exceedingly gratifying statement:

"It will be seen that our gain in membership is larger than in any previous year, and the gain is entirely from work done. The initiations just equal the gain. The large increase of dismissals is explained by those dimitting to join other lodges. The deaths have been greater than ever before, rather in excess of the relative increase of members. The increase of expenses of the session shows about the difference of meeting in a central locality or an outside point where the distance of travel is increased to a majority."

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES.

He celebrated the Fourth of July by commencing the preparation of his report, "amid the flutter of flags and the strange, unharmonious blending of martial music and the explosion of fire-crackers." There is scarcely an extract in it, but he gives a wonderfully full abstract considering the length of his report: he quotes our Table of Statistics, but he gives it in full.

As a specimen of his mingling wit and wisdom we quote the following:

"Bro. Grand Secretary Dawkins, though he has become a grey-beard, seems to have renewed his health and vigor and appears on nearly every page. He was pro-Grand Master at the laying of the corner stone of Summerlin Institute in the town of Barton, and afterwards served as Grand Orator, and we should not be surprised if he kissed every young lady present. His reports though speaking of the infirmities of age do not show them. He even tells us of his going to Chicago to the national masonic convention, and says that it was a good thing to have been there, and that we who staid away lost much for our foolish fears. His review of correspondence is full and good. He seems to have got back to the creek he used to live on. He admires the enterprise of the temple builders of Helena, and commends their example for imitation in Florida. And we see that a beginning is to be made to build a temple in Jacksonville on a capital of \$3,000. We wish them success and hope they will not incur a heavy debt and the temple prove a burden and bone of contention, as is too often the case. We think a good masonic temple ought to be built in every permanent, enterprising town and city. Then there is local pride and hearty co-operation. All that it needs is good management and a little start. Where money can be hired at reasonable rates and is well handled, the property can be made to pay for itself in a few years. Never attempt to build on sentiment and indefinite promises, but treat it as a cold business proposition and put it into the hands of the most prudent and experienced."

* * * * *

"Bro. Wood was thanked for 'sweet music' and the hotel-keepers for a 'liberal reduction in the price of board for our delegates.' Masons and Grand Lodge delegates are human, and like good hash and sweet music as well or little better than other folks, and when they are suited we admire to see them speak about it. They are getting so teetotally abstinence in some jurisdictions that we should fear they would turn out Bro. Redwine, though he appears to be a very useful and exemplary member."

Bro. HEDGES acquired the rudiments of his masonic knowledge in Iowa, and he naturally holds to *progressive* Masonry, but still he thinks that the Grand Master might have gone farther than he did, in exercising the authority of his office.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"We have carefully read Bro. Vaux's conclusion in his preface. He has tried to be abstract, but he strikes right and left, and strikes hard, and those who are hit must know and feel it. We cannot accept his statement of the

absolute unchangeableness of our masonic institution. Anybody who has read masonic history knows that the institution has undergone great changes within comparatively recent time, and any one who believes in advancement and improvement must believe that Masonry will improve also in many respects. In the earlier days of Masonry in this country, there is much evidence that it was chiefly given to conviviality, and that the dues mostly went for strong drink, and that if any extra call arose, it was met by a lottery. We have seen a great many old records that indicate this condition of things. Masonry certainly has improved its morals, and we believe there has been a still greater improvement in practical charity. Instead of being individual and occasional, it is now general and systematic. The esoteric work has not changed much since the days of Dermot and Webb. There has been no occasion or motive to change it. The change from transacting lodge business in the E. A. to the M. M. degree, is only one for convenience and security. We feel assured that, more and more, as it is understood and appreciated that Masonry is a system of morality, simply veiled in allegory, and merely illustrated by symbols, it will take to itself its rightful sceptre of power and go forth conquering and to conquer, subduing passions, dispensing light and charity. Even we, Bro. Vaux, may expect to see improvements in Masonry."

In his review of Maine he says (and we trust that the *third* volume will soon be printed):

"Bro. Drummond, from the Committee on Reprint, reported Vol. II complete and distributed. We acknowledge receipt of copy for our Grand Lodge Library, and now our only lack is from 1854-1858 inclusive, four annuals to make our set of Maine Proceedings complete. The fulfillment of past hopes leads us to indulge more confident ones for the future."

He says further:

"He dissents also, as do many others, from our action in regard to non-affiliates, but concludes that our 'bark is worse than our bite.' We will only say that if our critics had our experience, we believe they would hold very similar views to those of our Montana craft. We have just returned from burying an unfortunate brother of this class who came to us in distress. We have cared for him for weeks at a cost to our exhausted lodge treasuries of hundreds of dollars, and have spared nothing to minister to his necessities while living, and to give him decent burial. We have been doing it ever since Masonry has been planted here. The lodge that made these brothers masons and set them adrift, have never even so much as thanked us. It is not right or fair. But we will do our duty, and say what we think about it."

Which shows that our conclusion was correct: we do not hold that non-affiliates are entitled to the same rights and privileges as affiliates; we do not hold that they are *entitled* to masonic burial; we hold that in reference to them, the craft should consider how far they are found "worthy" and be governed accordingly: but we hold that they are masons, and that any law that puts them, as a class, outside of the pale of Masonry is unmasonic.

NEBRASKA, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (MILTON J. HULL) is of considerable length, but is almost wholly devoted to the multitude of local matters that naturally arise in a rapidly growing jurisdiction.

He says:

"The past has been a prosperous year to the masonic craft of this jurisdiction. Prosperous, not alone in the acquisition of a goodly number of perfect ashlars to our temple, but in the successful completion of many important designs drawn upon trestle boards by master workmen inspired by charity, and executed in peace and harmony."

His predecessor had granted a warrant for a lodge *U. D.* by a certain name: its members unanimously petitioned for a charter by the same name: the committee, without the consent or knowledge of the petitioners, changed the name, and their report was adopted as a matter of course, nothing being said about the change of name; the charter members protested against receiving a charter for a lodge with the new name and desired one by the name which they had adopted; by direction of the Grand Master, the charter was issued for a lodge by the name its members had selected. His course was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Among his decisions, were the following, which seem to us to be correct:

"3. A certificate of masonic standing, equivalent to a dimit, under the law of the Grand Jurisdiction whence emanating, is entitled to the same recognition as a dimit when presented by an applicant for affiliation.

"4. The petition of a candidate for initiation being refused consideration by the lodge, the applicant should not be reported as rejected.

"5. When the ballot is declared closed the status of the candidate is determined, and no objection to the immediate announcement of the result should be entertained.

"9. A resolution to cut off all discussion of the character and standing of candidates for the honors of Masonry is not in harmony with the genius of our institution, the Master having the authority to direct and restrict debate on all questions that may arise. It is unwise. The question of the character and standing of candidates for initiation, being of supreme importance, demands the most thorough investigation; this is especially true in large cities, where the candidate is quite frequently a stranger to a majority of the lodge.

"15. A candidate for initiation is discovered to be ineligible, by reason of physical defects. His petition should be dismissed without prejudice. Masonry teaches us to be just toward all men, and kind to the unfortunate. It is, therefore, unmasonic to place a stigma, even by implication, upon the character of one who, through accident, disease, or a freak of nature, has become disqualified to be made a mason."

A plan was inaugurated for the establishment of a Masonic Home for widows and orphans, but the funds are to be provided or subscribed before the organization is to be completed.

The Grand Master's action in arresting the charter of a lodge was approved, but his recommendation, that its name and number be struck from the roll of lodges, was not adopted. We hardly understand this action, but presume that the name and number are to be retained on the roll but marked "charter arrested."

The following decisions are of interest, taken in connection with similar questions which have arisen in other jurisdictions:

"1. 'If charges are preferred against a brother who has been elected, but not installed, to the office of Master, shall the rest of the officers be installed on St. John's Day? If so, who shall appoint the appointive officers?'

"2. 'If a brother is found guilty of unmasonic conduct who has been elected to the office of Master, and the penalty should be for reprimand, and after receiving the reprimand by the Master, would it be right to install him to the office? If not, what action should be taken?'

"3. 'A brother has been elected to the office of Master, and then charges are preferred against him. Should he receive the Past Master's degree until he has been found not guilty of the charges?'

"To the 1st we answer: 'The remainder of the officers should be installed. All officers appointive hold over until the new Master is installed and name their successors.'

"To the 2d: 'If the Master elect be tried and reprimanded, and he has paid the penalty, he may be installed.'

"To the 3d we answer: 'No; not while charges are pending.'

The question had been raised as to the proper term to be used, whether "meeting" of a lodge, or "communication" of a lodge, and a report was made that an examination of old records shows that "meeting" should be applied to lodges and "communication" to Grand Lodges. There is an implication, perhaps not intended, that the word "communication" is borrowed from modern societies, but we do not so understand it; we have always supposed that that word was applied only to a meeting of a lodge of masons, and by masons; at the same time our impression was that it was a modern idea introduced for just about as weighty a reason as led to discarding the old term "regular" and using "stated" in its stead. However, while we have no original record to which we can refer, we believe that "communication" was used in our lodge about sixty years ago, while "stated" was directed by the Grand Lodge to be used some thirty to thirty-five years ago:

No report on Correspondence except the following—a fact we regret as well as the cause of it:

"Your committee regrets that the over taxed eyesight of its chairman has prevented him from completing a half-written review of fellow Grand Lodges, and that the business engagements of the other members of the committee rendered it impossible for them to meet the emergency thus caused."

NEVADA, 1888.

The Grand Master (ADOLPHUS L. FITZGERALD) calls attention to three new cases in which the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge had been invaded, and he recommended the adoption of the following regulation:

"That in future whenever any Master Mason of this jurisdiction ascertains that one whom he knows to be a resident of this state goes elsewhere to get the degrees of Masonry, it shall be the duty of such Master Mason immediately to report the facts to the Worshipful Master of the lodge in whose jurisdiction the one so taking the degrees resides; that it shall be the duty of such Worshipful Master to announce at the next meeting of his lodge that no member thereof shall recognize such person as a mason or have any masonic intercourse with him until the lodge is in receipt of an order therefor from either the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge; that it shall also be the duty of such Worshipful Master immediately to lay the facts of the case before the Grand Master; and that it shall be the duty of

the Grand Master through the Grand Secretary immediately to give to each constituent lodge of the jurisdiction a notice of the matter, accompanied by a similar order as to recognition and masonic intercourse."

The committee reported endorsing "the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Master," and the report was adopted.

The settlement of the controversy with Utah, as given in our last report, was ratified. The following resolutions were offered:

"WHEREAS, Bro. M. D. Foley has been tried by Eureka Lodge, No. 16, Nevada registry, and by Wasatch Lodge, No. 1, Utah registry, upon the charge of obtaining the degrees of Masonry unlawfully; and,

"WHEREAS, Said brother has in both these trials been acquitted by said lodges, and said judgments have been affirmed by the respective Grand Lodges under which said constituent lodges are holden; therefore,

"Resolved, That the disability of suspension imposed upon said M. D. Foley by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Nevada, at its annual communication in June, 1885, be, by this present action, removed."

The committee reported in favor of adopting the resolution, but the Grand Lodge rejected it and adopted the following:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that when Eureka Lodge, No. 16, shall make a recommendation concerning the restoration of M. D. Foley, it will be considered by this Grand Lodge."

The following Regulation in relation to objection after ballot was unanimously adopted:

"No lodge shall have more than one ballot for the three degrees; but, though an applicant may be elected to receive them, if at any time from the date of his election to the date of his raising, objection to his advancement be made by any member, such objection shall be referred to a committee consisting of not less than five nor more than seven members, who shall be elected by ballot, by a majority of the members present, at a meeting called for that purpose, with power to inquire into the cause thereof; who shall, at the next stated communication (unless further time be granted), report thereon; and upon the reception of such report, if no cause for the objection has been assigned, or if the cause assigned be, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members present, not a valid and masonic one, the lodge may confer the degrees in the same manner as if no objection had been made; *provided*, that should the objection be sustained, the fee shall be returned to the applicant, and after the expiration of one year from the date of objection the applicant may again petition for the degrees, as any other profane."

It is generally held, and we think, with good reason, that a single objection should stop a candidate, while he is a profane; but that after he becomes a mason the course (in substance) prescribed by this resolution, is the proper one.

A proposition was made to amend the form of petition given in the constitution, so that the candidate shall be required to state specifically whether he has previously been rejected by any other lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (59 pp.) was presented by Bro. R. L. Fulton. He almost absolutely confines it to a careful abstract. He agrees with Bro. Norron, of New Jersey, that although a man may be absolutely identified as the Grand Master of the Jurisdiction, he must, nevertheless, prove himself to be a mason before he can visit officially a lodge in his jurisdiction.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1888.

This Grand Lodge meets a week before ours, so that its Proceedings are old when they come up for review.

The Grand Master (JAMES McNICHOLO) says :

" During the twenty years existence of this Grand Lodge there has been a slow but steady growth of the Order. At the time of its formation there was a membership of 1,312. From this number there has been a steady increase, until at the present we have on our roll (as will appear by the Grand Secretary's report) a membership of 1,833. During this time there has been a very large increase by initiations and affiliations, which, I regret to say, has been materially reduced by withdrawals and suspensions. This question of suspension for non-payment of dues has engaged the attention of Grand Masters from time to time, but for so far without much apparent effect. I trust, however, that the various lodges throughout the jurisdiction will give the matter their best and most careful attention, with a view to retaining their membership as far as possible."

" The past year has been rather an uneventful one in masonic circles in this province, and as a consequence there is nothing of much importance to report. I am pleased to say, however, that the craft are enjoying a moderate degree of prosperity, and that peace and harmony prevail."

He says that while the income of the masonic hall is equal to the outlay (including interest on the debt) funds were needed for necessary repairs, and he appealed to the craft for voluntary contributions. To carry out his plan, the Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution :

" *Resolved*, That Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, request the Worshipful Masters of each lodge in the jurisdiction to act as a special committee in each lodge for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to aid in paying off the floating debt of the Masonic Hall, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the Grand Master's address."

We sincerely hope that success will attend this effort and will relieve the Grand Lodge from the pressure of a debt, which absorbs all the vitality of the Grand Lodge and leaves it almost powerless to perform the functions for which it was created.

The reports of the District Deputies indicate a satisfactory and in many cases a prosperous condition of the lodges. It would seem that eighteen hundred brethren might do for their Grand Lodge what the brethren of Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts and New York have done. We believe that a much smaller amount *per capita* than was paid in these jurisdictions would wipe out the whole debt of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1888.

Whether it arises from calling New Hampshire "The Granite State," or from the actual fact, we always associate *solidity* with this Grand Lodge: its growth has been slow, but there is *always* growth.

The semi-annual communication for the exemplification and discussion of "the work" was held as usual, with a large representation of the subordinate lodges.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM R. BURLEIGH) has nothing of general interest, beyond the statement, which has become a matter of course almost :

"The *status* of one year ago is substantially maintained throughout the jurisdiction, the returns showing a small gain in membership during the year. The order is in a sound and healthful condition. No great activity prevails in any quarter, and there seems to be no discordant element in sight to mar the general prosperity."

The District Deputies seem to have visited almost every lodge in the state, and they give apparently faithful and just accounts of the condition of each ; at any rate, they note errors and deficiencies and do not indulge in indiscriminate praise, nor volunteer apologies for short comings for which there is no excuse.

We regret to learn from the efficient Deputy and collector of materials for masonic history, CHARLES B. GRISWOLD, of the loss of exceedingly valuable papers :

"Within the past year there died in Haverhill, Miss Eliza Cross, a sister of Jeremy L. Cross. At the death of Bro. Cross, all his books, papers and correspondence relating to Masonry came into her possession, all of which she religiously preserved, and from her I had repeated assurances that all of these should be given to the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire for preservation. I had also received assurances from the person chosen as her executor that I should, at least, have an opportunity to examine all such things. I did receive, and sent to the Grand Secretary, some publications of J. L. Cross, and others, but nothing of any particular historical value to the craft ; but the most important part of this collection, the letters received by him upon masonic matters for forty years or more, I failed to receive, or to see. To my astonishment and dismay, I was informed by the person in charge, soon after the decease of Miss Cross, that these letters had been burned."

He repeats the suggestion of Bro. BATCHELOR, that care be taken to have the history of the lodge included in the the town and other local histories, and says that, in one instance, the suggestion had been successfully carried into effect in the preparation of a recently published history of Coos County.

Recent experience in this state suggests that we need a regulation like the following proposed by Bro. JOHN J. BELL :

"If any lodge shall unreasonably refuse its approbation and recommendation for the establishment of a new lodge, the petitioners may apply to the Grand Master, who shall appoint a commission of three Past Masters of lodges not in the immediate vicinage, who shall receive such statement in writing as the petitioners may see fit to make ; and such statement in writing as the lodge, after due notice, may see fit to make ; shall hear such testimony on each side as the petitioners and the lodge may offer, and reduce the substance of the same to writing ; they shall make such investigation on their own part, as shall enable them to form an intelligent judgment of the question, whether the good of Masonry would be promoted by the formation of such new lodge, and shall report the statements on either side,

the testimony and their own investigations and conclusions, to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, which shall consider the same, and may thereupon refuse or grant a dispensation or warrant, for such new lodge, as the good of Masonry may seem to them to demand, notwithstanding the refusal of such lodge to approve or recommend the same."

Twelve questions were prescribed which Committees of Inquiry are required to answer in their report: the Committee on Grievances had nothing before them: but three lodges, which had not been represented for two years, were summoned to appear at the next annual communication and to bring with them their charter, records, &c., and to show cause why their charter should not be declared forfeited.

A "jurisdiction case" between two lodges was decided and the fee ordered to be paid to the lodge having jurisdiction: we are sorry that the matter was left in such manner that the fee would seem to be the objective point of the dispute.

The following from the report of the committee applies equally as well in Maine:

"A strict construction of these provisions would probably require the candidate himself to procure such consent, and have it accompany his application to the lodge in the first instance.

"But owing to obvious hindrances, and the fact that a candidate at that time can have little or no knowledge of our methods of procedure, such a course is not always practicable, and whatever is done by the lodge or its officers in the way of instruction or assistance upon this point, is assumed to be done in behalf of the candidate, and at his request; and the practice is now quite general that the candidate makes his application to the lodge where he seeks to be admitted, and the lodge for him, asks consent of the lodge which has jurisdiction, to give its permission. Such a construction of the constitution is not probably a violation of its letter, as it certainly is not of its spirit. And such procedure is considered reasonable because the method thus followed is a safer and more satisfactory one than the wording of the constitution would seem to provide, as it brings the subject of jurisdictional rights before the lodges in such manner as to attach the responsibility of correct action to the proper parties.

"Hence the style of procedure which has been regarded as worthy of approval, allows the lodge to receive an application of the character under consideration, and to apply to the lodge having jurisdiction over the applicant for permission to confer the degrees. Such application should be received at a regular communication, and laid over until the next regular communication. When considered, it should be by the same formalities used in the election of a candidate to receive the degrees in Masonry. The action of such lodge should be certified back to the first lodge under seal, and in due form, by the Secretary. No action can be taken upon the original petition until such return is received."

The Report on Correspondence (227 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, which fully sustains the high reputation he has so deservedly won. We have sometimes thought that he requires too much of human laws. In some cases, in which adherence to the law has produced hardship, he has argued against the law itself, *because* in a particular case it operated harshly, or *apparently did so*. We have in mind a case in which a brother stated to the Master that at a previous meeting he cast a black-ball for a reason that turned out to be erroneous, and he desired to withdraw his objection. It

was decided that he could not do so, but that the candidate must abide by the result, and petition again. In the particular case, the Grand Master was applied to for a dispensation, but he refused to grant one, not because he questioned his power, but because he believed that a petition once rejected should not be re-considered for any cause whatever. The secret ballot is the great safeguard of the institution; that it is often abused goes without saying: and yet no mason would advocate giving it up for that reason, because on the whole it operates beneficially. Bro. WAIT would never dream of investing the Grand Master with the power of dispensing with a unanimous ballot, even in a case in which he was *sure* the black-ball had been maliciously used. So we deem it altogether safer to require the candidate to wait the necessary time and petition again: the old petition has been disposed of, and is *functus officio*; and while we are not ready to say that we would in no case, as Grand Master, grant a dispensation to *receive a new petition* before the prescribed time had expired, we think we should hesitate a long time before we granted a dispensation to re-open action upon a petition which had been finally disposed of, and that disposition entered of record. But we have drifted away from the matter we were considering. Masonic laws, like other human laws, sometimes operate harshly and even unjustly, and while we agree that, as Bro. WAIT well says, the Grand Master is invested with the prerogative for the very purpose of giving relief in such cases, yet we hold that the power should rarely, if ever be exercised, in relation to that "inherent privilege" which is not "subject to a dispensation."

He discusses the question, whether, when a member is suspended for non-payment of dues, and afterwards pays, applies for membership and is rejected, the lodge should keep the money or return it: admitting that it is quite universally held that there is no claim for a return of the money, he is disposed to dissent from that view, because he thinks the money is paid only upon the implied condition of restoration. We think another question underlies it; is the non-payment of dues a *crime* or a *breach of contract*? If it is a crime, amends do not condone the offence; if a breach of contract, acceptance of the dues restores the *status in quo*. For many years, we contended for the old law in this section of the country, which made membership a contract, and the non-payment of dues a breach of that contract; but the doctrine that non-payment of dues is a crime has been so universally adopted, that we have been silenced, though not convinced.

Referring to our law in Maine, which prohibits the recognition of our citizens who go elsewhere and are made masons, and our comparison of it to the law of some states in relation to marriage, he thinks that we are in error in relation to our statement of the law, both of Maine and Massachusetts. But this is not so; we were right. Our statement, however, was not so particular as to call his attention to what we intended to state. We agree with him that the general law—the common law, if he pleases—is that a marriage valid where contracted is valid everywhere; this we have not de-

nied, but we have said (or if we did not state it expressly, such was our understanding of what we wrote) that a state might refuse to recognize the validity of a marriage of its own citizens who went abroad to contract a marriage that would be illegal at home, and we referred to the fact, that such was the case in Maine and Massachusetts : Bro. WAIT doubts this and cites cases in both states in support of his general proposition ; but if he will consult *the statutes*, he will find that it is expressly provided by the statutes of both states, that certain marriages are illegal, and that if residents of the state go abroad, with the intent to evade those statutes, and contract such marriages and return, their marriages will be held to be invalid. Such has always been the law in Maine ; and in Massachusetts from a time as far back as we can trace. This is only by force of the statute, but we have never heard the validity of that statute questioned ; so in Masonry, while the initiation of a citizen of Maine in another state makes him a mason, we hold that our Grand Lodge may rightfully enact a law that one who goes abroad to be made a mason with intent to evade our law, shall not be recognized in this jurisdiction, and that if he is made a mason abroad, the presumption is that he *did* intend to evade our laws. This may sometimes be harsh, but profanes have no masonic rights and we will protect the Institution, even if it does work hardship in particular cases ; although we should say that in every case in which the party was worthy and guilty of no fraud, the ban has been taken off ; but, we do not propose to have unworthy men, rejected at home, thrust upon us by an evasion of our laws.

In his review of Kansas, he says :

" We observe, under Idaho, that he holds with Bro. Davis, as also with ourselves, and against Bro. Drummond, of Maine, and others, that the loss or destruction of the charter does not necessarily end the life of the lodge."

He misapprehends ; we never have held that the loss of its charter " ends the life of the lodge," and we know of no " others " who so hold.

In his review of Maine, he endorses our position as follows :

" In his review of Louisiana he truly says ' that law requiring a candidate to apply to the nearest lodge was not enacted for the benefit of that lodge, but of the fraternity, in order that he should apply where he is best known, and therefore that the idea that a lodge has a *quasi* property in material before application, is utterly erroneous. ' "

A little later on, in considering the effect of a rejection by a lodge not having jurisdiction, he says :

" His former rejection by the lodge having no jurisdiction cannot deprive the lodge having the rightful jurisdiction of the right to receive and act upon his application. The question is not whether the candidate has a right to make a subsequent application, but whether the lodge has a right to receive and act upon it. There is no estoppel of the rightful jurisdiction of a lodge by a preceding application where there was no jurisdiction."

The *principle* stated in the former extract seems to us fatal to his position in the second : a lodge has no *right* to receive an application in the sense in

which one has a *right* to his property ; it is *right* (that is, not *wrong*) for a lodge to receive an application under certain circumstances ; if one of two lodges having concurrent jurisdiction receives a petition, the other lodge is deprived of no right, although the application might just as well have been made to the other lodge : in a word, we hold that the law of jurisdiction is *to protect the fraternity from the admission of the unworthy*, and that a candidate shall not go around all over the country and try lodge after lodge, and if he is accepted, become a mason, but, if he is rejected, suffer none of the ordinary consequences ; we hold that if he is tried on his merits and rejected by a lodge that can legally make him a mason, he should stand by the result, precisely as the fraternity would be obliged to do, if he were accepted : " it's a poor rule that don't work both ways."

We have devoted space to this question again, because in our view its solution depends upon principles of a more fundamental character than Bro. WAIT seems to apply. In this principle, he fully agrees :

" We are not apprised of the view of the subject which prevails in our Grand Lodge, and have long been of opinion with Bro. Drummond, that the true foundation of territorial jurisdiction is not in the nature of property in the lodges, but is to prevent liability to the reception of unworthy material. We understand the purpose of our regulation to be to withdraw from the lodges all chance of gain by the reception of candidates from the vicinages of sister lodges, and thus the very object properly to be promoted is attained."

But he says :

" But, again, the rejection on the first application may have been for the very reason that the brethren were sensible that their lodge had no jurisdiction. It can never be ascertained that it was not from that motive. Bro. Drummond's proposition is, therefore : A person makes application to a lodge for the degrees ; it appears that another lodge has the exclusive right to make him a mason, and therefore rejects him ; this deprives the lodge having that exclusive right of the power to exercise it ! We beg to be excused from arguing such a proposition."

It is the law, declared times without number (and we do not think there has been any exception) that if it is known or ascertained that a lodge has no jurisdiction over a candidate, the petition must be returned *without a ballot* ; it will not do to assume, as a basis for an argument, that a lodge or any member of it is ignorant of the law, or will wilfully violate it ; so Bro. WAIT's statement of our proposition utterly fails, without inquiring how a lodge, which has *no right at all*, can have an *exclusive* right. If he will consider the reasons for the jurisdictional law, in which we so fully agree, he must concede, that our proposition is, that if a candidate applies to a lodge to which he has no right to apply and is rejected on his merits, he must abide by the result, and cannot then apply to the lodge to which he ought to have applied, without the consent of the lodge which rejected him, a proposition based upon the protection of the institution, and not upon *supposed*, but not *real*, rights of candidates or lodges.

When a majority of the lodges in a state, in which there is no Grand Lodge,

vote that it is expedient to form a Grand Lodge, and under their authority a convention is called, we hold that it is the right and duty of the Masters and Wardens of every lodge to attend and participate in the proceedings: and we do not believe that a vote of the lodge appointing other representatives in their stead (except as alternates), or declining to be represented, is valid or binding on the Masters and Wardens. We have no occasion to consider the question of the right of a lodge to *instruct* its Master and Wardens, further than to suggest that a vote instructing them not to attend the Grand Lodge would be clearly void.

BRO. WAIR says:

"To permit a non-affiliated mason to hold membership in the Grand Lodge would be at war with the spirit of the ancient regulations and with the principles, as well, on which Grand Lodges are constituted."

And yet such was the old usage; membership of the Grand Lodge was assumed to be the same as membership in a lodge. The express provision of constitutions sustaining his views are of quite modern adoption, and are not in force in several Grand Lodges; one of the most respected Past Grand Masters of his own Grand Lodge is an honored member of the Grand Lodge of Maine, despite the fact that he has not been a member of a lodge in Maine for nearly twenty-five years.

Since his report was published, he has undoubtedly seen that we hold that a Past Master (of a symbolic lodge, of course) is a Past Master *everywhere*, because by his service as Master of a lodge he acquires a rank in the *fraternity* and not merely in the *lodge*.

BRO. WAIR holds that an objection to a visitor ought to be submitted to the Master and determined by him, and considers our law "unreasonable in itself and contrary, as well, to the plainest masonic principle." We have always distinguished between the relations of a mason to the fraternity and of a member to his lodge. No mason can be admitted a member of a lodge without unanimous consent, and yet it is his *duty* to be a member of a lodge; to compel a mason to omit the performance of an absolute duty because one man says he shall not perform it, seems to us more "unreasonable and contrary to masonic principle," than the exclusion of a visitor upon the objection of one member. But a lodge is deemed to be a *quasi* family, whose harmony shall not be broken by the admission of a new member objectionable to one already a member, nor on precisely the same principle, by the admission of a visitor objectionable to a member.

He thinks that the suspension of a mason by the Grand Master is not like committing a man accused of murder until he is tried; that is true, if we compare the two in all the details; but the argument was made that, under all law, civil and masonic, *no one can be deprived of any right* until finally convicted by a competent court: we made the illustration in answer to that argument and it answers it fully. It is admitted that a man may be deprived of *some rights* temporarily before trial; the question then becomes one of

policy as to the extent to which one may be deprived of rights pending a trial, but always looking to the result of that trial for his final *status*; the *reasons* for the law affect not the power itself, but only the extent to which that power shall be used; in Maine (as well as other states) it has been deemed proper, in extreme cases, to allow the Grand Master to go to the extent of the civil law, and deprive the accused of the practical exercise of rights when the trial is to be by the Grand Lodge, which meets only annually. It may be true that we are not much in sympathy with the apparently growing tenderness for the interests of individuals at the expense of the good name and well being of the fraternity, but we believe that the law of our Grand Lodge, handed down to us by our Mother Grand Lodge, is just and beneficial, despite the arguments of our good Bro. Warr to the contrary; and we have one advantage over him; we have lived under that law some forty years, and have seen no ill effects resulting from it.

In arguing against the necessity of the presence of the charter, he quotes from Bro. SCHULTZ a paragraph, and says that he cannot reconcile our position that the charter must be present, with our other proposition that a Past Master may open the lodge. The charter is committed to the *Master*, and not to the "Master and Wardens," as Bro. SCHULTZ suggests. But if he is to be absent he can put it in the custody of the Warden, who succeeds to his chair in his absence, and we cannot for our life see, why he may not equally as well hand it to a Past Master, when both the Master and Wardens are to be absent. No lodge was ever opened in Maine, as we believe, without the presence of the charter, and yet a lodge has been often opened by a Warden and by a Past Master; but it could not have been opened by Master, Warden or Past Master, unless the charter was present.

Bro. SCHULTZ (but not Bro. Warr) goes to the extent of holding that even the Grand Master cannot open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, but if a meeting of a lodge should be called by order of the Grand Master of Maryland, and the Master and Wardens should remain absent and the Grand Master should be present, we "rather guess" that lodge would be opened. The idea that a Grand Lodge cannot provide for the opening of a lodge by any other than its Masters and Wardens, in view of the usages, seems to us quite absurd.

He thus sustains Bro. VINCE, of Missouri, and it will be seen that he deems the matter a question of morals:

"Bro. V. is in full sympathy with his Grand Lodge on the liquor selling question; indeed, as we understand it, he has been one of the chief and most persistent of those by whose labors and influence that business has been made a masonic crime within his own jurisdiction. In his comments upon Colorado he speaks with some very just exultation of the fact that that Grand Lodge with several others have followed the noble example of Missouri in this vindication of Masonry as a conservator of correct morals."

There are many other matters in his report that we had intended to notice, but have used all our space.

NEW JERSEY, 1889.

A fine portrait of Past Grand Master JOSEPH W. CONGDON adorns the Proceedings.

The address of the Grand Master (ROBERT M. MOORE) is a full, detailed and clear statement of his official action and decisions, and the matters requiring the attention of the Grand Lodge.

He says :

"The condition of the craft in New Jersey, while not yet all that could be desired, is, on the whole, a prosperous and a happy one. The masonic ideal is higher than even one year ago—due largely to the inspiration caught by the officers of the lodges at our last annual communication ; to the legislation had on that occasion ; to the unselfish and untiring labors of these my beloved associate and subordinate Grand Officers ; and to the officers and members of the subordinate lodges, who, more than ever before, have endeavored to excel in the proper wielding of the masonic trowel. The standard of mental, moral and physical qualifications is higher ; the waste places are being built up ; and the meaning and intent of Masonry—real Masonry—is being more fully comprehended."

* * * * *

"Eleven district Grand Lodges of Instruction have been held during the year, and to the pleasure and profit of all who were in attendance upon them.

"In the majority of those held, the attendance was larger and the interest taken seemed greater than even that of last year, and, judging from the reports of the District Deputies, the results of this new feature of our work are such as to amply justify its continuance."

He devotes considerable space to a controversy with the Grand Master of New York. The case was originally one of a class of cases which have given, and are likely to give, rise to much controversy. The question involved is apparently a simple one, but practically becomes a very difficult one. A man was received in a New York lodge whose residence was claimed by a New Jersey lodge to be within its jurisdiction. Upon the facts, the Grand Master of New Jersey found the candidate to be clearly a resident of New Jersey ; on the other hand, the Grand Master of New York was equally clear that he was a resident of New York. Herein lies the difficulty ; when the two Grand Lodges interested disagree upon the facts in cases of this kind, there is no tribunal to settle the difference ; one or the other must yield, or at least acquiesce, or else the contest is continued. In the particular case, the Grand Master of New Jersey claims that there is no chance for a doubt upon the facts, and in effect holds that the Grand Master of New York is sustaining the lodge of his jurisdiction upon a subterfuge put forward by the lodge and false statements, and he also claims that the Grand Master of New York did not give his correspondence as much consideration "as we of New Jersey had a right to expect."

As in his petition to the New York lodge, the petitioner stated that he *was a resident of New Jersey*, and the discovery that he was a resident of New York *was not made till after his initiation*, the New York lodge seems

to have intended to violate the law, but was saved, if saved at all, by fact of which it had no knowledge till after the event.

Grand Master MOORE proposed that the lodge should proceed *de novo* and ask the consent of the New Jersey lodge, promising to use his influence to have it granted; but the Grand Master of New York refused "to entertain it for one instant."

Grand Master MOORE then issued an Edict, declaring that the candidate could not be recognized as a mason in New Jersey; he says:

"Protest on my part having proven useless, and all efforts for settlement of the case or for reparation of the wrong done us having failed, there was nothing left me to do other than allow our law governing in such matters to apply to the case of the said Lemm.

"In matters masonic, we of New Jersey hold that *if the foundation is false a superstructure built thereon cannot be true*, and on this hypothesis our law relative to violations of jurisdiction is based, and which law reads as follows:

"All proceedings of a lodge in the case of a candidate who has been rejected by or who resides in the jurisdiction of another lodge, subsequent to the receipt of the petition, and taken prior to the application for and receipt of the consent of the lodge holding jurisdiction, are null and void."

* * * * *

"In due course I received a protest from the Most Worshipful Grand Master of New York against what he was pleased to term my 'arbitrary action' in the matter, and informing me that 'the true masonic way for the settlement of this case would have been the presentation of charges to him against Fort Edward Lodge, in which case he would have appointed a commission to try and determine the same, and before which Mystic Tie Lodge could appear, &c., &c.'

"The absurdity of this suggestion is manifest when it is remembered that for some five months I had been presenting an almost continual complaint against Fort Edward Lodge to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of New York, who, for the time being, was to me the Grand Lodge of New York, the only result of which was, that he had endorsed the action taken by the said Fort Edward Lodge, and, despite the solemn protest of New Jersey against the initiation of the man Lemm, he had authorized his advancement. It was not at all likely, under such circumstances, that I would allow the Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey to appear before an inferior court as a pleader for its own inherent rights."

Later he learned that the Grand Lodge of New York proposed that the matter should be submitted to arbitration; after making sure that the proposition was to submit the precise matter in dispute, he promptly accepted the proposition. He was then informed that the proposition was conditioned upon the removal of the interdict; but he replied that the interdict was imposed by the law of his Grand Lodge and not by himself, and, therefore, he could not remove it: to this he had received no reply, and there the matter rested.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the closing portion of which we give, was adopted:

"In New Jersey, a man who has received the masonic degrees from a lodge having no jurisdiction over him is illegally made, and cannot, therefore, in this jurisdiction, be recognized as a mason, and any one holding masonic intercourse with such a person is liable to discipline. Such being the case,

we do not see how the Grand Master of New Jersey could have done otherwise, than to have notified the members of the craft in this jurisdiction of the facts of the case and prohibit them from recognizing Lemm as a mason. Whatever may be the law in other jurisdictions, this is the law in New Jersey, and the Grand Master was bound to enforce it, although, of course, his interdict can have no effect beyond our borders. Nor can we see how, until Lemm has been regularly made, the interdict can be removed without a breach of masonic law, as interpreted in this jurisdiction.

"The M. W. Grand Master of New York having signified his willingness to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration, and the M. W. Grand Master of New Jersey having assented to such proposition, but no arbitrator having been named by New York, although some two months have elapsed since the acceptance of the proposition for arbitration, it is the opinion of your committee, that if no arbitrator is named by the M. W. Grand Master of New York on or before April 1st, it would be proper for the M. W. Grand Master of New Jersey to advise the lodges of this jurisdiction that permission should not be given to New York lodges to receive or act upon applications from residents of this state while this matter remains unsettled."

We regret to find that the Grand Master speaks of the candidate as being "the masonic property of Mystic Tie Lodge," as if the lodge was the only party injured by the violation of the law.

It seems that the position of New Jersey in relation to physical qualifications has been misunderstood: the Grand Master says:

"The rule adopted twenty-three years ago, and most emphatically emphasized last year, requiring that every applicant who hopes for admission and the degrees *must, in the absolute sense, be physically competent to conform literally to all the requirements of the several symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry* will not soon again, if ever, be departed from.

"I am aware that our position on this question of physical qualifications and requirement is misunderstood by some. It has been said 'that none but those who are physically perfect can be admitted and made masons of, under the present interpretation of our rules.' This is not so, for where is the absolutely perfect man, in the physical sense, to be found, providing we judge physical perfection by the rules of ancient Grecian art? What our rule does require in the applicant for masonic degrees is, *absolute perfection of physical competency to fulfill literally the requirements of the symbolic degrees*. This, and no more.

"During the past year I have been called upon to decide upon the eligibility of fifteen applicants, each of whom was laboring under one sort or another of physical defect. Due examination was made in each case as to the absolute physical competency of the applicant to conform literally to all the requirements of the several degrees, and only one out of the fifteen was rejected as physically incompetent."

This clearly indicates that their law is really the same as ours, although when the question was discussed for several years with Bro. Norton, we did not so understand it, and it would seem that he did not.

The completion of fifty years' official service by Bro. Hough was celebrated by presenting to him an album containing "an engrossed address" and a gold mounted ebony cane. It was an occasion of much interest, and we are right glad to perceive the appreciation of Bro. Hough's services.

The Governor of the State, a member of the Grand Lodge, was appropriately received and conducted to a seat in the Grand East.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY VEHS�AGE.

He says :

"The annual oration was by Bro. John N. Young. It is brilliant in parts, and shows much vigor of thought and beauty of utterance as to the conservative power of Masonry, but he repeats the old story as to its antiquity and then tries to prove that it is of *divine* origin—an attempt not often made, and quite sure to fail when made."

* * * * *

"His remarks on the 'Past Master's Degree' clearly show the confusion and bewilderment that have been caused by the misuse of a word, and from which escape has been sought by dropping out the whole thing, but which might easily be avoided by treating it as a ceremony pertaining to the installation of a Worshipful Master, nevermore calling it a 'degree.'"

It does seem as if the use of the word "degree," in order to avoid circumlocution, need not mislead intelligent masons, but as it really does do that, we are inclined to think that our Brother's suggestion is a wise one.

NEW MEXICO, 1889.

The change in the time of holding the annual communication to January, leaves 1888 without any session of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (W. S. HARROUX) announces the death of our old friend DAVID J. MILLER, Past Grand Secretary. We never met Bro. MILLER, but we had correspondence with him and one circumstance gave us an unusual interest in him. The son of a friend from our boyhood and a brother mason was arrested in New Mexico and imprisoned under a charge of murder. The young man was almost an entire stranger there and without means of making a defence. In those times in that country a charge of crime against a stranger was almost equivalent to a conviction. We gave our friend a letter to Bro. MILLER, stating that the young man asserted his entire innocence and ignorance of the murder. Upon presentation of the letter Bro. MILLER actively interested himself in the matter to such purpose that the young man was speedily released, acquitted of all suspicion of the murder, of which he was really in danger of being convicted for want of friends to aid him. The Grand Master says :

"R. W. Bro. David J. Miller answered to the demand of the 'Grim Tyler' on Friday, December 23, 1887. Owing to the fact that he was our first Grand Secretary, and that in a certain sense he was a ward of this Grand Jurisdiction, together with the peculiar circumstances of his death, far away from relatives and his old masonic companions, it was thought proper to ask our brethren of Missouri to give him the fitting tribute to which his past masonic rank and worth pre-eminently entitled him. I accordingly opened a correspondence with the the Missouri brethren, giving them some account of Bro. Miller, and requesting them to see that his remains were properly cared for. They responded nobly. A Specific Grand Lodge was convened at Masonic Hall, St. Louis, and on the 30th of December his body was buried with masonic honors in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

"R. W. Bro. John D. Vincil, after reporting the proceedings of the Specific Grand Lodge, adds: 'There, amid the bleak winds of winter the beautiful masonic rites were solemnly rendered, and all that was mortal of our R. W. Bro. David J. Miller, who died among strangers, was laid to rest by loving hands in the masonic burial lot.' The thanks of this Grand Lodge are due to all the busy brethren who turned aside from their accustomed cares to pay the last sad tribute to one who, although personally a stranger to them, had been in life a worker in that noble order, whose Charity knows no bounds. Our thanks are especially due to our Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Missouri, R. W. Bro. J. L. Torrey, and to R. W. Bro. John D. Vincil, Grand Secretary of Missouri. Bro. Miller was a large-hearted, generous man, and 'a lover of the whole Fraternity wherever dispersed over the face of the earth.'

"So long as his physical and mental powers remained to him, he was an active and efficient worker in the broad field of Masonry. May his memory ever be cherished in the hearts of the members of this jurisdiction."

The Grand Master advised that a mason, who had discovered to his own satisfaction that the Bible is a dangerous book and should have no place on the altar of Masonry, should be allowed to withdraw, and that his name be erased from the roll. We understand that this course was taken. The Grand Lodge, however, adopted the following report:

"The decision of the M. W. Grand Master in the matter of allowing a member of a certain lodge in this jurisdiction to 'withdraw' from the lodge and have his name erased from the roll of membership, because 'he believes the Holy Bible to be a dangerous book, etc.,' is one with which your committee find themselves unable to concur. To allow a member of a lodge to 'withdraw' from the lodge and have his name erased from the roll of membership would, in effect, send him out to the world an unaffiliated, undimitted mason. Your committee believe with the M. W. Grand Master that no man should be permitted to retain his membership, 'in an organization, the foundation principles of which he cannot respect,' but our constitutions and laws provide a means by which an unworthy member may be severed from the body of Masonry. This can be accomplished by trial, convict on and expulsion. Your committee, therefore, recommend that this matter be referred back to the lodge of which the offending brother is a member, with instructions to have charges preferred against and served upon him, and that he be tried as provided by our constitution and laws for the trial of offenders against masonic landmarks."

If the party referred to simply made known to the lodge, in a proper manner, the fact of his change of belief, we believe the course suggested by the Grand Master was the wise and proper course, and that charges against him for change in belief and making that fact known to the lodge cannot be sustained; but of course, if his denunciation of the Bible was public, he was liable to discipline. A man with his belief should not remain an active mason; and the course advised by the Grand Master seems to us to come as near depriving him of his masonic character, without convicting him of an offence, as our laws permit.

The Report on Correspondence (113 pp.) was presented by MAX FROST.

It is largely an abstract of the proceedings, accompanied by quite full extracts.

He says that the *soi-disant* Grand Lodge of Ontario seems to be "growing in strength"; he had had a letter from its Grand Secretary, enclosing doc-

uments; the last lodge chartered was No. 48 on the register; but we have a strong belief that the lodges exist almost wholly on paper, as well as that the claim for the existence of this Grand Lodge, based upon the *name* of the Grand Lodge of Canada, is a mere pretext to cover the *real* reasons for forming this organization—reasons which would not commend it to the favorable consideration of the fraternity.

NEW YORK, 1888.

This Grand Lodge holds its sessions so soon after ours, that when our report is read, the matters reviewed are over a year old.

These Proceedings are adorned with two splendid portraits, one of Past Grand Master CHARLES ROOME, and the other of a brother with whom we are not personally acquainted, and whose autograph we have tried in vain to decipher, and, therefore, we cannot give his name. The portraits face each other on opposite pages, and the quite perfect autograph of Gen. ROOME makes the other appear even worse by contrast; it is almost, if not quite, a shame that so fine a face should not command a plainly written name.

The address of the Grand Master (FRANK R. LAWRENCE) is largely devoted to the measures taken to free the Grand Lodge from the Temple debt, and provide an Asylum fund. With indomitable energy and perseverance, he had devoted himself to this purpose. A fair was held in New York with the result of placing in his hands \$75,000. We learn from the public prints that his labors have been crowned with success and that the craft in New York have recently celebrated their release from a bondage, that bore hard upon their prosperity. We tender them, and especially their Grand Master, our most hearty congratulations.

The Grand Master gives his version of the New Jersey case from his standpoint: he seems, however, to understand that the "interdict" was the voluntary act of the Grand Master of New Jersey, and says that that is the sole impediment to a settlement of the case. He says:

"With the utmost willingness to cause reparation to be made for any wrong done by any one of our subordinates affecting the rights of a lodge within a neighboring state, we cannot, as it seems to me, accept the edict of the Grand Master of New Jersey in this matter as final. Nor can we for one instant concede that the ceremony of initiation performed upon a candidate in a lawfully constituted lodge under the jurisdiction of this grand body was 'without masonic virtue,' as the Grand Master of New Jersey has thought proper to declare it.

"The friendly relations so long established between the Grand Lodges of New Jersey and New York we value most highly, and by every means in our power would cherish and maintain. Yet they are only of value while enjoyed by every individual brother who is entitled to our fellowship. All to whom the protection of this Grand Lodge is due, stand upon a perfect and absolute equality. While fraternal relations continue between our brethren of New Jersey and ourselves, they must embrace, as it seems to me, every member of our every lodge; and a system of brotherly intercourse

under which a particular individual, guiltless of wrongdoing, may be singled out without trial, and placed under a ban, while so-called fraternal relations continue as to all his brethren, would appear so faulty as scarcely to be worthy of perpetuation. Those calling him brother, and meeting with him about a common altar, could not, with proper self-respect, continue in the enjoyment of privileges from which he is thus excluded."

There is great force in these remarks, and, hence, the danger which is like to arise from conflicting decisions of the two Grand Lodges upon the facts and the unwillingness of one to yield to the other. The innocence of the party, however, is in our view no element in the discussion. The fact that he may have been misled, will not give the lodge jurisdiction, and it is his misfortune and he must lay the blame of it upon those who misled him, and cannot claim, for that reason, exemption from the law as a matter of *right*, however strong his claim might be as a matter of masonic courtesy.

Of the condition and future prospects of the craft the Grand Master says :

"To-day harmony abides with us. Activity is in our lodges. The bond between brother and brother has been made closer. Every mason has been taught that our labors are real, our purposes earnest.

"The prospect of almost unbounded prosperity opens before us; and as we hope within the next few months to begin to reap the fruits of our recent and present endeavors, may all our proceedings at this time tend toward that happy consummation, so as to hasten the dawning of a new and glorious day, and to broaden its scope and increase our capacity for its improvement when at last it shall be ours."

The report of the Grand Librarian, HERMAN G. CARTER, shows an increase to the Grand Lodge Library of nearly two hundred volumes.

The report of the Board of Relief is of exceeding interest. The statement of its action for the year shows that it is an absolute necessity in that jurisdiction. It is estimated that as an average, \$20 a year for each lodge is given to unworthy applicants: this estimate is far too great for this jurisdiction, and we doubt its accuracy in New York, except so far as the larger cities are concerned.

BRO. THOMAS H. BROWN, *ninety-seven* years of age, visited the Grand Lodge, was introduced by Past Grand Master JUDSON, and after a most cordial reception by the Grand Master, "briefly, but fervently returned his thanks to the brethren for their hearty welcome."

The following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be, and he is, hereby authorized and empowered, to adopt and prescribe a suitable and proper jewel and insignia of office, to be worn on all occasions of masonic ceremony, and at all masonic meetings, by the several Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge, near other masonic bodies with whom this Grand Lodge is in correspondence, and to which it shall have accredited representatives; and when so adopted and prescribed by the Grand Master, all such Grand Representatives are hereby required to procure and to wear and display such jewel and insignia on all such occasions."

We fear the New York jewel will become quite common: each Representative procures one, and of course it is his property; when his term expires

and his successor is appointed, he procures one, and so on: some Grand Lodges furnish them, retaining the ownership and requiring them to be transmitted to successors.

The following was adopted in relation to the New Jersey case:

"In the matter of the difference with our brethren of the State of New Jersey, growing out of the initiation of one Daniel E. Lemm, by Fort Edward Lodge, No. 267, of this jurisdiction, your committee after an exhaustive consideration of all the papers submitted, have reached the conclusion that M. W. Bro. Lawrence, Grand Master, is entirely correct in his decision as to the legal residence of said Daniel E. Lemm, under the laws of our state relating to that subject, and as to the propriety of the action of Fort Edward Lodge in his initiation; but it is also plain to your committee that there is so marked a difference in the masonic regulations relative to the question of residence in the State of New Jersey as to easily explain the position held by the M. W. Grand Master of that jurisdiction. In the opinion of your committee the difficulty has arisen solely because of the differences which exist in the laws which obtain in the two jurisdictions. Your committee are of the opinion that the differences are proper subjects for kind and fraternal arbitration, and recommend that such action be respectfully proposed to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and if accepted by that Grand Body, the Grand Master be authorized to appoint an arbitrator on the part of this Grand Lodge. Your committee also recommend that during the pendency of the arbitration the Grand Master of New Jersey be requested to recall his interdict."

A communication was received from the Grand Lodge of Vermont in relation to a case of alleged violation of jurisdiction, in which it was stated that some questions of fact were involved which ought to be settled in such manner as to bind both jurisdictions, and proposed that the matter be referred to an arbitrator; the name of a distinguished Past Grand Master of New York was suggested: the proposition for arbitration was accepted, and the matter referred to the Grand Master. While we admire the course of Vermont in being willing to take for an arbitrator a member of the Grand Lodge of New York, we think that he would be placed in too delicate and embarrassing a position, and, therefore, that the arbitrator should be selected from some third jurisdiction. Our observation is that jurymen, referees and men holding like positions, when interested in a decision in however slight a degree, are unduly affected by it, sometimes one way and sometimes the other. But this method of proceeding in such cases is to be most highly commended.

A proposition to place the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters in the hands of the representatives of the lodges in each district was considered and rejected.

The Report on Correspondence (109 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS. He well describes his report in his conclusion:

"We have no apologies to make, for we have earnestly tried to include every matter that could possibly interest our readers, and we have sedulously avoided enquiry into, or discussion of matters not concerning the general welfare; still we indulge the hope that in the foregoing pages will be found an intelligent *résumé* of the doings of the craft for the year last past."

He well says :

" Perhaps this, more than any other committee of the Grand Lodge, has opportunity, in the discharge of its duties, to know of the cordial greetings and the fraternal regard which underlie our relations with all the bodies with which we hold official relations, and it is a pleasant part of our work to reciprocate in your behalf."

* * * * *

" As an abstract proposition this is correct enough, because we hold that the burial of a brother mason is a matter concerning the lodge and no one else; but there appears to be in the rear the proposition that an unaffiliated mason is not entitled to masonic burial.

" Against this we most vehemently protest, and ask the brethren to consider whether a brother who by stress of circumstances has been obliged to give up his membership is to be treated as one who had lost it by masonic crime? Never, never, never. We have attended the funerals, and performed the service over the remains of many such, and though we never write another word, or do any masonic act, we shall always be ready to say a parting word in behalf of one who had nothing against him but the crime of poverty; reserving, of course, the right to refuse in the case of one who could, if he would, have retained his membership."

The following has a peculiar pathos at this time :

" We presume that most of the elders—the writer among the number—have had a somewhat similar experience; yet now old, poor, and sick, we have no shadow of regret for the labors to which we have devoted the best part of our manhood; for we believe that we have done something for humanity in promoting the stability and influence of our institution, and that when in the not far distant future we are laid away on the hillside near our country home—which we sometimes look at with longing—the brethren will bear us in kindly remembrance and that we shall not have lived in vain."

In his review of Maine, he warmly approves the plan of requiring brethren desiring to form a new lodge, to work a while as a lodge of instruction.

He says further :

" In this paper New York has a real nice notice covering six pages. In it M. W. Bro. Lawrence is warmly commended for his unflagging industry and zeal according to knowledge; the story of his labors is told at length, and we read it with pride, stopping only to remark that when Bro. D. gets around to us again he will find that our Grand Master had only fairly got under way, and that in due time a complete victory will be his reward.

" The recent method of appointing Representatives from one Grand Lodge to another meets with outspoken condemnation, his point being that the appointing Grand Lodge should make the selection, and not the Grand Lodge to which the Representative is accredited. We are quite in sympathy with his ideas on the subject."

The representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of New York, Bro. ELON G. BROWN, has set a laudable example. Desirous of knowing the brethren, whom he represents, he surprised us by visiting our Grand Lodge at its recent session. The surprise was a very agreeable one, and the visit of Bro. BROWN was greatly enjoyed by us all; we hope it is only the first of similar events: it is certain that if this example is followed to any large extent, there will no longer be any ground for the ridicule that the system has incurred in some quarters.

But to return to Bro. SIMONS :

He insists that there is a wide distinction in principle between *establishing* a lodge in another jurisdiction and *maintaining* a lodge already established there.

Referring to the "Annual Feast" of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he says :

"When we read the responses of Charles Levi Woodbury, Benjamin Dean, and Sereno D. Nickerson, we see them in fancy and hear their familiar voices as though we were at the table with them; and to an old man, this is a pleasure not to be restricted by time or circumstance. God be with them all, and may it be so that when we go up on the side-hill for the long sleep, they may be occasionally reminded of one with whose most pleasant recollections their names are connected."

We add our petition to his, in the following, and would prefer it to many others of our Grand Secretaries :

"And now will Bro. Inglesby allow us to put in a modest petition to the effect that, when any of the Grand Officers have a given name, he give it to them in the printed transactions. We have looked through the volume in vain for the name—given name—of the present Grand Master, and are reluctantly compelled to go to press without it. We entertain a very warm feeling towards South Carolina, having for years represented her near our parent body, and we desire always and ever to do every honor to her representative men. *Verbum sat sapientibus.*"

He concludes his report as follows :

"We take occasion to earnestly thank those of the Grand Secretaries who have taken the trouble to forward us at almost the last minute we could wait, advance copies of their proceedings; thus enabling us to present one of if not the most complete lists ever achieved in a report of this kind. We cannot look forward much longer, but if our lengthening days should forever silence our voice, and still our pen, those who come after us will be willing to acknowledge that we have left no stone unturned to do our best.

"May the Lord graciously continue to have the brotherhood in his Holy keeping."

We have read this report with feelings of mingled pleasure, admiration and inexpressible grief: his voice is now silenced and his pen is stilled.

Since the Grand Lodge of New York met at the session whose proceedings we are now reviewing, it has lost three of its Past Grand Masters,

JOSEPH D. EVANS,
JOHN W. SIMONS, and
JOHN L. LEWIS.

The mere mention of these names, without another word, tells the craft of their great loss. We doubt if any jurisdiction, within the space of a single year, has ever lost so many brethren so widely known, so learned in all matters relating to the craft, and so devoted to the welfare of the institution.

The writer will be pardoned a personal word, equally applicable, however, to Bros. PREBLE, BURNHAM and KING. We have known Bros. EVANS, SIMONS and LEWIS for more than twenty-five years. Circumstances have thrown us into comparatively intimate relations with them, and we have been accustomed to meet them frequently. The severance of the ties, which united us,

is severely felt; but the pain is assuaged by the pleasant memories which come to us from all these years of happy fraternal intercourse.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1889.

We are very glad to find all through these proceedings evidences of increasing prosperity.

The Grand Master (CHARLES H. ROBINSON) says:

"So far as I have observed and have been able to ascertain, the general progress is satisfactory, and the lodges have been doing good work and have received some excellent members. There has been some friction, but in rare cases, and on the whole I think it has been a year of progress."

And the Grand Secretary adds:

"I am glad to state that the impressions expressed in my last annual report, of the improved condition of affairs in this jurisdiction, have been sustained by the results of the year's operations in the lodges. These, with the increased demands on the Grand Secretary, show gratifying activity in many lodges."

The Grand Master made an argument for the establishment of the District Deputy system that was irresistible, and the Grand Lodge adopted his recommendation, and provided for the appointment of those officers, who are to visit every lodge once at the expense of the Grand Lodge: we fear, however, that by making the number too small, the system will not prove fully successful: a large number of small districts require less travel and expense than a small number of large districts, if every lodge is to be visited. The number of Deputies was fixed at eight: this gives about *thirty* lodges for each Deputy: to visit so many requires more time than men, competent for the position, can afford to give without pay; besides North Carolina is a very large state, and the total amount of travel for one man to reach thirty lodges must be more than double what it would be if the territory were divided and two men employed: not only is the amount of travel doubled, but the aggregate amount of time largely increased: so that the burden, both upon the Grand Lodges and upon the Deputies, is also increased: this is proved mathematically as well as by our experience in Maine; we have a less number of lodges in a smaller territory, and yet we have *twenty* districts, in the place of five or six as was formerly the case. We believe thoroughly in the system, and hence it is that we devote this space to it, hoping our North Carolina brethren may derive benefit from our experience.

The orphan asylum, the peculiar care and the just pride of the Grand Lodge, is reported in a prosperous condition. The *per capita* tax was increased from *fifty* to *sixty* cents, in order that the Grand Lodge may keep up the annual appropriation for the support of this "most appropriate masonic work in the world."

He insists that there is a wide distinction in principle between *establishing* a lodge in another jurisdiction and *maintaining* a lodge already established there.

Referring to the "Annual Feast" of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, he says :

"When we read the responses of Charles Levi Woodbury, Benjamin Dean, and Sereno D. Nickerson, we see them in fancy and hear their familiar voices as though we were at the table with them; and to an old man, this is a pleasure not to be restricted by time or circumstance. God be with them all, and may it be so that when we go up on the side-hill for the long sleep, they may be occasionally reminded of one with whose most pleasant recollections their names are connected."

We add our petition to his, in the following, and would prefer it to many others of our Grand Secretaries :

"And now will Bro. Inglesby allow us to put in a modest petition to the effect that, when any of the Grand Officers have a given name, he give it to them in the printed transactions. We have looked through the volume in vain for the name—given name—of the present Grand Master, and are reluctantly compelled to go to press without it. We entertain a very warm feeling towards South Carolina, having for years represented her near our parent body, and we desire always and ever to do every honor to her representative men. *Verbum sat sapientibus.*"

He concludes his report as follows :

"We take occasion to earnestly thank those of the Grand Secretaries who have taken the trouble to forward us at almost the last minute we could wait, advance copies of their proceedings; thus enabling us to present one of if not the most complete lists ever achieved in a report of this kind. We cannot look forward much longer, but if our lengthening days should forever silence our voice, and still our pen, those who come after us will be willing to acknowledge that we have left no stone unturned to do our best.

"May the Lord graciously continue to have the brotherhood in his Holy keeping."

We have read this report with feelings of mingled pleasure, admiration and inexpressible grief: his voice is now silenced and his pen is stilled.

Since the Grand Lodge of New York met at the session whose proceedings we are now reviewing, it has lost three of its Past Grand Masters,

JOSEPH D. EVANS,
JOHN W. SIMONS, and
JOHN L. LEWIS.

The mere mention of these names, without another word, tells the craft of their great loss. We doubt if any jurisdiction, within the space of a single year, has ever lost so many brethren so widely known, so learned in all matters relating to the craft, and so devoted to the welfare of the institution.

The writer will be pardoned a personal word, equally applicable, however, to Bros. PREBLE, BURNHAM and KING. We have known Bros. EVANS, SIMONS and LEWIS for more than twenty-five years. Circumstances have thrown us into comparatively intimate relations with them, and we have been accustomed to meet them frequently. The severance of the ties, which united us,

is severely felt; but the pain is assuaged by the pleasant memories which come to us from all these years of happy fraternal intercourse.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1889.

We are very glad to find all through these proceedings evidences of increasing prosperity.

The Grand Master (CHARLES H. ROBINSON) says:

"So far as I have observed and have been able to ascertain, the general progress is satisfactory, and the lodges have been doing good work and have received some excellent members. There has been some friction, but in rare cases, and on the whole I think it has been a year of progress."

And the Grand Secretary adds:

"I am glad to state that the impressions expressed in my last annual report, of the improved condition of affairs in this jurisdiction, have been sustained by the results of the year's operations in the lodges. These, with the increased demands on the Grand Secretary, show gratifying activity in many lodges."

The Grand Master made an argument for the establishment of the District Deputy system that was irresistible, and the Grand Lodge adopted his recommendation, and provided for the appointment of those officers, who are to visit every lodge once at the expense of the Grand Lodge: we fear, however, that by making the number too small, the system will not prove fully successful: a large number of small districts require less travel and expense than a small number of large districts, if every lodge is to be visited. The number of Deputies was fixed at eight: this gives about *thirty* lodges for each Deputy: to visit so many requires more time than men, competent for the position, can afford to give without pay; besides North Carolina is a very large state, and the total amount of travel for one man to reach thirty lodges must be more than double what it would be if the territory were divided and two men employed: not only is the amount of travel doubled, but the aggregate amount of time largely increased: so that the burden, both upon the Grand Lodges and upon the Deputies, is also increased: this is proved mathematically as well as by our experience in Maine; we have a less number of lodges in a smaller territory, and yet we have *twenty* districts, in the place of five or six as was formerly the case. We believe thoroughly in the system, and hence it is that we devote this space to it, hoping our North Carolina brethren may derive benefit from our experience.

The orphan asylum, the peculiar care and the just pride of the Grand Lodge, is reported in a prosperous condition. The *per capita* tax was increased from *fifty* to *sixty* cents, in order that the Grand Lodge may keep up the annual appropriation for the support of this "most appropriate masonic work in the world."

A proposition to remove the Grand Lodge from Raleigh to Oxford was defeated by a vote of more than five to one.

The Grand Lodge met *eight times* during the year to lay the corner stones of public edifices, including five churches.

The Report on Correspondence (60 pp.) was prepared by Bro. EUGENE S. MARTIN, who now becomes chairman of the committee; the Grand Secretary has been, *ex-officio*, chairman, but his increasing duties led him to ask to be relieved, although he remains a member of the committee.

This report is a very condensed abstract, containing about as large an amount of interesting reading to the square inch as we have ever seen. Bro. MARTIN holds fast to the old ways and has no sympathy with the excessive iconoclasm of the present day.

Upon one point he says:

"We are, however, surprised to see him wavering upon the point, whether a lodge can be opened in the absence of Master and Wardens. We have a very decided opinion, based upon 'the reason of the thing,' as well as the law, that it cannot be opened."

We would be glad to have him examine the law and usage of the Grand Lodge, from which his own has sprung, and tell us what there is in the "reason of the thing" to overcome that law and usage.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We have no reason to give why erroneous rulings in matters of law in favor of the accused, as well as against, should not be corrected, or why an accused, in spite of evidence, should escape punishment, because we do not hold that way, and the intimation above that we do, is not a correct statement of our position. We do hold that no appeal by an *accuser* lies from a verdict of not guilty, as the law stands in this jurisdiction."

We did not intend to question his statement of the law of his jurisdiction; on the contrary, our object was to discuss the soundness of that law. But we think still, that whatever Bro. MARTIN's *theoretical* views may be, his *practical* views were correctly stated by us, and that he is in error (unconsciously) in relation to his own position.

He quotes the law of his jurisdiction as follows:

"In every case of suspension or expulsion a transcript of all the proceedings of the lodge, embracing the charges, specifications, evidence on both sides, verdict upon each charge or specification, and the sentence, shall be sent up, under seal of the lodge, attested by the Secretary, to the ensuing annual communication of the Grand Lodge, for examination, and to be confirmed or reversed."

He then adds:

"Therefore, as the Grand Lodge can review the proceedings, all errors of law and illegal action by subordinate lodges can be corrected."

His conclusion is manifestly erroneous: the *accused* may appeal, or *if he is convicted and suspended or expelled*, the proceedings go the Grand Lodge for revision: but this is not the class of cases to which we referred: if the accused is *acquitted*, there can be no appeal, and *no transcript of the pro-*

ceedings is sent to the Grand Lodge: it is only, therefore, in cases of conviction in which the Grand Lodge reviews the action of the lodge and corrects its errors. If the accused is acquitted by an erroneous decision of the Master or an erroneous decision of the lodge he goes unpunished; Bro. MARTIN represents the inference that he holds that errors in favor of the accused shall not be corrected; but he defends the law, of which such is the necessary result.

We do not hold that an accuser *as such* may appeal, but we do hold that any member of the lodge may appeal, even though he happens to be the accuser, if he claims that errors in favor of the accused have been committed.

We cannot see any reason for making an acquittal an exception to the general law that any member of a lodge, deeming himself aggrieved, may appeal from any decision of the Master or the lodge, in which a question of masonic law is involved.

Bro. MARTIN holds that the word "*you*" in the old charges, relating to appeal, applies to the "*individual mason*": so do we; but to go further and hold that it does not apply to every "*individual mason*," but to only one, in our view does gross violence to its meaning: the clause is:

"If any complaint be brought, the brother found guilty shall stand to the award and determination of the lodge, who are the proper and competent judges of all such controversies (unless you carry it by appeal to the Grand Lodge), and to whom they ought to be referred, unless a lord's work be hindered the meanwhile, in which case a particular reference may be made; but you must never go to law about what concerneth Masonry, without an absolute necessity apparent to the lodge."

It is manifest that after using the word "*brother*," if the meaning was limited to *him*, the word "*he*" would have been used; but by using "*you*" it means any and every "*individual mason*" to whom the charges are addressed.

He also quotes Regulation XIII:

"At the said quarterly communication, all matters that concern the fraternity in general, or particular lodges or single brethren, are quietly, sedately, and maturely to be discoursed of and transacted: Apprentices must be admitted Masters and Fellow Craft only here, unless by a dispensation. *Here also all differences, that cannot be made up and accommodated privately, nor by a particular lodge, are to be seriously considered and decided; and if any brother thinks himself aggrieved by the decision of this board, he may appeal to the annual Grand Lodge next ensuing, and leave his appeal in writing, with the Grand Master, or his Deputy, or the Grand Wardens.*"

How the words "*if any brother deems himself aggrieved*," can mean only the accused, we cannot see.

As Bro. MARTIN says, the charges are addressed to every individual mason, and this very fact, it seems to us, is decisive against his views.

Now he admits that Masters may and do rule erroneously in favor of the accused: lodges decide erroneously in favor of the accused: now we submit to him that a law, which does not allow such errors to be corrected, is in conflict with the well-being of the Institution and ought to be amended.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1888.

After opening, the Grand Lodge formed in procession and marched to St. Paul's Church, where "Divine Service" was held and an able sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. CHARLES BOWMAN, a member of the fraternity.

The Grand Master (LEWIS JOHNSTONE) announces the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM TAYLOR. Since the close of the session, we have received intelligence of the death of the Grand Secretary, BENJAMIN CURREN, D. C. L. Dr. CURREN was an efficient officer, a most estimable man and a devoted mason.

The address of the Grand Master and the report of Grand Secretary show that many of the lodges are prospering, while some are struggling and a very few at death's door or even beyond. The Grand Lodge was obliged to remit past dues of one lodge that had once been one of the strongest and most prosperous lodges in the jurisdiction: the causes of the change are not stated.

One District Deputy reports:

"You will be pleased to know, too, that the craft in this district continues to prosper. Although the numerical strength is not greatly different from that of last year, yet there has been a large increase in the amount of work done, and the average attendance has decidedly improved. The finances are, in nearly every case, in a better condition, and lodge affairs generally are in a much more satisfactory state."

The detailed reports of the other Deputies agree with the statement already given as to the condition of the craft.

Grand Representatives, including Bro. JOHN W. RUHLAND, of our Grand Lodge, presented their credentials and were welcomed.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp.) was prepared by Bro. Rev. D. C. MOORE, who leaves the committee to assume the Grand East: in the report it is intimated that Bro. CURREN, the Grand Secretary, would prepare the next report; but we apprehend that he had not completed it at the time of his death. Upon further examination we find that Bro. CLARENCE W. McCULLY, who signed this report, assisted in its preparation. We cannot tell what part each brother wrote, but the whole report, though a brief one, is good enough for either of them. The comments come within Sam Weller's rule—we wish there were more of them!

Copying our statement that conferring the honorary rank of "Past Deputy Grand Master on Bro. CURREN was an honor worthily bestowed, they say:

"We assure our distinguished brother of Maine that he writes but the words of truth and soberness; for our Grand Lodge contains no worthier or more eminent member than Bro. Curren, whose services to Masonry in this jurisdiction are frankly conceded by all."

But Bro. CURREN did not live long to enjoy his honors, and our Nova Scotia brethren must be very glad that they were bestowed while Bro. CURREN was alive to receive them.

The committee speak of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Texas as "a most heart-breaking volume for the Foreign Correspondence Committee to tackle"; as we read this, we glance at the aforesaid volume now rapidly nearing us as we diminish the pile of pamphlets to be reviewed, and our courage disappears and we drop our work, and go to bed, demoralized!

OHIO, 1888.

The work of the Grand Master (S. STACKER WILLIAMS) during the year had been immense, and some of it of an unpleasant character; but it was ably and faithfully performed.

The Centennial Directors invited the Grand Lodge to erect a Tablet in Memorial Hall and dedicate it to mark the growth and history of the Order as a part of that of the state; but the Grand Master declined to convene the Grand Lodge for the purpose, as it would be a departure from masonic usages.

He was also invited to attend the centennial celebration of the first settlement northwest of the Ohio River, under the ordinance of 1787, to be held at Marietta, the home of American Union Lodge; for the same reason as given in the other case, he declined to be present in his official character.

But the most important matter that required his action grew out of a decision of the Grand Lodge at its previous session. The Grand Master says:

"The Grand Lodge, at its last session, said in plain words that certain organizations claiming to be masonic were irregular, illegal, and unmasonic. It also warned the craft in this jurisdiction not to countenance or recognize them in any manner; and that the brethren throughout the state might know what the Grand Lodge did, it ordered, by unanimous vote, that this information be furnished each lodge on our roll, prior to their annual meetings, and to be read thereat. To carry this order into effect, I had printed in circular form the action of the Grand Lodge, and mailed a copy to every lodge in the state. The order of the Grand Lodge was, that it be furnished 'prior to their annual meetings,' with instructions to read it at those meetings.

"The clear intent of the order was that the circular be read to the brethren before the election of officers, and in nearly every case this was done, as certificates received by me show. In a few cases the election was held, and after election the circular was read."

"The object of the Grand Lodge in furnishing lodges with this information in time to be read previous to the election of officers was clear enough. The Grand Lodge in the plainest manner admonished the brethren that they ought not to embarrass a brother or a lodge by electing one to office who could not, with a clear conscience and without a suspicion of masonic perjury, take the customary vow administered before installation. That the above view was generally accepted there can not be a doubt, and not only by those who did not belong to the interdicted organizations, but by those who did.

"I note a few facts. A number of brethren who were members of those organizations were elected to office in their lodges; and feeling that while

they retained such membership they were disqualified from serving in the face of the action of the Grand Lodge, fraternally asked their respective lodges to excuse them. Others, upon their election to lodge offices, renounced their allegiance to the interdicted bodies, renewed their vows to their lodges and to this Grand Lodge, and were installed. I firmly believe that nothing of an unpleasant character would have occurred had it not been for the emissaries or agents of the interdicted bodies, aided by a few others, who prefer strife to harmony."

"These mischief-makers were busy, from the very day the Grand Lodge closed, in instructing their members to secure, if possible, the principal offices in their lodges, and also instructing them to demand installation; which goes to show that they were themselves of the opinion that the action of the Grand Lodge disqualified them, so long as they remained in contempt of that action. They further instructed them, that in the event they were refused installation, to immediately withdraw from the lodge-room, and report to their body; and every member was *requested*, and every Representative was *required*, to be present at a meeting on a given day, when, as the circular said, 'action can be taken to provide all masons with a masonic home.'

"It was about the time of the distribution of this rebellious circular that the newspapers teemed with accounts of a forthcoming 'Independent Grand Lodge,' naming the towns whence the material for such would be furnished.

"But for all these acts, thanks to the great army of loyal masons in Ohio, only a small number of cases of contempt came to my knowledge, and the most of these were easily disposed of."

The Grand Master thereupon suspended proceedings in certain lodges, and his authority was respected in all but two lodges.

He visited one lodge and forbade the installation of two officers elect, and he thus states the action of the lodge:

"After a free and fraternal conference with brethren from both sides of the question, including the Worshipful Master (who had been re-elected), it was eventually agreed that, in order to give time for reflection, the vacancies be not filled till the stated meeting in February. The lodge thereupon, by unanimous vote, seventy-two members being present, and all voting, adopted the following preamble and resolution, viz:

"WHEREAS, Unfortunate conflicts have for some time disturbed the unity and harmony of Ancient Craft Masonry, these conflicts arising from two distinct bodies, each basing its claims to recognition on the alleged basis of the three degrees of Masoury over which the Grand Lodge of Ohio has exclusive jurisdiction; and

"WHEREAS, These so-called higher bodies, by their counter-claims, have sown the seeds of discord, and made the path of duty doubtful to many good and true brethren, especially among the young members of the fraternity, rendering some decisive action necessary by the body having the supreme right to decide who shall have the right to build on our foundation; therefore,

"Resolved, That inasmuch as said Grand Lodge has spoken, thus relieving individual members of that unpleasant necessity, we hereby reaffirm our allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and remembering our vows, declare that we will abide by and support the laws, rules, edicts, orders and general regulations of that body."

But one member of this lodge, associating with him another who subsequently repudiated his action, procured a temporary injunction on an *ex parte* application without a hearing or even notice to the Grand Master. Other similar injunctions were procured in other cases, but it may be remarked, once for all, that as soon as a hearing could be obtained, the injunctions were dissolved, the court holding to the well-settled law "that all questions of Masonic jurisprudence should be determined by masonic tribunals, and that the courts of the land had no right to interfere." We are surprised to find that among the counsel seeking the injunction was at least one, who had

been Master of a lodge; it would seem that he had read both civil and masonic law to small purpose. We find, however, that while he was Master he was unable to confer the degrees, and was in most other respects exceedingly inefficient; as a result his lodge lost its charter.

In one lodge, the officers-elect, whose installation was forbidden, obtained a temporary injunction, were installed, and claimed to be the lodge. But when the adverse decision on the injunction was rendered they abandoned the hall, and officers elected by dispensation took charge of the lodge.

Two other lodges issued circulars of a rebellious character, and when the Grand Master's Proxy went to visit them, injunctions were served on him which had been procured some eight months previously, one of them in the name of the lodge; this occurrence was so near the session of the Grand Lodge, that the Grand Master reported the facts to it; the charters of these two lodges were arrested.

These portions of the Grand Master's address were referred to a special committee consisting of the Committees on Grievances, Jurisprudence and Charters.

The report of the committee, signed by *thirteen* of its *fifteen* members, is divided into four parts.

The first considers the question whether the Grand Master had authority for his action in the premises; in relation to this, the committee say:

"This authority of the Grand Master is plenary, and in these and other jurisdictions has been repeatedly, and is constantly, exercised. In the exercise of his power, the Grand Master has often, in this state, suspended officers, and in a variety of ways exerted a supervisory care, and has again and again enforced obedience to the rules, regulations, edicts, and decisions of the Grand Body."

* * * * *

"The Grand Master has the undoubted power, and in many cases it is his duty, to forbid the installation of elected officers, until the charges against them can be duly investigated.

"The inherent power of the Grand Master must be preserved in all its original vigor. He stands superior to the lodge, and the latter must obey his authority, respect his order, yield to his objection, and comply with his requirements, made in the discharge of his official duty.

"If a subordinate lodge, officer, or member thereof feels aggrieved, it or he must come for redress to this Grand Lodge. In our Order, as well as in all institutions, judicial and executive, sovereignty, so far as votaries are concerned, must, from necessity, reside somewhere. With us it resides in this Grand Lodge. During vacation it abides with the Grand Master, subject, however, to be reviewed by this Grand Body, *and by this Grand Body only.*"

The next point was, "Did the Grand Master exercise this authority?"

The committee say:

"The Grand Lodge last year decided, in the most emphatic manner, that certain organizations, then claiming to be masonic, and thus hurtful to our fraternity, were, in fact, 'irregular, illegal, and unmasonic, and should not be countenanced or recognized in any manner by brethren under obedience to this Grand Lodge.' Substantially the same question was decided in the same way by this Grand Lodge the year previous. It is not necessary to review this decision; the question is settled, and is no longer open to discus-

sion. It must be obeyed the same as any other requirement of our laws and regulations."

* * * * *

"Immediately upon the adjournment of this Grand Body last year, these unasonic Cerneaus and disloyal masons entered into a conspiracy whereby the governing body of the Cerneaus issued certain circulars, denouncing this Grand Lodge, and resolving to employ the best lawyers possible to carry out a plan of warfare, foreshadowed in the circulars, against our Order. These circulars also instructed all members of these unlawful bodies who were members of our Order to exhaust every means to have Cerneaus elected and installed in office in our subordinate lodges. The circulars also called for a meeting, styled 'a legislative rendezvous,' to assemble in Columbus, January 12, 1888, to organize a new Grand Lodge in rivalry with this body. We regret to say that these enemies of Masonry succeeded in their designs in six lodges, but we rejoice to add that they failed in all of the other four hundred and eighty-eight subordinate lodges composing this jurisdiction."

We were not aware of this proceeding of the "governing body," and we confess to intense surprise that it should have been taken; when, under ANY circumstances, ANY "governing body" undertakes to control symbolic Masonry against the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, it is guilty not only of a *crime*, but also of a *blunder* of which intelligent masons should be ashamed; and we *did* suppose that the actors were too shrewd to be caught in the commission of so inexcusable a blunder.

The next division of the report relates to the injunction suits.

In relation to them, the committee say:

"It is needless to say that a member or lodge resorting to an action against the Grand Master in the civil courts, without cause and upon a question of masonic government, does not obey or wish to obey the Grand Master 'with all humility, reverence, love, and alacrity.' He does not pay homage to the Grand Master for the time being, and does not strictly conform to every edict of the Grand Lodge. If the Grand Master makes any requirement unwise, improper, or wrong, the fullest remedy is afforded in our masonic tribunals. For the aggrieved member or the injured lodge, access to the Grand Lodge is open and easy, and any error of the Grand Master will be, as it often has been, corrected by this Grand Lodge. It was the duty of these brethren and of these lodges to refrain from any proceedings in the courts, and to wait with patience, and to come with confidence to the Supreme Court of Masonry, this Grand Lodge now assembled."

They conclude that the suits were brought, not to redress any wrong, "but in pursuit of a settled plan to aid the interdicted Cerneaus in their warfare against legitimate Masonry."

The fourth division recommended the arrest of the charters of three lodges.

Each division of the report was considered separately; the first three divisions were adopted "with very little opposition"; upon the fourth, a long and earnest discussion ensued, the Deputy Grand Master leading in opposition to the report, but it was finally adopted, on a call of yeas and nays, by a vote of 673 to 318.

In view of the action of the Grand Lodge the year before, we do not see any ground for any other result: if there has been any error, it was in the action the year before and not in this action. The Grand Lodge adopted

a law, and parties violated it knowingly, wilfully and defiantly. Whether the law was right or wrong, *it was the law*, and it was their duty to obey it : the Grand Lodge would have set a most dangerous precedent, if it had allowed its laws to be violated with impunity. There are but two courses open to a mason in such cases ; he must obey the law if he can conscientiously do so ; but if he cannot, he should withdraw from active life in the fraternity.

If the statement in relation to "the governing body" (to which we have already referred) is correct, the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was neither premature nor unwise. It will not do for that governing body to say that it was only opposing the *individuals* on the other side ; for when the Grand Lodge acts, the result is no longer *individual* action but the action of the *Grand Lodge*, and must be obeyed.

In New York, on three memorable occasions, there have been rebellions resulting in the formation of a rival Grand Lodge, which after the lapse of years has been united with the legitimate body ; and there is a suspicion that parties in that state are behind this movement in Ohio, expecting that the same result would follow in that jurisdiction ; we hope that there is no ground for this suspicion, but if there is, the leaders have found by this time that the soil of Ohio is not a good one for New York exotics.

We presume that this question entered into the election of Grand Officers, as the Deputy Grand Master was not elected Grand Master.

We note, too, that a change was made in Grand Secretary, but for no reason growing out of this question. The following resolution, a fitting and well-won tribute, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be inscribed on a page of the Proceedings :

"*Be it resolved*, That this Grand Lodge tenders to its retiring Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. John D. Caldwell, its cordial thanks for the many years of service he has rendered to the masonic fraternity of this state, and sincerely hopes that he may long live to enjoy the fraternal esteem and regard of his many friends and brothers throughout this and other jurisdictions."

The Report on Correspondence (157 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM. It is mainly a splendid abstract, but he devotes some twenty pages to a discussion with Bro. PARVIN : but the space we have devoted to Ohio precludes our giving a satisfactory review of it.

OREGON, 1888.

Several special communications were held to lay corner stones and dedicate halls.

The Grand Master (ANDREW NASBURG) says :

"I heartily congratulate you upon the prosperous condition of Masonry in this jurisdiction, and upon the advancement our young state has made in the last year in all branches of industry. We have reason to return thanks to

the Ruler and Preserver of the universe for an abundant harvest and the manifold blessings bestowed upon us as a people and a nation.

"The influx of immigration has never been greater in the history of our state than within the last twelve months; and before long all the available vacant land in the northwest will be occupied and, it is to be hoped, converted into comfortable, contented and happy homes.

"Since the last communication of this Grand Lodge, one of the most important events has transpired—that of driving the last spike in the Oregon & California railway, connecting the cities of San Francisco and Portland by rail, as well as furnishing the state with another competing transcontinental transportation line."

He recommended that Grand Lodge dues be abolished, and the expenses of the Grand Lodge be paid from the educational fund, but the Grand Lodge decided otherwise, and that the fund, which "is constantly increasing from year to year," "be held as a sacred trust, as intended by its founders."

Fraternal telegrams were interchanged with the Grand Lodge of Washington, which was in session at the same time.

A committee was appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of the Grand Lodge to Past G. M. BERRYMAN JENNINGS, who was absent on account of illness, but he had been removed to his home, and the committee was unable to visit him: the Grand Secretary was directed to convey to him the sympathies of the Grand Lodge.

A Master was suspended from office by the Grand Master, whose action was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"It is to be deplored that any mason will so far forget his masonic teachings as to indulge in the use of intoxicating drinks, and more especially, those selected to rule and govern. The regulations of this Grand Lodge are ample for the suppression of this vice, and if masons do not respect the law and conduct themselves as becomes true masons, they should be admonished, and if this fails, then discipline should be promptly enforced without respect to parties."

Of Past Grand Master JOHN BURK CONGLE, who had died during the year, the committee say:

"Whether in the legislative halls of his adopted state, in the fulfillment of his duties as Grand Master of masons, in business, or in private life, to the full measure of his ability he did not swerve from honor and duty. Tall of stature, large of frame, of dignified and stately presence and manner, he commanded the respect of all men, while winning affection by the genial courtesy that seemed a part of his nature. He was like one of those who were charged to be high-minded, open-hearted, generous, superior and firm; high-minded in adversity, open-hearted in his connections, generous in honor, superior in courtesy, and firm in manly honesty. He loved, honored and revered God."

We knew him only through the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge, but had conceived a high opinion of his ability and masonic zeal and knowledge.

The Grand Orator, THOMAS H. TONGUE, delivered an address of much interest and much practical value.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, and is in a line with his previous able reports.

We are glad to find that the so-called "progressionists" are not having it entirely their own way on the other side of the mountains ; he says :

" It has appeared to us, when discussing these questions, that we were in the attitude of a man who was digging up an old tree, and laboring away at its roots with a very dull ax—too dull to accomplish his desire to uproot that which has been a landmark forever. We stand by the roots of the tree, and we say—touch not a single root. We give to the Grand Master his prerogatives, for, without them, he is an ornament only, and hardly that. When 'progressive-backward' notions get hold of some of the brethren, as they do often in these sensational times, they aim to kick the pillars of the temple down and erect something to their own glory on the ruins. But it fails. The attempt only shows how weak they are."

* * * * *

" Fickle as it may seem to some restless brethren, we must rely on the foundation of our institution of Masonry, and the experience it has afforded for its incentive to continued growth ; and if that foundation was what modern masonic tinkers would have it, there would soon be no foundation to tinker, nor masonic experience to honor. Masons should hold the old fort, and stand by its flag—that which gladdened the hearts of those of the lowest vale, or those smiled upon by genial skies above the highest hill—an emblem of masonic strength and promise."

In his review of Arkansas, he says :

" Now, here in Oregon, we have repeatedly told our adversaries in whist that the death penalty is enforced in Arkansas on all those who lead from a sneak in whist."

Which (if true) only goes to show that in Arkansas they have yet to learn that there are exceptions to almost all rules, and that sound judgment is often better than an arbitrary rule.

Of the Past Master's degree he says :

" The Past Master's degree is abolished. We can not fully agree with this act of the Grand Lodge. We remember well our experience in this direction. It was the only time in our life that we had the pleasure of suspending a Grand Master for unmasonic conduct. He took an appeal from our decision and we soon found that we were left out in the cold. Fight ? Of course we did ; but what of that when we then weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds. We have had a love, an undying love, for this degree ever since."

* * * * *

" We would not abolish it. We are not quite sure that we have full compensation for our experience, hence we want to stay with it. It was our great privilege to suspend the Grand Master, and we came very nearly disposing of another Grand Officer, in the first round. No, no. Stay with it. It is unnecessary to say that we were beaten badly ; we had not a friend where we supposed we had a legion."

His review of Maine is fraternal, as a matter of course, and approving. He has formed an opinion in one matter upon unreliable evidence. When men are interested in a certain policy and oppose it bitterly, and yet claim that it works for their interest, it is pretty safe to conclude that their acts speak more truthfully than their words.

Of the reports of our District Deputies, he says :

" The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters afford very interesting reading. From these the condition of Masonry in the entire jurisdiction

can be fully understood. Had we the space, we would refer to these reports more at length. They make very good immigration documents."

He approves of life membership, but thinks our estimate in a former report too high. He advocates making the initiation fee large enough to include the cost of membership for life. He says:

"Life membership is the very thing needed; and the amount should be paid at initiation to secure it. We can not depend on any other plan than the simplest, which is to have the applicant pay in a certain sum that will secure the interest for annual expenses. If, for instance, we offer life membership and want six per cent. interest on the amount for lodge expenses, we would fix the fee at \$80.00. We would make no limit or reduction. Let the lodge have the benefit of the whole amount. In this country, where interest is eight or ten per cent., it might be a little less. New members would swell the amount, while those who dropped out would leave the benefit of their fee for others.

"In the Pacific states and territories, \$50.00 life membership, with the reduction of interest to \$6.00 per annum, might possibly prove a success. If the average of membership here was the same as in Maine, we could have one hundred and ten members to each lodge, with a capital of \$5,500.00 each. In Oregon, there is an average of thirty-eight and one-half, with a basis of \$1,025.00.

"It would be better for Masonry if the lodge system was based on life membership. Then there would be no discipline except for unmasonic conduct, and a better guard at the entrance would follow."

But he overlooks one difficulty. The amount of the fee would keep out very many who are now admitted, and the number of members upon which his estimates are based would practically fail him. We are quite sure that such a policy would be disastrous in Maine, where there are many excellent brethren who can easily pay their dues annually, but who would be unable to purchase a life membership at the start.

Of another important matter he says:

"This is on the ground 'that an unworthy brother, through spleen or spite, is enabled to strike a worthy applicant for life.' We ask the committee, 'How do you know this?' If you know it, what will you do with the unworthy brother? This decision accuses the brother who casts his dark ballot. Masons are presumed to be masons, and no one of them will cast an unfavorable ballot without masonic reasons therefor, and no others. What mason has a right to question the integrity of another without evidence? If he has evidence that a brother casts a dark ball for reasons other than masonic, this is the brother to be punished, and punished at once. His punishment sets all things right. But it is not so in the above decision of this Grand Lodge. The brother who casts a dark ballot and continues to do it, is termed without evidence an unworthy brother. He may be, and he may not; but who will be able to decide."

We fully agree with him; the inevitable logic of the opposite doctrine is either that the secret ballot should be abolished, or the number of ballots required to reject should be increased.

We do not agree with him, however, that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction rests upon this basis. Our willingness to give up that doctrine grew out of the changed conditions of the country. No one claims that a candidate, once rejected, should never apply again to any lodge; but practically

the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction assumes this. We hold that when a candidate rejected in Maine goes to Oregon and resides there for years the lodge in Oregon is a much better judge of his qualifications for masonry than the Maine lodge would be.

We do not agree with him in the following:

"We think we can maintain our views touching the case we presented of a mason from California, within the law there, going to the Indian Territory and there finding the law in California set aside. Indian Territory might object to the California mason visiting lodges, and that is all it could do, if it could do that. His rights and privileges would remain with him, because the jurisdiction from which he received them still gives them to him. This is not a case where the criminal laws are enforced. We can not reason from that point. It is not criminal in itself to sell liquor. It is a municipal regulation, and may be made so with penalties; but it is different with a mason who is under some jurisdiction to which he is answerable. And if the California mason can sell liquor in his own jurisdiction and not in the Indian Territory, his masonic rights cannot be taken from him if he attempts it there. You may shut your lodge doors, but you cannot discipline him. If it were murder, theft, etc., or that class of crimes, it would be otherwise."

The Grand Lodge of Maine makes laws for all masons while in her jurisdiction, whether temporarily or permanently. *Any* mason, whether from California, Oregon or New Hampshire, or belonging in Maine, who violates those laws will be disciplined therefor, without reference to his residence or affiliation. In a comparatively recent case, the matter was discussed directly by the Grand Lodges of Tennessee and Kentucky, and incidently by other Grand Lodges, and the conclusion reached was that Grand Lodges, like nations, enforce their own laws in their own jurisdictions, without regard to the residence or allegiance of the offender.

We give his reply to Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, who claimed, in effect, that an act not in violation of the O. B. is not a masonic offence.

"This is a plausible statement, and it has force. But is it altogether correct? A brother may go out and open an opium joint or fix up for a morphine school, and teach the young and old until they go about like so many escapes from the graveyard, with premature death and destruction written all over them, and there is nothing in a masonic O. B. to reach the case. He may deal out liquors to an inebriate until he is demented and only relieved by death, and we find nothing in the letter of the O. B. to prevent it. But it is all found in our obligations to society and government under which we live. An idle man, or a drunken man, is worth nothing to society. It is our duty to see that the latter, especially, shall not be tempted, if we can prevent it. Every man should be worth something, morally, to the community in which he lives. But it is not so with every mason. Masonry tries to make her children come under this rule. They owe it to one another. Their principles bind them to this common work. Masonry does not permit brothers to build up the lodge-room in the name of morality, decency and truth, and then tear it to pieces on the streets. We do not go farther than to say she does not permit it."

In other words immorality is an offence against Masonry; and how can the proposition, that the decision of the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction is conclusive and final upon the moral quality of an act, be gainsaid by a member of its obedience?

There are other matters which we would be glad to notice, but want of time and space prevents.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1888.

We have portraits of Past Grand Masters SAMUEL C. PERKINS, and SAMUEL B. DICK, and a picture of the new Masonic Temple in the proceedings : this compliment to Bros. PERKINS and DICK is worthily bestowed.

There are so many important matters in these proceedings that a discussion of them all would fill a volume. The question in relation to the "Cerneau Rite" was twice before the Grand Lodge and was discussed by a committee of Past Grand Masters with great ability, and after careful research into the action of the Grand Lodge in the past. Similar questions had been before it in the past, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the action of the Grand Lodge had been uniform. We, at first, determined to quote the full reports, but as, after all, they are a repetition of former reports, we conclude to give only the resolutions adopted, and some extracts from the reports :

"*Resolved*, That if, as alleged, the organization known as the Consistory of the Cerneau Rite claims the power, or authority, or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, it is not consistent with the duty of members of lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge to seek or retain membership in that organization.

"*Resolved*, That the permission by a subordinate lodge for the use of its place of meeting for the practice of the Cerneau Rite, or for any other purpose than one recognized as masonic, is unauthorized and improper.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge expressly declines to enter upon any discussion of the history, use, or legitimacy of any body claiming to confer what is known as the high degrees in Freemasonry, or to be committed to the recognition of any such body as being masonic, or as identified with or a part of Ancient Craft Masonry."

The committee say :

"Within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and coextensive with its boundaries, this Grand Lodge is masonically sovereign and supreme, with exclusive jurisdiction over the ancient degrees of Freemasonry. It holds clandestine any lodge which, by virtue of any pretended claim or authority emanating or derived from any other source than this, presumes to confer the ancient degrees or the likeness thereof. And he who would abide by this sovereignty is in danger of his allegiance when he enters the ranks of another ruler making claim to the same high rights and powers. Therefore, if those who belong to the Cerneau Rite maintain that there exists authority in their lodges or bodies to confer the first three degrees of Freemasonry and the Royal Arch, it is disloyal on the part of those who owe fealty to this Grand Lodge to become members of the alien body.

"Again, for the better protection of our mysteries, this Grand Lodge reserves to itself always the right to control the use to which a subordinate lodge puts its place of meeting ; or the use by a lodge of a place controlled by others, or the use by a lodge in common with other associations of such place. And without the permission of the Grand Lodge, or of the Grand Master, no lodge-room should be used for any other than strictly masonic purposes.

"When, therefore, as in the case before us, the use of a lodge-room without such permission was given, it was unauthorized.

"This Grand Lodge believes in the largest liberty on the part of Freemasons in attaching themselves to societies other than our own, so far as the exercise of that liberty is not inconsistent with our vows, or puts in peril our peace and harmony. It is a recognition of the high character of our fraternity when any association of men requires for membership the intelligence, the integrity, the trustworthiness which is presumed from membership in a masonic lodge. We cannot object to this. With this we can have nothing to do, unless it is inimical or tends to our hurt. Then it is the duty of the Grand Lodge to speak with no uncertain voice in warning our brethren of their danger, and, if need be, taking such measures as shall be requisite for self protection."

This was followed by an edict of the Grand Master, from which the following is an extract:

"Having lawful masonic information that the organization known as the Cerneau Rite not only claims, but has exercised, the power, or authority, or right to confer the three degrees of Ancient Freemasonry, and recognizes as masonic, and is in correspondence with, bodies that this Grand Lodge has declared clandestine; now, therefore, we, Joseph Eichbaum, Esq., Right Worshipful Grand Master of masons in and for Pennsylvania and masonic jurisdictions thereunto belonging, by virtue of the powers and authorities in us vested, and in performance of the duties of our office, we do hereby declare that it is not consistent with the duty of any brethren under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to seek or obtain membership in that organization, and that any brother who has or may have association therewith will be liable to the penalties prescribed by the action of the Grand Lodge, adopted March 5, 1866."

Charges were filed against the Master of a lodge for violation of this edict; the matter was referred to a committee of Past Grand Masters, who made another exhaustive report. They conclude the general portion of their report as follows:

"This Grand Lodge can have nothing to do with any controversy or differences between any bodies whatever as to the rights of jurisdiction within their own proper spheres, so long as no jurisdiction over the right to confer the degrees of Ancient Masonry, as repeatedly clearly defined by this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, is either claimed or exercised by such bodies. If such right is exercised by any such body, either within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, such body brings itself within the terms of the prohibition of non-intercourse, non-recognition, and non-affiliation by the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and all its subordinate bodies and their members.

"If the right is claimed, whether within or without the territorial jurisdiction of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, or both within and without, whether exercised or not, such claim involves the same consequences of non-intercourse, non-recognition, and non-affiliation. The offence is a grave one, and any interference with the degrees of Ancient Masonry cannot be tolerated. Any attempt to claim or exercise the power, right, or authority to confer such degrees, unless under the jurisdiction of a Sovereign Independent Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient masons, is an offence against the power, dignity, supremacy, and sovereignty of every Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Ancient masons throughout the world.

"The sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge within its territorial limits over the degrees of Ancient Masonry must be maintained inviolate."

The law of the matter is stated by the committee with great clearness and force and with perfect accuracy. The finding of the Grand Master upon the question of facts and the decision of the question of law by the Grand Lodge places the so-called "Cerneau Rite" under the ban in Pennsylvania.

That the position of Grand Master requires ability, firmness, and untiring industry, the address of Grand Master JOSEPH EICHBAUM, on retiring from the chair, fully shows.

He had issued a large number of Edicts setting aside the action of lodges for irregularity of proceeding; he says:

"These Edicts cover the cases of sixty-nine lodges and individuals, and how much of trouble and inconvenience has been given to lodges and individuals cannot be estimated. I again assert that it is wrong to subject the applicants to inconvenience, when the Secretaries alone are at fault, and I trust that the Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, will provide a remedy for this (apparently) growing evil."

He gives a very pleasant account of his visit, with the Grand Secretary, to the Grand Lodge of Arkansas.

Referring to the "Cerneau body," he says:

"By information received from the District Deputy Grand Masters, I learn that none of their lodge-rooms are being used as places of meeting by said Cerneau body, and that very few of their members are connected therewith. Some, however, refuse to answer whether they are connected with it or not; being instigated by unscrupulous persons from other jurisdictions to disregard the law of this Grand Lodge. I am more than ever satisfied that if that institution is permitted to set up its bodies in Pennsylvania the harmony of our subordinate lodges will be imperilled, as it has already been to some extent."

He makes the following suggestion, which we trust will be carried into effect. The first volume of the reprint has been issued, and it is so valuable from a historic standpoint, that we trust the work will be continued. While the work is called a "reprint," really the most of its contents have never been printed at all.

"Something should be done to enable the committee on Library to complete the reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and I would commend this matter to the consideration of my successor and his associates."

The new Grand Master, CLIFFORD P. McCALLA, at his installation, delivered a magnificent address. His remarks in relation to the office of Grand Master, and the duties of Deputy Grand Masters, we copy:

"No one appreciates more fully than I do the dignity, the honor, and the responsibility incident to the station of Grand Master of Masons. Inseparably connected with it are prerogatives which are unique, and the exercise of an influence which is far-reaching. But notwithstanding the great authority which is conferred upon a Grand Master by immemorial masonic usage, and by the constitutions of the craft, no officer is more careful to exercise the functions of his station with justice and equity. Rare is the case where it can be said that he has not had an eye single to the general welfare of the fraternity. If he have the confidence of his brethren, as he must have had when they elected him, this he is very careful not to forfeit. Sometimes, it is true, different views may temporarily be taken concerning methods, but

when time, which tries all things, shall have disclosed their results, unanimity is again attained. Freemasonry is a true brotherhood, and the motives actuating its members are fraternal. Were it otherwise, in such a craft as ours, we should lose the prestige of our high position, we should no longer be an example to the world, and unharmony would sever that mystic tie which now, extending around the globe, includes within its boundaries a great company of brethren, permanently cemented together in the bonds of peace and fraternal love."

* * * * *

"In this connection I desire to deeply impress upon the District Deputy Grand Masters the importance and responsibility attaching to the office with the performance of whose functions they are intrusted. They are the personal representatives of the Grand Master. Whatever dignity, obligation, or duty appertains to him, appertains also to them in their respective circumscribed jurisdiction. They should acquire a thorough knowledge of the constitutional law of Freemasonry, as contained in the Ahiman Rezon, in the resolutions of Grand Lodge, and the decisions of Grand Masters. They should familiarize themselves with masonic usages, customs, and landmarks. They should be adepts in the authorized work of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction. This work they should propagate by means of visits to every lodge in their districts at least once in every year, to ascertain whether it is correctly rendered, and if not, to give exact instruction in it to the officers and members of their lodges."

The Report on Correspondence (240 pp.) was again presented by R. W. Brother RICHARD VAUX, Past Grand Master. This leads us to note that in Pennsylvania the Grand Master and Past Grand Masters are "Right Worshipful": in Massachusetts the Grand Master alone is "Most Worshipful" and the Past Grand Masters are "Right Worshipful": and in all other jurisdictions in the United States, both the Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters are "Most Worshipful."

Will Bro. VAUX allow us to suggest that the change, which his printer has made in the manner of printing his report, makes it more difficult to read? He makes no other difference between original matter and extracts than the use of quotation marks. It is true that he probably saves space, but at the expense of time and labor to the reader.

As usual Bro. VAUX introduces his report by a special notice of various subjects. We shall probably notice several of them before concluding our report, but in this connection we refer to but one:

In relation to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, he says:

"Until Pennsylvania is officially informed that the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland have withdrawn their jurisdiction over New South Wales, and closed their several District Grand Lodges, we cannot, under the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty so long insisted on by Pennsylvania, recognize this Grand Lodge."

This "doctrine" is a comparatively recent one in Pennsylvania, and is not in accordance with the precedent set by that Grand Lodge at its formation, — a precedent based upon correct principle, as we hold. The usual representatives of lodges in Grand Lodge met, after the Provincial Grand Lodge had been dissolved, declared their *inherent right* to form a sovereign Grand Lodge, independent of the Mother Grand Lodge, and proceeded to do it.

Having formed the Grand Lodge, that body proceeded to exercise the functions of a Grand Lodge without awaiting recognition by the parent Grand Lodge. It granted charters not only in Pennsylvania but elsewhere. It never *asked recognition* from the Grand Lodge of England; it notified that Grand Lodge of its organization and solicited fraternal correspondence, not as a recognition, but as fitting for Grand Lodges to maintain. Several years, nearly ten as we remember, elapsed before a reply was received. That reply recognized the correctness of the course which had been taken by the Pennsylvania lodges. Why the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, usually so strenuous in maintaining the precedents established by itself, should repudiate this most important one, especially as by so doing doubt is thrown upon the lawful character of many lodges chartered by it, we have never been able to understand, and no one of our Pennsylvania brethren has ever undertaken to explain.

He apparently agrees with Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, in his definition of masonic offences:

"Reading with care the reports of 'Committees on Appeals' of some Grand Lodges, we observe that matters are tried in subordinate lodges on charges made against their members with which Freemasonry can, by no possibility, have either concern or control. The only test which masonic lodges can apply to such charges is, do they involve a violation of masonic law or the masonic duty of those charged? Masonic law can have cognizance only of masonic offences.

"If a brother commits acts of omission or commission which are infractions of public law, he is only accountable to the public tribunals which are established to administer that jurisprudence. Masonic lodges cannot be tortured into profane courts. There is no masonic jurisdiction acquired over a Freemason because he has committed an act which the profane law makes amenable to its authority. If it were so, then there would be no end to masonic trials for acts in relation to which Freemasonry is a stranger.

"Drunkenness, assault and battery, false pretences, adultery, family feuds, abuse of credit, borrowing money and not repaying it, sharp dealings that are akin to what is called cheating,—all this class of acts in the social, personal intercourse of business men, actuated by the passions that are uncontrolled, and which are demonstrated in the activities of daily life, are prevented or punished by profane law. Masonry has nothing whatever to do with them.

"If, however, a mason so outrages the best interests of society as to bring disgrace, discredit, and the criticism of the good and wise on Masonry, then the lodge may try him on a charge of conduct unbecoming a mason, and, if guilty, may punish him. Only so."

The last paragraph practically sustains the doctrine opposite to that maintained by Bro. FELLOWS; and there are very few cases which do not come within the principle stated in that paragraph, in which convictions are sustained by Grand Lodges.

He deprecates the increasing number of appeals to the Grand Lodge: we find that the remark is true of Pennsylvania, as well as of other jurisdictions, as there are more than a dozen appeals or trials by the Grand Lodge, in the Proceedings which we are reviewing: the reason for this increase is

not certain, but we think it indicates a greater degree of attention to masonic law.

BRO. VAUX still holds that there is a broad distinction between the words "legal" and "lawful," and unless his readers keep that fact in mind, they are liable to be as much mystified as *he* was by the blunder of a Colorado printer. In Colorado, candidates can be advanced only after an examination, as to proficiency, in open lodge. The Grand Master granted a dispensation to examine, ballot and confer a degree, out of time: the printer omitted the comma after "examine," and BRO. VAUX devotes a paragraph to a vain inquiry as to what "examine ballot" can possibly mean. He holds that "there are no synonyms in Freemasonry." Now while, as a matter of fact, there is no appreciable difference between the words "legal" and "lawful," yet in speaking of a lodge, we ought to say "lawful," because such has been the usage, and for no other reason. He objects to using the phrase "organize a lodge," holding that the correct phrase is "constitute a lodge": that the latter term only should be used *in reference to the ceremony*, is true, but we hold that the other term is properly used also, and that it has a broader signification, and may include the "constitution" of the lodge.

In his review of Iowa, he well says:

"A Grand Lodge which undertakes to formulate the rights, powers, duties, and obligations that are inherent in Freemasonry in a written constitution may make rules for itself and subordinate lodges, but it cannot weaken, alter, change, curtail, or modify principles which are beyond the special or ephemeral power of mere legislation.

"When a number of brethren agree to form a lodge and ask a charter therefor from a Grand Lodge, and it 'constitutes' said brethren into a lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, this lodge is subject to the legislation the Grand Lodge may enact for its government and for its relations to the Grand Lodge. No one doubts this, we believe. Some masonic rights and privileges are reserved to the lodge and are beyond the reach of this legislation. The Grand Lodge cannot by its law require the subordinate lodge to surrender rights inherent in a 'lawfully-warranted and duly-constituted lodge.' Neither can such a lodge arrogate to itself powers that are cognizable by the legislative authority of the Grand Lodge."

* * * * *

"The Grand Lodge, composed of the representatives of its constituents, has all masonic power within the known limitations of 'the ancient landmarks.'"

"The Grand Master is the sign, symbol, the reservoir, the possessor of this masonic authority. A Grand Lodge in Grand Communication cannot take it away. Why not? Because the inauguration is not given to him *by* Grand Lodge but *in* Grand Lodge. Those who have witnessed what is said and done in the installation of a Grand Master know what we mean. We dare not explain it here. It is, therefore, by, in, and through this installation that the Grand Master acquires prerogatives that no constitution grants and which no constitution can end or limit."

The following will not command universal assent, but we hold that it is accurately correct.

"Territorial exclusive jurisdiction of Grand Lodge is now no longer an open question in Freemasonry. There cannot be more than one supreme sovereign masonic authority in any territorial jurisdiction. Australia is the last example of this principle. As to the peculiar relations of the states of

the United States to each other, and the distinctive demarcations of the limits of Grand Lodge jurisdiction in these several states, they are only examples of the principle; they do not establish it."

Nearly thirty years ago we had occasion to examine the origin of the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, and we came to the conclusion that it is a *necessary consequence of the existence of a plurality of Grand Lodges*, and in an official communication to the Grand Lodge of England we maintained that proposition: we are happy to find that Bro. VAUX has similar views.

We have very carefully considered his remarks upon "the saloon question," and it seems to us that he is not consistent in his statements. The Grand Master of Mississippi, in his discussion of this question, speaks of "the manifest judgment of the day," and Bro. VAUX thus criticises it.

The *manifest judgment of this day*—meaning, we suppose, the opinions of a large body of citizens in certain locations—cannot be made a masonic objection, in a masonic lodge, against an applicant that possesses all the masonic requirements for initiation. To inject the 'manifest judgment of this day' into the regulations of Masonry is making masons dependent on any 'manifest judgment' of the profane, however asserted."

We have already quoted a paragraph from his Introduction, but we deem it such an accurate statement of the law that we quote it in connection with the foregoing paragraph:

"If, however, a mason so outrages the best interests of society as to bring disgrace, discredit and the criticism of the good and wise on Masonry, then the lodge may try him on a charge of conduct unbecoming a mason, and, if guilty, may punish him."

It seems to us that these two paragraphs are in conflict, and that the latter is correct and fully sustains the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. We give it, also, as our answer to his remarks upon our review of Missouri.

We had intended to discuss somewhat a proposition, which he has several times put forward as a masonic maxim, "*What is not permitted is prohibited*"; but we find that in his review of Mississippi, he says, "There is a principle in Freemasonry, we think, which establishes that '*What is not prohibited is permitted.*'" The Italics, in both cases, are his own.

In his review of New Jersey, he says:

"What in the spirit, or letter, or custom, or usage of Freemasonry is, or can be, a Past Master's degree we are unable to comprehend. There must be a *Past Master's lodge*, or a Ritual is an innovation on the body of Masonry. Where is the authority in a Grand Lodge to establish a Past Master's Lodge? We cannot approve of this proceeding, and venture now to predict that it will be found that a mistake has been made."

We do not understand what he means. In Pennsylvania, the Grand Master grants a dispensation allowing a Master Mason to "Pass the Chair." We were once present in a Pennsylvania lodge, when such a dispensation was acted upon: none but Past Masters were present. We are very sure that the assembly was called "a Past Masters' lodge." The proceedings

were almost exactly the same as we had often participated in elsewhere. We do not understand whether his criticism relates to the NAME, or means that the Grand Master, and not the Grand Lodge, has jurisdiction over the matter. In Pennsylvania, they call "Passing the chair," precisely what in New Jersey they call "The Past Master's degree"; in the former, the Grand Master controls it and in the latter, the Grand Lodge.

Later on in his report, we find the following, which we had not seen when we wrote the foregoing:

"We have heretofore expressed our view as to this thing called a Past Master's degree. It is not a degree *per se*. It is not conferred in a Past Master's Lodge. It is part of the installation ceremony of the elected Master of a lodge. If he is *duly* installed, he is a Past Master on the instant the installation is complete. He is thereby qualified as a Past Master, only thereby.

"How can he receive a Past Master's degree after he finished his term as Master?—he has it already. How can he receive it before he is installed as Master, in a convocation of Past Masters, by such convocation? If he does so receive it, without any lawful authority, it is a sham. His installation as Master thereafter is unlawful, for he is either not duly installed as Master, or, if he is installed as the Ritual demands, then the 'convocation' business is—well, a manifestation of fuss and feathers, signifying nothing."

We do not perceive the impropriety of calling the ceremony a "degree." As we saw it performed in Pennsylvania it had all the elements of a degree; in his proposition, that it is a part of the installation ceremony, we agree with him, although we do not perceive the soundness of his conclusion that it must be given at a particular point in that ceremony.

In his review of Maine he doubts the correctness of the decision, that when a candidate has petitioned and been elected and then declines to take the degree, the lodge is not bound to return the fee. He asks, "What did the person receive for the money paid?" This question does not state the correct test legally, and we think not equitably. He may not have received anything, but if the lodge has done anything on the strength of his request, he has no *legal* claim to recover back the money. If a man petitions a lodge, paying the required fee, and the lodge refers it to a committee, and then, upon their report the lodge ballots and elects the candidate, and he then changes his mind and declines to go further, has he any *just* claim to receive his money back? Would not that open a door to trifling with the lodge, by trying the experiment whether one could be admitted?

While we agree with him in the impolicy of the proposed general convention, we cannot go so far as he does in denying the right to masons to meet and discuss questions in public or in private, subject to the same restrictions and under the same liabilities for abuse, as govern them in their personal conduct every moment of their lives.

We depart from our usual custom sufficiently to quote the following concerning our last report;

"It is worthy of the space it takes. Like all that our distinguished brother prints on Masonry, it is most carefully prepared, thought out, expressed, and

never fails to interest and impress those who are favored to read it. Vigorous in style, forcible in utterance, dogmatic without unkindness, self-satisfied in opinion, and more than critical in judgment. Bro. Drummond writes as if his views are circumscribed by the horizon on both sides of the equator.

"The report before us Bro. Drummond doubtless regards as pre-eminently satisfactory. We think so, since we have been favored with copies of a leaflet, purporting to be a masonic issue from some printing-press, which contains so much or very much of his report as criticises 'Pennsylvania.' It reviews our last notice of 'Maine.' The printed pamphlet now before us has the original report, possibly prematurely printed; likely unauthorized; hardly contributed for publication. We so suggest, for Bro. Drummond in the opening paragraph of his report says, 'The pressure of other duties prevented our sending it to the printer in advance of the session of the Grand Lodge.'"

We thank him for the kind expressions which we have quoted, as well as as for others which we have not quoted, but we quote them for another purpose. We had no part or lot in the publication of any part of our report outside of the official Proceedings of the Grand Lodge. It seems that Bro. SMITH of the Masonic Journal and Bro. McCALLA of the Keystone have been discussing some of the points which had been discussed in our reports; and that when our last report was published, Bro. SMITH published extracts from it. The inference which Bro. VAUX draws from the fact of such publication utterly fails: that may show the degree of satisfaction with which *others* regarded that report, but has not the least bearing upon our opinion of it; as matter of fact, we are not conscious of having had any opinion about it. A good minister once said to us, "If, when I am preaching, I allow myself to think I am giving a *good* sermon, the Lord always punishes me for it, by making me do poorly." Our reply was, "The Lord is very impartial, for he serves lawyers in exactly the same way." Our friend was surprised, but as he gained experience, he concluded that there was not a "special Providence" in *his* particular case. We have also learned that the opinions of authors as to the comparative merits of their own works is very rarely sustained by the general verdict. We write our reports "as time and chance determine," and as our own opinion of their merits is no element in the satisfaction we derive from the performance of the duty, we do not trouble about forming an opinion.

But Bro. VAUX, while apparently intending to condemn, has exceeded all bounds in complimenting us: he says:

"That the 'Grand Honors' were given by the Grand Lodge of Canada in public is a sorrowful violation of masonic laws; but what else is to be expected when 'public installations' are justified? For this we fear Bro. Drummond is in a large degree responsible."

We were not aware before that Bro. VAUX believes in a previous existence, with the same personality which we have after birth, and with the power of influencing others and being "responsible," after we *are* born, for that influence previously exerted. We do not share with him in this belief, and we earnestly assure him that he has over-magnified our influence, both before and after our birth, and that there is no ground for his "fears."

No, Bro. VAUX, we cannot believe that any influence of ours was "responsible" for the very general custom of performing "public masonic ceremonies," including public installations, fifty years before we were born. The largest possible confidence in your judgment will not allow us to believe that our influence was in any degree "responsible" for "public installations" even in our neighboring state of New Hampshire, and at a time only twenty-five years before we were born: nor even for the public installation of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine at its organization, by the Grand Master of New Hampshire, in the presence of his Grand Lodge, not to mention hundreds of other instances in almost every Grand Jurisdiction, at times more remote from our birth or more nearly approaching it.

Passing now to the Baltimore convention of 1843, held during our boyhood, and of course before we became a mason, we are compelled to say that we do not think that we can justly claim the credit of influencing that convention to prepare and publish (as it did) forms for public installations, especially as we find that the committee reported, and the convention (after discussion), adopted forms which the committee say have a "high claim to antiquity," and that the Monitor in which they were contained had been "in general use, as a standard work, for nearly half a century." We certainly cannot believe, in spite of Bro. VAUX's statement, that such men as CHARLES W. MOORE, of Massachusetts, WILLIAM FIELD, of Rhode Island, EBENEZER WADSWORTH, of New York, LEMUEL DEWELLE, of Georgia, THOMAS HAYWARD, of Florida, JOHN BARNEY, of Ohio, S. W. B. CARNEGIE, of Missouri, and the other eminent masons, who revised these forms, adopted them and published them to the craft to be used, could have been influenced by a boy at school who did not become a mason till years afterwards; it is easier to believe that Bro. VAUX is mistaken!

The next year after the Baltimore Convention the Grand Lodge of Iowa was constituted, and its Grand Officers installed in public; if Bro. VAUX will write Bro. PARVIN, who participated in the ceremonies, we have no doubt Bro. P. will assure him that we can claim no credit for any influence in bringing about that public installation. But space will not allow us to refer to the multitude of cases, which took place before we ever uttered a word upon the subject.

This discussion commenced by Bro. VAUX's denouncing public installations, and the giving of the "Public Grand Honors," as violations of masonic law, and his declaring that there were no "*public masonic ceremonies*." We took issue with him, and commenced an examination of the law and usages of the craft in the different jurisdictions. The result is,

I. That it is found that the Grand Lodge of England and all the Grand Lodges of the Dependencies of the British Crown, always have had and still have "public masonic ceremonies," at which the "Public Grand Honors" are given, although they do not have public installations.

II. That all the American Grand Lodges, (except possibly Pennsylvania) have "public masonic ceremonies" and give the "Public Grand Honors."

III. That from the earliest times and now, in every Grand Jurisdiction, except Pennsylvania, public installations have been held to be in accordance with masonic law and usage and have been allowed. It is true that the Grand Master of Virginia once decided that "public installations" are not allowable; but it is also true that the Grand Lodge of Virginia has returned to the ancient law, and in its new Ahiman Rezon expressly provides that installations may be public with the consent of the Grand Master, and gives forms for them. Thus Bro. VAUX loses his only supporter!

We express doubt about Pennsylvania itself; because Grand Master JOSEPH R. CHANDLER participated at Washington in a public installation; because Monitors were published in Philadelphia, edition after edition containing the ceremonies, by Pennsylvania masons, and the Grand Lodge never in the least interfered or objected; and because in a report which we made to our Grand Chapter, we made the remark that Pennsylvania has no public masonic ceremonies, and Bro. SAMUEL HARPER, in his reply, said in substance that we were in error.

We are inclined to conclude that Bro. VAUX started upon this crusade unadvisedly, and that he has no supporters in Pennsylvania, except a few who have been influenced by him.

At any rate, it seems strange to us that he should declare that to be "a sorrowful violation of masonic law," which is, and always has been, law every where except in Pennsylvania; it does not seem to us quite courteous; but it does seem to us decidedly presuming to set up his own opinion against that of all others, and in such terms as we have quoted.

He undertakes to state our position in relation to the recognition of masonic bodies, but he qualifies it by adding "if we comprehend his meaning." It is sufficient to say, that he so utterly fails to comprehend our meaning as to lead him to misstate grossly our views.

We infer from his remarks in relation to a question discussed last year, that he holds that when a mason becomes insane, *he ceases to be a mason*, and no longer has any masonic rights to be protected.

He quotes our remarks last year in relation to the Vienna Lodge case and adds:

"The Holy Bible is 'the Great Light' in Freemasonry. To be in the light is one aim of masonic teaching. No man can be a mason who denies the authority and power of God's word as proclaimed in our Bible. Better had he never been born who reads it to laugh or reads to scorn. A lodge of Freemasons which denies the character, purpose or influence of 'the Great Light' denies its masonic life and its right to masonic existence. When a Grand Lodge of the craft fails in courage, in duty, in its responsibilities to the eternal truth of Freemasonry, to assert it against the insidious or open attack on the very foundation of our institution, it parts with one of its highest claims to be a masonic body.

"In this 'Vienna Lodge' issue, we hold the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois to be the most dangerous and cowardly attack upon Freemasonry

since the Grand Orient of France abolished God from its ritual. *Dangerous*, because it may be cited as authority for somebody; *cowardly*, because of the lack of true courage to do right."

We do not quite agree with him in his view that the action of Illinois was "cowardly"; we believe it was the result of modern theories in relation to Freemasonry boldly announced and maintained; and it is all the more dangerous because it was not cowardly, but earnest and bold.

He refers to Bro. VINCE's "*flail*," and reminds us "that sometimes it happens that he, who uses this instrument, hurts himself unto death." True, but never when the one, who uses it, *knows how to use it*. *Verbum sat*.

He thinks it is of no use to argue with us, because (in effect) we will not agree with him when he thinks we are "worsted"! Well, we agree with him in that; we are wont to look to the judge, and not to our adversary, for a decision as to which one is "worsted" in the argument. We should be delighted to please Bro. VAUX, but "Truth is mighty and must prevail."

Somewhere in his report, he claims that installation is *lodge* work and not that of the installing officer: this is not the case out of Pennsylvania certainly, and that it is not so in Pennsylvania is evident from the fact that in installing the Master, *the installing officer sends the lodge out of the hall*, allowing only Past Masters to remain, even although the only member of the lodge present is the one who is to be installed Master: during this time, the Secretary is absent and there is no pretence of keeping up the Masters, lodge: the lodge takes no part in the ceremonies, when allowed to be present, and its members are present only as spectators.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN YEO) is brief and contains few matters of general interest. He reports the revival of a lodge which had lain dormant some years in consequence of the destruction of its hall and properties. He also reports an increase in the membership, but regrets that "suspension for non-payment of dues still goes on." However, we find that only two lodges resorted to this.

Quite a number of the lodges were visited by the Grand Master or the Deputy, and their reports are very encouraging.

The Grand Master desired to be relieved from further service, having served continuously since the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1875, but he was re-elected and consented to serve.

This Grand Lodge does not agree with Bro. VAUX in relation to public installations, in reference to which the following proceedings took place:

"The question arising, 'That there is nothing in the constitution prohibiting the public installation of the officers of a subordinate lodge, it was

"Moved by Bro. H. E. Wright, seconded by Bro. J. Clay,

"That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge it would be decidedly injudicious

to have any installation of officers, either of Grand Lodge or any subordinate lodge take place in public.'

"Which motion, being put, was declared lost."

QUEBEC, 1889.

The Grand Master (HENRY L. ROBINSON) had labored under severe illness during a large part of the year, and his health was not fully restored at the time of the session of the Grand Lodge. Of courtesies, which he received, he says:

"Brethren at Washington, Richmond, Va., Wilmington, N. C., and Hampton, Va., displayed the most considerate kindness, both before and during my illness. At Wilmington, N. C., I had the pleasure of meeting M. W. Bro. Robinson, Grand Master of North Carolina, and from him and the brethren there received, as your Grand Master, the warm fraternal greeting for which our Southern brethren are so conspicuously noted. At Hampton, Va., where my life hung in the balance for long and weary weeks, my faithful and attentive physician was a mason, and the W. M. and the brethren of the lodge there watched me with tender care, and nursed me with a kindness that knew no limit. A brother accompanied me to the steamer at Norfolk, nor did masonic aid fail on the homeward route. May God bless them all for their kindness and sympathy in my sore trouble."

Of the condition of Masonry, he says:

"It affords me unbounded satisfaction to be enabled to say that, notwithstanding the many and great obstacles with which our Grand Lodge has to contend, it has in the past twelve months continued to make a progress equal to that which has marked its existence, from year to year, since its formation. Our muster-roll shows a membership to-day of 2,820."

He announces the offer of the Grand Lodge of Canada, to mediate with the Grand Lodge of England in an effort to settle the questions at issue, which have so long disturbed the peace of the masonic world:

"The Grand Lodge of Canada (in the Province of Ontario), at its last Annual Communication, in a kind and fraternal spirit which this Grand Lodge fully understands and appreciates, authorized its Grand Master to offer his mediation both to England and Quebec. M. W. Bro. Walkem, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, accepted the position, and, under the authority of the resolution of this Grand Lodge, just quoted, your Grand Master and Grand Secretary have considered the proposition made, and have accepted the mediatorial offer."

"That distinguished Brother hopes to visit England during the present year, and from his high character as a man and a mason, his eminent position at the bar of his province, his comprehension of the points of difference, and his fraternal desire to arrange those differences, it will be seen that no better mediator could have been selected. There is also the additional reason, not without its weight in such an effort to terminate our disputes with England, that the Grand Lodge of Canada, as our Mother Grand Lodge, is the fittest mediator in this matter with the Grand Lodge of England, which was its Mother Grand Lodge."

"The selection of such an intermediary is in the highest degree judicious and appropriate."

"In view of this offer, and with a desire to strengthen the hands of M. W. Bro. Walkem in mediating, I would suggest that Grand Lodge at this com-

munication should authorize and empower my successor in office, the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, to suspend or even withdraw the edicts of this Grand Lodge against the Grand Lodge of England and its lodges, whenever advised or requested so to do by Grand Master Walkem. In his judgment and good will we have a sufficient guarantee that the advisory power thus given him will be judiciously employed; and this action from us may facilitate the efforts he may make to accomplish successfully his mission."

Grand Master WALKEM was present and was received with much enthusiasm. The recommendations of the Grand Master were adopted.

The Grand Master announced the deaths of Past Grand Master THOMAS WHITE, Past Grand Chaplain C. P. REID, and WILLIAM BADGLEY, for many years the Provincial Grand Master of the English Lodges in Quebec.

The following suggestions, made by the proper committee, deserve consideration :

"As a rule, a great part of these reports are taken up with details and particulars of special visits, social gatherings, and acts that, however full of local interest, can be of no practical account to Grand Lodge, and palpably adds to the bulk of printed Proceedings. We would strongly urge these officers to omit such details in future reports, and would recommend Grand Lodge to empower the Grand Secretary to curtail reports, by omitting such parts as can only be of local interest, when preparing for publication."

The committee, to which had been referred a resolution in relation to those engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, reported recommending that the Grand Lodge "refrain from any present legislation thereon," and the report was adopted; the Grand Lodge was then immediately called from labor to *refreshment*; whether the latter action was in consequence of the adoption of that report we are not advised.

The receipts for the year had been greater, and the expenses less, than the respective estimates, and in consequence the Grand Lodge is in an excellent financial condition.

If the reports of the Deputies are published as written, we see no ground for the criticism of the committee.

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS; he adds to his former high reputation.

Referring to the offer of mediation by the Grand Lodge of Canada, he says :

"We bespeak for it from the Chairman of Committees of Foreign Correspondence of sister Grand Lodges their most favorable consideration. The inception of the movement is recorded in the present volume of Proceedings, where it will be seen that, having accepted the mediatorial offices of the Grand Master of Canada, which his own Grand Lodge empowered him to proffer, the Grand Lodge of Quebec unanimously placed its existing relations towards the Grand Lodge of England unreservedly in the hands of that distinguished brother. That his mission may be crowned with success, will, we are assured, be the fervent prayer that will arise from around every masonic altar."

We certainly hope most earnestly that the effort will be crowned with success.

His argument against receiving a petition from one who cannot write is unanswerable. We should reproduce it, but for the fact that the question is settled in this jurisdiction in accordance with his views.

While there are many passages in this report which we would like to quote, they are all second in importance to his reply to Bro. THOMPSON, of Dakota, which we deem an accurately correct, as well as powerfully stated, exposition of the masonic law applicable to the question :

"Masonry does not attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious faith of its disciples, except so far as relates to the belief in the existence of God, and in the fact that He has revealed His will to man. But a 'Book of the Law' constitutes an indispensable part of the furniture of every lodge. The book of the law is that volume, says Mackay, which, by the religion of the country, is believed to contain the revealed will of the Great Architect of the Universe. An Agnostic believes in no 'Book of the Law' as of Divine origin, and cannot, therefore, be made a mason. If Bro. Thompson's argument against the necessity of such belief was, for instance, on behalf of a possible Mohammedan American, who claimed to believe in the Divine authenticity of the Koran, and on the basis of the universality of Freemasonry, asked to be obligated thereon, we might be tempted to imagine that he had made out a solitary case against the necessity of a masonic belief in the Divine origin of our first great light, even in this acknowledged land of the Bible. But our brother of Dakota does not attack the American selection of a masonic book of the law. His argument is rather that Masonry does not require its votaries to believe that any such writings are of Divine authenticity. We hold, on the contrary, that while Masonry does not select any special volume, and say that it must be regarded by masons everywhere as the Book of God's revealed will to man, she does make it a condition of admission that the candidate believes in the Divine authenticity of some such revelation, which is usually the accepted standard of faith in the country in whose lodges it is employed. We say, further, that all otherwise eligible men on this North American continent will have no difficulty in conforming to the necessary condition of a belief in the Divine origin of the Bible. The Agnostic and the Mormon are not available material for the building of the masonic temple."

This also applies to the Vienna Lodge case in Illinois.

RHODE ISLAND, 1888.

A capital portrait of P. G. Master NEWTON DARLING ARNOLD, forms the frontispiece of these Proceedings.

Emergent communications were held to attend the funerals of Past Grand Masters ARIEL BALLOU and JAMES HUTCHINSON, both veterans whose names have been long connected with Masonry in Rhode Island.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a public building: the Grand Lodge was opened, and having performed the ceremonies, including "the ancient salutation," "Three times three," was closed in ample form. The Grand Lodge adheres to the ancient usages of the craft in that jurisdiction as well as in England, in spite of Bro. VAUX's declaration that it is "disgusting."

While the address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM N. ACKLEY) and the

reports of the other Grand Officers and District Deputies are confined to routine matters, they show that the zealous but conservative administration of masonic affairs which has characterized this Grand Lodge in the past is still maintained. The addresses at the emergent communications are of a high order of merit.

The Committee on the Reprint of the Proceedings announce the completion of the first volume. The committee was continued with directions to go on with the work. This is gratifying, but we wish that in addition to the record, documents, and sketches of prominent men could be added. It seems a pity, for example, that the fund of knowledge of matters outside of the record possessed by "Father Hutchinson" could not have been put in a form to be preserved, before his death. Other veterans still live, of whom the same may be said.

It had been stated that the Webb monument was in a bad condition and liable to fall; but the committee report that to their surprise they found it in as good a condition as could possibly be expected: and that what had been reported to be cracks were small veins slightly disintegrated on the surface: the proposition to erect a new monument was, therefore, indefinitely postponed.

Eulogies of deceased brethren are given in the Proceedings. Father HUTCHINSON had been a mason over sixty-five years, and the delineation of his character by Bro. RUGG makes us wish that a detailed history of his personal and masonic life had been added.

No Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1888.

The Grand Master (ANDREW H. WHITE) in his concise, business-like address says:

"I am glad to report that peace and harmony prevail throughout this jurisdiction, and although owing possibly to the failure of the harvests to a certain degree in some parts of the state, the craft is not as prosperous as it might otherwise have been, yet I am glad to be able to say that while some lodges are only holding their own, others have been busy for the greater part of the year, in the conferring of many degrees and the working in of good material."

* * * * *

"I have visited several of the lodges during the past year, and in every case very much interest was manifested by the brethren, both as to the Ritual Work of the lodge and also masonic law. It occurs to me, while on this subject that if the lodges generally would pay more attention to the social feature of masonry in the future than they have done in the past, it would tend to revive and keep up the interest in masonry more than anything else."

The Grand Secretary reports contributions for Florida, to the amount of nearly \$700. The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is improving:

\$1000 was paid during the year on its bonded debt, and the treasury is over \$1000 better off than it was the year before.

The reports of the District Deputies vary in tone and in statement of the manner in which the duties were performed; one reports the prevalence of harmony and the doing of a considerable amount of work, but at the same time, lack of interest to such a degree that he says:

"There is a great degree of indifference and lethargy manifested in a majority of the lodges. The individual mason is responsible for it, and just so long as he is content with holding his membership by being *made* to pay his dues, so it will be. I will venture the assertion that not more than one-fourth of the fraternity could work their way into a lodge, and as to any knowledge of masonic law or jurisprudence, they are wofully ignorant. The *working tools* and *precious jewels* which once they were presented with are not kept bright by use nor polished with care, but are thrown among the rubbish of *don't care* and negligence, there to corrode and rust."

The next one says, "They are generally pleased at the visits of D. D. G. M. and turn out very well when duly notified of his visit."

We quote the following from other reports:

"I find great disparity in the esoteric work of the lodge—no two working alike. I have also visited lodges in other districts and find them working quite different from the work which I teach, and which has the sanction of the Most Worshipful Grand Master."

"But have visited ten out of fourteen, and find the lodges in a more healthy condition than they have been for years, harmony prevailing. Have conferred all the degrees on my visits on actual candidates. A fair amount of work has been done. Some excellent material has been added to the lodges."

"During the past year, circumstances beyond my control have deprived me of the great pleasure of visiting all the lodges in the sixth district. I have endeavored to visit as many as I possibly could, and from what I learned on visitations, and from other information received, I am pleased to report the craft in a fair condition in the sixth district."

"During the year I have visited officially fourteen lodges—twelve in the City of Charleston and two beyond its limits.

"Most of the lodges visited are in a healthy condition, and some of them have had large accessions to their membership."

"No misunderstanding having arisen in any of the lodges of this jurisdiction, I have not been called upon to make any decisions.

"The condition of the lodges for the most part is healthy and growing, and yet some are not doing all that Masonry demands."

"Some of the lodges in the ninth masonic district are in a flourishing condition, and are receiving constant additions of good material; other lodges are languishing, owing chiefly to the fact that dissension and discord exist among brethren. These matters I have attempted to rectify, and can but cherish the hope that I have been instrumental in accomplishing some good."

"It gives me pleasure to report that, so far as I know, nothing has occurred during the past year to mar the general peace and harmony of the craft in the tenth masonic district. Some of the lodges are in a prosperous condition and in fine working order, while others are in a languishing condition and

have made but very little progress during the year. I regret to report that Horry Lodge, No. 65, which was established in March, 1844, has decided to surrender its charter, and to disband."

Undoubtedly many lodges need "bracing up" and no one outside of the lodge can do so much in this direction as an efficient, well-qualified District Deputy. It may take time and work, but in almost all cases it can be done.

We do not quite understand the reason or the authority for one provision in the constitution. It not only annuls the old law that a Past Master, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, can open the lodge, but also by necessary implication forbids a Warden convening the lodge in the absence of the Master, except "for the sole purpose of burying a brother." We suggest that these unusual limitations must necessarily have a tendency to embarrass the action of the lodges, and ultimately destroy the interest of the members.

The following report was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"As to the communication from M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, referred to us by the Grand Secretary, your committee beg leave to suggest:

"That we as Blue Lodge masons under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge know of nothing else save the three symbolic degrees under the jurisdiction of this M. W. Grand Lodge.

"Your Committee, therefore, are of the opinion that no body of masons styled by any other name, can assume authority over the degrees as conferred in a subordinate Lodge or Grand Lodge, wheresoever located.

"We therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge declare themselves in full sympathy with the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio, with reference to Cerneau Masonry as shown by the circular from said Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. It is a splendid abstract of the Proceedings; that it is a *taking* one is proved by the fact that we have read the whole of it, (except a few extracts) in course, although we had previously read in full the Proceedings of which it is an abstract: generally we give the abstract part of a report only a glance sufficient to ascertain that it is abstract and pass on to find the discussion of some point: but in this case Bro. INGLESBY has beguiled us into reading the whole. We wish he had mixed in more discussion, as this report is an exception to his former ones in that respect, and as a consequence of less value to one who seeks to know, not only what has happened, but also "the reason of things": this report gives the former admirably, but not much of the latter.

TENNESSEE, 1889.

The Grand Master (HENRY H. INGERSOLL) had intended, when he was elected, to make numerous visitations to lodges; of his failure to do this and the reasons therefor he says:

"I am painfully conscious of my dereliction of duty in this particular, and also of the loss of the many opportunities of social enjoyment which

the privilege of visitation affords a Grand Master. But I found that my necessary masonic study and correspondence consumed at least one day in every week; and that could only be done at home. This, together with the pursuit of my ordinary vocations, has kept my time occupied during the entire year, even to the denial of a short summer vacation; and this I plead in extenuation of my apparent neglect of this pleasing pastoral duty of visitation. I am fully persuaded that a busy lawyer in the office of Grand Master must either grievously neglect his client or his craft, or else somewhat slight both of them. I chose the latter as the least of evils when no other way was open."

He will find that many others have had the same experience.

From his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge we learn,

1. That a member of a lodge can be legally dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues only upon due trial; but that if he is illegally dropped from the roll, his only remedy is by appeal. [We think, however, that the committee would hold that if he was dropped from the roll, without any notice whatever, either actual or constructive, the proceedings would be void; the lack of notice not only deprives him of a hearing, but also of the opportunity to appeal within the prescribed time.]

2. That a member dropped from the roll is a non-affiliate in good standing.

3. But that he must pay the tax prescribed by the Grand Lodge, or if he wilfully refuses to pay that tax, he may be suspended or expelled, and it is the duty of lodges to deal with such brethren.

4. That subordinate lodges, however, have authority to, and should, release indigent non-affiliates from Grand Lodge tax.

5. That non-affiliates applying for membership and rejected are not liable for this Grand Lodge tax till after one year from the date of such rejection.

It will be seen that the *status* of a member *dropped from the roll* in Tennessee is the same as that of a member *deprived of membership* in Maine. We would be glad to see the statistics of this Grand Lodge tax, in order to judge how the system works. We perceive, however, that at this session, the law was changed so that a member dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues may be restored by a two-thirds vote, provided his arrearages are paid, or are remitted by the lodge.

In response to an appeal by the Grand Master, over one thousand dollars was contributed for the relief of the Florida sufferers.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"An abstract of the returns from the subordinate lodges shows the condition of the craft to be more prosperous in 1889 than for many preceding years. There is an increase over former years in the number of degrees conferred, and the number of affiliations, and a decrease in dismissions. The consequence is an increase in Grand Lodge dues and in remittances.

"This improved condition of the craft is attributable to the general prosperity of the country, and also, doubtless, to the general appreciation of the fact that the insurance fraternities, however useful and inviting, are not and can never become substitutes for the grand old parent order of Freemasons,

instituted to recall to our minds, in the midst of innocent, social pleasures, the sublime truths founded on Liberality, Brotherly Love, and Charity; to teach men that happiness is the greatest good, and that the surest way to be happy is by making others so. To every true brother, therefore, this exhibit of the prosperity of the order is highly gratifying.

We are satisfied that the following is applicable in Maine, though probably not to the same extent as in Tennessee; we have visited lodges and found that it required some time to hunt up a copy of the Text Book, and that it was *impossible* to produce a copy of the constitution of the Grand Lodge:

"From the nature of the application and inquiries made of the Grand Master by the brethren, I am persuaded that text-books, digests, and copies of our proceedings are either scarce, or scarcely read in some quarters. Fully one half, of these questions could be answered by an easy reference to these standards, and many of the applications made upon the Grand Master, even by those signing themselves Masters and Past Masters, are to do things expressly prohibited by constitution or edict.

"These authorities in Masonry should be kept at the lodge-room, where they can be consulted at any meeting of the lodge; and frequent reference should be had to them, to the end that the brethren may be well informed in the cardinal doctrines of Freemasonry and the express legislation of this Grand Lodge. Reading and study are essential conditions to intelligence; and in Masonry, as elsewhere, 'knowledge is power.'

"To some well-informed brethren, however, I take leave to suggest that knowledge in Masonry is beneficent only when it is used to promote the general welfare of the craft; and that sticking over small points just for the sake of confusing a new master, or of making a question that may put him in technical error, displays learning sometimes to a poor purpose, and rather harms than helps the cause of Masonry by producing strife and discord over trifles where otherwise peace and harmony would prevail. Let us not 'pay tithes of mint and cummin and neglect the weightier matters of the law,' but rather employ all our powers in the cultivation of the royal masonic virtues, whose sowing is pleasure and whose harvest is happiness."

In this connection we would say that when RICHARDS published his edition of Preston in 1804, some of our Maine lodges took a copy *for each member*, and nine lodges took *one hundred and thirty-one copies*, and two brothers took (undoubtedly, for their respective lodges) *twenty-four* copies more. If every newly initiated brother should be required to read carefully the full monitorial portion of the Text Book, he would acquire an additional interest in Masonry that would materially reduce the number of delinquents in payment of dues.

A special communication was held June 23, 1888, to lay the corner stone of a masonic "Widows' and Orphans' Home." A full account of the interesting proceedings is given. The plan is to erect the main building, which will accommodate seventy-five inmates, immediately, and add two wings as soon as the funds can be raised. Liberal contributions have been made, but some \$10,000 additional must be raised to complete the main building. The funds are raised by contributions; the Grand Lodge endorsed the plan, and requested every Master to lay the matter before his lodge, and request of each member a contribution of one dollar. The addresses at the laying of the corner stone were of a high character, and indicate the prevalence of

much enthusiasm to establish this institution, so peculiarly masonic in its character, and so creditable to the craft.

We are exceedingly sorry to find that a partial suspension of fraternal relations has happened between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Ohio, but more sorry to find that it has happened by the unwarrantable action of the Grand Master of Tennessee. If there is anything in relation to which Grand Lodges are properly jealous, it is their right to manage their own internal affairs according to their own views, without interference or meddling by other Grand Lodges, or any parties outside of their jurisdiction.

The position of Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee near the Grand Lodge of Ohio became vacant. The Grand Master of Tennessee not only took official cognizance of a controversy existing in Ohio, but also proceeded to decide upon its merits and made a decision contrary to that made by the Grand Lodge of Ohio; of course, as an *individual*, he had the right to form such an opinion as his judgment should dictate, but he made the unfortunate mistake of acting upon this opinion officially, and, in substance, of communicating it officially to the Grand Master of Ohio. In accordance with the rule now prevailing, he called upon the Grand Master of Ohio to nominate a Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. We regard this rule as vicious and absurd, but of course, while it prevails, any attempt to dictate conditions, when such a request is made, is a breach of propriety almost unpardonable. But the Grand Master of Tennessee went further, and according to his statement (for we have not seen a copy of his letter) made the terrible mistake of referring to the controversy, or "war" as he called it, and asking for the nomination "of some worthy brother who had not been conspicuous in bitterness and intolerance in that war, as none such could properly represent the liberal, generous spirit of Tennessee Freemasonry." Passing by the implied reflection upon Ohio Freemasonry, this was an interference with the internal affairs of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that cannot be tolerated by any Grand Lodge under any circumstances.

The Grand Master of Ohio, however, apparently gave no attention to the discourtesy of the communication, but replied, "The majority of masons in Ohio do not tolerate treason or rebellion," and (says the Grand Master of Tennessee) "recommended a brother much esteemed in Ohio, but, as I was left to infer, fully in harmony with the proscriptive spirit of the majority." The Grand Master of Tennessee declined to appoint the nominee, and wrote requesting the Grand Master of Ohio "to name some other brother of high character and good standing, not tainted with treason or rebellion, *but opposed to the policy of the dominant majority in that state.*" [Italics ours.] He also suggested the name of a brother, and asked if he would be acceptable. The Grand Master of Ohio then made the mistake of objecting to the brother named for a reason other than the unwarrantable interference of the Grand Master of Tennessee with the internal affairs of the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

Subsequently the former ascertained that he was in error as to the reason he had given, and so stated: the Grand Master of Tennessee adds:

"But no change of view appeared from the discovery of his mistake; and I inferred that the reason for declining to accept my suggestion was the very liberality of views and opposition to masonic intolerance which had caused me to suggest his name. With a courteous and considerate reference to Ohio loyalty and Tennessee rebellion, the Grand Master assured me in plain terms that no Representative would be received from us unless he was not only an orthodox Scottish Rite mason, but also an active and prominent supporter of the locally dominant faction in its policy of using the great power of the Grand Lodge to support an order of the Scottish Rite."

We have not the language of the Grand Master of Ohio, and we must be permitted to doubt the construction given to it in the foregoing paragraph. If that construction is correct, the Grand Master of Ohio, in his turn, has taken a position, unwarranted and untenable.

But we are amazed to find that a Grand Master, in his official communication to his Grand Lodge, should stigmatize the action of a sister Grand Lodge in relation to its internal affairs, with which his Grand Lodge had no more concern than all the other masons in the world, as "masonic intolerance." It has been thought and said that we go to the utmost limit of forbearance, when we allow Committees on Correspondence, for the sake of establishing correct masonic law and practice, to discuss freely the action of other Grand Lodges.

It is scarcely necessary to say that no representative was appointed; and later the Grand Master of Ohio recalled the commission of the representative of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, near the Grand Lodge of Tennessee.

Grand Master INGERSOLL then proceeds to argue that the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio was all wrong; but if he is correct, the answer is a simple one—it is none of his business.

He makes one further point, however, that requires notice. He claims in effect, that one Grand Lodge has the right to appoint any worthy brother of another jurisdiction its Representative. This we deny; a Representative must be acceptable to the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited, and the decision of the Grand Lodge or its Grand Master upon that point cannot be questioned. The suggestion of the Grand Master of Tennessee, that the appointment of a Representative near another Grand Lodge is an approval or disapproval of the internal policy of such Grand Lodge, under any circumstances, is a suggestion that the Grand Lodge making the appointment is guilty of an impertinent interference with the affairs of the other Grand Lodge. When the *personnel* of the Representative of a Grand Lodge is to be taken, as the expression of *any* opinion as to any measure of the internal policy of the Grand Lodge, to which he is accredited, the system should be abolished as a most dangerous enemy of the sovereignty of Grand Lodges.

The committee, to which the address of the Grand Master was referred, decline "to discuss the expediency of the inauguration of the controversy

so much to be regretted ;" but we beg to suggest to them that they apparently lost sight of the far more momentous question of the *right* of their Grand Master to " inaugurate such a controversy."

They refer to the alleged claim of the Grand Master of Ohio, that " a partisan in the struggle " should be appointed, but apparently forget that their own Grand Master " led down that dance " by first insisting that a " partisan in the struggle," representing his views, should be appointed, and that, according to the statement before us, the Grand Master of Ohio met that demand by requiring the appointment of one representing *his* views. The latter is more excusable than the former, if not entirely justifiable, in requiring that such an appointment, if it had any bearing upon the question at issue, should be in harmony with the policy of the Grand Lodge.

The committee say :

" In Tennessee, God willing, we are determined that no such strife shall disturb our councils. Standing thus firmly upon that determination as our sure foundation of safety, we are of the opinion that those who may be selected and commissioned as the representatives of the masons of Tennessee, even in those Grand Jurisdictions where such unfortunate controversy may exist, shall be of like convictions with ourselves.

We hold that in this the committee are fundamentally wrong. On questions of internal policy pending in another Grand Lodge, their Grand Lodge has no right to interfere. Such questions are entirely beyond and outside of the scope of the duties, powers and privileges of a Grand Representative. When he interferes, as Representative, with such questions, the Grand Lodge he represents interferes. The committee would not for a moment hold that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee had a right to be heard upon this question before the Grand Lodge of Ohio : any suggestion that it should seek to be heard in that Grand Lodge, would be rejected as an utterly unjustifiable and even impertinent attempt to interfere with the affairs of one of its peers. But the position taken in the report is, in principle, precisely such an attempt. The only safe ground is, that in the management of its internal affairs each Grand Lodge is sovereign, and no other Grand Lodge can intermeddle, directly or indirectly, by vote or by influence.

Of course, if a Grand Lodge so far infringes upon the fundamental principles or landmarks of Freemasonry, *as to cease to be a masonic body*, other Grand Lodges will so determine and declare, and, thereupon withdraw all communications with it.

For fear of misconstruction, we would say that Grand Master INGERSOLL, in his discussion of this matter, states propositions in which we do not concur ; but we do not notice them, because the question of Grand Lodge sovereignty involved transcends in importance all other questions.

We have a high regard for the masons of Tennessee, and great confidence in them ; and we appeal to them to review their action in this matter and determine if they have not been put in a position that cannot be maintained.

The Report on Correspondence (164 pp.) was presented by Bro. FRANK M. SMITH.

In his conclusion, he says :

"I have tried to give you what was *done* by the various Grand Lodges whose Proceedings have been reviewed, and to give you *some* of the *cream* of what was written by the members of the craft who drive the quill."

He succeeded most admirably in his attempt.

Of the Past Master's degree and the association of Past Masters in that state, he says :

"It has been the custom in Tennessee for several years, that some time during the session of the Grand Lodge, a few Past Masters would hold a convocation of Past Masters for the purpose of installing the Masters-elect of the subordinate lodges, the *new ones* who had never been installed after the particular fashion of these brethren.

"This was done in a room adjoining the room where the sessions of the Grand Lodge were held. The Grand Lodge paid no attention to this work of the Past Masters. The brethren who worked the thing had a good time, especially when they found a good case.

"Thus the work was done and time passed on, but a few years ago some of these same brethren formed some sort of an organization, elected permanent officers, adopted a constitution, and by some means the work appeared in the printed proceedings, and here we are. The Grand Lodge never has taken any stock in this side show whatever. The ritual used has no place whatever in this convocation."

He says further in reply to us :

"I cannot exactly understand why the 'degree' is a part of the 'installation ceremony,' which the Master-elect is *entitled* to but not *bound* to have. If it be a part of the installation ceremony then he has not been installed until instructed. This will not do, Brother D."

We think it *will* do, because the only *necessary* part of the installation of a Master is his assent to the "Ancient Charges" and taking the official obligation; all the rest is *instruction*: in other words, if he has formally assented to the charges and taken the obligation, he is legally installed, although nothing more is done: if he has not done that he is not installed, whatever else may have been done.

TEXAS, 1888.

The immense extent of this jurisdiction and a large number of its lodges are typified in the volume before us.

A special communication was held to *dedicate* the new Capitol of Texas. Reference is made to the ceremonies, but they are not given, and we confess that we are not familiar with them. We raise the query formerly raised by another, but not much discussed. "Can masons properly *dedicate* any structure to other than *masonic* uses?"

The Grand Master (ANSON RAINEY) says :

"While a majority of the District Deputies report peace and harmony prevailing in their districts, and while I believe that Masonry in this juris-

diction is in as flourishing a condition as ever before, if not better, there are too many poor and weak lodges, as well as luke-warm brethren. This is caused, in a great measure, by the officers and members of lodges not being sufficiently familiar with the Ritual and masonic jurisprudence."

* * * * *

"Where the brethren are bright in the work and well posted in jurisprudence, you will find a live and prosperous lodge. On the other hand, where the brethren are ignorant of these, they are drones, the lodge languishes, and if new life is not infused into it, it dies. Masonry is a beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols. To see its beauties, and understand its teachings, aims and objects, these allegories and symbols must be studied; and when not studied its ceremonies are meaningless, its beauties remain concealed, and its teachings are not appreciated. Hence it is the ignorant ones failing to see the great beauties of Masonry, and failing to comprehend the great good and benefit to be derived from adhering to its tenets and principles, lose interest and become drones."

* * * * *

"The enforcement of the payment of dues has been and still is a source of great trouble and annoyance in a number of lodges. Officers are negligent about notifying brethren when they are in arrears, and the brethren are also negligent in paying up when the time arrives. This negligence frequently causes embarrassment to the lodge, and sometimes causes such a lack of interest that the lodge loses its usefulness and sometimes demises."

We find from his address that the ceremony used at the dedication of the Capitol was "prepared by the committee appointed for that purpose." If there are no "ancient ceremonies," as previously stated, the fact adds force to the propriety of our inquiry.

Among his decisions are the following:

"6. That the 'word' should not be given in a Lodge of Instruction, or in any other place, in any other manner than that in which it was received.

"7. That it was an ancient custom to preside 'covered,' and must be complied with.

"10. When upon the trial of a brother he has been adjudged to receive a reprimand, and an appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, the brother should not be reprimanded at once, but proceedings should be suspended until the appeal has been acted upon.

"34. If a Junior Warden refuses to prefer charges against a brother for unmasonic conduct, when required by the Worshipful Master, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct and should be disciplined."

We have *practically* held that the usage described in No. 7, is not so universal and binding, that it may not be temporarily departed from when comfort or convenience require it.

A member of a lodge having been murdered, it applied for permission to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer; but the Grand Master wisely refused, saying:

"The masonic fraternity, as such, cannot afford to take any part in the administration of the laws of the land. While, as masons and as individuals, we ought to obey the laws of our country, and discountenance any infraction thereof, yet, for us as masons to take part in their enforcement would lead to untold trouble and confusion among the craft. Neither should masons in any way interfere to prevent the enforcement of the laws. The state of Texas is sufficiently strong to uphold and enforce her laws. No outside influence should be brought to bear upon the courts in any given

case, but they should be left untrammelled to decide according to the merits of each case. If the masonic fraternity should break loose from its ancient moorings, and take part in state affairs, in religious affairs, etc., it would soon be turned into an engine of oppression, instead of an angel of mercy, as it is."

Sixteen of the *fifty-two* Deputies failed to make report to the Grand Master. He presented the reports to the Grand Lodge, and called attention to such matters in them as seemed to require action.

Many points of interest are found in the immense amount of routine business which came before the Grand Lodge, but only a few, comparatively, can be noticed.

The Grand Secretary reported that nineteen lodges had all voted for an amendment to the constitution proposed in 1886. We are left in the dark as to everything beyond this announcement. Whether other lodges had voted the previous year does not appear: we wonder whether, when an amendment is submitted to the lodges, they keep on voting year after year until enough have voted in order to adopt or reject it, or if the result depends upon the votes of those actually voting. If the latter is the case, *nineteen* lodges out of some *six hundred* amend the constitution! If the former is the case, it can never be known in advance, how many years it will be before a proposed amendment will be acted upon. We should think that either would suggest the impropriety of submitting proposed amendments to the lodges, to say nothing of the important fact that a Grand Lodge, which has no power to amend its constitution, is not really a sovereign Grand Lodge.

We find that the Grand Lodge did not concur with the Grand Master in his decision in relation to the duty of the Junior Warden: the committee say:

"We are constrained to differ from the views of the Grand Master on this subject. It is true that the Junior Warden is the prosecuting officer of the lodge, and it is his duty to prefer charges against offending brethren; still, he is invested with discretion in the exercise of this duty, and is not amenable to the orders of the Worshipful Master in this respect to the extent of placing him in contumacy for refusing to obey such orders. It might well be that the Master and the Junior Warden would honestly differ as to the propriety of filing charges and the prospect of conviction. In such case the latter, in his capacity as prosecuting officer, could not be said to be guilty of a masonic offence in case he declined to bring charges. The edicts of our Grand Lodge, as well as the common law of Masonry, permit any member of a lodge to prefer charges, and if the Junior Warden fails to perform his duty in this respect (which is not to be presumed), the lodge has ample remedy."

The question is a new one to us, but we have given some thought to it and are inclined to agree with the Grand Master. When complaint is made by a mason, the Junior Warden, of course, has a discretion; but it seems to us that the powers of the Master are such that if he directs the Junior Warden to file charges in a given case, he is bound to obey. It often happens that no one will voluntarily file charges, and if it is done, the Junior Warden must do it. But he is only the *official* prosecutor; and it seems to us that

in the case of a difference of opinion between him and the Master, who is held responsible for the proper government of the lodge, that of the Master should prevail, and the Junior Warden be obliged to put the machinery in motion to enable the Master to have his duty performed.

In one case a brother was convicted by his lodge and sentenced to be reprimanded; an appeal was taken, on the ground that the punishment was too slight; the committee say:

"We doubt whether the accused, than whom scarcely any one in Texas is more widely known, has an enemy so prejudiced against him as to say that he would deliberately and intentionally commit the offence charged against him. He has, however, shown a want of that prudence and circumspection which should be observed by a mason who writes anything about the Order, whether for publication or not, and doubtless such as he would have shown at any other time than in the midst of a heated political contest. For this reason we think the finding of the lodge should be carried out."

We confess to a curiosity as to what a mason could write about Masonry that would be less censurable when written, "in the midst of a heated political contest," than at another time: probably the committee mean that the writer was in a state of continuous excitement on account of the "contest," and not that what he wrote had any connection with that "contest."

The case of a man, who had been initiated under an assumed name and sought advancement under his true name, was before the Grand Lodge, which adopted a report, the material part of which is the following:

"We are of opinion that the mere fact that a man applies to a lodge and receives one or more degrees under an assumed name (while it is a suspicious circumstance) does not of itself constitute an offence and does not of itself prevent his advancement."

* * * * *

"We are, therefore, of opinion that in this and similar cases it is the duty of the lodge to investigate very thoroughly and carefully the cause or the causes that lead to this change of name, and to govern their action in the matter by the facts that may be developed in each case."

This seems to us to be the correct course to be followed in such cases.

The Grand Lodge again affirmed its previous decisions in relation to the Bible by adopting the following:

"We further hold that it is the duty of the Grand Lodge and its Subordinate Lodges to preserve the peace and harmony of the craft in this jurisdiction, and when (as is too often the case) masons insist upon proclaiming opinions showing a want of belief in and a failure to reverence the Holy Scriptures as required by edicts No. 127 and 128, and thereby disturb the peace and harmony of the order, it seems to us that a decent respect for themselves would require them to sever their connection with an order which declares that the Holy Bible is the great light by which its members are to be guided in morals and in practice, and in case they fail to do this we hold it to be the duty of the lodges and the Grand Lodge to compel them to leave it, so that they may no longer bring reproach upon the order."

We learn from these proceedings that a special committee have under consideration the reprinting of the Grand Lodge Proceedings issued since the former reprint.

We are still further puzzled in relation to the amendment of the constitution, by finding that a vote was taken on the amendment of the constitution submitted in 1886, and that 78 members and 119 lodges voted for it and 5 members and 24 lodges voted against it, and it was declared adopted. Will Bro. MATTHEWS enlighten us?

The Directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Home had organized; the amount of the fund is a little over \$15,000; they report that their plan is not to undertake to establish the Home till a fund of \$100,000 has been raised, and they urge the Grand Lodge to make as large contributions as possible that that amount may be speedily raised. They announce that an offer of the buildings and property of Baylor University, valued at \$48,000, had been made, upon the condition that the House should be located at that place.

The report of the Committee on Finance indicates that the Grand Lodge paid twice for printing the Report on Correspondence, and a special committee was appointed to examine into the matter. In Maine, the advance copies cost only the price of the paper, presswork, folding and stitching. We suspect that the Texas contract had an "out" in it (if we may use a printer's term, and make a bull at the same time), and that as it was drawn, the advantage of using, for the report in the Proceedings, the type set up for the advance copies, belongs to the printers.

The Report on Correspondence (297 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS. He reviews the Proceedings of the American Grand Lodges and notices those of many foreign Grand Bodies. It is an immense piece of work admirably performed. To go over his work, as he goes over that of others, would extend our report to altogether too great a length.

He holds that Grand Masters have only the powers given to them in the constitution of the Grand Lodge, but admits that—

"Texas Grand Masters exercise prerogative power only where the Grand Lodge Constitution or edicts directly give it to them, or tacitly permits it, in which latter case, the Grand Master is a law unto himself, until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, when his action is approved or revoked."

That is scarcely a model system: the Grand Master, when the constitution does not forbid it, does an act, but the parties interested have to take the risk of its being approved or annulled at the next session of the Grand Lodge! He may grant a dispensation for a lodge, but he can add no names to it subsequently, so that, if the number is reduced below the limit by death or otherwise, the lodge must die, and the reason is that the constitution gives him no power to do so! All which is evidence to us of the folly of attempting to improve on the system the fathers established.

He replies with much spirit and power to Bro. ROBBINS, who stated that the Grand Lodge of Texas had assumed "to amend the landmarks":

"We unhesitatingly and emphatically deny that the Grand Lodge of Texas ever has in any way, or at any time, 'assumed to amend the landmarks' or any one of them. As we have already said, she does require of each and every one who knocks at her door, ere he enter, to declare his

belief in God. And if he did not so believe, of what use or force, pray, would be an obligation? From what, or where, do we learn anything of God, of his attributes, except from the Bible? The Grand Lodge of Texas does, too, tell the applicant that the Bible is the Great Light of Masonry. Is this not admitted almost universally among masons, and will Bro. Robbins deny it? The Grand Lodge of Texas does teach the masons yielding their obedience to her to take the Holy Bible as the rule and guide to their faith and practice. Is this amending a landmark? If so, what landmark? She does, too, hold that without a Holy Bible present there can be no lodge; that its presence is *absolutely* necessary. In this is there any assumption to amend a landmark, and if so, which one? Again, the Grand Lodge of Texas never *has* attempted at any time in the past, nor will she ever in the future, attempt to set up an 'inquisition' of any sort, much less attempt to interfere with the '*religious opinions*' of anybody, further than to require of all who would enter her portals to express, without reservation, an unqualified belief in God. This she has done in the past, and will continue to do in the future. Bro. Robbins charges, too, that more than once she has '*flagrantly defied the ancient law*,' concerning God and religion." This is a bold as well as an utterly unfounded assertion, for which we have a right to and do demand the proof. Tell us then, my good brother, how, when, where and in what the Grand Lodge of Texas has done so? We *rest here and wait for the proof.*"

We think that Bro. ROBBINS, is amending—no, *changing* the landmarks, when he persuades his Grand Lodge that in Illinois a mason cannot be disciplined for ridiculing the Bible. If there is any landmark in Masonry, it is that a profane can be made a mason only by taking an obligation upon a Book of the Law which he regards as containing the law of God. Bro. Robbins's position is not that there is *another* such book, but in effect that there is *no* such book. It may be that a Mahomedan may be made a mason upon the Koran; but if he should be, and then should ridicule the Bible *in its capacity as the Great Light in Masonry in American lodges*, (as was the fact in the Illinois case) he would deserve expulsion for his unmasonic conduct in ridiculing and denouncing the Book upon which his brethren were made masons. The Grand Lodge of Texas requires its subordinates to place upon their altars the Bible as the Book of the Law; when, therefore, they require candidates to declare their belief in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, they take only proper measures to ascertain if the candidate can take, in one of their lodges, the necessary obligation to make him a mason. If there was a Mahomedan lodge, with the Koran on its altar, the same inquiry as to the Koran would be proper and necessary. The man who believes only in the "God of Nature" and the "Book of Nature" (whatever those terms may mean), can never be made a mason unless the landmarks are changed or violated. But we must stop.

UTAH, 1889.

A special communication was held November 5, 1888, to lay the corner stone of a public building at Ogden. A full account of the impressive ceremonies is given; they were open to the criticism of Bro. VAUX, because, in

accordance with ancient custom, the Grand Honors were given during the lowering of the stone. A fine address was delivered by Past Grand Master WILLIAMS, to an attentive audience numbering five thousand.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL PAUL), with deep regret, announces the surrender of its charter by one lodge, leaving but seven in the jurisdiction. While the address is devoted to local matters, it shows that the masons of Utah are active, faithful and zealous in their support of the Institution. They are surrounded by those, who not only cannot be made masons, but are bitter and virulent enemies of Masonry: this element is so numerous in Utah, that the growth of the craft in numbers has been, and must continue to be, small; but its growth in good works has been, and, we have no doubt, will continue to be, *large*.

Grand Secretary DIEHL say:

"The harvest in the masonic field in Utah did not yield as much fruit as it promised at the beginning of the year. The early spring months were very encouraging, the weather was fine, and it looked as if we could garner plenty, but all at once a frost came and nipped the blossoms, causing another off year. Besides having lost one lodge, our numerical strength has again decreased. My last report exhibited 462 members, the present one only 458, being a loss of four members."

* * * * *

"There was less work done than at any previous year since the existence of the Grand Lodge. Only fifty-five degrees have been conferred, which is three less than last year. Uintah has again proved itself the banner lodge in the jurisdiction, it having conferred twelve degrees; close to it comes Argenta with eleven, Mt. Moriah and Weber follow with nine each, Wasatch with eight and Story with six. Corinne Lodge looked serenely on and rested."

* * * * *

"The cash in the lodge treasuries—\$12,466.04—would be enough to make the seven lodges comfortable if it was equally divided. It is a pity that it is not. Just think of it, here is Mt. Moriah with a purse filled with \$7,184.20, while that of Weber is entirely empty. Wasatch also has more than its share—\$3,900—and it should divide with Uintah, which has only \$166.94. On the other hand, Weber and Uintah have more invested in lodge properties, the former \$2,000, the latter \$2,800, while Wasatch and Mt. Moriah show only \$500 each in that kind of investments. Argenta and Corinne lodges have invested \$1,500 each in lodge properties, and Story \$650. The seven lodges combined value their property at \$9,455, which with the cash on hand, makes \$21,916.04."

This shows a stronger financial condition than, we think, can be shown in any other jurisdiction.

Bro. DIEHL pays tributes to the memory of several distinguished brethren who have died during the year.

We were not aware that Frederick III, for so brief a period Emperor of Germany, was so active a Freemason. We feel sure that the craft in Maine will be delighted to read Bro. DIEHL's account of his masonic life and character:

"Frederick III, of Hohenzollern, born October 18, 1831, died at Berlin, June 16, 1888. His long suffering and calm death are so recent that I need

not here refer to them. The whole world has watched the last months of his life; all civilized nations have admired his gentleness on his sick and death-bed, and have prayed for his sweet final end. During all this time, in fact during his whole life, he proved himself a true mason. The few weeks of his reign have sufficiently evidenced that it was his intention to found an empire greater and grander than all others, and to which every nation might acknowledge allegiance without surrendering autonomy—an empire of peace and humanity. These are masonic principles, and no one can doubt that our brother would have materialized them had he reached the age of his father. But nothing shows more that every drop of his noble blood was imbued with the teachings of Masonry than the few words he uttered at St. Remo to a delegation of masons. In extending to the brethren his warm hand he said: 'To me Freemasonry has been a source that has ever taught me to bear with patience the afflictions the Great Architect of the Universe has imposed upon me.' How he was beloved, and what he was thought of by all masons throughout Europe, is so beautifully expressed in a telegram of condolence of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Hungary to the brethren in Germany, that I will reproduce it: 'The Freemasons never possessed a more truly noble Master, a more dutiful son, a more loving husband, a more affectionate father. He, the noblest of men, was a model of what a true mason should be.'

"Our brother received the first three degrees on the evening of November 5, 1853, in the presence of all the Grand Officers of the three Prussian Grand Lodges, in a room prepared for the ceremony at the palace of his father. June 24, 1860, he was elected Grand Master (Ordens Meister) of the Grand Landes Lodge of Germany, which office he held until March 7, 1874. His illustrious father having expressed the wish that he should not only have the honors of the office, but attend to its duties also, the son obeyed and followed the footsteps of his immediate predecessor Bro. Von Salasinsky. He frequently presided at the communications of the Grand Lodge, took part in the debates, and worked with all his might for the advancement of the craft. It has been my fortune to read a number of his speeches on Freemasonry, which have convinced me that he was a deep searcher into its antiquity. He made a great study of the different systems or so called higher degrees of Masonry, which led him to the conclusion, and so he often expressed himself, that there was but one system that could unite all mankind under one banner: the three symbolic degrees or Blue Lodge Masonry. The office of protector of all the lodges in Prussia was transferred to him by his father January 15, 1861. His death has made the office vacant, and it is doubtful whether any other member of the house of Hohenzollern will ever assume its duties.

"The name and deeds of Bro. Frederick III, as an Emperor, as a man, and as a mason, will go down to all ages, and his memory will be held dear forever. The Grand Tyler in the celestial Grand Lodge never announced the name of a truer mason and the Grand Master never bid a nobler one enter. May his last sleep be sweet.

"As Hiram slept, the widow's son,
E'en so our brother takes his rest;
His battle fought, his duty done,
His name by many thousands blest."

We are gratified to note a growth, both in the masonic and public departments of the Grand Lodge library.

A communication from the Grand Lodge of Ohio was received, and the following report, in relation thereto, adopted:

"That the Grand Lodge of Utah is in hearty sympathy with the action taken by the Grand Lodge of Ohio in sustaining its Grand Master, and will ever sustain and sympathize with all efforts of our sister Grand Lodges to defend and uphold the pure and simple principles of Freemasonry as handed

down to us by our fathers, discountenancing to the fullest extent of our power all innovations of whatever name or nature in the body of Masonry."

Two brethren, who have been close attendants on the Grand Lodge, being absent on account of ill health, the Grand Lodge appointed the representatives of their respective lodges a committee, with the following instructions:

"That the committee of Weber Lodge shall visit, on its return to Ogden, Bro. Emerson; and that the committee of Uintah Lodge shall visit, on its return to Park City, Bro. Emery, and convey to each respectively the fraternal greetings of this Grand Lodge, its sincerest regrets that they cannot occupy their usual seats at the present communication, and its best wishes for their speedy recovery."

When the Committee on Obituaries presented their report, the Grand Master called up the Grand Lodge: when its reading was completed the Grand Honors were given; the report was then adopted, and then, and not till then, the brethren were seated.

BRO. DIEHL bears the palm in giving full names—*middle* names and all there are very few exceptions to this in the returns of lodges.

In looking over the lists of Grand Lodge Representatives, we do not find that our Grand Lodge is named. Our first thought was that there was an accidental omission, but upon looking at our own list we find that Utah is not named. This is a complete surprise to us and we cannot account for it.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was again presented by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

He quotes the following decision of the Grand Master of British Columbia:

"4. The performance of the solemn service required by Masonry over the remains of a brother is masonic labor, and the lodge so engaged is *performing* masonic labor, and must have *absolute* and complete control, and cannot permit any but affiliated masons in good standing to take part therein."

And adds:

"No. 4 is to our liking, but we fear Bro. Vaux, of Pennsylvania, will have a reckoning with the Grand Master concerning the first part of the decision, for he has a perfect aversion against a lodge open and at labor at the funeral of a brother mason. He will, however, concur in the second part, and we do in both."

A pretty careful investigation leads to the conclusion that the decision is in accord with the usage in every jurisdiction, except Pennsylvania, and that it was formerly the usage in that state.

We are inclined to think that his criticism of the report of Bro. THOMPSON, of Dakota, is the best one made:

"It is his maiden report, and as such, a remarkable production. If he had left theological questions serenely alone his appearance on the reportorial stage would have been applauded; as it is we fear he will have his hands full to ward off censure from numerous quarters. Theology is well enough in its place, but we doubt whether it is wise to discuss it at any length in a correspondence report. It can do no good and may lead to unpleasant controversies. When in the past a case of that kind has come to our notice we have given the substance of it without argument, except once where a brother

correspondent insisted on the resurrection of the personal body. It is so hard to decide in a matter of faith that it is best to leave it outside the masonic domain."

He don't think much of the examination of charters; but he quotes a clause from the E. A. lecture in that jurisdiction which makes it necessary; the clause is not in our lectures and we never heard of it before. The law makes it an offence to visit a clandestine lodge, and examination of the charter shows that the body visited had one; Bro. DIEHL and those, who side with him, assume that it is a question in which the visitor alone is interested, but for the reason stated, the assumption is erroneous: if a brother is called to account for visiting a clandestine lodge, and it should appear that he did not ascertain whether it had a charter or not, he would find that others are interested in the matter and his neglect would cause him trouble. For the same reason (and many others) the comparison of visiting a lodge to a visit to a family is utterly wrong.

We should be pleased to notice other points in this enjoyable report, but time fails.

VERMONT, 1888.

A portrait of NATHAN B. HASWELL, Grand Master for many years during the anti-masonic war, who saved and revived the Grand Lodge in 1846, is the frontispiece of the Proceedings. The craft in Vermont do themselves credit by thus honoring him.

On August 16, 1887, a special communication was held to lay the corner stone of the Bennington Battle monument. It was an occasion of great interest. The Grand Masters of New Hampshire and North Carolina (the latter a native of Vermont) and Past Grand Master WILLIAM PARKMAN, representing the Grand Master of Massachusetts, were present. The Grand Lodge was escorted by the Grand Commandery, which in turn was escorted by several Commanderies. There was a very large attendance. The ceremonies were in the highest degree impressive; during the lowering of the stone, the Public Grand Honors were given, and at each pause one gun was fired by the battery: the stone was tried and the elements of consecration poured upon it. Appropriate hymns were sung to patriotic airs. The various addresses, especially the historical address, were of a high order and exceedingly interesting. As the event celebrated was one of the most important of the Revolution, in results, the laying of the corner stone of the monument to perpetuate it in the memory of the people was attended with ceremonies of corresponding magnificence.

The Grand Master (ALFRED A. HALL) in his address at the annual communication says:

"The year has been a prosperous one. Never since I became familiar with the workings of the different masonic organizations, have I seen a more earnest desire manifested, not only to excel in ritualistic work and ceremo-

nial, but to become better posted in the law and philosophy of Masonry, and to turn out material qualified to stand the test of an overseer's square that should measure the mental and moral worth of the man."

He departed from the custom of his immediate predecessors, and, instead of preparing memorial tributes to the dead, assigned that duty to other brethren, each selected with reference to his acquaintance with the one whose tribute he was to prepare: we think this is an excellent idea.

Referring to laying the corner stone of the monument, he says:

"Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion; how could there? for while it is not a matter to be paraded in public, it is nevertheless a congratulatory fact that while the resolution of the Trustees asking the Grand Lodge to perform the ceremony was not presented by a mason, many members of the association were. The three Governors present belonged to our order; the Chief Marshal, Commander of the Brigade, of the Regiment and of the Battery were masons; and the Principal Architect and Master Workmen were equally familiar with the speculative art."

He made the following decisions (among others), which were approved by the Grand Lodge:

"2. An objection to initiation is as sacred as the ballot. The appointing of a committee to investigate the cause of an objection is unwarranted, and any attempted investigation unmasonic.

"4. A Master Mason in good standing, holding a regular dimit, may apply for membership to any lodge in this state, no matter whether he resides within or without the state.

"8. Where a brother was 'dropped from the roll' for non-payment of dues, in another jurisdiction, and subsequently his lodge surrendered its charter, the Grand Lodge under whose jurisdiction said lodge was located, has the right to insist upon the payment of the amount in arrear before granting a certificate to take the place of a dimit, and a lodge in this jurisdiction cannot act upon a petition for affiliation until accompanied by such certificate. The question of the validity of 'dropping from the roll' or its effect upon a member's standing, is not involved.

"10. After a ballot has been declared and the lodge closed, the Grand Master has no power upon the application of the party or parties claiming to have cast the black ball or balls, to order the ballot opened, or grant a dispensation allowing the petitioner to renew his petition without waiting the time prescribed by the by-laws.

"11. The general law in regard to physical qualifications, recognized in this state, requires that the candidate be able to conform to all the ceremonies, and to do the work. Any maim or infirmity that prevents this renders a person physically ineligible.

"12. The Grand Lodge, alone, has power to establish or alter the jurisdiction of its subordinates.

"An agreement entered into between two lodges, changing or attempting to change the jurisdictional line between them, without the approval of the Grand Lodge, only amounts to permission to accept petitions from the jurisdiction of the other, within the limits of the agreement, and may be abrogated at any time by the Grand Lodge, or either lodge.

"Either lodge may terminate the agreement at any regular communication by a majority vote, and after official notice of such action to the other lodge, all rights and privileges conferred by it cease."

Of the Hiram Lodge affair, he says:

"There is no doubt but what the question in dispute is a mooted one; as Grand Lecturer, I had occasion to carefully examine the subject, and am

free to say that good reasons may be given in support of the theory of Hiram Lodge, *but it is not a landmark*, and the Grand Lodge has full authority over the work in its jurisdiction. Whatever may have been the rights of subordinates at the time of its formation, when they became members of the Grand Lodge, they became subject to it, as much as those subsequently chartered by it."

A resolution was adopted in relation to this matter. So much of which as "sustains and approves the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Connecticut," we deem to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Vermont, for reasons already given in this report. The Grand Lodge of Connecticut having fixed the *status* of Hiram Lodge, all that is left for other Grand Lodges to do, is to give effect, in their respective jurisdictions, to the edict of that Grand Lodge. The power of approving implies the power of disapproving: the power of examining the action of another Grand Lodge in order to "sustain" it, involves the power of examining it for the purpose of *not* sustaining it.

A curious case came before the Grand Lodge. A New Hampshire lodge had complained that a Vermont lodge had initiated a candidate, whose residence was within the jurisdiction of the New Hampshire lodge, and who, moreover, had been rejected by it. The candidate had at one time beyond question lived in New Hampshire, and had been rejected by the complaining lodge: but as the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction does not prevail in Vermont, the case turned upon the residence of the candidate at the time he was received by the Vermont lodge.

In relation to that the committee say:

"Bro. Prescott claimed and testified before us, that at the time he established his headquarters at Newport he had no intention of ever again returning to Franklin to reside, and never has returned there to live. That since leaving Newport his place of residence has been Boston, Mass.; that he had always understood and believed that so long as he was assessed and paid a poll tax in Franklin, he had the right to vote there; that understanding that the payment of a tax upon his poll entitled him to vote, he had submitted to assessment and paid taxes in Franklin for the reason that he preferred to vote there rather than in Vermont or Massachusetts.

"We are credibly informed that this sort of practice has been indulged in by young and unmarried men to a greater or less extent in New Hampshire for many years—a practice that certainly does not prevail in this state, and is one that cannot be too strongly condemned."

* * * * *

"The fact that a person submits to an assessment upon his poll, voluntarily pays taxes thereon and exercises the high privilege of voting in a given town, is strong evidence that he regards such town as his legal place of residence; and yet all this may be outweighed and overcome by testimony of the acts and declarations of that person showing a contrary intention as to residence.

"Two years ago Bro. Prescott was admonished that he ought not to have voted and paid taxes in New Hampshire. Notwithstanding this admonition he has continued so to do, and affirmed to us at the hearing on the 24th ult. that he always should, no matter where he resided.

"These continued acts and declarations as to his intentions for the future, in our opinion throws the balance of the evidence against him, and against the theory that his home was ever in Newport, and in favor of the claim that

the place when he first set out to become a mason, was then and ever since has been his actual and legal residence."

Of course, if the question is ever presented to a New Hampshire court, Prescott's claim to a right to vote in that state will be declared to be invalid; in this case, his error as to the law, and his illegal practice under it, undoubtedly caused an erroneous decision against him. The Grand Lodge adopted the report of the committee, declaring that he had received the degrees "in an irregular and unlawful manner," and *expelled him*. Whether he was made a party to the complaint or not, does not appear; but he testified before the committee and so was heard; but if he was not summoned before the Grand Lodge to answer to a complaint, we deem his expulsion to be a dangerous precedent, although within the power of the Grand Lodge. It may be that he was fully heard and that our objection is a merely technical one.

The Report on Correspondence (79 pp.) was prepared in part by the lamented Bro. LUCIUS C. BUTLER, and in part by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS, who undertook the work at the request of Bro. BUTLER, and in the full expectation of Bro. BUTLER's restoration to health; but in about two weeks this expectation was sadly disappointed by Bro. BUTLER's death.

They both confine themselves very closely to a carefully prepared abstract of the proceedings.

In his review of Maine, Bro. PERKINS says that in Vermont, when the Junior Warden is only the *nominal* accuser, he can vote on the trial of the charge, but when he is the *real* accuser, he cannot; we think that it must be difficult often to draw the line.

BRO. PERKINS "takes the pen" as chairman of the committee, and we shall expect from him a discussion of some of the questions that are constantly arising.

VIRGINIA, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM F. DRINKARD) is a modest and concise statement of his official action, mostly confined to local matters.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"It is not necessary for me to say much as to the condition of the craft. We have here four District Grand Lecturers who have visited or instructed through delegates more than a hundred lodges. We have reports from some forty D. D. G. Masters scattered all over the state; and above all, we have this large, crowded, and interesting assemblage. All testify that the craft is growing in numbers and influence, and therefore I am justified in saying that I leave this great brotherhood prosperous and happy."

His tribute to Grand Secretary ISAACS is so just and well deserved that we copy it:

"The office of Grand Master is too full of responsibilities to be altogether desirable; too full of honors and pleasant associations to be declinable.

Amongst these pleasant associations my relations as Grand Master with our accomplished Grand Secretary are to be classed. Capable, faithful, and courteous, he never fails to be ready for any duty which he may be called upon to perform. I testify with pleasure that he has never given me occasion to complain of him; but I fear that he could not say as much of the retiring Grand Master. You will all join with me in hoping that he has before him many years of usefulness and all full of masonic honors."

We have an impression, too, that the Deputy Grand Secretary, the younger of the same name, is a "chip of the old block."

Among the decisions of the Grand Master are the following:

"1. That when a brother cited to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues, appears and pays a portion of his dues, but not enough to reduce his indebtedness below the amount authorizing citation, it is for the lodge to decide whether he has, or has not, shown cause why he should not be suspended.

"2. But if in such a case the brother sends so much of his dues as reduces his indebtedness below the amount authorizing citation to be issued, then the lodge has no right to suspend him.

"6. That a tiler, though a member of the lodge he tiles, takes the office *cum onere*—that is to say, knowing that it is his duty to be at all times 'without the door.' And as he cannot without neglecting his duties hear what is said for or against a petitioner, and therefore is not qualified to vote unless he knows the petitioner personally, he may be excused from voting on a petition for the degrees. Nevertheless, if he claims the right to vote it must be accorded to him.

"9. That a brother cannot fill an office (even if he be an officer), whilst under charges; but he has the right to ballot or vote until found guilty, (but not in his own case.)

"12. There are two kinds of jurisdiction known to masonic law—territorial and personal. But the phrase 'territorial jurisdiction' denotes nothing more than the limits of the territory wherein a lodge must find its material. Personal jurisdiction attaches only when a profane petitions for the degrees. And as a lodge has no personal jurisdiction over a profane merely because his domicile is within its territorial limits, it follows that it has no jurisdiction to surrender to another lodge, seeing that it cannot acquire after a profane removes from its masonic district, a jurisdiction which it did not have before. It is only personal jurisdiction that can be surrendered."

It seems to have been sometimes assumed that a candidate is always eligible somewhere: but such is not the case; if a resident of New Hampshire moves into Maine, no New Hampshire lodge has any jurisdiction over him; he cannot apply in Maine, because he has not lived here a year; so that during that year he cannot legally apply anywhere, unless by dispensation of the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, November 14th, and it is expected to have the building completed in season to hold the next session of the Grand Lodge in it. The Grand Lodge has property, valued at about \$140,000, from the sale of which the means to pay the cost of building the Temple are expected to be derived.

An expelled mason petitioned the lodge for restoration, which was refused by one negative vote: on appeal to the Grand Lodge, by members of the lodge, he was restored. We have never before noticed this procedure, but do not see why it does not fall within the principle regulating appeals.

A new edition of the "Text Book" was approved and adopted.

Forty of the forty-four District Deputies presented reports. They, as well as the four District Grand Lecturers, take cognizance of the manner in which the work is done.

The Report on Correspondence (64 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD. We are glad to find that his call to the Grand East did not make a break in the continuous line of his reports: and in view of the circumstances we forgive him for making *this* report so brief.

In his review of Colorado, he says:

"Bro. Wyman will perhaps be surprised to learn that for a hundred years, or thereabouts, Virginia has required petitioners for *initiation* to be able to conform to the ritual; and that when we were a District Deputy Grand Master we decided (and the Grand Master approved the decision) to allow an Entered Apprentice to be *passed and raised* who, in a railroad accident, had been so injured that he could not have been *initiated* after receiving his injuries. Nevertheless, for reasons which we cannot state here, even a Fellow Craft who had lost his left arm after becoming a Fellow Craft, could not be raised in this Grand Jurisdiction."

We find in his report that he states substantially the same as we give in our comment on his twelfth decision. It seems that the Grand Master of the District of Columbia decided the other way, holding that *because* the lodge nearest his late residence cannot give consent, the candidate may be received without waiting the year prescribed in the constitution. We are inclined to think there is some mistake in the statement of the decision.

In relation to other points Bro. D. says:

"It is for the lodge to decide whether it will or will not recommend a brother to other lodges, even though he be in 'good standing' technically. It is sometimes the case that such a brother, if dimitted, could not get back into his own lodge, though nobody may be able to prove wherein he is not a worthy brother."

* * * * *

"We infer from a decision of the Grand Lodge, which we may not understand aright, that no brother's avouchal for another as a Master Mason is good unless made in a lodge. In Virginia one Master Mason knows another in the dark as in the light—within or without a lodge; and if a brother whom we know to be a Master Mason vouches to us on the street that A. is a Master Mason, we may vouch for A. in the lodge."

* * * * *

"As to the case mentioned by Grand Master Rose, where a candidate having received the Entered Apprentice degree in Texas, it was discovered that he was minus a finger on the left hand, and under Texas law was stopped, afterwards, removing to Louisiana, where this defect was no bar, there applied to a lodge for advancement, etc., and Texas refused to surrender jurisdiction, we beg leave to say that we want no better evidence of the unrighteousness of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected profanes, though this was not such a case, but a case where a *brother* was denied relief."

We extract the following historical item:

"Bro. Reed does not believe in the custom of conferring the Past Master's Degree outside of the chapter; and some of our brethren in other states claim that the Past Master's Degree is not a degree at all. We are

confident that Bro. Vaux, Bro. Drummond, Bro. Diehl, and a dozen other experienced reporters whom we could name, will be interested in what we are about to say on this subject. We have before us a pamphlet containing the by-laws of Manchester Lodge, No. 14, in Virginia, as 'passed February 3d, A. L. 5821,' 'printed by John Warrock, printer to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.' The first by-law provides that 'the lodge shall be assembled in the first degree' on the first Saturday of *every* month, and on the anniversaries of the Saints John; 'a lodge of Fellow Crafts shall be held' in September, November, January, and March; and a lodge of Master Masons in October, December, February, and April. Article V is headed, 'Of passing, raising, and advancing to the Degree of Past Master.' Another article provides that no fee shall be required for conferring 'the degree of Past Master,' but 'the candidate or candidates shall nevertheless pay the expenses of the lodge called to confer it.' Not 'meeting' notice, but 'lodge.' The list of members shows that there were three 'Past Masters elect' and eleven in the 'Past Master's Degree.' Three of the officers were recorded as 'fourth degree.' Nine members were Master Masons, two fellow crafts, and six entered apprentices."

In view of the well known fact that formerly lodges used to confer the degrees up to and including the Royal Arch, and that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania controlled the chapter degrees down to 1824, we have deemed the conundrum, which some of the brethren have asked, "what can a Grand Lodge know of the higher degrees?" not worth the space required for the shortest kind of an answer.

He says further:

"We, too, believe that officers should obey the laws as well as other members; but we also believe that one of these laws is that the Grand Master has the dispensing power, and that no Grand Lodge can deprive him of it. Without that power the Grand Master is not what the fathers intended he should be, and Masonry suffers a 'sea change' and becomes nothing more than numerous other secret societies."

We suspect, too, that the origin of these modern notions is in most cases in these other societies.

We cannot agree with Bro. D. in his idea that every Grand Lodge is a *new* Grand Lodge: on the contrary we hold that the Grand Lodge, "never dies"; its composition may change, but still it is and remains "*the* Grand Lodge."

He says:

"He says that a Mississippi committee does not know what 'proper vouchers' are, and he asks some one to tell. The question is an old one; but we will venture to say that in masonic lodges 'proper vouchers' are persons, not papers—men, not documents—masons, not mere words. The use of the word 'vouchers' to describe certificates, or diplomas, or writings of any kind, is a modern usage. Any mason familiar with the work may qualify himself in a way known to all good masons to become a 'proper voucher' for any other mason applying for admission into his lodge as a visitor."

While agreeing that "vouchers" in relation to one's being a mason are *persons*, not *papers*, we desire to ask him if in the fifteenth charge to a Master (See Text Book, p. 157) "producing proper vouchers of his having been

in a regular lodge" may not include "papers"? And if he means that the use of papers for that purpose is "a modern usage"?

Referring to the Quebec question, he says:

"When the Grand Lodge of West Virginia was erected, and Virginia refused to compel her subordinate lodges within that state to take charters from the new Grand Lodge, and promised to stand by them to the end, though advising them to surrender their charters, Brother Wellford had his hands full in defending our Grand Lodge and justifying her action. But see how 'time at last sets all things right.'"

This surprises us: we had a hand in that Virginia discussion, and we supposed that we knew that up to a certain time Virginia refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, claiming that it was not a lawful Grand Lodge; of course, during that time it did stand by the lodges which adhered to it: finally it did recognize the Grand Lodge of West Virginia, and then it was agreed between the two Grand Bodies that the lodges in certain counties should continue their allegiance until it was decided to which state those counties belonged (as that was in dispute), but when the decision came Virginia did not attempt to exercise jurisdiction in West Virginia an instant longer; we have often commended the course of the Grand Lodge of Virginia in this matter, and we shall feel badly to be obliged to let our understanding of the case disappear with the story of Washington and his hatchet: we have not quite given up the latter, and shall not give up the former until Bro. DRINKARD expressly tells us that we must!

We regret to find that he had not received Maine for 1888.

In his review of Massachusetts, he says:

"Lodge No. 9, in Maine, still works under a charter from Massachusetts—an interesting fact stated by Brother Burnham, of Maine, at the 'Feast.'"

The same is true of thirty other lodges—all which received their charters before the organization of our Grand Lodge.

WASHINGTON, 1888.

Among the first items of business was the acceptance of an invitation to a clam-bake, to which it was proposed to devote three hours. Maine and Rhode Island will have to look to their laurels! However, we are glad to see this young Grand Lodge adopting the conservative usages of her older sisters in the East.

Bro. DRINKARD suggests the use of "this" only when one refers to his own Grand Lodge. We wrestled with this some years ago and concluded to apply "this Grand Lodge" to the one we were reviewing, and to speak of the Grand Lodge of Maine as "our Grand Lodge." We fear that if we should attempt to follow Bro. D's suggestion, the force of habit would cause us to create "confusion worse confounded."

The Grand Master (JOSEPH SMITH) devotes his address almost wholly to local and routine matters.

Among his decisions, were these :

"1. Has a lodge the right to collect dues from its members for the time that its charter was under arrest? No, the lodge, as a masonic body, has no power or authority to enforce any by-laws or act masonically in any manner. In other words, the lodge is masonically dead while its Charter is arrested, and has no masonic life until the Grand Lodge restores its Charter; then the lodge becomes responsible for Grand Lodge dues, and the members again for lodge dues.

"Can a brother be installed into an elected office while charges of unmasonic conduct are pending against him? No, he should not, nor any other office. Nor should he be elected to any office while charges of unmasonic conduct are pending against him."

The last clause of the latter was reversed by the Grand Lodge, in our judgment properly, as we have already stated.

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"It affords me great pleasure to report to you that our relations with other Grand Lodges in communication with us are of the most friendly and harmonious character. Masonry in our own jurisdiction was never in a more prosperous condition than at the present time. Peace and harmony prevail in all our Lodges, and our prospects for the future are bright and encouraging. Thousands of people are coming to our territory to make permanent homes, and amongst them we find many influential men, and many good and true Masons are affiliating with us. Our ranks are rapidly filling up, and the roll of members of our lodges lengthening."

Grand Secretary REED announces the publication of the "Washington Monitor and Freemasons' Guide to the Symbolic Degrees." The Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge were revised and are published with these Proceedings, and separate copies were also issued.

The Grand Master decided that by the refusal of the Grand Lodge to amend the constitution by inserting in it the "anti-saloon" resolution, the resolution itself, previously adopted, was repealed, but the Grand Lodge reversed his decision, holding that the resolution was still in force, and also adopted the following :

"*Resolved*, That no lodge in this jurisdiction shall receive the petition for the degrees of Masonry from any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

The Report on Correspondence (125 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. REED.

Of it, he says :

"Our report has reached far greater 'proportions' than we intended it should. With so much of other official duties, general and routine, of Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, crowding upon us, we have been compelled to rush this report through with no time to revise, correct inadvertent errors, or to condense much of substance, greatly to its betterment. This lack of time has induced us to extract from the able addresses of Grand Masters and reports of committees of other Grand Lodges more largely, perhaps, than usual; and in this respect, so far as our own Grand

Lodge is concerned, this report is doubtless so much the better; and, to their advantage."

We can fully sympathize with him: we have, for many years, been seeing in the future the good time coming when we could devote more time to those reports, but it is still *coming*, and apparently no nearer than years ago.

We begin to have hopes of him; he has agreed with Bro. PARVIN (and we presumed upon the same grounds), that Grand Masters have no prerogatives inherent in the office: he still so holds, but not upon the same grounds as Bro. PARVIN, who denies that there are any landmarks. Bro. REED says:

"We conceived the idea, without doubt, that the committee were laboring to prove by precept, example, law, logic and *landmark* that in Grand Masters were *inherent* powers, paramount to all law or constitutional enactments by Grand Lodge or other body of masons; that, in effect, he possessed *prerogatives* unassailable and unalterable by any legislative authority of Grand Lodge. Such a position was destructive to all claim to sovereignty in a Grand Lodge, and we could look upon it in no other light than as inconsistent and absurd."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"It is not necessary to make further reply to the above, only to say that we fail to discover any remark of ours, the meaning of which, or the logical inference resulting therefrom, would justify the conclusion that a Grand Lodge could 'alter or repeal' a landmark. Upon the contrary, we have always heretofore and still maintain that landmarks are those indestructible standards in the body of Masonry that cannot be changed."

Now, then, we have the admission that there are laws "unassailable and unalterable by any legislative authority of Grand Lodge." This position, then, is *not* "destructive to all claim to sovereignty in a Grand Lodge" and *not* "inconsistent and absurd." His admission that there are landmarks that "cannot be changed" wipes out all his arguments in relation to the inherent rights of Grand Masters and reduces the discussion to a single question: "Are there powers inherent in the office of Grand Master by the landmarks of Freemasonry?" The question is purely a historic one, and all the outside arguments put forth by Bro. REED are utterly irrelevant and immaterial. The existence of a landmark is shown by the usage of the craft from time immemorial.

In this connection, light will be thrown upon the matter by reading English History, in relation to the practice of the King, as a prerogative of his office, of dispensing with the laws of Parliament in particular cases. This was one of the recognized attributes of sovereignty, although Parliament made all the laws. Naturally the Grand Master was held to be invested with the same power, and this power of his was recognized in the earliest regulations of the Grand Lodge. By the usage of the craft, however, the unanimous vote of the members of a lodge in the admission of a member was not "subject to a dispensation." The very statement of the exception proves the rule. Other mention of it is made, showing the recognized existence of the power, as a matter of course.

Accordingly, when Freemasonry was introduced into this country, the practice came with it, and has ever since been exercised, without challenge, in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and the other older Grand Lodges, except that in some cases, the form of the United States government has been introduced, and the English form of government, which existed when Masonry was organized, has been supplanted. The ideas of masonic government entertained by Bro. REED and those who hold with him, is no older than the constitution of the United States, and crept into our system in consequence of the promulgation and adoption of that instrument. Bro. PARVIN sees the difficulty of Bro. REED's position, and he cuts the knot by declaring that the idea that there are immutable landmarks in Masonry is a humbug. If we admit *his* premises, the Grand Master is just what Bro. REED claims that he is.

It should be said that the imitation of the United States form of government was carried to an extreme which proved to be impracticable, and that several Grand Lodges which adopted it have partially retraced their steps towards the original plan of Masonry.

He says further :

" We fully agree with Bro. Drummond's position in the above quotation, if we understand him correctly, namely : that while a ' Grand Master may create lodges *U. D.*,' he can only do so by authority of the Grand Lodge. The parallel of a governor's appointments is applicable here, because he only appoints by virtue of law, and the power to do so may be abridged or annulled by constitutional or legislative authority of the state. All such questions in Masonry as these must be looked upon, in this age of thoughtful inquiry for truth, from a standpoint of fact and reason."

He does not correctly understand us : we hold that the Grand Master may grant dispensations for new lodges, without any mention of it in the constitutions ; but we hold also that the Grand Lodge may do so. In proof of the former proposition, we will say that the power was exercised, without any mention of it in the constitutions and regulations, from 1733 down to a recent time ; and the first express grant of the power to a Grand Master in a constitution that we have found is within *fifty* years, and in a constitution based upon this modern idea of masonic government of which we have above spoken.

Of another matter he says :

" Under our law (Washington) the Junior Warden, or any brother specially appointed to make the charges on behalf of the lodge, is not precluded from voting. The fact that he is made the official instrument of the lodge in the presentment of charges, or in the necessary enforcement of its law, should not disqualify him as an *impartial* juror. Such official act is not of individual volition, and, indeed, may as often be contrary to his own personal convictions of right as otherwise ; nor is he more individually responsible for the act than any other member of the lodge ; hence, we believe, the law of Washington is equitable and not dangerous to *impartial* justice."

We have already given our answer to this ; but we will add that our experience and observation in our profession show that the human mind is so

constituted that a man cannot *even play* prosecutor or defender without enlisting his sympathies or his prejudices, and thus absolutely preventing his being impartial, and that, too, without his knowing it.

We have other matters in the report marked for notice, but our report is already too long and we must forbear.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1888.

Several special communications were held to lay corner stones, dedicate halls and constitute lodges.

The address of the Grand Master (CHARLES H. COLLIER) is of a very high order, elaborate, but at the same time concisely written. The brethren of his jurisdiction cannot read it without great profit. There are some ten pages that we would like to copy. In an earnest plea for the education of the craft by furnishing to them the means of reading, he well says:

"We fall into error and over value our machinery when we suppose that the routine duty of the lodge and the recital of the ritualistic work will meet the demands of our natures. The growing mind will seek other associations, and it will not be long before the many will be known as masons by attendance at the annual meetings only. This is in great measure present experience.

"It is our work to develop the intellect as well as the conscience, uniting the two into one nature so as to produce an unclouded mind with fidelity to principle which constitute the highest type of manhood."

Among his decisions are the following:

"It is competent for the Senior Warden or Junior Warden of a lodge U. D., to congregate the lodge, and to exercise all the prerogatives of the W. M., he being absent, the same as if the lodge were chartered. If not competent to confer the degrees, he may transfer his jewel to a brother who is.

"Decided that the Grand Lodge of West Virginia could not be opened in special communication in each of two towns upon the same day, these towns being three hundred miles apart.

"A brother W. M. was tried for a masonic offence and found not guilty. He afterwards applied to Court for a divorce from his wife, and demanded a copy of the proceedings in the masonic trial to be used as testimony in Court. The W. M. of the lodge appealed to me to decide whether his refusal to grant the brother's demand was just.

"Held, that the decision of the W. M. was correct, that the lodge was not bound to furnish the copy of the proceedings in the masonic trial.

"Decided, that if the Courts of our County demand the records of a lodge, they must be furnished. A competent brother should accompany them and furnish to Courts such information as is needed. The records of a lodge should contain nothing but the business of the lodge."

The Grand Lodge overruled the one relating to sessions of the Grand Lodge at different places at the same time. The Grand Lodge cannot, of course, be in two places at the same time; but several *Deputy* Grand Lodges may, according to the usages of the craft, be held by the proxies or, more properly speaking, the special Deputies of the Grand Master, for specific *ceremonial* (not *business*) purposes, in different places at the same time.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master THOMAS H. LOGAN, and says of him:

"A correct history of the life of Past Grand Master Logan could not be written without introducing a large part of the history of this Grand Lodge. From its origin to the year of his death are we greatly indebted for our Masonic life and prosperity to his untiring zeal and energy, to his fortitude and determination, to his patriotism and to the fertility of his mind.

"A review of our history will show the active part he took in its formation, and conduct. Having been Grand Secretary and Grand Master for years, he gave way, not because he was no longer needed, but because this Grand Lodge had no further honors to bestow.

"To say that he performed every duty required of a Grand Officer is not enough. He rested not in his efforts for the cause of Free Masonry until he had explored every possible side to every question affecting her interests. In the whole State of West Virginia no man stood higher than Thomas H. Logan. He was a man of sense and unimpeachable integrity."

We knew Bro. LOGAN through the reports of his Grand Lodge, and we fully concur in this tribute to his memory.

The reports of the Grand Lecturer and his Deputies, and of the District Deputies show a general growth and prosperous condition of the lodges, and the prevalence of harmony. The Grand Lecturer, however, thinks that there was not the proper degree of interest "In the ritualistic part of Masonry." One of the Deputies reports specifically upon each lodge, in one case devoting three pages to a single lodge. He had visited every lodge in his district, and if they are not proficient in the work, and in conducting the business of the lodge, it is not his fault. We notice that on one occasion, he dispensed with the lodge of Master Masons, opened a Past Masters' lodge (all except Past Masters having retired), taught "how to preside in the chair," closed the Past Masters' lodge, and resumed work in the Master Masons' Lodge. He sets out very forcibly the inconsistency of their law requiring a ballot on each degree, and yet holding that the ballot is on proficiency; saying that in practice a brother may pass a perfect examination, and yet be rejected on the question of advancement. We have seldom seen a stronger argument for our practice of having a single ballot and, if objections are made to advancement, having them passed upon by the lodge. He demonstrates that if a ballot is allowed on each degree, the law, requiring it to be upon proficiency only, is "a delusion and a snare."

The question was raised whether a Master after "congregating" his lodge can call a brother to the chair and leave. It seems that such had been the practice in some lodges. The question arose in which the Master congregated the lodge, and, finding both Wardens absent, supplied their places and then called a Past Master to the chair and left the hall not to return. Under the law in West Virginia, a Past Master cannot open the lodge and preside in the absence of the Masters and Wardens. The Grand Master decided that this was proper, the Master being responsible for all that is done, in his absence as well as in his presence. But the Grand Lodge held otherwise:

"As regards the question referred to in the Grand Master's address and the report of the D. D. G. M. of the first masonic district, concerning the congregation of the lodge by one of the stationed officers, who calls a Past Master to the East and then retires from the lodge room, the committee is of opinion that at least one of the stationed officers should be present during all the time of each communication, no matter who presides in the East."

In parliamentary bodies the usual rule is that the one called to the chair may preside during the remainder of the day's session; but we have always understood that in lodges the one called to the chair can preside only *in the presence* of one qualified to preside in his own right.

While the report of the District Deputy to which we have alluded was very long, we deem that the circumstances called for it, and we are glad to see that the committee commended it.

Bro. O. S. Long prepared a Digest, which was approved and the following resolution in relation thereto was adopted:

"We recommend that Bro. Long be directed to have printed and bound in a neat and substantial manner, seven hundred and fifty copies of the digest, styling it 'The Book of Masonic Law Governing lodges in West Virginia.' That each subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction be required to purchase three copies of the same at the price of seventy-five cents per copy, and that the remainder of the edition may be sold to individual brethren at the price of one dollar."

As Bro. Long refused to accept any pay for his services, a committee was appointed to procure and present to him a watch costing \$100, which amount was appropriated for the purpose.

The report on Correspondence (133 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON; it is an able and interesting report, but would have been more *readable* if our printer had printed it.

He says;

"While I do not desire to open a discussion with my brother on the summary manner in which he disposes of the four great questions that are being agitated in all the Grand Lodges, still it seems to me that there is by no means an existing unanimity among Grand Lodges on the subject of Grand Lodge sovereignty, and the powers and prerogatives of Grand Masters. The drift upon all four of these topics is in the direction of liberality and general let-up. The old landmarks are not by any means entirely set aside, but they are being construed much more liberally than heretofore."

In Masonry any "drift" is unmasonic, no matter what is its direction; and considering the disposition to "drift" in these days, the efforts of true and wise masons will be to preserve the Masonry of the past.

Again:

"In the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals it appears that in the trial of a case the testimony of a *woman* was taken. This is the first masonic trial I ever heard of where a woman was admitted as a witness. Still, I am free so say that I can see no reason why a woman should not testify in our trials as well as a man. Will some wiseacre stand up and render an opinion on this subject."

The cases in which the testimony of a woman has been taken (generally

by deposition) are very numerous, and if any profane can be a witness, why should there be distinction of sex?

Again:

"Our brother also insists that it is unnecessary to ballot on an application for each degree—one he thinks enough. When he learns that our law requires a ballot in the first place on a man's moral qualifications, and that the other ballots are only upon proficiency, he will doubtless agree with me that our law is a good one, and ought not to be changed. If the ballot for advancement is done away with, how is the matter of proficiency to be tested?"

For sound comments on the first portion of this, we refer him to the report of the Deputy for the first District to which we have already referred. To the last question, our answer is "the Master," who *ought* to be a better judge in the case than the lodge.

West Virginia has begun to develop her resources and consequently is growing. We are glad to note that Masonry is prospering also. We have a special interest in this Grand Lodge, because we had to discuss the question of the legality of its organization.

WISCONSIN, 1888.

The Grand Master (EUGENE S. ELLIOTT) thus speaks of the condition of the craft:

"Although I can claim but little of the credit, it gives me the greatest satisfaction to know that the craft within this state was never more harmonious, never more prosperous than now. The angel of peace seems to have taken up her permanent abode within our lodge room walls, and if discord has attempted to enter, she has been rapidly driven back. Signs of awakening interest are seen on every hand. It is peculiarly interesting to note the increased attention being given to the principles, as distinguished from the work of our society. Even now, the impression is too generally entertained that a 'bright mason' is he who with glib tongue can rattle off the Ritual, while the brilliancy of his brightness is too often measured by the length of his memory. That officers and members should be learned in our Ritual is essential to the interests of our work, but, it should not be forgotten, that the Ritual is of modern date, while the principles it is used to illustrate are beyond the memory of man. To these principles, that appeal not less to the hearts than to the heads of mankind, Masonry owes its wonderful tenacity of life."

The Grand Master decided that jurisdiction over rejected material is limited to one year, under their present constitution; a majority of the committee held that the jurisdiction is perpetual; the majority report was adopted by the close vote of 111 to 107: thereupon a proposition was made to amend the constitution in accordance with the views of the Grand Master. We learn that the Grand Lodge at its recent session (1889) limited the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge to five years after the candidate removes *from its territorial jurisdiction*.

Within a few years some one, evidently a lawyer with just the amount of knowledge of law to illustrate the truth of the line,

"A little knowledge is a dangerous thing,"

started the idea that, because cases of discipline are usually entitled, "Lodge, No. ——— vs. ————" the lodge is a party to the proceeding, and therefore there can be no appeal (except by the accused), because only a *party* can appeal, and a lodge cannot appeal *from its own decision*, as that would be absurd. The sapient author of this theory did not observe that his theory involved the still greater absurdity that the lodge is at the same time a *party* and the tribunal before which it is trying its own case! The lodge is in no proper sense a party; a complainant files charges and prosecutes them before the lodge, which is in *theory*, and should be in *fact*, an impartial tribunal: the Master is the presiding judge and the members of the lodge the jury until the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused is determined, except as to questions in which the lodge as such must act as the court. The general masonic law gives to any one of the minority the right of appeal from the decision of the lodge; no one has ever attempted to give a reason founded on principle, why a trial should be an exception to this rule; but the foregoing theory was invented for the purpose of sustaining a practice prevalent in some jurisdictions, undoubtedly copied inconsiderately from the practice in some civil courts. We have been very greatly surprised to find that intelligent men should have fallen in with that theory.

This is by way of introduction to a decision made by Grand Master ELLIOTT, and sustained by his Grand Lodge.

"Q. 9. Has the counsel of a lodge, or any member thereof other than the defendant in a trial, a right to appeal to the Grand Lodge, as under circumstances where the defendant has been found guilty and the lodge refuses to vote an adequate penalty, or where by reason of the ruling of the Worshipful Master, the correctness of such ruling being doubtful, the result of the trial is essentially modified or materially changed from what would otherwise have been the case?"

"A. The defendant, of course, has his right of appeal. Neither the lodge nor any member of it can appeal to the Grand Lodge from its own action; the lodge only is judge of the quality and adequacy of the punishment of the defendant, but the Grand Lodge is supreme, and may enquire into any action of a subordinate and order a correction if it deems proper, and any mason may prefer charges against his lodge or against its Worshipful Master to the Grand Lodge."

"If the trial has been unfairly conducted so as to acquit, or if inadequate punishment has been imposed, a petition to the Grand Lodge will not fail to bring about an investigation and secure a remedy."

"This has the effect of an appeal, but avoids the seeming absurdity of appealing from one's own acts."

Our surprise that the Grand Master should adopt that absurd theory only, is exceeded by our amusement and admiration at the adroit manner in which he gets around the difficulty. Oh, no, a member cannot *appeal* to the Grand Lodge to set aside "one's own acts," but he can *petition* the Grand Lodge to

set aside "one's own acts" and the Grand Lodge will inquire into it and do just what it would do on appeal! Seriously, we submit that the idea of this round about course to avoid a *seeming* technicality in masonic proceedings is the very refinement of absurdity and contrary to masonic principles. We say "seeming" for the sake of the argument, because, as we have already shown, there is no technicality involved in the direct, straight and common sense course.

BRO YOUNGS (Grand Lecturer) says:

"But it affords me pleasure to report, that in all my experience as Grand Lecturer, extending over a period in the history of Masonry in this jurisdiction of over thirty years, I have never found the fraternity, as a whole, taking more interest or the lodges in a better or more healthy condition. All seem to be prosperous, and a fair amount of work is being carefully done."

The Report on Correspondence (71 pp.) was presented by our Highland cousin, Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR. [We have not ascertained how many "times removed," but we are reading "Rob Roy" with especial reference to it.] He divides his report with two parts, "Condition of the Craft" and "Opinions and Rulings." He gives the latter without comment: at first, we inferred that he quotes only what he approves, but upon further examination, we do not feel sure of it. We venture to suggest that his Wisconsin brethren would prefer to have him give his own views in many cases, *with his reasons*: they would like to know whether these "opinions and rulings" are to be accepted as law, without challenge. The other part is also confined to an abstract. We hope, however, that he will soon require more for his contentment than is implied in the following: "Beginners, like ourselves, are content to give a statement of what we find in the records." Of course, the words "native heath" are on the tip of our pen, but they have been used so much that, out of pure compassion for them, we give them a rest!

WYOMING, 1888.

The address of the Grand Master (NATHANIEL R. DAVIS) is very brief, but covers all that is necessary. His welcome to the members, and his suggestions as to their duties, are earnest and impressive.

The report of the Grand Secretary gives a full but concise statement of the business of his office, with recommendations as to local matters.

The representation was not large, but a proposition to bear a portion of the expenses of remote lodges was defeated.

There is no general statement as to the condition of the craft, but judging by the returns the growth, if any, was quite small.

We note that the text of the Proceedings are paged continuously for a volume, while the appendix in each pamphlet is paged separately. We have found that Appendices also paged continuously are much more convenient and save confusion.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM KUYKENDALL, Grand Secretary: it has one fault, apparently due to the printer.

One peculiarity in the system of his Grand Lodge, he thus states:

"With us the payment of back dues to the Secretary, or any brother, does not re-instate a member who has been suspended for non-payment; it takes a vote to suspend, and a vote of the lodge to re-instate. We do not believe the mere act of payment should re-instate, nor that the Secretary has or should have authority to re-instate any suspended member. He is not the lodge. The latter, having by vote caused the suspension, is the only power to re-instate. In many cases it may not wish to re-instate, and for good and sufficient reasons, may refuse to do so."

In the jurisdictions to which he refers, the Secretary does not re-instate: the sentence is suspension *until he pays his dues*; when he pays his dues, his term of suspension ends by virtue of the terms of his sentence. Still we agree with him: we believe that when a man has gone out by discipline, and applies for re-instatement, not only the cause of his going out should be considered, but also his general character, and the effect upon the institution.

With the following, we do not fully agree:

"We believe avouchment should be used sparingly, and that in addition to the knowledge generally understood to be required in such cases, a brother should not vouch for another unless he knows he is not at the time a suspended or expelled mason. A mason may sit in lodge with another in one jurisdiction and a year or two afterwards may be asked to vouch for him in his own lodge. How is he to know that the brother may not have been suspended or expelled in the meantime? We hold that a knowledge in regard to the latter is as important as that of having sat in lodge with him, and that a brother should never vouch for another without being in possession of the requisite knowledge, including the Masonic standing of the brother at the time of avouchment."

Before a visitor should be admitted, three points should be ascertained:

1. That he has been made a mason:
2. That he was made in a regular lodge:
3. That he is, at the time he wishes to visit, in good standing.

The first two may be established by voucher, when the latter cannot be; when they are thus established, the third may be determined in the usual way.

We regret to find that he apparently holds that lodges have an inherent right in relation to candidates, within their territorial limits. The law that candidates must apply to the nearest lodge is a very recent enactment of Grand Lodges, not to give rights to lodges but to compel candidates to apply where they are presumably best known. It was entirely competent for the Grand Lodge to allow no exception to this rule, or to allow one to apply elsewhere by consent of the lodge, as is generally the case, or by consent of the Grand Master or of the lodge and Grand Master when the candidate desires to apply in another jurisdiction. Our experience and observation satisfy us that the wisest rule is to require the consent of the lodge when both lodges are in the same jurisdiction, and of the lodge and Grand Master when the lodges are in different jurisdictions. Our reason is not

because the lodge has rights, but because it is most likely to know whether the candidate is worthy or not.

As an illustration of the growth of usage into law, we note that he holds that courtesy requires a lodge to confer the second or third degree upon the candidate of another lodge at its request: whereas we can remember when it was a serious question, whether one lodge could masonically do work for another, and even now the practice is prohibited in some jurisdictions. We think it is a practice that should not be favored.

Referring to a decision that a Master cannot be tried by his lodge, he says:

"We confess that we have never been able to see or realize why a Master Mason should be tried, convicted and expelled for an offence and another entirely exempted simply because he was vested with the powers of Master for a short time. It may be one of the unwritten laws—if so, it is a mockery of justice and should be declared obsolete. We believe a lodge should have power to try any of its members, no matter what position they may hold, and if guilty, inflict punishment, subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge. This may be more heresy—all the same it is founded on common sense and the eternal fitness of things."

The inference is erroneous. He is not "exempted" by any means; he is tried by the Grand Lodge. That a lodge may not try its Master, any more than a Court may try its judge, is "founded on common sense and the eternal fitness of things," as seen by almost every Grand Lodge jurisdiction in the world.

He discusses at some length the question, whether the vote granting a dimit is or is not the dimit. We find that there is a difference in the practice, so that sometimes the vote terminates the membership and sometimes it does not. If the vote is in terms that the member is dimitted, that is the end of it when the vote becomes effective; if the vote be that a dimit be granted, having reference to the *instrument* (as is the case in many jurisdictions), the membership ceases only upon delivery of the dimit.

When the by-laws of a lodge provide that any *vote* (not *ballot*) may be reconsidered at the same meeting, no vote becomes effective until the time for reconsideration has expired, and we can see no ground for an exception in voting to dimit a member. Our suggestion, that the fact that a vote granting a dimit may be reconsidered, shows that the vote cannot sever the membership, was erroneous, because the effect of a vote must be tested at the time it becomes effective.

He objects to the prerogatives of Grand Masters, because he knows one instance in which, in his opinion, a high-handed outrage was perpetrated by a Grand Master. If this is a sound reason there can be no *human* law, and no *human* tribunal. We venture to say that there have been as few abuses of power by Grand Masters, as by Grand Lodges, or by any persons, or body of persons having power to exercise. He seems to hold that if a Grand Master has a discretionary power from which there is no appeal, it amounts

to holding that he can do no wrong. Of course, then, a Grand Lodge, or any body having supreme power "can do no wrong." He says that it is an axiom of the law "that for every wrong there is a remedy." Will he tell us what the remedy is, if the Grand Lodge does a wrong and persists in it? Why not abolish the powers of Grand Lodges, then, as well as those of Grand Masters? Grand Masters, as well as Grand Lodges, who abuse their powers cease to command respect, and therein is the assurance that neither will wilfully abuse the vast powers which they exercise; but as long as Grand Masters are human, and Grand Lodges are composed of fallible men, wrongs may be done, for which, in spite of the maxim cited by our brother, there is no remedy.

In his review of Mississippi, he quotes a paragraph in which we fully concur, and suggests that in view of it we lay in a good supply of "muzzles." What he means, we cannot even guess; we used to be quite an expert in "guessing riddles," but we cannot solve this one.

In another place, he says:

"We would be pleased to have some prerogative brother name any one thing that has not been done from time to time and here and there under this wonderful power. It is the riding rough-shod over law and the lawful rights of brethren, as in the case above referred to, that makes this inherent power claim obnoxious."

Oh, yes; no Grand Master ever gave a dispensation for the admission of a candidate into a lodge without a unanimous ballot, probably for the reason that the old law says, that this privilege of a lodge "shall not be subject to a dispensation." But the laugh is on our brother, because "in the case referred to," the Grand Master acted *under an express provision of the constitution of his Grand Lodge*. Our brother's indignation was misdirected in this case.

We had intended to notice other matters in this report, but we must forbear. We greatly regret to find that our brother claims to be a "progressive mason," and has avowed a desire to build up "an American system of Freemasonry." When Masonry shall abandon its old and universal character and is moulded according to the changing ideas of the times, and shall be one thing in one generation and another thing in another, and one system shall prevail in one country, and another system in another, its glory will have departed. "Remove not the landmarks which the fathers have set up."

CALIFORNIA, 1888.

The issue of the Proceedings were delayed so that for the first time in many years, they were not received in season for review in their place. The cause of the delay brings grief to thousands of masons and arouses their

sympathies. Sickness and death in the family of the beloved Bro. ABELL and his own broken health were the cause. The death of his daughter, who, for many years since the death of her mother, had been his companion, was indeed a blow to him which words cannot describe. We trust that time will deaden the pain for her loss and also restore him to at least comparatively vigorous health.

BRO. ABELL gives full names, middle names as well, and we note one curious thing. He gives a middle initial only when it had been assumed *without any name*; and in the list of representatives there are *fifteen* such cases. The initials were probably assumed to prevent confusion between persons bearing the same name, but we had no idea that this was of so frequent occurrence.

The address of the Grand Master (HIRAM NEWTON RUCKER) is one of the finest we have read for many years. As we read the opening portion, we said at the end of each paragraph, "We must copy this"; but we have not room for it all, and we cannot select one paragraph in preference to another.

We regret that we are so situated that we cannot devote the time necessary for a full examination of these Proceedings and a satisfactory review of them.

Among the decisions of the Grand Master, approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"*Question.* Would it be proper to confer the degrees of Masonry upon one who is subject to epileptic fits?"

"*Answer.* It would not be proper.

"*Question.* In the event of a tie vote at the annual election for officers of a lodge, has the Master the right, in addition to his proper vote, to have the casting vote?"

"*Answer.* Certainly not.

"*Question.* What is the correct and exact Masonic definition of 'ballot,' as applied in the Grand Lodge Constitution?"

"*Answer.* A secret vote by balls, or cubes, or slips of paper.

"*Question.* A brother withdrew from a lodge and removed to Maine. While there he contributed an amount equivalent to the dues of a lodge in that State. Two years ago he returned to California, and has continued to contribute to the lodge in Maine till the present time. He now wishes to affiliate, and claims that he is in good standing and should not be compelled to pay the six months' dues required by our Constitution. Is the brother in good standing?"

"*Answer.* No. Sec. 8, Art. V, Part VI, of our Constitution, with its reference, is very plain upon this subject. Being a non-affiliate, he must comply with our laws while he resides in our jurisdiction."

We have no law in Maine relating to the subject matter of the last decision. The course he pursued would not change his *status* as an unaffiliated mason, any more than such a voluntary contribution for any other purpose would do. It seems that if he had taken the same course in California, he would have been in good standing, as he would be in Maine without such payment.

The Grand Master says:

"The masonic year with us has been prosperous, and to me it has been a very busy one. I have written nearly four hundred letters, and I could not well have curtailed the number. Besides these, many scores of circular letters have been mailed on matters of a special nature."

In addition, he performed public masonic ceremonies, visited lodges, held District Meetings, investigated complaints and attended celebrations.

We are glad to note that he restored the charter of the lodge, which was suspended for illegally using its funds, the members promising that there should be no ground of complaint in the future.

Two cases involving questions of residence caused him much trouble: one of them was very close, and while he came to a conclusion in respect to it, he referred it to the Grand Lodge, which (by accepting the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence) came to the opposite conclusion. But the trouble is that the other Grand Lodge interested will probably agree with the Grand Master, and after that, what? We see no other course than for all Grand Lodges in such cases to follow the plan proposed by the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and refer each case and abide by the decision.

Of life membership, he says:

"A more equitable plan of life-membership would be to deposit a given sum for the privilege. But here difficulties arise that have been and are to-day being realized by some of our lodges which have practically tested the plan. Proper care and prudent management of a fund, thus created, could but result in benefit to the lodge. Unfortunately, however, the business of lodges too often falls to the management of those who are not financiers, and disaster is the result; for, with a depleted treasury and a dependence upon a limited number of its members for support, the future of such lodge is by no means hopeful. Many reasons, in my opinion, could be offered in opposition to life-membership. I could cite you to at least one instance in the earlier history of the Grand Lodge which gave rise to much embarrassment and trouble; and another has proved a cause for complaint during the present administration."

Of one matter which has lately been discussed, he speaks in no uncertain tone:

"Masonic lodges should never falter on this the prime requisite to an introduction into our mystic rites and observances. The first, the essential, and the indispensable qualification of a candidate for initiation is that he must have *faith in God*. Not a nameless something, but the true God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; the same by whose Divine command Moses wrought the deliverance of the children of Israel; and the same who gladdened the heart of David by promise of a house that should be dedicated to His Holy Name, and finally verified that promise in the person of Solomon, whose wisdom consummated the great design and crowned his labors in adoration of that Deity whose power and infinite wisdom direct the revolving worlds, mark the sparrow's fall, and water the flowers that bloom in the meadow."

He highly approves a custom of one lodge in California—the decoration of the graves of dead brethren. While we do not agree with his ruling that no dispensation is necessary to enable a lodge to appear in public *in masonic clothing* to perform this ceremony, we heartily agree with him in wishing that such a custom was universal. He says:

"There are duties which we owe our dead that are equally sacred with those due the living. The performance of those duties should be encouraged. It will tend to gild the gloom that may settle around us in the hour of death to know that when we are laid at rest our brethren will at least annually visit and surround the spot, deposit their garlands of flowers, and think of us at our best. Of all the acts of a life-time none are freer from selfish motives.

"The fleeting pleasures of life, the demands of business, and all the cares incident to this mortal sphere are for the time forgotten, and man's best nature, the latent jewel of his composition, is thus brought forth like the sparkling diamond from the skilled workman. Washington Irving has beautifully and truthfully said that 'sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget; but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open—this affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude.' Such sorrow is sacred. When we have woven our chaplets of flowers and have tenderly deposited them upon the graves of our dead, we return to our homes and duties with lighter hearts. A day thus spent will never be regretted. Our offerings, intrinsically, are trifles; yet they mean much. I say much, for the spiritual relief and sweet peace they bring is inestimable. The mind is directed for the time into new and better channels of thought, whence arise higher and holier aspirations."

If he committed any error in the following, we confess that we should prefer, in this case, to be *wrong* rather than *right*:

"One circumstance connected with the arrest of the charter of Clay Lodge was to me melancholy indeed, and saddened the hearts of its members. The Senior Warden fell ill and died while the lodge was under the ban and he under suspension for participation in the affair which led to the unfortunate situation. Bro. Adams Barrett, the inspector of the District and a member of that lodge, but who was exempt from the penalty, telegraphed me the sad intelligence and asked for advice as to what should be done in relation to the burial. This occurrence awakened within me the most profound sympathy. A brother lay in the sleep of death under disabilities. An edict of the Grand Lodge had been violated, and discipline was necessary. By a mandate of its Chief Executive, which received the sanction of the Grand Lodge, the brother had been shorn of all rights and privileges, and, in legal sense, had lost his masonic identity. By a strict interpretation of our laws he was no more entitled to consideration in the way of masonic burial than one who had never been made a mason; yet there would, perhaps, ever be a lingering regret on the part of his confrères who treasured his memory through masonic alliance and past associations. The object of punishment for offences committed is to deter others from a like error. Mitigation of the penalty is to some extent a condonation of the offence and invites iteration. On this basis, law or established precedent should have full sway. In this particular instance, however, on a charitable construction, there was a silent but strong appeal for executive clemency, and I answered the question of the inspector by saying: 'You may read the burial service without masonic clothing.'"

We suppose that some of our "anti-prerogative" brethren will deem it "a high-handed outrage, but we think that they will find the act so much in accord with masonic brotherly-love, that they will not be disposed to criticize it with much severity.

He thus touches upon one of the "burning questions" of the day:

"There is one subject that I take this occasion to allude to with a great degree of pleasure. I mean the absence of stimulants from the table at masonic banquets. At the various places where I have been most hospita-

bly entertained by our generous brethren during the year, only in one instance have I seen wine served at a banquet. It is indeed gratifying to know that this objectionable custom, which a few years ago was almost universal, is fast falling into disuse.

"There are brethren to be found in almost every lodge, who, upon special occasions, enter into the festivities with a zest and abandon that is truly surprising to those who, by nature, are more conservative in their habits. Among just such brethren, from a social and benevolent standpoint, we find our best men—great, warm-hearted characters, who are always foremost in their efforts for relief to the needy; who are first at the bedside of the sick and dying; who linger longest at the grave of the departed; and whose very nature rebels at doing anything in a half-hearted manner. It is not surprising then that these individuals often allow their social proclivities to carry them beyond the bounds of prudence. Is it consistent that a lodge, whose duty it is to teach morality and rectitude of conduct, should thus tempt its members to violate one of our cardinal virtues, temperance?"

"Brethren, let your own hearts answer this question. I do not advise or ask legislation upon this subject, as is being done in some masonic jurisdictions. I have an abiding faith in the pure motives and better judgment of the California mason, that, whatever may be his idea upon this question as an individual, fealty to his lodge will prove paramount to every other consideration; and I trust that the time is near at hand when all will rejoice to know that this practice has become a thing of the past."

His tribute to Bro. ABELL, so well deserved, in the light of subsequent events, to which we have already alluded, was exceedingly well timed:

"I have been placed under many obligations to our beloved Grand Secretary for his wise counsel and good advice. He has been the recipient of many compliments in the past, and I can testify from experience that they have been most worthily bestowed. Whatever success may have attended my administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge, much of the credit is due to Bro. Alex G. Abell. Only those who have been brought into contact with him in the relation of Grand Master, can fully appreciate his great worth. Thirty-four years ago, in the vigor of early manhood, before his prime had been reached, he entered the service of this Grand Lodge in his present capacity; since which time consecration to the duty he had undertaken has been the pride of his life. His devotion to this great work has only increased with advancing years. We behold him to-day bowing under the weight of time—the once buoyant elasticity supplanted by the somewhat faltering steps of age—yet how apparent is his deep concern, intensified by strong desire, to make his latest acts the crowning success of a long and useful career. Prompt, mindful, faithful, punctual, courteous, and kind, are but a few of the qualities that pre-eminently fit him for the responsible position he has filled with such credit for the average age allotted to man. I trust that I may be excused on account of any embarrassment to him that these personalities may occasion; and I believe that, because of the pure affection with which you will ever hold him in grateful remembrance for his fidelity to every trust, you will pardon this digression from one who has learned to respect and esteem him with the most sincere and fraternal affection."

We could fill several pages with interesting matter, by noticing the reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Lecturer, and the eight Boards of Masonic Relief. We can only say generally that they are the same reports usually presented to this Grand Lodge, of duty well performed, of charity wisely bestowed, of zealous, effective labor, of the general growth and prosperity of the craft, and of the practical exemplification in a high degree of the principles of Freemasonry.

The Grand Lodge transacted an immense amount of routine business, to only a few items of which we can refer: it appropriated one hundred dollars a month for one Past Grand Master, and forty dollars a month for another, and twenty-five dollars a month for "Master WILCOX," whose grandmother had died during the year, leaving him homeless and friendless but for big-hearted masons of California.

BRO. ROLLIN CORRALUS GASKILL, on behalf of a committee from the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of this state, composed of members of the Grand Lodge, appointed for the purpose of endeavoring "to secure a change in the Regulations thereof so as to permit the lodges of its obedience to attend funerals, as lodges, when the ceremonies are conducted by a Commandery of Knights Templar," proposed an amendment to the General Regulations of the Grand Lodge to effect that object, but the Grand Lodge, upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, refused to adopt it.

The Report on Correspondence (146 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON. We greatly regret that Bro. HILL's health compelled him to retire from the post he has so long adorned: his mantle has fallen upon a worthy successor, who, we are glad to find, has returned to the old style of report, giving us quite freely his own views in relation to pending questions and to the proceedings which he notices.

We regret that a sudden business call, which will take us away from home for several days, prevents our giving this excellent report the notice we had intended. There are some points in it which we had intended to discuss, which we must pass over.

In relation to dimits, we can only say that our remarks in relation thereto have no application to California, where a member can have a dimitt on demand and without any vote of the lodge, or to any other jurisdiction in which the same law prevails, but only to those jurisdictions in which a dimitt can be had *only by vote of the lodge*.

He expresses surprise that we should sustain the doctrine of the prerogative of Grand Masters. In another part of his report, he gives his reasons for holding the opposite doctrine:

"Bro. Pillans very kindly 'goes for our scalp' on the matter of the prerogatives of a Grand Master. He is in error, however, in representing that 'none of the opponents to this report have done aught than sneer at the positions taken by the Grand Lodge of Alabama.' We read the report of the committee appointed by the Grand Lodge of Alabama to consider that subject, and were profoundly impressed with the astuteness displayed by them in making so strong an argument on so bad a case. 'Good old-fashioned common sense' is all the guidance that is needed in such matters, in these latter days, to enable us to arrive at a proper conclusion upon this question. Enlightened, we no longer permit ourselves to believe that rulers hold by divine right; but we do believe that when the head of any government is an elective officer, the first and fundamental principle of election renders him amenable to that power which has invested him with his authority. Grand Masters, from the days whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, have been elective officers; consequently they are but the creatures of the power that constituted them Grand Masters,

and possess no prerogatives other than those delegated to them. They are but the agents of the electors, dependent upon the electors, and responsible to them. In our day, and in all the days, the Grand Lodge has possessed the highest delegated authority among masons. As in our civil government all powers emanate from the people, so in Masonry all powers emanate from the several subordinate lodges; and hence a Grand Lodge is but a representation of the craft with the power of legislation. The Grand Officers are but constituent parts of the Grand Lodge, and it is as true here as is the axiomatic principle that a part cannot be greater than the whole. The Grand Lodge possesses no prerogatives except such as are confided to it by the strict letter of its Constitution; and, if the Grand Lodge possesses no powers by implication, surely the Grand Master, who is but a part—the creature—of it, possesses no such powers. California has had one troublous experience in this matter of prerogative. She has had most convincing proof that Grand Masters after all are but men, endowed with like passions and attributes as are other men; and hence she has wisely availed herself of the provision contained in the Ancient Constitutions, and has relegated to the shades a doctrine that savors more of absolutism than of those that should characterize intelligent beings capable of self-government. Grand Lodges and subordinate lodges are constituted nowadays out of a species of material that cannot be subordinated to the dictum of any principle outside the limits of enlightenment."

And under Maine he adds:

"Bro. Drummond is a staunch defender of the 'prerogatives doctrine,' at which we are much surprised. Practically the doctrine is equivalent to 'the king can do no wrong.' Whether the supporters of the doctrine profess such claim in so many words, matters not; they tacitly, yet rather forcibly, admit it in the fact that the Grand Master is not amenable to any body for any wrong committed as Grand Master. We in California believe that the Grand Master is and ought to be as much subject to the Constitution as the humblest brother, and that he has no right to set aside any of its provisions, except in so far as the power to do so is granted to him by that instrument."

We have already noticed some of his arguments, but as he has introduced some not noticed we reply to the whole.

There are some incidental matters in the foregoing, which require notice before coming to his main argument.

It is true that one Grand Master of California was held by many to have abused his powers, and beyond question that fact has affected the views of California masons much more strongly than they are aware. But that instance is the only one in all the history of Masonry in which there has been any pretext that a Grand Master of Masons has abused his powers. But the fact that a Grand Master has *abused* his powers is no argument to prove that he does not *possess* those powers. Even if it were, the argument is an exceedingly weak one. It is like the wisdom of the man who badly wanted a house, and when a friend said to him, "You have means enough, why don't you build one?" replied, "I did build *one*, and it was struck by lightning and destroyed, and *I'm not going to be caught in that scrape again!*"

But we are surprised to find our brother using the ridiculous "The King-can-do-no-wrong" nonsense, as an argument. Let us see; the argument is, "The Grand Master cannot have these prerogatives because he is not amenable to any body for wrongs committed as Grand Master." But the Grand Master is equally (if at all) exempt from amenability for wrongs committed

by him in the exercise of powers *expressly granted to him in the Constitution*: hence, he can have no powers granted to him by the Constitution! The two arguments are on all fours with each other, and the conclusion in the last is no more ridiculous than Bro. ANDERSON's conclusion in the first. It is clear, that the exemption of the Grand Master from amenability for the abuse of his powers either has no bearing at all upon the question as to what powers he possesses, or else it proves that he has no powers whatever! But we do not concede that the Grand Master is not amenable for abuse of his powers, whether inherent in his office or granted to him by so-called constitutions. We do not forget the nineteenth "Old Regulation," which we quote as showing that, at a time when the Grand Lodge system was in its infancy, this very matter was thought of and provided for:

"If the Grand Master should abuse his power, and render himself unworthy of the obedience and subjection of the lodges, he shall be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon in a new regulation, because hitherto the ancient fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office."

This evidently covers abuse of *any* power, from whatever source derived.

But our brother desires to have "old-fashioned common sense" applied to the question; but he does not say *whose*, and so his suggestion is fatally defective; what is "old-fashioned common sense" to one man is arrant nonsense to another. By the way, according to one argument of Bro. PARVIN and others who hold the same views as Bro. ANDERSON, there is no such thing as "common sense," old-fashioned or otherwise. They say the landmarks have not been defined and enumerated, and, therefore, there are none. What constitutes "common sense" has never been formulated and defined, and, therefore, there is no such thing as common sense!

We assume that Bro. ANDERSON's remarks apply to what the law *is* and not to a proposed change in the law to make it what he thinks it *should be*. The question involved calls for an examination of the system of masonic government originally established. The surrounding circumstances must be considered in this examination. The system of masonic government was formed in England in 1717, or immediately thereafter, or the system which had previously existed was then declared. For our *immediate* purpose it makes no odds which of these is true; in any event, the system was adopted nearly two centuries ago; strictly speaking, we should say adopted *in practice*, as there never has been any adoption by *original enactment*; statutes recognized the existence of the law growing out of alleged immemorial usages of the craft.

The government of Great Britain was then monarchical. Government *by the people* was then unknown there and never dreamed of, save by a few philosophers. The King had possessed the power of dispensing with the law in special cases from time immemorial; in the very idea of a chief ruler was included this power: it was universally deemed an attribute of sovereignty;

it was based upon the knowledge that all human laws operate unjustly in special cases, and so the power of dispensing with the law in such was assumed to be in the King. In the famous controversy of 1689, it was never questioned that King JAMES possessed the power of dispensation as herein described, as a prerogative inherent in the kingly office, but the complaint was that he abused this power and undertook to *annul* the law by dispensing with it entirely. History shows that the saying "The King can do no wrong" had no reference whatever to the *possession* of powers by the King, but wholly to his claim of exemption from amenability for the abuse of those powers. This claim cost him his crown, and he found that *revolution* is sometimes an effectual remedy for abuse of powers by a King.

These were the surroundings and ideas of the people when the system of masonic government was established. That the same general system and ideas should not have been carried into the masonic system is absolutely incredible: moreover, every indication of the masonic history of those times points in the same direction. But how much more incredible it is, that the then unknown idea of a government *by the people* should have been incorporated into the masonic system. The first indication of that which we have ever seen or heard of, was when the Grand Lodge of North Carolina (in 1787, we think) adopted a constitution based upon the constitution of the United States, which had not then been adopted, but was pending before the people. If Bro. ANDERSON, or any one else, knows of earlier declaration or suggestion of that idea, we want to know where it is to be found. Progress had been made towards a people's government, it is true, and no longer did a single man enact the law. The King was the chief ruler, with powers defined in no constitution or statute, but with powers inherent in his office: the Parliament, composed in part of representatives of the people, and in part of hereditary members, enacted laws. This model was followed in the masonic system: the Grand Master was the chief ruler (*elected* because, of necessity, the office could not be transmitted to an heir) and the Grand Lodge, composed of representatives of the lodges and permanent members, enacted the laws. In neither system could either ruler or law-maker infringe upon the powers of the other: and in both, the supreme power resided in the ruler and law-maker, without let or hindrance: except that we may well presume that the experience under King JAMES led to the adoption of the nineteenth "Old Regulation," looking, not to the *restriction* of the power of the Grand Master, but to a *remedy* for an *abuse* of those powers.

But, says Bro. ANDERSON, the Grand Master is elective, and when elective the first and fundamental principle is that he is amenable to that power which invested him with his authority. But the *Grand Master* is not elected: a *man* is elected Grand Master—to an office whose powers and duties are fixed by the laws of the craft. The *laws* make the official Grand Master; the election only decides what brother shall be that Grand Master.

In other words, the *election* confers no power or authority on the Grand Master; he derives those *from the laws*.

If Bro. ANDERSON, by "amenable to that power which invested him with his authority," means that an elective officer is amenable *to the constituency which elected him*, the proposition is not true, in law or fact, theoretically or practically, in either civil or masonic government. It goes without saying that elective officers are amenable to the laws, without regard to the wishes or instructions of their constituencies.

Those laws may be of various kinds: a civil officer, elected or appointed, may be amenable to the constitution of the United States, the laws of Congress, the constitution of his state, the statutes of his state and the common law: a masonic officer, elected or appointed, is amenable to the landmarks and other laws growing out of the usages of the craft, the Old Regulations, so far as his Grand Lodge has not changed them, and the 'Constitution and General Regulations' of his Grand Lodge: in both cases "amenable to" includes powers and rights as well as liabilities: in both cases, too, the superior law controls the inferior, and all are construed as one code. In Masonry the landmarks are superior to the "Constitution," and the "Constitution" must be read in their light, and has no other effect than it may have without infringing on the landmarks. It is, then, a question of history whether, *by the landmarks*, or original system of masonic government, the Grand Master has the power to dispense with the written law in special cases. We have already discussed that question, and we have only to say that we cannot see how an unprejudiced man can read masonic history in connection with the contemporaneous history of Great Britain and the United States, without coming to the conclusion that this prerogative was a part of the "original plan of Masonry."

We are further surprised that Bro. ANDERSON should hold that "A Grand Lodge has only such powers as are conceded to it by the strict letter of its constitution," when his own Grand Lodge, and nearly all others, *make* their respective constitutions, and amend, change and annul them at pleasure. His proposition thus comes to this: "A Grand Lodge has only such powers as it concedes to itself"! The number which have adopted his theory, that in Masonry the Grand Lodge and Grand Master have only delegated powers, never was large and is growing small. Almost all hold, theoretically as well as practically, that the Grand Lodge has the supreme power, *subject only to the "Ancient Landmarks":* whatsoever power the landmarks vest in the Grand Master or in the lodge, the Grand Lodge cannot take away, control or limit.

CONNECTICUT, (SPECIAL), 1889.

We are gratified, beyond power of expression, to be able to announce that at a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, held on May

8, 1889, upon the petition of over two hundred of its former members, the charter of *Hiram Lodge* was restored, with the old number and rank.

The Grand Master gives the following account of the commencement of the movement :

"On the twelfth of March last, I received a committee, who presented me with an attested copy of resolutions unanimously passed by about three hundred members of the late *Hiram Lodge*, No. 1, acknowledging allegiance to the Grand Lodge, and asking that the charter which was then surrendered to me, be restored.

"The statements made by the members of the committee, respecting the loyalty of the older and more influential members of the late *Hiram Lodge*, led me to suggest that a petition drawn in proper form be circulated, which, when properly signed and presented to the Grand Master, could be given such consideration as it should seem to deserve."

The petition was presented, and the Grand Master called the present and past Grand Officers together, who advised him to call a special communication of the Grand Lodge.

The petition was referred to a committee, which reported the following resolutions, which were adopted with but two dissenting votes :

"*Resolved*, That the charter of *Hiram Lodge*, No. 1, be and the same is hereby restored to the petitioners therefor, and to such other members of said lodge as were, at the time of the revocation of said charter, and who still are in good masonic standing, and who shall affix their signatures to the said petition.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master be requested to issue a summons to the brethren designated in the foregoing resolution, calling a meeting of such members of said lodge, for the purpose of electing the officers thereof, and that upon such election the Grand Master be requested to deliver the said charter, and install the officers so elected.

"*Resolved*, That all other matters relative to said lodge be referred to the Grand Master."

The eight brethren, who had been expelled, severally petitioned for restoration, but action upon them, after discussion, was postponed until the next annual communication.

We learn by private advices that the lodge was at once reorganized, and has resumed work, with every prospect of harmony and prosperity.

The whole masonic world will rejoice at the re-instatement of this old lodge, and the restoration of peace in the jurisdiction.

DAKOTA.

We have to announce the organization of a new Grand Lodge.

The division of the Territory of Dakota and its prospective organization into two states at an early day have naturally suggested similar proceedings in the masonic organization.

On June 13, 1889, the Grand Lodge of North Dakota was regularly organized, with the full consent and hearty good wishes of the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

The Grand Lodge of Dakota met on the eleventh of June: the question of organizing a new Grand Lodge was presented, and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, the division of the Territory within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge and the creation of two states, under the provision of the Act of Congress, approved February 22, 1889, will undoubtedly be accomplished within the next six months: and whereas, the representatives from the constituent lodges north of the seventh standard parallel have appeared before this committee and unanimously expressed the desire to withdraw from this Grand Lodge and organize a Grand Lodge to be known as the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, A. F. and A. M.; and whereas, it is made apparent to your committee that on account of the full representation from the lodges of North Dakota, this would be the most convenient time to take the necessary preliminary steps in the organization of a new Grand Lodge: We would, therefore, most respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"1st. RESOLVED, That in response to the unanimously expressed desire of the representatives from the lodges existing in Dakota north of the seventh standard parallel, this Grand Lodge does hereby accord to the representatives from what is known as North Dakota, with fraternal regards and kind wishes, full, free and cordial consent to withdraw from this Grand Lodge for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge to be known as The Grand Lodge of North Dakota, A. F. and A. M., to occupy and hold exclusive masonic jurisdiction in all that portion of Dakota north of the seventh standard parallel.

"2d. RESOLVED, That a committee of ten be at once appointed to report a just and equitable division of all moneys and other Grand Lodge property."

Thereupon the representatives of twenty-six lodges in North Dakota met and organized a Grand Lodge, the officers being installed by Past Grand Master GEORGE H. HAND.

The proceedings were immediately reported to the Grand Lodge of Dakota, which adopted the following preamble and resolutions by a rising vote:

"WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of North Dakota, A. F. and A. M., has been duly and constitutionally organized in accordance with the ancient established usages and customs of the craft: and

"WHEREAS, It is but meet that its first recognition as an independent and sovereign body should emanate from those with whom it has so long been in intimate and close fraternal relations, and with whom it has labored with one common interest in harmony and brotherly love, and whose every act in connection with its withdrawal has been characterized by a spirit imbued with Masonry, which to its most ardent devotees have been idealistic.

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That this Grand Lodge extend to the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, A. F. and A. M., the hand of full fellowship, and do recognize the said Grand Lodge of North Dakota, as an independent and supreme Grand Lodge in and for North Dakota.

RESOLVED, That said recognition be accompanied with a fervent prayer for her prosperity and the advancement to a high position among her sister Grand Lodges upon this continent, and be it further resolved that we enter into immediate fraternal correspondence, and the exchange of representatives with our new sister Grand Lodge."

The assets of the old Grand Lodge were appraised, and *one-third* was fixed upon as the equitable share of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and a warrant, by vote of the Grand Lodge, was drawn for the amount.

A proposition to amend the constitution of the old Grand Lodge by changing its name from "Dakota" to "South Dakota" was presented.

The proceedings are a model for their harmony and the fraternal manner in which every act was performed.

Suggestion has been made that this action was premature, and should have been delayed until the states were actually organized, because we now have two Grand Lodges in the same Territory. It is true that the Territory of Dakota has now two Grand Lodges; but we fail to find anything in the law or principles of Masonry, which forbids a Grand Lodge, by consent of all concerned, from dividing its Territory, for reasons deemed sufficient, and the subsequent organization of two Grand Lodges, each having exclusive jurisdiction in the territory assigned to it. If, therefore, there should be any delay in the organization of the states, the two Grand Lodges will still be regular, and the governing bodies in their respective territorial jurisdictions.

In one respect these proceedings were unique: there never has been, and we doubt if there ever will be again during the life of any one now living, two independent, sovereign Grand Lodges, for two distinct jurisdictions, in session at the same place, at the same time, in perfect harmony! Prosperity, growth and masonic good fellowship attend both!

KANSAS, 1889.

The Grand Master (WATSON M. LAMB) refers briefly to the organization of the Grand Lodge and compares its present size and condition with its small beginning. He says:

"A third of a century has come and gone since the organization of this Grand Lodge. Thirty-three years ago the 27th day of last December a handful of brethren, representing two of the three chartered lodges in the then Territory of Kansas, met in convention in the city of Leavenworth and resolved, 'That we do now proceed to organize a Grand Lodge for the Territory of Kansas.' Bro. John W. Smith, W. M. of Smithton Lodge, No. 140, was chairman, and Bro. Richard R. Rees was Secretary of the convention. A constitution was adopted and a Grand Lodge opened, but owing to there not being present a representation of all the chartered lodges in the Territory, the completion of the organization was postponed till the 17th day of March following, when the brethren again assembled at the Masonic Hall in Leavenworth. Delegates from all the chartered lodges, viz: Smithton, No. 140; Leavenworth, No. 150, and Kansas, No. 153, being present, they approved the action of the convention of December 27th, and proceeded to complete the organization by opening a Grand Lodge, adopting a constitution and code of by-laws, and electing and installing Grand Officers."

If our memory serves us, the "handful" consisted of *two*—the Chairman and Secretary! But Bro. REES was a host in himself.

He says further:

"At that time there were three chartered lodges, with a membership of less than one hundred; now there are three hundred and four lodges, with a membership aggregating nearly sixteen thousand. At that time the Grand Lodge was without a dollar in the treasury; now there is a balance of over ten thousand dollars in the general fund, and nearly two thousand in the charity fund."

This growth we believe to be without a parallel in the history of Masonry.

He advocates the adoption of the system of trial by commission instead of by the lodge, on the ground that trials by the lodge are not impartial and always disturb the harmony of the lodge.

Schools of Instruction had been held in each Judicial District during the year; but the Grand Master says that the results were so unsatisfactory that he recommended the abolition of the system. His recommendation and the following resolution were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this whole subject be recommitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with instructions to make a thorough investigation of the systems adopted and practiced by the various Grand Lodges for the proper manner of disseminating the work and lectures of the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and if in their judgment a change in our present system is deemed advisable to prepare and formulate such changes in our laws as may be found necessary to carry them out."

A question arose in relation to the membership of a Past Master in the Grand Lodge, and it was decided that an amendment of the constitution, relating to membership in the Grand Lodge does not affect the membership of one already a member of the Grand Lodge.

We are glad to find that the modern ideas, that Grand Lodges obtain their power from the lodges, does not prevail in Kansas: the following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence was adopted:

"By section 5, article iii, of the constitution, the Grand Lodge has reserved to itself the power to enact by-laws 'for the proper government and regulation of freemasonry,' and has delegated to the lodges the right to 'enact such by-laws as may be necessary for the proper transaction of their business.' These provisions must be construed together; the first clause of this section is a reservation of the right to enact all laws which are general in their character, and to prescribe all rules which are and must be common to every lodge and to every mason. A lodge has no authority to make laws for the general government of the craft, nor has it any authority to make general regulations for its own government, except as expressly delegated, and when authority is delegated it cannot be exercised beyond the strict letter of the grant."

The Report on Correspondence (170 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN.

He thus replies to Bro. PILLANS in relation to the saloon question:

"Oh, no, my good brother, this is a step in the right direction, and will, if you live a few years longer, prove to your entire satisfaction, that the Grand Lodge of Missouri has done well and wisely in barring her doors against that class of men who have done more than all others to debauch the human race and to make once happy homes desolate. No, Bro. Pillans, it is not 'but another effort to make Masonry a part of the temperance movement,' it is an effort of good men and true to put a stop to wicked and wrong doing, and keep bad and vicious men out of our lodges. You need have no fears, it will not 'eventually prove useless.' A similar law has been enforced for nearly twenty years in Kansas and has proved a success. No saloon-keeper need apply, while engaged in such or any other immoral calling."

Of the Illinois *Crum* case he well says:

"From what we know of the masons in Illinois we venture to assert that

there are but few who do not believe with Grand Master Smith, that the Holy Bible is 'the first and most important of the great lights of freemasonry.' If this be true, in all candor we ask, why continue in a false position before the masonic world? Let us say here it is not the desire of the Kansas committee to carry the discussion of the subject beyond the bounds of common courtesy, or good taste, but cannot help regarding the action taken in this case as the most dangerous attack that has ever been made upon Masonry. It is all the more dangerous and seditious because the attack was made in the name of our beloved institution, and by those who are or ought to be its true friends, but in an unguarded moment allowed themselves to be misled. In this case we have most conclusive evidence of the evil effects of hasty and ill considered legislation, which will be seriously felt in years to come."

We have rarely seen our own views so fully and strongly expressed as in the following, and we most earnestly commend it to our brethren in Maine:

"True masonic prosperity means much more than signs, grips and words; more than conferring degrees and lodge routine work. It means high social and moral training, and its text books, its literature and the various proceedings of the Grand Bodies that annually assemble as masons, point out the way by which both may be attained. The lodge room should therefore become a place for such instruction as would inspire thinking and lead to the stable upbuilding of the character of its members. Where such provision is made and persistently applied lodges are not only well attended but the members, as well singly as in a body, become a power to repress violence and crime, to elevate the moral instincts and deepen the feeling of social responsibility."

* * * * *

"When a man calls himself a mason but has no knowledge of its principles or doctrines and imagines that the private work is the sum total of Masonry, it is evident that he has mistaken the society in which he should be enrolled. He may be an honest man, pay his dues, attend funerals of his brethren, contribute to some charities and be present at masonic festivals, but since the profane do as much and sometimes more, he has no valid right to call himself or be esteemed a freemason, for he neither understands the fundamental principles of the institution, nor even comprehends their best illustrations."

We also give place to the following, and brethren, who expect to take part in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, if they follow his advice, will profit thereby:

"Masons in general are not good patrons of the publications each year brought out by able masonic thinkers and eloquent writers, in this respect being an exception to the membership of many of the recent societies. Perhaps our brethren imagine that from the long and solid standing of our great institution, there is nothing new to be considered and determined, nothing of any importance in their respective Grand Jurisdictions, which requires investigation, or if so, that the matter will be disposed of by the Grand Masters and Grand Lodges, and they be thus saved the trouble of inquiry and the exercise of judgment. Such should not be the fact. On the contrary, every brother should feel and act as if each question raised was to himself of vital import, one which he should examine with nicest care, and finally decide with a scrupulous regard to truth, morality and law. But to come thus equipped for such duty, he must be familiar with masonic principles and their illustrations by our wisest brethren, with masonic law and its profoundest expositions, such as are recognized and acknowledged by our ablest Committees on Jurisprudence, and last but not least, well versed in what is appropriately named masonic literature, to the end that if called

on to speak or write on masonic topics, he may do so with the elegant finish of an accomplished workman, and thus carry conviction that high culture is not limited to any exclusive society, body or organization. The means for such preparation are not wanting and can be procured at less expense than most of the so-called literature, and in the end prove of vastly more worth than tons of that stuff. We appeal to our younger brethren to make the preparation suggested, and beseech them not to relax their efforts until they reach the high plane of Masonry which can, and must be attained if brethren would reap the richest and grandest rewards, which are within the grasp of intelligent, active and resolute masons. Young brethren, strive to attain 'the work of your high calling,' and forget not that on you must fall the mantles of the older brethren when they pay the last debt of humanity."

Of Bro. KUYKENDALL's views, he says:

"While I am too old to be very radical, I personally concur in some of his opinions. But should all of his suggestions be adopted, it would become necessary, to avoid incongruity, to change the name—Ancient Craft Masonry—to Modern Craft Masonry, or, perhaps better still, to Modern Masonry, which we should not be inclined to adopt."

We regret, that the late hour, at which we receive these proceedings, prevents our giving a full review of them, but we prefer to give a hasty glance at them rather than postpone our notice of them for a whole year.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1888.

We have received the Proceedings of a part of the quarterly and special communications, in 1888, but have not received those of the annual communication, owing to unexpected delays in the publication. We prefer to take the year's Proceedings together and so leave the whole for our next report.

We are indebted to Bro. NICKERSON for the statistics for our table.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have exceedingly good news from this jurisdiction. A united Grand Lodge has been formed by the almost unanimous voice of the lodges in New South Wales, and perfect harmony now "reigns supreme."

Our sympathies with the brethren, who initiated the movement for a Grand Lodge, have been so strong that we have had hard work to adhere to the position which masonic law, in our opinion, required: naturally we rejoice with a full heart at the consummation of the hopes which we have entertained, although we confess at times with serious misgivings as to their ending in fruition.

The movement for a Union commenced early in 1888, and Articles of Union were agreed upon by a committee representing the Grand Lodge of

New South Wales, and the English and Scottish District Grand Lodges. The Articles were approved by each of these bodies at meetings held for the purpose: they were then submitted to the lodges, and adopted by all the lodges under the banner of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, all but one of the English lodges and all but two of the Scottish lodges, or by 183 out of the 186 chartered lodges. It should be stated, also, that every Irish lodge had already given in its allegiance to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales: this Grand Lodge had fifty-one lodges, and there were eighty English and fifty-five Scotch lodges.

A convention to take the preliminary steps to organize a Grand Lodge was held August 16, 1889: the members (consisting of the Masters, Wardens and Past Masters of the lodges) numbered 527. A brief history of Masonry in New South Wales was read for information: then the Articles of Union were read. Thereupon the presiding officer declared formally that, in accordance with those articles, the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was "duly constituted, formed and established, in accordance with masonic laws and customs governing and regulating the formation of Grand Lodges." The announcement was received with public grand honors. It was repeated in the West and South and received in the same manner.

The election of Grand Officers then took place, the proceedings being interspersed with the singing of appropriate anthems.

The English "Book of Constitutions" was adopted as a guide until otherwise ordered, and other routine business was transacted. Provision was made for issuing new charters to the lodges, or endorsing and returning the old ones when the parent Grand Lodge would consent thereto.

Perfect harmony and an intense degree of enthusiasm marked the whole proceedings.

On September 18, 1888, the Grand Lodge was organized by the installation of the Grand Master and his associate Grand Officers. The ceremony was a magnificent one, "without a parallel south of the line, and rarely equalled north of it." The most elaborate arrangements had been made for it, and the attendance, enthusiasm and success surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

The names of 4,417 brethren, who were present, were recorded. The Scottish District Grand Master and the Irish Provincial Grand Master of Queensland, and the Grand Lodge of Victoria and the Grand Lodge of South Australia, each duly organized, were present: they were severally received with the Grand Honors and conducted to seats specially reserved for them.

Chief Justice WAR, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Australia, by invitation, installed the Grand Master, LORD CARRINGTON.

We would be very glad to give at length the ceremonies and addresses, but space will not permit: we can only say that the former were most impressive and the latter exceedingly appropriate; original anthems of great beauty were also rendered.

The Grand Officers were all installed ; among them HARMAN J. TARRANT as Pro-Grand Master, and ARTHUR H. BRAY, as Grand Secretary.

After the Grand Lodge was closed a banquet followed, and if the " menu " was in keeping with the post-prandial exercises it was truly an elegant affair.

The election of Lord CARRINGTON as Grand Master was peculiarly fitting. From the moment of his arrival to assume the office of Governor, he gave his influence in favor of harmony *through a union of the conflicting elements* : and while others did very much to bring about the grand result, *his* counsel and *his* influence started the movement and gave to it the impulse and support which made it a success.

We congratulate the craft universal upon the happy settlement of this question, and confidently ask our Grand Lodge to adopt the resolution relating thereto appended to this report.

PERU.

We receive in one pamphlet the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for 1886 and 1887, coming down to March, 1888 : also a list of the Grand Officers elect for the year 1889.

BRO. IGNACIO LA PUENTE is Grand Master, EDUARDO LAVERGNE (Editor of *La Revista*) Deputy Grand Master, and BRO. AGUIERRE continues Grand Secretary. Our Grand Representative, BRO. FRANCIS L. CROSBY, continues an active member of the Grand Lodge and Chairman of the Committee on Construction of the Temple.

It has twenty-six lodges on its roll, three of which are *en recesso* (dormant) ; four of the active lodges are in Bolivia. The total membership of twenty-two lodges, December 31, 1887, was 1,145, a slight gain during the year, in spite of quite a loss on account of non-payment of dues.

The Grand Lodge holds quarterly communications, the one in January being the annual communication, and has an " Annual Feast " in March.

At the latter, the Grand Secretary reads the proceedings of the organization of the Grand Lodge on March 25, 1872, which is saluted with the Grand Honors. An address follows ; those in this pamphlet are of unusual interest and merit. A collection for benevolent purposes is taken up, the Grand Lodge is closed, and " the brethren pass to the banquet saloon." We wish that this usage of this young Grand Lodge could become universal.

The proceedings at the business meetings are generally of a routine character. The addresses and reports show a high appreciation of masonic principles and large acquaintance with masonic law. We note that the receipt of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges is acknowledged in the record.

An able report was made upon the question whether Catholic Priests can be initiated into Freemasonry, and the conclusion was that they cannot be, because : (1) He is not a " personality, that is to say, a free and independ-

ent person, with the full use of his powers and in the perfect exercise of his rights and duties," but is subject to the laws of his church and the will of his superiors; (2). The fundamental principles of the institution are opposed to their admission; (3). They are not allowed to investigate the truth, and Freemasonry places no limit to the investigation of the truth; (4). The conveniences of the institution are against their admission: they can offer no guaranty that they will be able to perform the duties incident to membership in a lodge.

Some proposition, not given in the Proceedings, had apparently been made by the lodge "Stella d'Italia," chartered in Peru by the Grand Orient of Italy, and referred to the Committee on Legislation, which submitted a very able report in relation thereto. The proposition was declined as incompatible with the right of the Grand Lodge to exclusive jurisdiction in Peru over the blue degrees. This lodge had been declared irregular, and all masonic communication with it had been forbidden. The Grand Lodge, very properly, refused to repeal or modify this decree.

BRO. VIVANCO submitted a resolution, the substance of which is stated to be that the Grand Lodge of Maine be requested to take under its care the jurisdictional rights of the Grand Lodge of Peru and obtain the cancellation of the charters of the few lodges working in Peru under foreign authority. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation, which, while paying a high tribute to our Grand Lodge, especially for its "unalterable adherence to the principle of exclusive jurisdiction," reported against the resolution. The committee most justly say that the dignity of the Grand Lodge of Peru would suffer by seeking the protection of another Grand Lodge in the solution of such a question, and declare substantially the doctrine, correct beyond question, that it is the right and duty of the Grand Lodge of Peru to exercise jurisdiction over all the lodges in the territory of the republic "*without any intervention of foreign powers.*"

SCOTLAND, 1889.

We have the Proceedings for the first quarter of the current year. The Annual Communication was held in November last.

Reference has been made in a former report to the issuing of circulars prohibited by the Grand Lodge. One brother had issued one after the prohibition; the Grand Committee had heard charges against him and reported a resolution recommending his suspension, and thereupon the following proceedings took place:

"Brother Thomson rose in his place, and addressed the Grand Master in these terms: 'I wish, Most Worshipful Grand Sir, to say that in issuing the circular complained of, I was not aware I could be committing any breach of Masonic etiquette or discipline. I did not intend any disrespect to Grand Committee, and I now express my regret.'

"The GRAND MASTER.—Brother Thomson,—I think that, from the way in which the honourable apology you have given has been received by Grand Lodge, you must feel you have been acting in a perfectly right direction. (Applause.) For myself and for Grand Lodge I express to you my great satisfaction that you should have seen the error of your way. More than that, I consider, as to a Brother or a man in any way of life, that those who are strong enough to be able to apologize when they think they are wrong are generally better men—(Applause)—than those who are too weak to be able to stand before all men and Brethren and say that they have been wrong with regard to perhaps what they know in their hearts not to be right; and I think I am only speaking for Grand Lodge when I accept this apology as it is given, and when I say that, we accept it with very great satisfaction. (Applause.) There is one thing that I would move—that this be minuted, so that perhaps there might be some reason for not being able to read between the lines, or at all events knowing exactly what was meant by the decisions that are given in the years that are past, so that no one may be able to fall into the unhappy misfortune which Bro. Thomson unfortunately, and I am sure unwittingly, did."

The Grand Lodge determined to hold a bazaar—and perhaps two, one at Glasgow and one at Edinburgh—in aid of the "Annuity Fund."

The writer may be allowed to say that he is pleased to find that JAMES DRUMMOND is Master of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, No. 2, Edinburgh, and Grand Steward of the Grand Lodge; and that H. E. H. DRUMMOND-MORAY is Provincial Grand Master of Perthshire West (the seat of the family), and had visited, within the preceding two months, all the lodges in his province and found them in a satisfactory condition and the books properly kept.

We quote a part of the account of the visit of the Grand Master, Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, to the old Lodge Journeymen. The Master proposed the health of the Grand Master:

"He said they esteemed it a very high honour indeed to have been honoured with a visit from Sir Archibald Campbell in his capacity of Grand Master of Scotland. (Applause.) Since the Lodge Journeymen was instituted in 1707, it had been visited by Grand Masters on twenty-one previous occasions, but only five of these visits were during the present century, the first being in December, 1738, by the Earl of Kintore. While the present Grand Master had occupied the Throne, he had rendered good service to the craft, and his duties had been discharged to the entire satisfaction of Freemasons throughout Scotland. (Applause.) The Grand Lodge had prospered greatly during Sir Archibald Campbell's reign, and he was glad to notice that in the past year there had been an increase of over £2000 in the funds. (Applause.) The Right Worshipful Master concluded by presenting to Sir Archibald Campbell a handsomely bound copy of the history of the lodge, written by Mr. William Hunter, a Past Master of the lodge, and who was for many years Provost of Portobello. The work, which embraces a complete history of the lodge from its establishment in 1707 down to 1884, was bound in blue morocco, and displayed on the centre of the cover a shield-shaped gold plate, on which were engraved the arms of Sir Nicholas Douglas, from whom Sir Archibald Campbell is descended, and whose crest he still bears. An inscription on the fly-leaf bore that the book was presented to Sir Archibald by the brethren of the lodge as a souvenir of so notable an event in the history of the lodge as a visitation from the Grand Master Mason of Scotland."

"The Grand Master, on rising to acknowledge the toast, was warmly applauded. Referring to the growing strength of the craft throughout the kingdom, he said he was last year present at a gathering of upwards of

10,000 Freemasons in the Albert Hall, London, and it was announced on that occasion that £50,000 had been subscribed to the Benevolent Fund. (Applause.) The Grand Master of Sweden (the King of Sweden) was then present, and he kept on saying, '£50,000! £50,000! That is a very great deal of money.' (Laughter.) But His Majesty gave them a speech which he would never forget, pointing out the real duties of all Freemasons in this and other countries. He (Sir Archibald Campbell) felt deeply the honour they had done him in asking him to visit their lodge on that occasion. He should treasure the volume they had presented to him, because it reminded him that, as Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge, he was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of that lodge. (Applause.) It was founded in 1707, and no one had contributed more to the great progress that had since taken place in the kingdom than the artificers of the country. (Applause.) The basis of all prosperity and order depending upon their probity and honesty, and these were the characteristics of Freemasonry (Applause.) There were evidences every day that Masonry was increasing in Scotland, and one of the indications of that was the increasing notice which the Press took of their proceedings. (Applause.) If they were not a great power in the State they would be passed over, but that could not be done now. They had criticism, sometimes not correct, but he did not think it necessary for them to take a great deal of notice of it one way or the other. (Applause.) The old spirit of upholding the law permeated the whole craft, and unless that spirit continued to be recognized, their Order would fall away and crumble as the baseless fabric of a vision. (Applause.) In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the bazaar which they were to hold would realize a sufficient sum to complete the objects of the Annuity Fund; and he assured them that Lady Campbell, who took the warmest interest in Masonry, would give it her most hearty support. (Applause.)"

We are very glad to report the prosperous condition and prospects of this Grand Lodge, although we deprecate its policy of allowing its lodges to initiate American residents while temporarily abroad.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

This Grand Lodge meets quarterly and issues four small pamphlets yearly containing a very brief statement of the routine proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which indicate a healthy growth.

The "South Australian Freemason" has been made the official organ of the Grand Lodge, and from that we obtain more full information.

A difficulty arose between this Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but it has been amicably arranged, and at the session of the Grand Lodge early in the year, the Representative of Scotland was received with the honors amid great enthusiasm.

The Grand Master, in consequence of the pressure of his official duties, contemplated declining a re-election; but the Grand Lodge provided for the appointment of a Pro-Grand Master, and he consented to accept.

The three Colonies are so far away from us that we are apt to deem them of inconsiderable importance; but such an idea is erroneous, for the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, in its total membership, leads more than *thirty* of the American Grand Lodges, and when the Grand Lodge of Victoria was constituted, nearly *four thousand* brethren were present. These Grand

Lodges are an important addition to the family of Grand Lodges sprung from the British Grand Lodges.

VICTORIA.

While we have not received the official Proceedings, we have, before our report goes to press, official notice of the formation of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria.

The example of New South Wales proved to be sufficient to bring about the same happy result in Victoria.

A similar course appears to have been followed, and 140 out of 142 lodges in the colony have given in their allegiance to the new Grand Lodge, and the old Grand Lodge closed its labors and held its last meeting on March 15, 1889.

It has been understood that there were in the colony 18 Victoria lodges, 13 Scotch lodges, 16 Irish lodges and 102 English lodges, making a total of 149 lodges; but presumably seven of these were dormant.

On March 20, 1889, the United Grand Lodge of Victoria was formally organized by the installation of the Grand Master and the other Grand Officers. The installation ceremony was performed by Lord CARRINGTON, Grand Master of New South Wales, assisted by Chief Justice WAY, Grand Master of South Australia.

We await the receipt of the official Proceedings, but we have no doubt our Grand Lodge will be called upon at its next session to recognize the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, to which we wish most abundant success.

STATISTICS.

We give our usual Table.

We have noticed that a publication, professing to be a masonic magazine, has made the claim, based upon our statistical table of last year, that the number of affiliated masons in the United States was decreasing; and the decrease was attributed to certain causes in which the publication referred to was interested. Neither our table, nor the details from it, were given, and if given, the statement to which we refer would have been conclusively disproved. There was a decrease in some jurisdictions, but they were not the jurisdictions in which the alleged cause of decrease existed; in the latter there was an increase equal to the usual increase for many preceding years. In a word, the statement was misleading, and the inferences deduced therefrom were utterly erroneous. This year, the increase in the same number of Grand Lodges is over 15,500, the largest for many years. This is due in part to the fact that in several of the Southern Grand Lodges there has been an increase, in place of a loss in former years.

GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	7,590	555	516	364	0	22	217	157
Arizona,.....	417	30	54	13	0	0	2	7
Arkansas,.....	11,653	880	641	447	14	15	264	229
British Columbia,.....	496	64	54	31	0	.....	*3	12
California,.....	15,125	608	756	375	9	5	258	266
Canada,.....	19,740	1,095	521	680	1	5	578	213
Colorado,.....	4,344	286	237	169	1	.....	*88	61
Connecticut,.....	14,731	483	142	113	4	6	205	187
Dakota,.....	4,088	486	255	223	2	16	69	30
Delaware,.....	1,573	72	11	21	1	.....	*10	26
Dist. of Columbia,.....	3,315	184	90	46	0	0	47	57
Florida,.....	3,261	256	186	154	8	.....	*88	58
Georgia,.....	12,126	761	662	658	.....	.....	*299	203
Idaho,.....	723	56	55	26	2	.....	*7	7
Illinois,.....	40,722	2,125	1,166	393	18	.....	*913	513
Indiana,.....	23,015	1,109	811	817	55	29	522	269
Indian Territory,.....	832	79	64	59	4	9	26	22
Iowa,.....	21,572	1,282	734	1,118	18	8	.....	222
Kansas,.....	16,661	1,099	840	924	17	.....	*239	194
Kentucky,.....	14,750	1,019	713	682	19	.....	*588	218
Louisiana,.....	3,891	150	141	81	1	.....	*114	94
Maine,.....	20,340	664	255	232	2	4	248	291
Manitoba,.....	1,707	120	136	131	0	0	129	23
Maryland,.....	5,223	257	74	95	7	5	74	70
Massachusetts,.....	29,347	1,381	440	387	0	0	289	392
Michigan,.....	30,005	1,584	656	706	11	.....	*360	394
Minnesota,.....	10,910	677	346	388	.....	8	123	118
Mississippi,.....	7,243	481	464	308	2	7	319	154
Missouri,.....	26,169	1,088	1,091	911	26	41	641	388
Montana,.....	1,541	135	93	80	1	3	6	22
Nebraska,.....	8,007	666	545	345	9	.....	*142	83
Nevada,.....	1,031	33	43	40	0	.....	*22	20
New Brunswick,.....	1,833	81	38	64	2	.....	*34	17
New Hampshire,.....	8,194	292	15	94	0	1	42	150
New Jersey,.....	13,048	656	273	184	5	0	219	191
New Mexico,.....	602	31	27	35	1	.....	*14	8
New York,.....	72,265	3,778	2,063	1,007	25	.....	3,202	1,095
North Carolina,.....	8,715	487	292	177	6	27	99	118
Nova Scotia,.....	2,837	149	76	131	0	0	65	38
Ohio,.....	33,218	1,917	1,387	821	43	18	1,285	452
Oregon,.....	3,499	160	150	100	1	5	126	40
Pennsylvania,.....	38,545	1,930	493	454	0	.....	*624	631
P. E. Island,.....	495	35	27	11	0	0	13	2
Quebec,.....	2,820	182	52	86	0	0	88	42
Rhode Island,.....	3,729	193	208	18	1	0	41	61
South Carolina,.....	4,982	231	.....	188	0	0	247	101
Tennessee,.....	15,051	762	1,147	872	22	18	276	262
Texas,.....	21,179	1,057	1,337	1,342	35	.....	*500	298
Utah,.....	458	20	27	12	0	1	11	5

GAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Vermont,.....	8 346	405	120	148	2	8	81	111
Virginia,.....	9,087	.....	63	280	7	6	212	171
Washington,.....	2,103	144	115	85	0	3	40	27
West Virginia,.....	3,874	285	133	108	2	7	79	53
Wisconsin,.....	13,151	555	258	364	6	.....	245	155
Wyoming,.....	569	33	22	31	0	0	22	5
Total,.....	630,748	33,148	21,115	17,029	300	272	14,405	9,033

* Including suspensions for all causes.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.
	1889.	1889.	1888.	1888.	1887.	1887.
Members,	55.	630,748	55.	615,136	55.	605,408
Raised,	54.	33,148	54.	29,985	53.	28,060
Admissions, &c.,	54.	21,115	53.	20,593	51.	19,335
Dimissions,	55.	17,029	55.	16,681	54.	16,236
Expulsions,	53.	390	50.	370	52.	388
Suspensions,	36	272	37.	348	33.	310
" npt. dues,	54.	14,405	54.	15,024	54.	15,594
Deaths,	55.	9,033	55.	8,214	54.	8,151

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives the list of Proceedings received, the date and duration of the annual communication, and the pages of these Proceedings upon which the review commences:

Grand Lodge.	Date and Length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 3 to 5, 1888.	369
Arizona,	November 13 to 15, 1888.	372
Arkansas,	November 27 and 28, 1888.	372
British Columbia,	June 23, 1888.	376
California,	October 9 to 13, 1888.	541
Canada,	July 18 and 19, 1888.	377
Colorado,	September 18 and 19, 1888.	379
Connecticut,	January 16 and 17, 1889.	381
Connecticut,	May 8, 1889.	550
Dakota,	June 12 and 13, 1888.	383
Dakota,	June 13, 1889.	551
Delaware,	October 3 and 4, 1888.	386
District of Columbia,	November 14, 1888.	388
Florida,	January 15 to 17, 1889.	392
Georgia,	October 30 to November 1, 1888.	396

Idaho,	September 11 to 13, 1888.	399
Illinois,	October 2 to 4, 1888.	403
Indiana,	May 22 and 23, 1888.	409
Indian Territory,	November 6 and 7, 1888.	410
Iowa,	June 5 to 7, 1888.	412
Kansas,	February 20 and 21, 1889.	553
Kentucky,	October 16 to 18, 1888.	421
Louisiana,	February 11 to 13, 1889.	428
Manitoba,	February 8 and 9, 1888.	431
Manitoba,	February 13 and 14, 1889.	431
Maryland,	November 20 and 21, 1888.	432
Massachusetts,		556
Michigan,	January 22 and 23, 1889.	435
Minnesota,	January 11 to 13, 1888.	441
Mississippi,	February 14 and 15, 1889.	444
Missouri,	October 9 to 11, 1888.	447
Montana,	October 3 and 4, 1888.	452
Nebraska,	June 20 to 22, 1888.	455
Nevada,	June 12 to 14, 1888.	457
New Brunswick,	April 24 and 25, 1888.	459
New Hampshire,	May 16, 1888.	459
New Jersey,	January 23 and 24, 1889.	467
New Mexico,	January 14 to 16, 1889.	470
New York,	June 5 to 7, 1888.	472
North Carolina,	January 8 to 10, 1889.	477
Nova Scotia,	June 6 and 7, 1888.	480
Ohio,	October 23 and 24, 1888.	481
Oregon,	June 13 to 15, 1888.	485
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1888.	490
Prince Edward Island,	June 26, 1888.	501
Quebec,	January 30 and 31, 1889.	502
Rhode Island,	May 21, 1888.	504
South Carolina,	December 11 to 13, 1888.	505
Tennessee,	January 30 to February 1, 1889.	507
Texas,	December 11 to 13, 1888.	513
Utah,	January 15 and 16, 1889.	518
Vermont,	June 13 and 14, 1888.	522
Virginia,	December 11 and 12, 1888.	525
Washington,	June 13 to 15, 1888.	529
West Virginia,	November 13 and 14, 1888.	533
Wisconsin,	June 12 to 14, 1888.	536
Wyoming,	December 4, 1888.	538
New South Wales,	For 1888.	556

Peru,	January, 1887 and 1888.	558
Scotland,	January, 1889.	559
South Australia,		561
Victoria,		562

CONCLUSION.

Our report is longer than we expected or intended: it has been written at intervals and we wrote what we deemed it desirable to write, keeping in mind the purpose of making it as brief as practicable. We have written only what we thought, at the time, was of sufficient interest to the craft, especially in Maine, to have written.

The questions of a practical bearing, now pressing upon the craft for solution, are not only important, but fundamental in their character, and there is a division in opinion in relation to them.

The Grand Lodge of Maine has ever stood firmly upon the ancient landmarks and usages of the craft, has supported and defended regular Masonry against all attacks, open or hidden, and has maintained the sacred character of the Book of the Law upon the altar of the lodge, and expelled from Masonry the mason who, after taking it as the "rule and guide of his faith," has denounced it. In the preparation of this report we have voiced the views of our Grand Lodge upon these questions.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
 STEPHEN BERRY, }

Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, for the Committee on Grievance and Appeals, submitted the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1889.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following report:

In the case of Preble Lodge, No. 143, at Sanford, against JOHN SHAW, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Preble Lodge, No. 143, be approved and confirmed, and that JOHN SHAW be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Buxton Lodge, No. 115, at West Buxton, against CHARLES E. HIGGINS, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Buxton Lodge, No. 115, in expelling CHARLES E. HIGGINS from the lodge, be set aside, and that CHARLES E.

HIGGINS be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Hermon Lodge, No. 32, at Gardiner, against ELBRIDGE S. TYLER, a non-affiliate, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Hermon Lodge, No. 32, in finding ELBRIDGE S. TYLER guilty of the charges preferred against him, are approved and confirmed, and that ELBRIDGE S. TYLER be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of the appeal by HENRY C. POWERS from the action of Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, at Norridgewock, against FRANK J. WOOD, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the appeal of HENRY C. POWERS from the action of Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, be dismissed and the proceedings of said lodge be approved and confirmed, and that FRANK J. WOOD be reprimanded by letter from the Worshipful Master.

In the case of Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton, against FRANK M. KELLEY, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, in finding FRANK M. KELLEY guilty of the charges preferred against him, be approved and confirmed, and that FRANK M. KELLEY be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, at Sherman Mills, against CLARENCE R. PEAVEY, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, be approved and confirmed, and that CLARENCE R. PEAVEY be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport, against EDWIN P. HILL, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Felicity Lodge, No. 19, be approved and confirmed, and EDWIN P. HILL be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of the appeal of RONELLO S. HERRICK from the action of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls, in finding LEONARD C. HERRICK not guilty of the charges preferred against him, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the appeal be dismissed, and the doings of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, be approved and confirmed.

In the case of the appeal of GEORGE PARKER from the action of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, in depriving him of membership for non-payment of dues, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That inasmuch as the final action of the lodge was taken three years ago, and the time fixed by this Grand Lodge for taking an appeal is limited to one month from date of final action, the brother

has lost the right of appeal, and we recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	

The report was accepted, and the recommendations were severally adopted.

BRO. FESSENDEN I. DAY, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, submitted the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1889.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters, after due consideration of the matters presented to them, submit the following report :

1. In the matter of the petition for a dispensation for a lodge at Green's Landing on Deer Isle, we find the petitioners have the approval of two lodges, and of the D. D. G. M. of that district, and we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, with the distinct understanding and acknowledgment on the part of the petitioners that their jurisdiction, provided for in such cases and laid down in Article VI, Section 94 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, shall be so much of the territory now occupied by Marine Lodge, No. 122, as lies south of an imaginary line commencing at a point at the head of Crockett's Cove, on the westerly side of Deer Isle, and running in an easterly direction to the nearest body of water connected with Inner Harbor, so called, continuing thence through the said Inner Harbor and through South East Harbor to the easterly limits of said Deer Isle.

2. In the matter of the petition of Mount Kineo Lodge, No. 109, now located at Abbot, for permission to remove to Guilford, we recommend that the prayer of the lodge be granted.

3. In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Madison, to be named Euclid Lodge, the requirements of the constitution have been complied with. We therefore recommend that a charter be granted, and that their dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.

FESSENDEN I. DAY,	} Committee.
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	
CHARLES W. HANEY,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were severally adopted.

BRO. HOWARD D. SMITH, presented the report of the Committee on the Pay Roll, which was accepted, and payments were ordered to be made in accordance therewith.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, submitted the following report, which was accepted :

PORTLAND, May 9, 1889.

It has, until very recently, always been the construction of the law of the Grand Lodge that lodges *v. d.* are not required to pay *per capita* dues to the Grand Lodge, and such, in the opinion of the committee, is still the law.

The membership of the brethren named in a dispensation is suspended while the lodge *v. d.* is in life : if suspended for one purpose, it must be for all purposes ; and it follows that they are not liable for dues to their former lodge, nor that lodge liable for Grand Lodge dues.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, *for the Committee.*

On motion of Bro. HERBERT HARRIS,

Voted, That the Grand Master be empowered and requested to call not less than three conventions, similar to those held last year, for teaching work.

BRO. E. HOWARD VOSE presented the Report of the Committee on History, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1889.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on History of Masonry in Maine beg leave to report that during the past year they have received an excellent printed history of Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, by Bro. A. T. WADE, Past Master.

A large number of lodges are still delinquent, either for the entire history or for that of the last decade ; and in view of the fact that the present decade will very soon close, we earnestly request the officers of the lodges to attend to the matter at once.

Respectfully submitted,

E. HOWARD VOSE,	} Committee.
THOMAS C. ATWICK,	
W. FREEMAN LORD,	

On motion of Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Voted, That One Thousand Dollars be transferred to the Charity Fund from the money in the hands of the Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master reported that the replies from other jurisdictions to inquiries as to public Grand Honors were not satisfactory. The report was accepted, and the committee continued.

A communication was received from Bro. S. C. GORDON, acting President of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, inviting the Grand Lodge to lay the Corner Stone of said monument on the thirtieth of May instant.

Voted, That the Grand Lodge accept the invitation, and perform the service.

BRO. EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., presented the following Report, which was accepted, viz :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 9, 1889.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The special committee on the death of BRO. SAMUEL THING, of Freeport, ask leave to submit the following report :

BRO. THING was born at Mount Vernon, Me., October 20, 1801 ; died at Freeport April 4, 1889, aged 87 years, 5 months and 14 days.

BRO. THING was raised in Freeport Lodge, May 18, 1846, was elected W. Master December 20, 1858, and held that office for four years. He always took an active part in the affairs of his lodge, was always present, and ready to assist.

To the younger members of his lodge he was ever ready to afford help in their work.

He represented his town in the Legislature, and held other offices of honor and trust.

He was a frequent visitor to the Grand Lodge. His memory will be cherished for his masonic and public services.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. G. ESTES,	} Committee.
J. A. CHASE,	
E. B. MALLET, JR.,	

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was invited to take the East, and install the officers.

Grand Master SLEEPER presented R. W. ALBRO E. CHASE, who was installed in ample form as Grand Master by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND.

Past Grand Master KING presented the Grand Officers elect, who were installed by M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, with the exception of R. W. FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer.

Grand Master CHASE announced the following appointments, viz :

R. W.	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Lewiston.
"	HENRY O. PERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	BENJ. F. CHADBOURNE,	" 2d	Princeton.
"	EDWARD R. WINGATE,	" 3d	Cherryfield.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th	Castine.
"	HANNIBAL HAMLIN,	" 5th	Milo.
"	WILLIAM C. MASON,	" 6th	Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th	China.
"	EDWARD P. HAHN,	" 8th	Linconville.
"	HILLARD W. ROBINSON,	" 9th	Warren.
"	WILLIAM I. ADAMS,	" 10th	E. Boothbay.
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	" 11th	Monmouth.
"	CHARLES A. STILSON,	" 12th	Vassalboro.
"	HENRY C. POWERS,	" 13th	S. Norridgew'k.
"	FRED. W. RIDEOUT,	" 14th	Bath.
"	ROSWELL C. BOOTHBY,	" 15th	Livermore.
"	SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND,	" 16th	Norway.
"	FRANCIS E. CHASE,	" 17th	Woodfords.
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" 18th	Fryeburg.
"	HORACE MITCHELL, JR.,	" 19th	Kittery.
"	HARRISON PIPEE,	" 20th	Lincoln.

W. & Rev. JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Eliot.
" CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
" C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
" ALBERT T. DUNN,	" "	Portland.
" WILLIAM BRUNTON,	" "	Yarmouth.
" CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Dennysville.
W. GEORGE R. SHAW,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
" BEN MOORE,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
" S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Farmington.
" J. FERD KING,	" <i>Steward,</i>	South Paris.
" JOHN F. OLIVER,	" "	Calais.
" JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" "	Portland.
" NATHANIEL B. EASTMAN,	" "	Warren.
" EDMUND McMURDIE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
" EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Freeport.
" NAHUM S. DROWN,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Biddeford.
" WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.
" GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
" CHARLES F. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
" WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LEVI LURVEY was appointed to the office of D. D. G. Master of the fourth district, but declined to serve, and Bro. GEORGE A. WHEELER, of Castine, was appointed in his place.

The appointed officers who were present were presented by Bro. KING, and installed by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND.

Due proclamation of the installation was made.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

CHARLES D. SMITH, CHARLES E. SNOW, STEPHEN SCAMMAN.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.

On Returns.

IRA BERRY, FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, HORACE H. BURBANK.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, C. C. HUNT, MARTIN A. DILLINGHAM.

On History of Masonry in Maine.

E. HOWARD VOSE, ALBERT I. MATHER, CHARLES W. HANEY.

On Dispensations and Charters.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, W. R. G. ESTES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

On Amendments to Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, WILLIAM H. SMITH.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING, FRANK E. SLEEPER.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

ALBERT M. PENLEY, HERBERT HARRIS, CLARENCE B. EMERSON.

On Transportation.

STEPHEN BERRY, LORENZO L. SHAW, LEANDER M. KENNISTON.

On Library.

THE GRAND MASTER (*ex officio*), JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, IRA BERRY.

The following resolution, offered by Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to the retiring Grand Master, FRANK E. SLEEPER, for the faithful, conscientious and satisfactory manner in which he has performed the duties of the office of Grand Master during his incumbency thereof, and may his life, hereafter, be blessed with wisdom, strength and beauty.

Bro. ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, for the Committee on

Unfinished Business, reported that nothing remained requiring the action of the Grand Lodge at this session : which report was accepted.

The minutes of the communication were read, and approved : and the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock.



Attest :

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

R E P O R T S

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER.

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District, I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report. I have visited all the lodges in this district once, and some of them twice. I am happy to report peace, harmony and prosperity in all.

On the 25th day of July, 1888, I was present, and assisted the M. W. Grand Master in constituting Washburn Lodge, No. 193, at Washburn. I also assisted in the dedication of a new hall, to be occupied by Washburn Lodge. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

Agreeably to notice from the Grand Lecturer, I attended a meeting of the D. D. Grand Masters, held at Bangor on the 18th day of October. This meeting was very interesting and profitable. The entire day was devoted to the work. Many questions were asked by the brethren present, which were promptly answered by Grand Lecturer RAYMOND. Other meetings of District Deputies were held in different parts of the state, all of which I am informed were well attended and interesting. I believe these meetings have done much towards securing a uniformity of work throughout the state.

November 14th, I visited Monument Lodge, No. 96, Houlton; witnessed work in E. A. degree, which was well rendered. The records of the lodge are well kept: the lodge is in a healthy condition, and steadily gaining in numbers.

January 12, 1889, I installed the officers of Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, of Fort Fairfield.

January 14th, I installed the officers of Trinity Lodge, No. 130, at Presque

Isle. The installation was held in the Unitarian church. It was public, and was largely attended. Brethren were present from Caribou, Washburn, Fort Fairfield, and other places. A supper was served in the vestry of the church, to which ample justice was done. After the installation, those who wished repaired to the hall, and enjoyed themselves in social chat for a couple of hours. The occasion was a very pleasant one.

January 16th, I installed the officers of Washburn Lodge at Washburn. The hall was well filled with members of the craft, their ladies and invited friends. After the installation service, a picnic supper was served, after which some time was spent in a social manner. It was a very pleasant gathering and all enjoyed themselves.

February 14th, I visited Washburn Lodge, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. The work was done in a creditable manner. This new lodge is doing finely; its records are well kept. I was accompanied on this visit by W. Bro. J. S. STEVENS, P. M. of Eastern Frontier Lodge.

March 7th, I visited Caribou Lodge, No. 170; witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was well rendered. The Lodge records are well kept and correct.

March 11th, I visited Trinity Lodge, No. 130, at Presque Isle. The work, which consisted in conferring the E. A. degree, was well done.

March 16th, I visited Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Ashland. The E. A. degree was conferred upon one candidate. It was very well rendered. I suggested some changes in making the records, which I think will be an improvement. The Secretary, Bro. DUNN, is a good mason and intends to have his records correct.

March 18th, I again visited Trinity Lodge, and witnessed work in F. C. degree, which was well rendered. The records of this Lodge are well kept.

Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Fort Fairfield, is my masonic home. I have attended all its communications, except two, during the year. I have witnessed work in all the degrees. I consider it a good working lodge. The records are very correctly kept.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and for your kindness towards me during my term of office. I wish also to extend my sincere thanks to the brethren of the first district for the kindness extended to me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HENRY O. PERRY, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District.

June 16, 1888. I received this day from W. Bro. MOSES TART, of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, a request for a dispensation to repair with his lodge to the M. E. Church, in this city, and engage in services commemorative of St. John's day, June 24th, which request was granted.

January 30, 1889. On this date I visited Washington Lodge at Lubec, and witnessed an exemplification of work in the F. C. degree, after which I installed the officers publicly, the remainder of evening being spent in a social manner.

January 31, 1889. On this date, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of St. Croix Lodge into their respective stations.

February 6, 1889. On this date I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, at Princeton. There being no available candidate, work was exemplified in the E. A. degree, and the manner in which it was conducted throughout, was as impressive as it would have been under more favorable circumstances; after which I installed the officers of the lodge.

February 13, 1889. On this date I visited Crescent Lodge, at Pembroke. There being no work, the lectures of the E. A. degree were passed.

March 18, 1889. On this date I visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, in this city, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree; this being my own masonic home, I am a constant attendant.

I have been unable to make arrangements to visit Eastern Lodge, at Eastport; and as a number of her officers were present at the masonic convention held at Pembroke on March 20th, and the masonic year so near its close, I will not now make the attempt.

In concluding my report of these official visits, I feel that I can say that the fraternity is to be congratulated upon the prosperity of the several lodges in this District.

The examinations I have made in all cases show that the records are correctly kept, and the business properly executed, while all inquiries which I have made have brought replies indicating that harmony and peace prevail in good degree.

Being unable to attend the meeting of District Deputies, held in Bar Harbor, at the call of the Grand Lecturer last fall, by reason of sickness, thus being deprived of all the instruction imparted at that meeting, I did not feel justified in calling a convention of the lodges of my District, feeling in some degree disqualified, for the reasons set forth above. At the suggestion of W. Bro. E. H. BENNETT, of Washington Lodge, at Lubec, that such a convention be held, and pledging the support of his lodge, I immediately took the necessary steps to convene such a gathering of the members of the various lodges in the District as could make it convenient to attend.

The result of this effort was that a masonic convention of the lodges of this District was held at Pembroke, on Wednesday, March 20th, all the lodges being represented except Lewy's Island: a goodly number of her members, however, had made arrangements to attend, but the roads were in

very bad condition, and they having a drive of some forty miles, were compelled much against their will to remain at home. There were, however, as I learned from the Secretary of Crescent Lodge, upward of eighty-five brethren in attendance, a fact which may assure us that some degree of interest was manifested in the gathering.

Work was practiced in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, corrections made at the time and on the spot. The M. M. degree was conferred on a candidate, corrections made and necessary instructions given at the close of the work.

The meeting was most harmonious. I am very happy to be able to say, that all the District Deputy had to say was received in the most kind and fraternal spirit, and we are assured that the gathering was a complete success, and cannot but result in working some good to the craft.

On calling for an expression as to the feeling of those present of the advisability of holding such a meeting at least once a year in the future, every brother assented by rising, and W. Bro. E. H. BENNETT tendered the use of the lodge apartments of Washington Lodge for the next convention.

Crescent Lodge is deserving the praise and commendation of the brethren for the kind and fraternal spirit displayed in receiving and entertaining those who attended this convention.

In closing, I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful Sir, for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me to this responsible office, and the officers and members of the several lodges in this District, for the fraternal kindness and courtesy with which I have been received as your representative.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN F. OLIVER, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Calais, April, 1889.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Third Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the District once or more with one exception, and had arranged for a visit there, but on account of a severe storm was unable to do so.

The lodges throughout the District are in good condition, the Records are well kept, and the work that I have seen has been well done in almost every case.

The amount of work in the District is about the same as last year, though the membership is smaller, principally on account of brothers dimit-

ting from Narraguagus and Pleiades Lodges and joining Winter Harbor Lodge, which has been transferred to the fourth District.

Harwood Lodge has in process of construction a commodious and convenient hall, which they expect to dedicate early in the coming summer; and the brethren of Lookout Lodge have made a move in the right direction by closing their hall to everything but masonic purposes.

February 13th, I held a "District Lodge of Instruction" at Narraguagus Lodge rooms, Cherryfield.

Owing to a heavy fall of snow, the brethren of the eastern part of the District were unable to attend. Two sessions were held. At the evening session there were about fifty brothers present; the M. M. degree was conferred on a candidate by Narraguagus Lodge, the work being performed easily and very correctly, showing not only the efforts of the officers but also the effect of having the "Standard Ritual" in the lodge. At each session time was given for questions and discussion, also for social intercourse.

I wish here to extend my thanks to the brethren of Narraguagus Lodge for their assistance and hearty co-operation in the work of the convention, and their efforts in making the occasion one of pleasure to the visiting brothers.

In my visits I have endeavored to impress on those lodges not having the "Standard Ritual" the necessity of procuring it, believing that to be the only way by which we can arrive at a uniformity of work.

In closing, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the very unexpected honor conferred upon me, hoping what I have done may meet your approval.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

E. R. WINGATE, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Cherryfield, April 17, 1889.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District.

This District is composed of fourteen chartered lodges, all of which I have visited once, some twice, and some three times. I have seen work, or an exemplification of it, in most of the lodges, and find that most of them are working harmoniously, and that the work is done quite uniformly. The records of nearly all of them seem to be in good hands, and are kept cor-

rectly. I have visited most of my lodges at their stated meetings, and find that their business and financial affairs are well conducted. There has not been a large amount of work done this year, but there has been some in every lodge except two: the returns from all have been forwarded to me.

My first official act was at Green's Landing in July. I was informed that a number of masons were holding masonic meetings at that place without any authority. I proceeded at once to Green's Landing, made a thorough investigation of the matter, and found the brothers there were holding meetings as Lodges of Instruction, under a warrant granted them by M. W. Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY, dated January 22, 1887. I inspected their work; found them correct in their work and lectures. I considered they needed looking after as much as any chartered lodge. I have since visited them, and they have provided themselves with a secure and commodious hall, and they have it well furnished with everything except their clothing, charts and working tools. They have had a beautiful Bible presented to them by a benevolent brother from Lynn, Mass., and one worthy brother has promised them a set of jewels when they get a dispensation, which they expect to get the next session of Grand Lodge.

October 10th, I visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, at Ellsworth. This is a strong and good working lodge. The E. A. degree was conferred on three candidates, and the F. C. degree on two, which was very well done, although the lectures were not so fully given as they otherwise would have been if only one degree had been worked. Records were neatly and correctly kept by Bro. JAMES E. PARSONS, P. D. D. G. M.

January 1st, I visited Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle. It being their stated meeting and choice of officers, I had an opportunity of seeing the business of the lodge transacted, which I considered very good. The financial affairs of the lodge were carefully looked after, and there are no delinquents; the debt that a few years ago seemed to threaten destruction to that lodge is fast disappearing, and in a short time, with present management, will be among the things of the past. Records in good condition and neatly kept.

January 2d, I visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, at Brooklin. This was at their annual communication. The business was well conducted. the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and also the finance committee, show that although the funds of the lodge are small yet they are sufficient for the running expenses of the lodge and for charitable purposes. The records are in good hands, peace and harmony prevail, and the lodge is in a healthy condition.

January 15th, I visited Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, at Winter Harbor. This was a special meeting and somewhat unexpected by the brethren. Although I was expected to install their officers the sixteenth, and it was to be a public installation, I thought I could not see the workings of the lodge as I wished (it being a new lodge), so I asked the W. Master to call a special meeting for instruction, to which he kindly consented, and in a few hours'

notice nineteen of the twenty-eight members belonging to the lodge met at the hall, and exemplified the second and third degrees in a smooth and easy manner, which needed but little correction. I however made such corrections as I thought proper, and gave some instructions, which were gratefully received. The following evening I publicly installed their officers, assisted by Bro. J. C. HILL, W. M. of Mount Desert Lodge, as Marshal, after which a nice supper was provided, to which we all did justice. This lodge is doing well. Peace and harmony prevail; records well kept by Bro. HAMMOND.

March 20th, I visited them again and witnessed the second and third degrees conferred, which would have done credit to an older lodge.

January 17th, I visited Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, at Bar Harbor; but a fearful storm that had prevailed through the day, made it almost impossible for the brethren that lived at a distance to be present, consequently there were not as many present as otherwise would have been, but a goodly number assembled, it being their stated meeting, and the business was done with promptness and dispatch. No candidate appearing, the E. A. degree was exemplified in a smooth and easy manner, which needed but little correction. This lodge ranks among the first in the District, and is well officered; good attendance, as is seen by the records, which are neatly and correctly kept.

January 24th, I visited Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, at Sedgwick. This was a special meeting, called for the purpose of receiving me; found but few of the brethren present, on account of bad weather; exemplified E. A. degree very well, considering they have had no work the past year; but still they seem to be getting along harmoniously. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. A. C. DODGE, their former Secretary. I have since had an invitation from the W. M. to visit them April 8th, as they would have work on the third degree, but I was unfortunately unable to accept the invitation.

January 26th, I visited Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140, at Mount Desert. Installed their officers; no further business appearing, an hour was spent in social intercourse. This lodge is near my home, and I visit them often, and know that they are well officered and in good working condition. Records still in the hands of Bro. L. H. SOMES, who has held the office fifteen years.

February 4th, I visited Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport. This lodge shows a good record, it looks after its sick and unfortunate, and generously assists the needy; work on the E. A. degree was expected, but as the candidate did not appear, the degree was exemplified. A true and fraternal spirit seemed to prevail, and my visit was made enjoyable by meeting with R. W. Bro. J. M. NEVENS, P. D. D. G. M.

February 5th, I visited Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, at Orland. This is a small lodge, only sixty-seven members. The officers are well posted, both in the work and lectures; exemplified the E. A. degree correctly. The finan-

cial affairs of the lodge are carefully looked after, the poor and needy cared for; records well kept, and peace and harmony prevail.

February 6th, I visited Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, at Penobscot, at their stated meeting. After the routine of business, some time was spent in discussing the matter of a new hall that they intend building soon, as the one they now occupy is not suitable. After which lectured on E. A. and F. C. degrees. Records correctly kept by Bro. E. A. SPRAGUE.

March 11th, I visited Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187, at Blue Hill. This lodge appears to be in a good condition, well officered and good attendance, a decided improvement the past year; witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was well rendered by all the officers. Records in good hands and well kept.

March 14th, I visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, at Ellsworth. This is one of the best working lodges in this district, I think. My notice to the Secretary of my intended official visit was only conditional, consequently there were not as many present as otherwise would have been, had the notice been more definite. It so happened the W. Master and Junior Warden were both absent. The Senior Warden supplied the East with P. M. Bro. J. E. HALL and the South P. M. FRANK BILLINGTON. The E. A. degree was conferred in a beautiful and impressive manner, showing that the officers of Esoteric Lodge were competent and did good work. Records are in good hands and well kept.

April 4th, I visited Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine. Having no work the officers exemplified the F. C. degree in the same correct manner for which this lodge is noted. There was a good attendance; officers all present and also five Past Masters. Records still in the hands of Bro. SHEPHERD, which is a guarantee of their correctness.

Tremont Lodge, No. 77, at Tremont, is my masonic home. I have been present at most of the meetings the past year, therefore did not deem it necessary to make an official visit. There have been but four initiates during the year, but the work will compare well with that of other lodges; the stations have always been filled by their proper officers, which shows their attachment to the lodge, especially the Master, who has to cross a bay a mile and a half in a small boat, but he has never failed to be at his station. The records are in the hands of P. M. Bro. CYRUS H. LURVEY, who has been doing a good work in the way of collecting dues that for the past few years have been neglected, which had caused considerable trouble in the finances of the lodge.

About the only criticism I have made was in regard to the language of the ritual. There appears to be a growing disposition on the part of the officers of most of the lodges, to give the candidates the benefit of all the lectures, a fact that I am pleased to note, for I believe in no other way can the candidate be as properly impressed as at his initiation.

In conclusion I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the members of the different lodges, for the fraternal manner in which I have been received by

them as your representative, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the unexpected honor of my appointment.

Abstract of returns to Grand Lodge:

14 lodges, 1355 members, 43 initiates.

Dues to Grand Lodge, \$357.00.

Fraternally submitted,

LEVI LURVEY, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

South West Harbor, April 12, 1889.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District.

There are ten chartered lodges in this District, all of which I have visited once or more, with one exception.

The lodges are all in a healthy condition and fairly prosperous; some of them especially so. There has been a relative gain in the District, although one lodge has reduced its membership considerably by suspensions for non-payment of dues.

I have visited the lodges in my District, as follows:

Parian, June 23, 1888. Although it was one of the hottest nights of the season, a large number were in attendance, including some twenty of the brethren of Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland. Witnessed work on third degree, which was fairly done. I have always found this lodge fully alive, meetings well attended and work well rendered, one of our most prosperous lodges.

Piscataquis, July 20th. There was a good attendance, including visitors from Composite and Pleasant River Lodges. Work on third degree well done. The officers are young men, and show commendable zeal in the rendering of the work. The records are well kept by Bro. HAMLIN, and the lodge is very prosperous.

Pleasant River, October 15th. Meeting well attended, and a good degree of interest manifested. Work on third degree well done. This lodge has made a rapid stride within the last two years, are having much work, and at the present time have a very prosperous outlook.

Olive Branch, January 11, 1889. This lodge is in a prosperous condition and well situated financially. They now meet in their new hall, which is both neat and commodious, a marked improvement since my first visit in

1886. By invitation I publicly installed the officers, Past Master THOS. H. WENTWORTH as Grand Marshal. A large company present and a very enjoyable occasion. At the close refreshments served. Records still remain in the hands of Bro. OSCAR L. SMITH, which is a guarantee that they are well kept.

Mt. Kineo, January 12th. A large number present, as is usual for this lodge, and I am happy to be able to say this, and wish more of our lodges would profit by their example. By request I installed the officers, Past Master JESSE BARBER as Grand Marshal, after which witnessed work* on third degree, which was excellent. This lodge maintains its high standard as a good working lodge and is in a very prosperous condition. They will petition the Grand Lodge this coming session for permission to remove their lodge to Guilford, and I most cordially recommended their prayer to be granted.

Doric Lodge, at Monson, is my masonic home, and I have been present at nearly all its meetings. Some work has been done and the lodge is prosperous. I have not officially visited them except to install the officers, which I did January 21st.

Composite Lodge, at La Grange, is not having any work, but from what I know of the brethren I have confidence that they will hold on, and I trust be more prosperous in the future.

March 11th, visited Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter. A goodly number of the brethren were present. Witnessed the E. A. degree exemplified, which was fairly done. This lodge is not having much work just now, but the brethren are hopeful and the meetings well attended. Bro. ANDREW H. KNIGHT is still the faithful Secretary, and his records are neatly and correctly kept.

Pacific, March 13th. The traveling being poor there was not a large attendance. Witnessed opening and closing, but there being no work, did not care to have them exemplify, as they offered to do, for I have witnessed the degrees conferred by this lodge on my former visits, and know they can do good work.

Mosaic, March 14th. Work on third degree was well rendered. This was the largest attendance of any meeting for work I have seen in the District, and was a very enjoyable occasion. Records correct.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred in re-appointing me to the responsible office of D. D. G. Master, and to the officers and members of the several lodges in this District for the kindness shown me during my official visits. I desire to express the same thanks in closing my masonic labors as D. D. G. Master.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

ALBERT F. JACKSON, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Monson, April 11, 1889.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the condition of the fraternity of the Sixth Masonic District for the year ending in March, 1889.

There are ten chartered lodges in this District, each of which I have visited once, while at the communications of the two located in Bangor, I have frequently been present.

August 13, 1888, I visited Star in the East Lodge, at Oldtown, and saw the M. M. degree conferred. The work was, in the main, good. The records were not present, but being in charge of Bro. GEORGE T. SEWALL, I am confident that they are, in all respects, accurate and full. The hall in which this lodge meets is in poor condition as regards its internal furnishings. The lodge is not in debt. Its movable property is not insured.

October 13th, I visited Mystic Lodge, at Hampden. The M. M. degree was correctly and satisfactorily conferred. The records were but fairly kept. The masonic hall at Hampden has, within a short time, been renovated. Its appointments are convenient, and its decorations neat and appropriate. The lodge has money in the treasury, and carries \$2,000 insurance on the hall and its contents.

November 17th, I inspected Lynde Lodge, at Hermon. Though the weather was stormy, the attendance was large, more than one-half of the members being present. The M. M. degree was well given. The records were exhaustively and correctly kept. This lodge, though laboring under a small debt, keeps its property insured. With but little outlay this masonic hall could be made much more attractive.

January 25, 1889, with the assistance of W. Bro. NORRIS E. BRAGG, I installed the officers of St. Andrew's Lodge in the presence of a large number of the fraternity. The ceremonies were made more than usually interesting by the rendering of several pieces by a quartette. The officers of this lodge are capable and zealous, and as a natural result their comprehension and manner of conferring the several degrees is accurate and highly satisfactory. The records are admirably kept. Its property is covered by insurance, and a large sum of money stands to its credit.

I made an official visit to Mechanics' Lodge, at Orono, on February 20, 1889. But a small number were present at this meeting. The E. A. degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner. Records poorly kept. The hall is well situated and its furnishings and external appearance are satisfactory. The lodge is free from debt, and maintains an insurance of \$600.

I was present at the stated communication of Meridian Splendor Lodge, at Newport, on March 14th. In numbers, the attendance was not even respectable, and the exemplification of the E. A. degree was decidedly imperfect. The

records are well kept. The hall is a good one and its fittings fair. With no debt and a small sum in the Treasurer's hands, the lodge property is not protected by insurance. Meridian Splendor Lodge is in an unsatisfactory condition, the cause of which is the lack of interest and, as a consequence, the inactivity of its members.

March 20th, I inspected Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel. A fair representation of the lodge was present. The work on the F. C. degree was, for the most part, well performed. The Secretary understands his duties and keeps a complete and correct record of the business of the lodge. The hall is unusually well furnished. The lodge has \$1,100 on hand, and is well protected against loss by fire.

On the 21st of March, I visited Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont. Though the traveling was bad, I had expected to meet more than the handful of members who were present. I had ridden 18 miles by carriage, to find only ten or twelve of the brethren in attendance. The E. A. degree was fairly exemplified. The records are kept neither so accurately nor so neatly as is desirable. This lodge owns the building in which it meets, has no debt and is insured.

My last official visit was made on March 27th, to Kenduskeag Lodge, at Kenduskeag. As but few members were present, at my request, the W. M. and S. W. passed the lectures of the E. A. degree. They performed their parts in a manner to be commended both for promptness and correctness. The records of the proceedings of this lodge are exceptionally well made. Kenduskeag Lodge is in good financial condition.

Within the present masonic year, I have on several occasions met unofficially with Rising Virtue Lodge. In number of members and in the condition of its treasury, this lodge is not so prosperous as several others in the District, yet it has the prestige of age, an honorable record, a membership which includes many skilled craftsmen, and a future which promises much for the fraternity. The Secretary, who has served the lodge in this same capacity for so many years, remains prompt, faithful and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

On the 18th of October last, the Grand Lecturer held a Lodge of Instruction at Masonic Hall in this city. There was a very good attendance of the Deputies of the neighboring Districts. The greater part of the day was spent in rehearsing the work and Ritual, and I believe that from this official visitation much information was derived by those present, and indirectly by those lodges under their supervision.

At each visit I have inquired into the financial standing of the lodge, and also have ascertained whether or not insurance was carried. I am able to report that of the ten lodges in this District but one is in debt, and that no more than two are needlessly taking the risk of loss of property by fire. Nine of the ten lodges have had their charters recorded.

It has been my intention, when visiting the lodges under my immediate charge, to meet with the brethren "on the level," and yet not to forget the duties which I owed to the office into which I had the honor of being installed a year since; and it has been a source of gratification to me to feel that such suggestions and corrections, as I have seen fit to make, have been received by those to whom they were addressed in the same spirit as that in which they were given.

From what I have learned during the past twelve months concerning the condition of the various lodges in my care, I am able to report that the Masonic Institution in this District is in a prosperous state.

There has come to my knowledge nothing calculated or tending to disturb the amicable relations as existing between lodges or individual members thereof; and, for the most part, the lodges are composed of, and maintained by a body of masons, intelligent, discreet, prompt, and zealous for the welfare of the Order, and to reach the goal of perfection in symbolic Masonry they are using all means which are alike unselfish and honorable.

Fraternally and respectfully,

WILLIAM C. MASON, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy for the Seventh Masonic District.

As I gave a detailed report of the lodges in the District last year, I do not consider it necessary at this time; for what I might say of one, would, in the main, apply to them all.

I have visited every lodge in this District except one, which, on account of bad traveling I was unable to do, but learn that they stand about the same as last year.

Generally speaking, peace and harmony prevail among the brethren, and I find them dwelling in the exercise of brotherly love and charity, and I think that on the whole the lodges have advanced.

Last year the hall, charter and furniture of Quantabacook Lodge, No. 128, at Searsmont, was entirely consumed by fire; but by the zeal and enterprise of the brethren there has been a splendid building erected, and the third story has been elegantly fitted up for a masonic hall. The brethren are interested in the order, and pleased with their new masonic home.

In closing, I desire to thank the officers and members of the different

lodges in the District, for the kind attention bestowed upon me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEORGE B. PRAY, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

China, April 15, 1889.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER.

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighth Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in the District once, and part of them twice; peace and harmony prevail in them all.

December 31st, visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was well done. Brother HANEY has a perfect record. Peace and harmony prevail among the brethren.

January 3d, visited Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, and witnessed an exemplification of the E. A. degree, which was well performed. Records well kept.

January 16th, visited Pownal Lodge, No. 119, and by invitation I publicly installed their officers; after which we repaired to the banquet hall, where the tables looked as though they wanted to be relieved of their burdens, so we all took pity on them and furnished relief. Peace and harmony prevail. Records very neatly kept.

January 22d, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, Bro. A. J. CROCKER acting as Marshal; after which refreshments were served in the hall, and all enjoyed the occasion. Records well kept.

January 23d, I publicly installed the officers of Howard Lodge, No. 69. This being my home, I visit them most every night. We have done more work than any other lodge in the District for the past year. Our records are kept by Bro. WARE; although he is a young mason his records are perfect.

February 14th, I made my official visit to Island Lodge, No. 89; they having no work the lectures were passed, which were very well done.

February 15th, by invitation, I publicly installed their officers; after which we sat down to a bountiful repast. After refreshments we had some fine music. Records well kept.

March 12th, visited King David's Lodge, No. 62, and witnessed exemplification of the E. A. degree. This is a large lodge, and they do good work. Records in good hands.

March 13th, visited Excelsior Lodge, No. 151. There being no work, the evening was spent very profitably in asking and answering questions pertaining to the work. Records in good hands.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in the District for their kindness shown me as your representative.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES FREEMAN, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

Winterport, March 21, 1889.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of my official labor in the Ninth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in this District, and am pleased to report that harmony prevails throughout the entire district. The working of the different lodges is in accordance with the ritual, and a marked improvement has been made over last year.

By request, I publicly installed the officers of Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven, on the evening of September 25th, in the presence of a large audience.

On February 16th, I installed the officers of Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston.

February 25th, I inspected work in St. George Lodge, at Warren. The third degree was conferred in excellent shape. Most of the officers were new in their stations, yet performed their respective parts creditably. This Lodge has considerable work in prospect.

March 21st, I visited Union Lodge, at Union. Not having any work they exemplified the M. M. degree, which was fairly done. This lodge has made but one mason the past year, still they have continued to meet, and have improved the time in passing lectures and exemplifying the various degrees. What this lodge needs is work.

March 23d, I witnessed the conferring of the third degree upon three candidates in Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston, which was well done. The officers all showed interest and zeal in their various stations, and are well up in ritualistic work.

March 26th, I officially visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, and saw work in the M. M. degree. This lodge has a good working force, and do their

work well. Their attendance is good, the members interested, and their affairs are in a prosperous condition.

April 1st, I inspected work in St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport. The work done was on the third degree, and in a very satisfactory manner. This lodge has again led all the lodges in the District in its amount of work. It is a live lodge.

April 3d, I visited Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven, and saw the Master Mason's degree conferred upon three candidates. This work was excellently performed, and I commended the officers highly. Affairs of this lodge are in a prosperous condition.

April 8th, I officially visited Rockland Lodge, at Rockland. Two candidates were initiated as Entered Apprentices, and one brother was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. This was about the first work done by its new board of officers, who showed that they had carefully studied the ritual, and the degrees were well worked. This lodge has quite an amount of work on hand. It is in a most prosperous condition.

April 12th, I witnessed the conferring of the third degree upon two candidates in Amity Lodge, Camden. A large number were present from adjacent lodges. I had made up my mind to witness excellent work, and was not disappointed. This was the first work done in their new hall, and the occasion was a most pleasant one to me. At my official visit a year ago, it was the last work done in their old quarters, which were destroyed by fire a night or two afterwards, and on this occasion they had arisen Phoenix like from their ashes, possessing sumptuous surroundings, and doing better work.

April 18th, I visited Eureka Lodge, at St. George. The night being stormy, the members few, and having no work, the officers gave an exemplification of the Entered Apprentice degree. This lodge has done but little work for several years. They hold meetings regularly and spend the time in lecturing, exemplifying, and reading from the Grand Lodge reports. The few brethren who keep the lodge alive are entitled to much credit. One brother walked three miles to be present and made a quorum at this meeting. I gave them advice and encouragement, and made some suggestions for their future, which were well received, and I feel assured that this visit was productive of good results. They have a fine little hall, well furnished, and only need a little work to bring them up to their sister lodges.

April 24th, I made my official visit to Aurora Lodge, Rockland, and saw work on the third degree. This being the first work done by its new officers, it could not be counted as a sample of the work usually done by this lodge. Notwithstanding the many difficulties to be surmounted, the degree was very well worked. I am satisfied this lodge can do as good work as other lodges in the District. It is one of the largest lodges in the state, and its financial condition is good. Its meetings are well attended.

In speaking of my various visitations, I have not mentioned anything in regard to the records of the lodges. I have tired of the old hackneyed ex-

pression of the District Deputies for the last decade, of "Records neatly and correctly kept," &c, and will therefore make a new departure, and respectfully report that the records in this District are O. K., and conform to the requirements. I call special attention to the records of Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven, and those of Rockland Lodge, as examples for other Secretaries to imitate.

In conclusion I venture to express the hope that, in my capacity as District Deputy for the past two years, my efforts have been in a measure satisfactory to yourself, as well as the brethren throughout the District. I have received nought but kindness at their hands, and will take the present opportunity to extend to them my thanks for various courtesies received.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBERT I. MATHER, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Rockland, May 3, 1889.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the Tenth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the District except two, Riverside at Jefferson, and Dresden at Dresden. I delegated R. W. P. D. D. G. M. CHARLES W. STETSON to visit these lodges.

BRO. STETSON reports that he visited Riverside Lodge, February 13th, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was performed in a very pleasing and correct manner. The W. Master, officers and members are very desirous of performing the work in accordance with the Standard Ritual, and are doing good work. The records are neatly and correctly kept. BRO. STETSON says the brethren are well united and prosperous. A good working lodge.

BRO. STETSON also visited Dresden Lodge, April 10th, and witnessed an exemplification of the F. C. degree. BRO. STETSON says the W. Master and officers acquitted themselves grandly; the records are very clear, pretty and correctly kept. This lodge is doing finely. BRO. STETSON desires to extend to the brethren of these lodges his thanks for the very cordial manner in which they received him.

I have witnessed work in most of the lodges, which in every case has been well done. The records in all of the lodges have been neatly kept.

I think the lodges in this District are in a prosperous condition; especially

so is Seaside Lodge, having raised seven the past year. The brethren of Seaside Lodge residing at East Boothbay are very desirous of forming a new lodge at that place, and will no doubt at the proper time petition the M. W. Grand Master for a dispensation. The citizens of this place are about to commence the erection of a building, the upper story of which will be finished into a hall suitable for a masonic hall. The building will be 40 x 60, three stories.

I have had the pleasure of publicly installing the officers of three lodges, and upon each occasion refreshments were served at the close of the meeting, and an hour spent in social conversation.

I am very much interested in Masonry, but owing to my business engagements, I have not been able to give the attention to the D. D. G. Master's duties that I think they require.

In closing, M. W., I thank you for the honor conferred on me, and I desire here to thank the officers and members whom I have met during my term of office for the cordial manner they have received me as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. ADAMS, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my report as D. D. G. Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

On receiving notice, I attended the convention for instruction at Bangor October 19th, and also the convention at Lewiston. I think these conventions should be continued, as being in the interest of good, correct and uniform work, and I believe have the encouragement and support of every lodge in this District.

December 14, 1888, I visited Hermon Lodge, No. 32, Gardiner, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was quite well done. There were a large number of brethren present, and the members, as well as the officers, showed a strong interest in the lodge affairs. Records well kept.

December 21st, by invitation, I installed the officers of Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, assisted by Rev. Bro. JOHN B. FOGG as Chaplain and P. M. JOHN C. KINGSBURY as Marshal, in the presence of the members of the fraternity and their families. This being my masonic home, I have been present at most of their meetings for the past year, and I believe that their work has been as well done as in past years.

December 22d, I visited Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, Litchfield, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The work was well done and the ritual was closely followed. Records very neatly kept.

March 25, 1889, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, Augusta, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was quite well done. Records well kept.

April 2d, I visited Augusta Lodge, No. 141, Augusta, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done. Records finely kept.

April 15th, I visited Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, Weeks's Mills, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was finely and impressively done. It was the best work I have seen at any of my official visits. Records well kept. My thanks are due to W. Bro. BARTON and his wife for their courteous hospitality.

April 16th, I visited Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, Hallowell, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. It was the first work of the present officers, and was fairly well done. Records well kept.

April 22d, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 25, Winthrop. This lodge has done no work for a long time. They exemplified the E. A. degree. With the encouragement of work to be done, I have no doubt that the officers would do it in a creditable manner. Records well kept.

The lectures have not generally received the attention by the Masters that they ought. The lecture in the M. M. degree has in no case been perfect, and in some cases *very far* from perfection.

The interest of the members of the fraternity, and the talent of the officers, it seems to me, ought, with study and practice, to place the lodges in this District in a position equaling any in the state.

Any brother accepting an office in his lodge, and being installed, virtually agrees to qualify himself to perform the duties of his office to the very best of his ability. Nothing less than that ought to satisfy him, and nothing less will satisfy his lodge.

The Master especially ought to qualify himself thoroughly, not only that he may be able to do his own work perfectly, but so that he can direct and correct the work of his officers. If he neglects his work, he can rest assured that the other officers, generally, will neglect theirs. Much study and practice together is the only road towards perfection.

I find that in some lodges only the names of the officers are given in the records, and have directed that the name of each and every brother present should be recorded.

Whether it would not be well to have a suitable book in the Tyler's room, and let every brother register his own name before he enters the hall, I submit to you, as it would relieve the Secretary of that care.

In some lodges the practice has been, a part of the time, to read from the minute book, and have them approved as *records*, and afterwards copy them into the record book. I have directed that the record should be written in the record book and read from that for approval.

As your representative, I have been courteously received by the officers and brethren of the several lodges in this District, and such instructions as I have given have been well received, there being a general desire for uniformity of work.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

DANIEL P. BOYNTON, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

Monmouth, April 29, 1889.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report as D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District.

November 17th, by invitation, I visited Vassalboro' Lodge, No. 54, North Vassalboro', and publicly installed their officers elect. Although the traveling and weather were unfavorable, the hall was well filled, and all seemed interested in the exercises. After the installation ceremonies, refreshments were served in the banquet hall, followed by a social hour in the lodge room.

December 18th, I again visited this lodge and witnessed exemplification of work in F. C. degree, which was well done, considering no preparation had been made. Having frequently visited this lodge before, I know they uniformly do good work. Records still in the hands of Bro. CROWELL, which is a guarantee of their correctness.

December 13th, I installed the officers elect of Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166, Vassalboro'; my masonic home. Having attended all the communications of this lodge, I did not deem it necessary to make an official visit for inspection. As there are two masonic lodges in town, the amount of work done is not large, but in quality will compare favorably with other lodges. Records, in the hands of Past Master ROLLINS, are correctly kept.

January 4th, visited Asylum Lodge, No. 133, Wayne. Work in M. M. degree was exemplified in an interesting and impressive manner. A few corrections in ritual were made. The most of the officers are young men, enthusiastic in the work, possessing a love for the institution, and "that they may improve in masonic knowledge, are always ready to receive instruction." Bro. CROSBY, W. M., is well fitted for the position. Records kept in a proper manner.

January 5th, visited Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, Readfield. This lodge still maintains the reputation for doing excellent work. M. M. degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner. Records neatly and properly kept. I had the pleasure of meeting here Past D. D. G. M. H. O. NICKERSON,

who has devoted much of his time and energy to Masonry. This is one of the strongest lodges in the District. A bountiful supply of oysters, baked beans, &c., were served at the close.

January 12th, visited Rural Lodge, No. 53, Sidney. The brethren were expecting work in E. A. degree, but the candidate failed to put in an appearance. By request, the work in this degree was exemplified, each officer rendering his part in a commendable manner. The brethren are pleasantly located in their new hall and are prepared to do good work. You will probably recall the circumstances attendant upon your dedicating the hall.

February 12th, visited Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, Mt. Vernon. We reached the hall rather late, passed an examination and witnessed exemplification of work in M. M. degree, which was very well done. Opening and closing was in accord with Grand Lodge Ritual.

Records kept by Bro. BURBANK, who has discharged the duties of Secretary for fifteen years. Several Past Masters were present, and exhibited much interest in the welfare of their lodge.

March 2d, visited Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, Oakland. I made an appointment to meet with this lodge early in the winter to witness the raising of a pair of twins, but the state of the weather prevented my attending. As this is the home of two of my predecessors in office, I doubt not excellent work is done. Records neatly and correctly kept by Past D. D. G. M. GILMAN. The lodge in connection with the Chapter and Odd Fellows, have made extensive repairs on their hall and furnished it new throughout. It was occupied for the first time, since repairing, on the occasion of my visit. They now have the best and most attractive lodge room in the Twelfth Masonic District.

March 11th, visited Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville. No work had been done in the lodge for two years and the attendance was small. The prospect, however, is more cheering; two applications were received on the evening of my visit. We spent an hour agreeably, and I think profitably, discussing lodge work.

I notified Relief Lodge, No. 108, Belgrade, that I would meet with them on March 16th; but the W. M., for special reasons, requested that the visit be postponed; consequently I deferred my visit. I am aware that you have definite information concerning this lodge.

In visiting the several lodges, I find the work more uniform than had been anticipated. The former D. D. G. Masters have, without doubt, discharged their duties with fidelity; and the brethren have been, as they now are, ready to conform to Grand Lodge instructions.

In concluding, M. W., I would thank you for the honor conferred upon me in the trust of this office, also the brethren of this District for the kindness and respect with which they have on all occasions received me.

CHARLES A. STILSON, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

Vassalboro', April 11, 1889.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesy of the re-appointment as D. D. G. M. Thirteenth Masonic District, and regret very much being obliged to resign before visiting the various lodges.

Thursday, October 18, 1888, by request of the R. W. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer, I attended a meeting at Bangor, called for the purpose of instruction in the ritual: the several Deputies from the eastern section of the state were present, as well as officers and members from lodges in Bangor and vicinity.

I believe the meeting to have been a very profitable one; and anticipated in my own case, a pleasant round of visits to the various lodges in my District; and felt that I was much better fitted for instructing the officers and members of the lodges. I am more thoroughly convinced than ever before that these meetings will result in a much greater uniformity of work, which those visiting in different sections know to be so much desired.

Being taken sick with typhoid fever in December last, I thought best to resign, and give an opportunity for a D. D. G. M. to be appointed who could meet with the brethren in their different lodges; as lodges, especially in the country districts, are largely benefited by the same, and should be visited (as I believe) at least once a year by the Deputies. I regret not having been able to meet my successor since his appointment.

I will say that having been in a position to see members from all the lodges, from time to time, I am satisfied that they are prospering on the whole, and are working somewhat better every year, though some need special instruction. Owing to a combination of circumstances (for while the Secretaries were in no wise at fault), the returns from some lodges were not sent to my successor, R. W. HENRY C. POWERS, of Norridgewock, as early as perhaps he had a right to expect.

We trust, however, they were presented in season to answer the spirit if not the letter of the law.

I wish to thank the brethren for the uniform kindness extended to me.

Faternally submitted,

STUART H. GOODWIN.

St. Albans, April 27, 1889.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit a brief report of my doings as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth District. Being appointed to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Bro. S. H. GOODWIN, I did not receive my com-

mission until February, and the necessary clothing, &c., did not arrive until the last of February. As most of the lodge meetings in this District are governed by the moon, I was unable to meet with any of them in that month. Before the time of the next meetings, the early spring made the roads almost impassable, consequently I have not been able to accomplish what I had planned to do in visiting.

I visited Euclid Lodge, U. N., at Madison, at their regular meeting in March. Quite a delegation of brethren were present from Lebanon and Somerset Lodges. Work performed in third degree. The work was done in a very accurate and impressive manner, the Ritual being closely followed. The records were neatly kept by Bro. C. A. WILBER. I suggested a few slight changes to him, which were received in the same spirit in which they were offered. The manner in which the work was performed in this lodge would put to blush many of the older lodges in this District. Since my visit there, they have had the misfortune to lose their hall and furniture by fire. They have fitted up a new hall, which in many respects is an improvement on the one lost, and I have approved it. They have also made arrangements for clothing and furniture.

I have attended every meeting but one of Lebanon Lodge during the past year. The officers of this lodge are mostly young men, who take a deep interest in Masonry, and try to have the work correspond closely to the Ritual. The records are still in the hands of Bro. W. J. HAYNES, who has received the approval of many of my predecessors. Of the condition of the remainder of the lodges, I can only say, that from correspondence with brethren, they appear to be in a good healthy condition. Most of them have made slight gains in membership, and as far as I can learn are harmonious, and striving to excel in good words and work.

Fraternally,

H. L. POWERS, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

My first official act the past year was to visit the lodges for instruction ordered by the Grand Lodge, at Bangor and at Lewiston.

The meetings were a great benefit to me, and I have no doubt they will be to the craft, by making the work uniform throughout the state.

I have visited all the lodges in this District, and find them without exception in good condition, well officered, and doing good work.

December 12th, I visited Village Lodge, Bowdoinham, and saw the work exemplified in the E. A. degree, by the new officers, which was done in a very pleasing manner. The lodge had no work on hand at the time of my visit, but it is prosperous and the brethren were talking of making some improvements in their lodge room. Bro. Higgins has been a faithful Secretary for many years, as his record shows.

January 9th, visited Polar Star Lodge, Bath, and witnessed an exemplification of the E. A. degree, which was very correctly and impressively rendered. After work the brethren repaired to banquet hall, where refreshments were served and an hour spent socially. Records a model for neatness and accuracy.

February 4th, visited Solar Lodge, Bath, and saw the work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was exceedingly well done. This lodge takes pride in having good work. There was a large number of the members present, also a great many visiting brethren. Refreshments were served at the close of work. Records all right.

February 11th, visited Richmond Lodge, Richmond, and saw the F. C. degree, which was well done. This lodge has a fine hall, and although they have not had much work recently, the lodge is in good condition, and capable of doing good work when it is presented. Records correct.

February 12th, visited United Lodge, Brunswick. The F. C. degree was conferred upon two candidates, the new officers working this degree for the first time since their installation, and they did remarkably well. As the W. Master is a past D. D. G. M., I expected to see good work and was not disappointed. Records well kept.

April 9th, visited Acacia Lodge, Durham, and saw the E. A. degree conferred. This lodge has had a large amount of work in the past two years, and it is well done. The officers are very much interested in the work, and take pains to have it correct. Records well kept.

April 11th, visited Webster Lodge, Sabatis, and had a remarkably pleasant visit. The muddy condition of the roads made it almost impossible for a large number of the brethren to reach the lodge, and the candidate did not come; but the officers were there, and they exemplified the F. C. degree very well indeed. After work refreshments were provided, and I wish especially to thank the brethren of Webster Lodge for their courtesy to me during my stay at Sabatis. An examination of the records was made, and they were found to be excellent.

April 15th, visited Ancient York Lodge, Lisbon Falls. The M. M. degree was conferred upon two candidates in a correct and impressive manner. There was a very large number of the brethren present, and a great deal of interest manifested in the work. Records neatly kept. After work all were invited to the banquet hall, where refreshments were bountifully provided.

In closing this, my final report, M. W., I desire to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and also to thank the brethren throughout the

District for the uniform courtesy and kindness with which they have received me as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES W. HARDING, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Durham, April 26, 1889.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

In the month of January, when I had contemplated making my official visits, my three children were taken with scarlet fever, and we were quarantined for six weeks, and the youngest has not recovered yet, the poison entering nasal passage and touching nerve center. This has caused an anxiety, which has kept me from leaving the city as my masonic duties called. I have, therefore, done the best I could in my District.

October 24, 1888, I installed the officers of Rabboni Lodge, Lewiston.

February 20, 1889, I visited Rabboni Lodge, at which the M. M. degree was conferred, and very satisfactory to me. W. Bro. EMERSON I have known in masonic work for years, and he is seconded in his work by very able officers. Much enthusiasm in this lodge.

March 16th, R. W. Bro. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM accompanied me to Turner, where I witnessed the M. M. degree conferred in a very correct manner. On the whole, the best work of any lodge I visited. It was the most *impressive* work in this degree I ever witnessed. This lodge is the masonic home of R. W. F. T. FAULKNER, to whom I extend thanks for his courtesy to Bro. BURNHAM and myself.

April 4th, visited Whitney Lodge, Canton; M. M. degree conferred. This lodge, in their new rooms, is fast picking up in masonic work and interest. Finding them very much in arrearage of dues, called their attention to it, and tried to work up more enthusiasm in the brethren. There was present the largest number for years. This lodge is in their new rooms, and since the fire R. W. Bro. BRADFORD has been Tyler, which ensures the best of care of the rooms.

April 10th, witnessed F. C. degree in Tranquil Lodge. Best work in this degree I ever witnessed, using carpet and pillars. The records, by Bro. ARWOOD, cannot be excelled in any lodge. Recently Bro. ARWOOD has taken to printing (with the pen) his records, and it is a pleasure to read them.

Tranquil will soon be in their new hall. R. W. Bros. WOODMAN and ROAK, with many Past Masters, were present.

April 16th. E. A. degree at Ancient Brothers' Lodge; very correctly rendered by every officer. Ancient Brothers' unites with Tranquil in the new rooms.

April 22d, visited Ashlar Lodge. E. A. degree. First work they have had for over a year. The work on the second candidate was very correctly given; work on the first showing the officers without the experience obtained by work. As I am a member of this lodge, I am present at most of its meetings, and it has the strongest financial standing of any lodge in the District. With more work this lodge, I trust, will again take very high rank, as Bro. JUMPER is a good worker. R. W. Bro. BURNHAM has been chaplain of this lodge for eighteen years.

April 24th, visited Blue Mountain Lodge, at Phillips. F. C. degree. This lodge initiated seven the past year, and is doing good masonic work. Very little criticism made on the work. R. W. Bro. HINKLEY was present, and gives considerable attention to seeing that the officers work strictly according to ritual.

April 25th, visited Davis Lodge, at Strong, at 3 p. m. This lodge is the banner lodge in the District for number of initiates during the year. W. Bro. HIGGINS is the only Master the lodge has had, and I made the fewest corrections of any lodge I visited.

April 25th, evening, I was in Farmington. Owing to sickness and death in the Secretary's family, a special could not be called at so short a notice. With W. Bro. CURRIER, I visited and inspected their new rooms, which are the finest I have seen outside of cities. This is the only hall in the District at present lighted by electricity. Went over a portion of ritual with Bro. CURRIER.

I was intending to make four official visits the first week in May, but my child is worse, which makes it impossible for me to be away from home over night.

In every lodge I have visited, I have *talked* for more *enthusiasm* in lodge matters, and regard this as the special field of labor for a Deputy in this District. Records of every lodge are fully made and correctly kept.

The other lodges in my District not visited, I intend to call upon some time in the future, even if not *officially*.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

FREDERICK B. SANDS, D. D. G. M., 15th M. D.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master, of the Sixteenth Masonic District. I have visited every lodge in the District.

September 25, 1888, visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, at Dixfield. The W. M. being sick, also the S. W., and there being but five members present, with no work on hand, no opportunity was given me, either for commendation, criticism or advice.

September 17th, installed the elected officers of Oxford Lodge, immediately upon their election.

October 11th, visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97, at Bethel. A good attendance, excellent work in the third degree, an able and efficient Secretary, and a large corps of Past Masters, who do *not* pass out of the active duties of the lodge after passing the chair, were among the good points in Bethel Lodge, which I recognized.

October 13th, visited Bryant's Pond, and publicly installed the officers of Jefferson Lodge. A rather stormy evening, but good attendance and a sociable gathering.

October 15th, installed the appointed officers of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway.

October 16th, visited Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford. Bad weather but good attendance; candidates not appearing, the first degree was exemplified correctly.

October 18th, visited Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls. This lodge I regard as in number one condition. The records and accounts are carefully and properly kept. Excellent work was shown in the third degree. Tyrian Lodge is in excellent hands.

December 28th, visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, at South Paris. It was a special communication called for the third degree. Past Master J. FERD KING occupied the East, the W. M. being absent. The degree was worked properly and correctly. Paris Lodge is in good condition socially and financially.

January 1, 1889, visited Waterford by invitation, and installed the officers, of Mt. Tire'm Lodge, publicly. Installation at 4 P. M., followed by supper, and a most enjoyable social gathering. May each succeeding year bring a repetition.

February 13th, visited Blazing Star Lodge, at Rumford. The records show a good average attendance, and were well kept. Excellent work was shown in the second degree, at the close of which, I was requested to work the third degree, and did so. Great credit is due Blazing Star Lodge members for their good condition as a lodge, their attendance under difficulties, and their interest.

March 12th, visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond. The third degree was presented and it was as good work as I have seen anywhere. The jurisdiction of Jefferson Lodge is small, but the members have a good interest in the lodge; their business is systematically conducted, and they are to be commended on all points.

March 13th, visited Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris. Found the lodge in very satisfactory condition. The first degree was presented by the new officers as their first work, but there was no occasion for the slightest apology or criticism.

March 14th, visited Crooked River Lodge, No. 182, at Otisfield. There was no work on hand, but the first degree was exemplified, from the performance of which I think them capable of doing good work when presented.

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, I have visited at every communication, regular and special, during the year. Their records and accounts are systematic and correct, and their work is creditably performed, and I cannot too strongly commend the practice of requiring the candidates to make suitable proficiency in the preceding degree, and pass examination in open lodge before advancement. Between March 1, 1888, and May 1, 1889, Oxford Lodge has raised nineteen to the third degree, and all have passed examination in open lodge before advancement.

April 25th, I called a District Deputy Grand Lodge of Instruction in Masonic Hall, Norway, and had the three degrees exemplified, under the direction of the Grand Lecturer. It was a success in all respects. To Oxford Lodge was assigned the first degree, Tyrian Lodge the second, and Bethel Lodge the third. They were all remarkably well worked. The Grand Lecturer made the necessary corrections. About 200 brethren were present, representing twenty lodges. Nine lodges in the Sixteenth District were represented, all except King Hiram Lodge, of Dixfield.

I wish to testify my appreciation of the kindness and cordiality with which I have been welcomed throughout the District as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit the following report for the Seventeenth Masonic District for the past year:

September 19th, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa. Witnessed

work on third degree on three candidates, principally well done. Records, in the hands of Bro. CONN, are well kept. After labor came refreshments, but unfortunately for me, I could not stop to partake.

November 26th, in company with Bro. A. J. CURTIS, Master of Casco Lodge, I visited Freeport Lodge. Work third degree. It being stormy, and traveling bad, some of the officers were not present, but considering the difficulty, the work was well done. This lodge is anxious to receive corrections when needed, and are seeking for more light. Records fair.

December 11th, visited Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at Cape Elizabeth. Work third degree. Again I have to report a severe storm, in consequence of which some of the officers were absent, but the work was well done; Ritual followed very closely. Records, in the hands of W. Bro. SCAMMAN, are good; after work came refreshments in good style.

February 6th, visited Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, at Portland. I have visited this lodge before, and I am pleased to say I always see good work. Work this evening in F. C. degree, and it was well done. This lodge is in very prosperous condition, and of course their responsibility is in proportion. Bro. J. S. RUSSELL is Secretary.

February 13th, I visited Harmony Lodge, No. 38, at Gorham. Work E. A. degree on two candidates; not all the officers were present, and the work was not very well done. I intend to visit this lodge again, and hope to see better work.

February 12th, visited Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth. Work third degree, which was well done. This being the lodge in which I was made a mason, I feel special interest in its prosperity. After struggling with a debt for years, I am happy to say we are now out of debt. This is the largest lodge, outside of Portland, in the Seventeenth District. I trust it has a bright future. Records, in the hands of W. Bro. STODDARD, are good.

February 20th, visited Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, Portland. Work on the Fellow Craft degree, which was well done. Ritual rendered nearly perfect. Records good.

March 6th, visited Warren Philips Lodge, No. 186, at Cumberland Mills. Work, Fellow Craft degree on two candidates, which was finely done. Records good.

March 16th, visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester. No meeting. Records, in the hands of W. Bro. GODING, are all right.

March 20th, visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa. Work on E. A. degree, two candidates. Work very well done. This is the second visit I have made to this lodge.

March 22d, In company with W. Bro. C. G. WOODMAN and Bro. F. A. PENDEXTER, visited Deering Lodge, No. 183, at Deering. Work E. A. degree on four candidates. This lodge has done no work for the past year. Work well done. The lectures were delivered very finely. Records good.

April 2d, visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland. Work on F. C.

degree, four candidates. Work well done. I had the pleasure of the company of Bro. A. J. CURTIS, Master of Casco Lodge, also Bro. F. A. PENDEXTER. Records all right.

April 10th, visited Harmony Lodge, No. 38, at Gorham, my second visit to this lodge. Work third degree, on two candidates, and I am pleased to say that the work was well done. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, and in the hands of good officers. Records good.

April 11th, visited Standish Lodge, No. 70, at Standish Corner. Work exemplified on E. A. degree. This lodge has not had much work of late, and have not had the interest manifested which they probably would have, with more work. All things considered, the work was fairly done. This was my third visit to this lodge, but there being no work, nothing was done at the first two visits but to install officers. It does one good to meet the brethren of Standish Lodge, such as O. S. SANBORN, who is now Master, and such Past Masters as Bros. DAVIS, DRESSER, COBB and others, who appear to take great interest in the lodge. I bespeak for this lodge a bright future. Records good.

April 18th, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, at North Windham. This was my second visit, but on the first there was no meeting, it being a very severe stormy evening. Witnessed work on F. C. degree, and I am pleased to say that the work was well done, the ritual closely followed. Records good.

In conclusion, M. W., I wish to remind you that I am not unmindful of the honor you have conferred me, nor can I soon forget the kindness and courtesy which has been shown me by the officers and brethren of every lodge in the 17th District. I am also constrained to say, that in the short time which it is convenient to visit lodges, and the few full moons that occur from December to April, together with storms and bad traveling in the rural localities, it is impossible for one Deputy to visit thirteen lodges and do justice to the situation. To inspect the work of a lodge one should see work on the three degrees, and if corrections are made, he should visit a second time to see that his corrections are understood and adopted. I have visited all the lodges in the Seventeenth District once, some twice and one three times. I am pleased to say that peace and harmony prevail as a general rule, and that all the officers, and many brethren who do not hold office, manifest an earnest desire to reach perfection in the work of the lodge. All corrections, I have made, have been kindly received.

All which is fraternally submitted,

LORENZO L. SHAW, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

Yarmouth, April 24, 1889.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

I regret to say that owing to ill health during the fall and early part of the winter, I was unable to visit the several lodges until late in the winter. This brought my visits to most of the lodges soon after a new staff of officers had been elected, and they had done little or no work.

There has been but little work done throughout the District the past year, only eleven initiates in the ten lodges. Through the efforts of P. D. D. HOWARD BRACKETT, the work is very uniform throughout the District.

Monday evening, December 17th, I made my first official visit to Pythagorean Lodge, Fryeburg. This is my home lodge. I have been present at every meeting during the year. This was their annual meeting and election of officers. There was a goodly number present, the business was rapidly done and the officers were all unanimously elected. I witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner, closely following the Ritual. The records are full and complete, and very neatly kept. I trust the lodge will keep up its past reputation. After the work was done, an excellent supper was served in the banquet hall.

Saturday evening, February 9th, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, Brownfield. Witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was done in an acceptable manner. This was the first time the new officers had worked the degree. I made a few corrections and suggestions. This lodge is endeavoring to clear up the dues, and from the action taken on the evening of my visit, I think the books will soon be balanced. The records are well kept.

Tuesday evening, February 12th, I visited Adoniram Lodge, Limington. There were but few of the members present; no work was done. The evening was spent in asking and answering questions. I gave the lodge such instructions as I deemed necessary and for the best interest of the craft. The officers seem to take an interest in the lodge, and I think will do better the coming year than they have the past year. The records are well kept.

Wednesday evening, February 13th, I visited Freedom Lodge, Limerick. This was their annual meeting; there were but a very few present; they elected officers. No work was done. There is a lack of government and discipline in the lodge. As a representative of the Grand Lodge, I was not treated with the *highest* mark of respect.

Thursday evening, February 14th, I visited Drummond Lodge, Parsonsfield. So few members were present that the lodge was not opened. The records were not present. I am unable to make any report of the workings of this lodge.

Friday evening, February 15th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, Cornish. There was a good attendance. I had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. M. JOHN BRADLEY and HOWARD BRACKETT and other old acquaintances, and spent a very pleasant evening. I witnessed the conferring of the E. A. degree, which was done in an excellent manner, and closely followed the ritual. The officers show a marked interest in their work. Their mode of doing business is first class. The records, kept by Bro. E. E. BRACKETT, are very *neat*, full and complete. Evidently the right man in the right place. This is the best working lodge in the District. An excellent oyster supper was served during the evening.

Wednesday evening, March 13th, I visited Day Spring Lodge, West Newfield. The traveling was bad. The Master was away from home and but few members present. The lodge was not opened. I gathered what information I could from the brothers; examined the records; found them well kept. They are doing no work. Peace and harmony prevail.

Thursday evening, March 14th, I visited Delta Lodge, Lovell. Witnessed the conferring of the F. C. degree. This lodge is in good working order, and in a flourishing condition, with several candidates to work on. The officers take an interest in the work, and harmony prevails. The records, in the hands of Bro. E. L. BELL, are well kept.

Saturday evening, March 16th, I visited Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton. Witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was done in a creditable manner. I was pleased to see so many present, and so much interest manifested. The lodge is doing good work. Praise should be given Bro. R. T. BAILEY, for the excellent manner in which he keeps the records of the lodge.

Wednesday evening, March 20th, I visited Mount Moriah Lodge, at Denmark. Had the pleasure of meeting with R. W. S. G. DAVIS, Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree in a very correct manner. No criticism necessary. They have had no work the past year, but are in excellent working order. Evidently they have received valuable instruction from the R. W. Junior Grand Warden.

This completes the report of the ten lodges in the Eighteenth Masonic District.

I have during my visits made such corrections and suggestions as I thought necessary for the good of the craft, and have endeavored to make the work correspond throughout the District. Allow me to extend my thanks to the members of the different lodges throughout the District for their kindness and courtesy during my official visits, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the high honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment.

Most respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WALLACE R. TARBOX, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Fryeburg, April 15, 1889.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District.

The lodges in this District are nearly all working harmoniously. The work as a whole is quite correct. Some of the forms vary and some of the officers do not read the ritual correctly. I have endeavored to correct the work as much as possible in my visits, and have met some of the officers and read the ritual with them.

If the officers would read the digest more, they would be able to decide many of the questions that are continually coming up in the lodges, and would avoid the errors that some of them have made the past year.

The records are nearly all in good hands and are correctly kept. The present membership of the District is 1142, which is twelve more than last year.

I find that some of the lodges have held meetings the past year, with less than the number required by the regulations of the order.

I think that the meetings held the past year for instruction under the auspices of the Grand Lodge have been a benefit, and should be continued.

September 19th, I visited Springvale Lodge, and found it in charge of the Senior Warden, the W. M. being absent from town. The attendance was small. The M. M. degree was conferred in a creditable manner. Their usual attendance I am informed is good.

October, I visited Naval Lodge, Kittery. The M. M. degree was conferred, after which I installed their officers, P. M. HORACE MITCHELL, JR., acting as Marshal. I think that this lodge is in a better condition than one year ago.

October 3d, visited Saco Lodge. There was a large attendance of the brethren of that and neighboring lodges. Two candidates received the M. M. degree, which was well rendered by the officers. A banquet at the Saco House followed.

October 6th, I visited Preble Lodge, Sanford. A meeting had been arranged for the afternoon, to consist of the officers of Preble, Springvale and Fraternal Lodges; but owing to a severe storm, but few were present except the officers of Preble Lodge. A few hours were spent in reading the ritual. In the evening the M. M. degree was conferred in their usual able manner.

November 16th, visited Yorkshire Lodge, North Berwick, and saw the M. M. degree conferred, and again February 1st, when I publicly installed their officers in Odd Fellows' Hall, assisted by Bro. C. H. LUCAS, of York Lodge, as Marshal.

January 14th, I installed the officers of York Lodge, No. 22, Kennebunk. This lodge has had a fair amount of work the last year.

March 1st, assisted by Bro. C. H. LUCAS, I publicly installed the officers

of Arundel Lodge, Kennebunkport. I have visited this lodge four times during the year, and on two occasions saw them work the third degree. The W. M. left town early in the year, and nearly all of the work has been done by the J. W.

October 18th, I visited Arion Lodge, Lyman, and saw them exemplify the third degree, and gave them the lecture of that degree.

March 25th, I visited St. John's Lodge, South Berwick. The work of the M. M. degree was fairly done. This lodge has had little work for several years, but I hope will have more in the future.

March 26th, I visited Dunlap Lodge, Biddeford. Two candidates received the M. M. degree, which was well given.

March 30th, I visited Fraternal Lodge, Alfred. The third degree was exemplified, and some instructions given.

April 15th, I visited Palestine Lodge, Biddeford. The E. A. degree was conferred, after which the lecture was given by P. D. D. MELVILLE WOODMAN.

Ocean Lodge, Wells, has done no work the past year, and the attendance has been small.

Buxton Lodge, West Buxton, has done no work, but has kept up the interest by lectures on Ancient Masonry, and by rehearsing the work, a plan that might be followed with profit by some of the other lodges.

In nearly all the lodges I have visited, banquets have followed the work of the evening, and opportunity been afforded to enable the members and their visitors to become better acquainted.

In conclusion, I would thank the brethren for the many courtesies extended to me during the year, and for the attention they have given to the criticisms I have made.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. A. GILPATRIC, D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

To M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

I have visited all of the lodges in my District during the year, and have been cordially received and entertained by the brethren. I have witnessed work in all the lodges but one, and on the whole it has been very correctly done, showing competence and carefulness on the part of the

officers. The corrections and suggestions I have deemed necessary to make, have been received with an evident disposition on the part of the lodges to comply with the same.

December 18th, I visited Horeb Lodge, No. 93. The day and evening proved to be very stormy, and as the W. M. and some of the other officers lived a number of miles away, and the traveling was very bad, they were prevented from being present. The S. W. presided in an efficient manner, and the other stations were filled *pro tem.*; yet, notwithstanding, the work on the E. A. and M. M. degrees was very well done. December 27th, by invitation, I installed the officers for the ensuing year. I again visited the lodge, March 12th. The work was on the F. C. degree, was well and correctly done, the new officers proving themselves competent to do most excellent work. Records neatly and correctly kept.

February 21st, I visited Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, at a special communication called for the purpose. It was a cold and blustering night, yet there was a goodly number present. The officers were new in their respective stations, having been recently installed. As there was no candidate present, the E. A. lectures were passed. The records are well kept, and the lodge seemed desirous of doing correct work, and having their lectures correspond with the ritual. I am sorry to be obliged to report that in some respects the lodge is not in as prosperous condition as I could wish, their membership being eight less than at last report. This is owing in part to local causes, which may be eliminated in the near future. I also find that the accumulation of unpaid dues is working some injury, as it is sure to do if permitted.

February 22d, I visited Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, and despite the intense cold and bad roads, there was quite a good attendance. Both officers and members evinced a keen interest in their work, which was on the M. M. degree, and very creditably done. The membership of the lodge is seven less than last year, owing in part to suspensions for non-payment of dues, which were about thirteen per cent. of their total membership. They are building a new hall, having it ready for plastering, and are expecting to occupy it in the early summer.

March 16th, I had the pleasure of meeting the brethren of Forest Lodge, No. 148, at their stated communication, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree, which was exceedingly well done. The officers of this lodge are all young men, who evidently do not intend to be outdone in a correct rendering of the ritual, either in work or lectures. This was to me one of the most enjoyable visits of the year, as I met many of the brethren who were formerly members of my own lodge, and who, a quarter of a century ago, thought nothing of driving to Lincoln, a distance of twenty miles, to attend the lodge, returning to their homes the same night, after the lodge closed. Their zeal is evidently as keen as ever. I found the records kept in a superior manner, by the veteran Secretary, Bro. HIRAM STEVENS, who will be

remembered as D. D. G. M. of this District for some years. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and doing good work.

March 28th, I visited Pine Tree Lodge, No 172. Found the records well kept by Bro. SMITH, who is the only Secretary the lodge has had during its fifteen years of existence. The M. M. degree was conferred upon two candidates, in a correct and impressive manner. This lodge is in a highly prosperous condition, having raised nine, and initiated thirteen candidates the past year; and that this increase is not at the expense of accepting poor material, may be inferred from the fact that out of twenty applications, eight were rejected.

March 29th, I visited Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175. The traveling was very bad, being neither wheeling nor sleighing, and as the members are scattered over quite a large territory, the attendance was small. The W. M. met with an unfortunate accident that same day, which prevented him from being present, and the S. W. presided. The work was on the F. C. degree and quite well done, considering that most of the offices were filled *pro tem*. The lodge is well situated, with a good hall, well furnished, and ought to prosper, and will if each member, especially the officers, will make it a point to be present at the meetings, and do their part of the work to the best of their ability. The records are well kept, and the financial condition of this, as well as all the other lodges in the district, is good.

I have issued one Past Master's diploma the past year to WILLIAM T. MINCHER, of Pine Tree Lodge. The total membership of the six lodges within the District is 557; number of initiates the past year twenty-nine; Grand Lodge dues \$169.40.

Before closing this report, I would like to say that the system of holding meetings for the instruction of D. D. G. M.'s I consider of great benefit, not only to the Deputies themselves, but to the lodges through them, and trust that the small expense incurred will not prevent its becoming a permanent institution, as it is the surest way of securing uniformity of work in the various lodges.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon myself in the appointment to the responsible position of D. D. G. Master, and through you the officers and members of the various lodges, for the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me as your representative.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON PIPER, D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.

Lincoln, April 26, 1889.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE CHARITY FUND.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 7, 1889.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine met at twelve o'clock M.

Present—FRANK E. SLEEPER, *President*,
ALBRO E. CHASE,
HORACE H. BURBANK,
A. M. WETHERBEE,
E. HOWARD VOSE,
FESSENDEN I. DAY,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

The Secretary being absent, Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

Voted, That a Committee of two be appointed to examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer.

Bros. E. HOWARD VOSE and A. M. WETHERBEE were appointed said committee.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his report, showing the amount

of the Treasury Fund to be 23,300 dollars, invested in bank stock and bonds.

The Board adjourned to meet at five o'clock P. M.

MAY 7, 1889—AFTERNOON.

The Trustees met at five o'clock, as per adjournment—present as above.

The committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Grand Treasurer reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1889.

To the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Charity Fund have attended to that duty, and find the books and accounts of the Treasurer correct. We have seen the bonds and certificates of stock and bank books, also a certified check dated May 3, 1889, showing a balance on hand of eighteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and forty-three cents (\$1838.43).

E. HOWARD VOSE, }
A. M. WETHERBEE, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

Applications for relief, with a schedule of same prepared by the Grand Secretary, were presented and referred to Bros. ALBRO E. CHASE and ALDEN M. WETHERBEE.

The Grand Treasurer's bond, with sureties, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), was presented and approved.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted forms of blanks to be used in future applications for aid, as per vote of last year.

After full consideration, it was

Voted, That the blanks be accepted and be used hereafter.

The Board adjourned to meet on call of the President.

WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1889.

The Trustees met at nine o'clock A. M., on call of the President.

Present as before.

The schedule of applications was reported back, the several cases being numbered from one to five, to designate their relative urgency.

Voted, That No. 1 represent five dollars.

After consideration of the several cases, it was

Voted, That the schedule be accepted, and the Grand Treasurer authorized to pay the sums thereby awarded, amounting to one thousand and five dollars (\$1,005.00).

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer cause to be deposited in the Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank, five hundred dollars (\$500.00) of the amount now in his hands, together with such sum, if any, as may be voted to the Charity Fund by the Grand Lodge.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to decrease the valuation of the Elm Street property from year to year, by as much as may be paid in on the principal sum in accordance with the terms of the bond.

Voted, That the Trustees do adjourn.

Adjourned accordingly, *sine die*.

Attest,

ALBRO E. CHASE,

Secretary pro tem.

A correct Abstract from the minutes.

Attest,

IRA BERRY,

Grand Secretary.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

This fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State, not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case ; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every Brother entrusted with funds be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by

this Board for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications, including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 6, 1885.

Voted, That hereafter all applications for relief, not seasonably presented in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, be passed over.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1886.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, when he sends his papers to the different lodges for their returns, issue a circular to each lodge, notifying them that applications to the Board of Trustees for relief, must be made in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trustees,—otherwise they will not be considered.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest :

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Dalton.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport.</i> |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> | 192 Winter Harbor, <i>Gouldsboro.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Deser.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont.</i> | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Eden.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill.</i> |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Fozcroft.</i> | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna.</i> |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Guilford.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 83 St. Andrew's <i>Bangor.</i> |
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport.</i> | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Hermon.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China.</i> | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty.</i> |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike.</i> | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont.</i> |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth.</i> | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont.</i> |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity.</i> | 146 Sebasticook, <i>Clinton.</i> |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast.</i> | 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'.</i> |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolaville.</i> | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton.</i> |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport.</i> | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast.</i> |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport.</i> | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden.</i> | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland.</i> |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston.</i> | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport.</i> |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren.</i> | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George.</i> |
| 31 Union, <i>Union.</i> | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Finalhaven.</i> |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland.</i> | 189 Knox, <i>South Thomaston.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset.</i> | 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden.</i> |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta.</i> | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson.</i> |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'.</i> | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay.</i> |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol.</i> | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell.</i> | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield.</i> |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop.</i> | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China.</i> |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner.</i> | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth.</i> |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta.</i> | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville.</i> | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade.</i> |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield.</i> | 113 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland.</i> |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney.</i> | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne.</i> |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'.</i> | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'.</i> |
| 89 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson.</i> | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock.</i> |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan.</i> | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield.</i> |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon.</i> | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge.</i> |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield.</i> | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan.</i> |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland.</i> | 194 Euclid, <i>Madison.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick.</i> | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath.</i> |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath.</i> | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham.</i> |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham.</i> | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls.</i> |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond.</i> | 164 Webster, <i>Webster.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i> |
| 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dirfield.</i> | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Landmark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Deering.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumbert'd Mills.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 107 Day Spring, <i>Newfield.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> |
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford.</i> |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred.</i> | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 115 Buxton, <i>Buxton.</i> | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 20.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i> | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawankeag.</i> |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i> |

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision imme-

diately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic

Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommendation for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the

manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

I. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

II. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

III. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Secretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

[1880, p. 496.]

20. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master :

Provided, however, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea. [1881, p. 617.]

21. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases submitted to them, thirty days or more prior to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said annual communication, except cases of appeal. [1881, p. 808.]

22. *Resolved*, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge. [1881, p. 815.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls.

Voted, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the

absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the concealment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient. [1882, p. 205.]

25. [*Repealed.*]

26. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. [1884, p. 844.]

27. *Resolved*, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect masonic balls, so called, with a lodge, or use the name of a lodge in reference to them, or to advertise them, or sell tickets for admission thereto. [1885, p. 225.]

28. *Resolved*, That when, under the by-laws of any lodge, its annual meeting falls in a month in which there are two stated meetings, the first shall be deemed the annual meeting, and when it falls in a month wherein there is no stated meeting, the stated meeting next before such month shall be deemed the annual meeting of such lodge. [1888, p. 47.]

29. The following regulations in regard to the consolidation of lodges were adopted May 3, 1888.

I. When a proposition to consolidate a lodge with another is made therein, the Worshipful Master shall cause the matter to be laid over to a future meeting, and special notice given to the members of the lodge, that the matter will come before the lodge at that meeting for action.

II. If the lodge votes to consolidate, with not exceeding six votes in the negative, the measure shall be deemed to be carried.

III. Concurrent action must be taken in the other lodge, at a meeting notified for the purpose, in the same manner and adopted by the same vote.

IV. If both lodges vote to consolidate, the proceedings shall

be certified by each lodge to the M. W. Grand Master for examination.

V. If he finds that the proceedings of the lodges are in accordance with these Regulations, the lodges may be consolidated under the name which may be selected.

VI. The oldest charter shall be endorsed under the attestation of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as the warrant of the consolidated lodge, which shall take rank as of the date of the charter.

VII. The other charter shall be endorsed in such manner as to show that it is no longer in force, and delivered to the consolidated lodge, if desired, to be preserved in its archives.

VIII. The Grand Master, by himself or such brother as he may specially depute therefor, shall cause the members of both lodges to be assembled, and shall proceed to organize the lodge, by delivering the charter endorsed as above provided: and shall preside during the election of officers, and cause them to be installed: he shall make due return of his proceedings to the Grand Secretary, to be entered upon the records of the Grand Lodge, and reported to Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

IX. The officers of each of the old lodges shall at once deliver and pay over to the corresponding officer of the consolidated lodge all the property, books and moneys of each of said lodges, to be the property of the new lodge. [1888, pp. 58, 59.]

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1889.

M. W.	ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Machias.
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Auburn.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Lewiston.
"	HENRY O. PERRY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	BENJ. F. CHADBOURNE,	" 2d "	Princeton.
"	EDWARD R. WINGATE,	" 3d "	Cherryfield.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "	Castine.
"	HANNIBAL HAMLIN,	" 5th "	Milo.
"	WILLIAM C. MASON,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "	China.
"	EDWARD P. HAHN,	" 8th "	Lincolnville.
"	HILLARD W. ROBINSON,	" 9th "	Warren.
"	WILLIAM I. ADAMS,	" 10th "	E. Boothbay.
"	DANIEL P. BOYSTON,	" 11th "	Monmouth.
"	CHARLES A. STILSON,	" 12th "	Vassalboro.
"	HENRY C. POWERS,	" 13th "	S. Norridgew'k.
"	FRED. W. RIDEOUT,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	ROSWELL C. BOOTHBY,	" 15th "	Livermore.
"	SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND,	" 16th "	Norway.
"	FRANCIS E. CHASE,	" 17th "	Woodfords.
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" 18th "	Fryeburg.
"	HORACE MITCHELL, JR.,	" 19th "	Kittery.
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "	Lincoln.
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Eliot.
"	CHARLES C. VINAL,	" "	Kennebunk.
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
"	ALBERT T. DUNN,	" "	Portland.
"	WILLIAM BRUNTON,	" "	Yarmouth.
"	CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Dennysville.
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	BEN MOORE,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	North Anson.
"	S. CLIFFORD BELCHER,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Farmington.
"	J. FERD KING,	" <i>Steward,</i>	South Paris.
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" "	Calais.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" "	Portland.
"	NATHANIEL B. EASTMAN,	" "	Warren.
"	EDMUND McMURDIE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Freeport.
"	NAHUM S. DROWN,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Biddeford.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES F. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1889.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Samuel B. Libby, m; Frank A. Harding, sw; Joseph W. Thomas, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Benjamin Small, m; Hardy H. McKenney, sw; Lincoln Meserve, jw; George Walter Weeks, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. George H. Weeks, m; Wilmoth H. Hewey, sw; Amasa B. Hall, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Oscar W. Stone, m; George T. Hodgman, sw; Alonzo R. Williams, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Llewellyn S. Gamage, m; John F. French, sw; Allen Gamage, jw; Sands A. French, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. J. Herbert Litchfield, m; Herbert L. Gurney, sw; M. Perry Buchanan, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October. 15
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Charles E. Snow, m; Alfred King, sw; Charles F. Tobie, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. James A. Underwood, m; William E. Stevens, sw; Charles H. Keopka, jw; James H. Eacott, s. Meeting Monday on or before full of moon; election at stated meeting on or before the full moon. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. William M. Chapman, m; Jeremiah Smith, sw; John F. Tasker, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Frank M. Irving, Kennebunk, m; Judson Roberts, E. Waterboro, sw; Frank S. Day, jw; J. Burton Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Wallace R. Wheelwright, m; Alvin Stuart, sw; Isaac P. Gooch, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19

- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Charles H. Jumper, m; Albert Ring, sw; Henry A. Torsey, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Charles W. Crosby, m; James M. Pike, sw; Henry S. Balentine, jw; John M. Gordon, No. Wayne, s. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. William G. Mills, m; Almon L. Johnson, sw; Andrew M. Heseltine, jw; Franklin Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Charles C. Hunt, m; Oscar C. S. Davies, sw; Manning S. Campbell, jw; Melville Smith, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Henry C. Day, m; William F. Manson, sw; Cyrus L. Gahan, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Eden. Benjamin L. Hadley, m; Aleck J. Grant, sw; William T. Richardson, jw; Edgar F. Brewer, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December. 4
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. John P. Ker, m; David Carroll Parker, sw; George S. P. Brannan, jw; Martin L. Porter, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October. 20
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Joseph E. Friend, m; F. N. Kimball, sw; G. E. S. Hutchins, jw; F. M. Simpson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Jarvis C. Billings, m; Julius P. Skillings, sw; Nathaniel F. Brown, jw; David Bridge, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Ethel H. Jones, m; W. Scott Choate, sw; Edwin H. Gay, jw; David M. Waitt, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. William H. Farnum, m; Nial F. Hoyt, sw; J. W. Stuart, jw; Henry M. Colby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Millard Towle, m; Sidney G. Haley, sw; Joel H. Byron, jw; Marshall H. Davenport, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Albert H. Hunter, m; Charles F. Russell, sw; Matthias A. Benner, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. George H. Libby, m; Frank A. Southwick, sw; Leonard Palmer, jw; Edward C. Ambrose, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January. 19
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Frank R. Kimball, m; Andrew H. Bailey, sw; Jacob T. Brown, jw; J. B. Leighton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 13
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Fremont Small, m; Albion Runnels, sw; Lucius Small, jw; Calvin B. Roberts, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Hartshorn C. Gower, m; Noah Ricker, sw; Cecil B. Gardner, jw; John C. F. Powers, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Albert J. Curtis, m; Charles A. Collins, Jr., sw; Walter B. Allen, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 17

- Central, 45, China. Ralph L. Baker, m; Charles W. Jones, sw; James O. Fish, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Fred H. Savage, m; Daniel Hanscom, sw; Henry B. Dyer, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Wilbert E. Dearborn, m; Michael Dyer, sw; William H. Moore, jw; John S. Page, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. David W. Hersey, m; Everett H. Fisher, sw; Clarence H. Phinney, jw; Bailes A. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Albion M. Hancock, m; David E. Caswell, sw; Charles B. Lamb, jw; Leander Dorman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Peter M. Austin, Danville, m; Parker W. Sawyer, sw; Charles F. Plummer, W. Pownal, jw; George H. Goding, Danville, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 17
- Davis, 191, Strong. George Z. Higgins, m; John M. Soule, sw; J. Frank Hutchins, jw; Nelson Walker, s. Meeting Friday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Ai Q. Mitchell, m; Moses C. Dunnells, sw; Amos Carlton, jw; John P. Wood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September. 18
- Deering, 183, Deering. Charles S. Foss, m; Frederick Whyley, sw; William E. Willard, jw; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. John A. Farrington, m; Andrew J. Eastman, sw; James H. Walker, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks's Mills. J. H. Barton, m; Frank E. Hallowell, sw; R. N. Barton, jw; Cornelius A. Merrill, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. John A. Larson, m; Charles W. Morrill, sw; Elmer D. Sibley, jw; Walter C. Jackson, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Wilbur F. Cate, m; Elbridge G. Bickford, sw; Chester L. Burke, jw; Leonard B. Gahan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonfield. Oren E. Brown, m; James E. W. Smith, sw; Frank E. Eastman, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September. 18
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Nathaniel B. Walker, m; Fred M. Rose, sw; Cyrus P. Berry, jw; Nahum S. Drown, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Edward M. Small, m; Albert W. Clark, sw; Louis Holitser, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Seth T. Merrill, m; Dell H. Stevens, sw; George L. Foss, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Herbert S. Dority, m; Roscoe H. Cain, sw; Edward A. Byard, jw; Adrian C. Dodge, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January. 4

- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Curtis R. Foster, m; William J. Logan, sw; Joseph W. Nealley, jr; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December. 4
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Fred. T. Blackwell, m; Hiram L. Harris, sw; Charles C. Ellis, jr; Charles A. Wilber, s. Meeting first Monday evening in month. 13
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; Joseph A. Studley, sw; John S. Smalley, jr; Sewel A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Lewis B. Spaulding, m; Josiah W. Whidden, sw; Charles A. Marshall, jr; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Austin E. Drinkwater, m; Martin G. Black, sw; Henry S. Pendleton, jr; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Joshua P. Hooper, m; Alonzo Colby, sw; Horace E. Snow, jr; George O. Mitchell, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Jasper L. Lewis, m; Pitt H. Jones, sw; Ralph Scribner, jr; Hiram Stevens, Carroll, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Augustus W. Morrill, m; Abel Chandler, sw; George E. Dyer, jr; William C. Page, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Albert W. F. Blanchard, m; John C. Sanborn, sw; Frank W. Smith, jr; Willis J. Linscott, s; Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Joshua Holland, Jr., m; Fred. W. Libby, sw; Thomas A. Holland, jr; John P. Fogg, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 18
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Jerry A. Chase, m; Ernest E. Pinkham, sw; Lester E. Cox, jr; William A. Hyde, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Charles H. Adams, m; Lewis E. Gilman, sw; C. Howard Lane, jr; Leonard B. Swan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Walter P. Perkins, m; William H. Nevers, sw; Harry P. Jameson, jr; Edwin E. Brackett, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. William G. Sargent, m; Frank E. Lewis, sw; Charles A. Gott, jr; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. John W. Jordan, m; Moses E. Little, sw; Theodore Shackford, jr; Fred. W. Harding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Henry H. Smith, m; Eldridge H. Bryant, sw; Benjamin J. Hinds, jr; Cyrus W. Beverly, s. Meeting Monday or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Harmon, 32, Gardiner. Charles O. Turner, m; Daniel H. Sherman, sw; Orrington G. Andrews, jr; James L. Stoddard, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. John Q. A. Jordan, m; James C. Rundlett, sw; John P. Clemens, jr; Stephen Scamman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17

- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Philip J. Mills, m; John L. Matthews, sw; Charles L. Hathaway, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Charles S. Nason, m; Howard Grant, sw; Lewis Atwood, jw; Albert S. Ware, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 8
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Frank A. Davis, m; Ithima E. Stanley, sw; Rodney S. Osgood, jw; Harvey P. Hinckley, s. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Emory N. Bunker, m; Emerson G. Coombs, sw; Joseph L. S. Coombs, jw; Thomas R. Williams, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Arthur C. Ricker, m; Walter H. Small, sw; Harry M. Estes, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Frank A. Doty, m; Charles H. Mansfield, sw; Charles S. Lamson, jw; Eugene L. Kelley, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. George F. Weeks, m; Charles H. Gilman, sw; T. Johnson Woodbury, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 20
- Kenduskeag, 127, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; George N. Carter, sw; John H. Tuttle, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Charles K. Tilden, m; Fred E. Bean, sw; J. Warren Fuller, jw; Orlando Currier, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Daniel K. Williams, m; William H. Whitney, sw; George W. Carver, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. William L. Munroe, m; Augustus F. Hahn, sw; Frank E. Duncan, jw; William L. Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Frank Stanley, m; Ira J. Parlin, sw; Emerson W. Murch, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. William A. Richards, m; John Fiske, sw; Francis M. Eveleth, jw; Fred A. Hovey, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Arthur F. Sellers, m; Isaac N. Morgan, sw; J. Merrill Bartlett, jw; Mark D. Ames, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month; election, February. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. C. S. Kimball, m; Gustavus Smith, sw; William G. Hunton, jw; Ernest A. Morgan, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Henry M. Walker, m; Hurbert E. Hale, sw; Edward Lowe, jw; William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Thomas Larner, m; James M. Heath, sw; Charles A. Leland, jw; Leander R. Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. John C. Sherman, m; Edwin A. Parter, sw; Clarence M. Cram, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, first stated meeting in September. 7

- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Algernon A. Shortwell, m; Wilbur F. Merrill, sw; Joseph E. Nutter, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, m; Forest S. Stearns, sw; Melvin S. Ackley, jw; Willis Wilder, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Nathaniel J. Moor, m; Louis F. Higgins, sw; Henry S. Adams, jw; James E. Parsons, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 4
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Fred E. Paine, m; West D. Eaton, sw; Philip H. Nowell, jw; Charles N. Patten, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. George M. Carrier, m; Enoch O. Greenleaf, sw; Lauriston A. Smith, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Augustus O. Gross, m; Henry P. A. Spofford, sw; George W. Higgins, jw; Stephen B. Haskell, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Enoch W. Robbins, m; William M. Merithew, sw; John Putnam, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Edwin Jenkins, m; Elmer G. Roberts, sw; William C. Rowe, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Daniel H. Lambert, m; Charles L. Allen, sw; William R. Bolstridge, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Charles E. Vickery, m; Simeon C. Whitcomb, sw; Alfred H. Webendorfer, jw; Joseph H. Walker, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Austin I. Harvey, m; William H. Mitchell, sw; Will M. Stuart, jw; Frank M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Albert F. Batchelder, m; Albert A. Parker, sw; Theodore P. Dearborn, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Elijah F. Harriman, m; John C. Hussey, sw; Isaac T. Maddocks, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October. 20
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Edward A. Prescott, m; Edwin A. Dudley, sw; Frederick O. Flanders, jw; Edward P. Marston, s. Meeting Saturday on or next preceding the full moon in each month; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. James Archibald, m; William F. Jenks, sw; Ira Herbert Carlisle, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. Irving W. Gilbert, m; William T. Buker, sw; Prescott Keyes, Jr., jw; George A. Emerson, Litchfield Plains, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Frank D. Folsom, m; John C. Cross, sw; William W. Thayer, jw; James T. Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Oscar C. Lane, m; Hanson L. Raymond,

- sw; Frank H. Webster, *rw*; Claes E. Boman, *s*. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Jason C. Hill, *m*; Ezra G. Mason, *sw*; Joseph P. Carter, Jr., *rw*; Lyman H. Somes, *s*. Meeting Saturday evening on or before the full moon; election, January. 4
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Frank M. Briggs, *m*; Alfred P. Race, *sw*; John S. Williams, *rw*; David Pearson, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. James K. P. Vance, *m*; Almon P. Pingree, *sw*; William H. Freeman, *rw*; Joseph Bennett, *s*. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. George L. Warren, *m*; Isaac F. Jewett, *sw*; George A. Miller, *rw*; Charles L. Wilson, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December. 16
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Walter H. Nason, *m*; George H. Higgins, *sw*; Isaac A. Fogg, *rw*; George N. Holland, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Hamlin R. Butterfield, *m*; D. Frank Holt, *sw*; Elmer E. Payne, *rw*; Eugene S. Twaddle, *s*. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Obadiah C. Ward, *m*; Fred I. Campbell, *sw*; Emerson K. Wilson, *rw*; Edward R. Wingate, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Henry S. Kane, *m*; Edward B. Tainter, *sw*; Edward P. Bridges, *rw*; Augustus G. Blake, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Frank E. Rowell, *m*; Jesse H. Gatchell, *sw*; Isaac N. Hurd, Jr., *rw*; Levi L. Goodrich, *s*. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro'. William S. Dutton, *m*; Charles L. Gifford, *sw*; Bennett S. Ferguson, *rw*; Daniel Rollins, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. James N. Donham, *m*; Edwin P. Ramsdell, *sw*; Frank S. French, *rw*; Seth D. Andrews, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. W. Scott Jones, *m*; Fred. S. Parsons, *sw*; Charles F. Barton, *rw*; Ben S. Collins, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Charles H. Swasey, *m*; Almon Hatch, *sw*; Lyman F. Getchell, *rw*; Frank L. Buker, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. George D. Cook, *m*; Melvin F. Martin, *sw*; Henry W. Peaks, *rw*; Oscar L. Smith, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Alfred C. Strout, *m*; Henry M. Gardiner, *sw*; Charles G. Brackett, *rw*; Horatio G. Copeland, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Charles B. Dodge, *m*; Millard M. Caswell, *sw*; Micajah Gleason, *rw*; Richard T. Bailey, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. George Q. Gammon, *m*; Asa G. Timberlake, *sw*; Leander M. Howard, *rw*; Sylvan G. Shurtleff, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. George W. Holmes, *m*; Irving Frost, *sw*; Seward S.

- Stearns, *fw*; Howard D. Smith, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Frank C. Barker, *m*; George Jennings, *sw*; Fred. O. Hurd, *fw*; Roswell C. Rich, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January. 5
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. John Hone, *m*; Frank W. Richards, *sw*; Nahum H. Pillsbury, *fw*; Jesse W. Muttart, *s*. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Joseph S. Burrill, *m*; Edwin S. Knowles, *sw*; Charles L. Jones, *fw*; John H. Shepherd, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Horatio Woodbury, *m*; William O. Frothingham, *sw*; George A. Briggs, *fw*; Ernest J. Record, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, at first stated meeting in the year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Llewellyn J. Blanchard, *m*; Elmer A. Brewster, *sw*; Owen W. Bridges, *fw*; Andrew H. Knight, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. George E. Johnson, *m*; Dexter T. Guptill, *sw*; Stephen G. Bicknell, *fw*; Charles W. Haney, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. William T. Mincher, *m*; George H. Fitch, *sw*; Samuel W. Moore, *fw*; George W. Smith, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Leroy C. Dorman, *m*; William E. Hopper, *sw*; Ira F. Clayton, *fw*; Charles L. Dunn, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Louis A. Avery, *m*; Martin L. Durgin, Jr., *sw*; Edwin C. Moores, *fw*; Hannibal Hamlin, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. E. M. Johnston, *m*; E. H. Poole, *sw*; William T. G. Williams, *fw*; C. H. Dunning, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Lincoln H. Leighton, *m*; Aaron F. Ward, *sw*; William Shaw, *fw*; Andrew R. Perkins, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. William H. Toothaker, *m*; Henry S. Thorne, *sw*; Walter G. Loud, *fw*; Llewellyn P. Toothaker, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. William H. Swett, *m*; Augustus C. Sprague, *sw*; George W. Morse, *fw*; Albert G. Eaton, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Henry B. Bennett, *m*; William N. Howe, *sw*; Edward E. Cheney, *fw*; George F. Gould, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. John M. Ames, *m*; Simon B. Littlefield, *sw*; George E. Lothrop, *fw*; Charles C. Park, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Frank Wilson, *m*; George Gauthier, *sw*; Charles F. Tibbetts, *fw*; William Bachelder, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 19
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Henry M. Small, *m*; Charles F. Rollins, *sw*; Charles Jones, *fw*; William H. Cram, *s*. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 17

- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. William Locke, m; Barnet W. Sawyer, sw; David H. Chandler, jw; Amos C. Frye, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Aaron B. Ripley, m; Alanson G. Caswell, sw; Benjamin B. Toothaker, jw; Allen L. Maddocks, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Clarence V. Emerson, m; Edwin K. Smith, sw; Danville B. Stevens, jw; George E. Turner, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September. 15
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. James C. Mosher, m; Charles D. Bachelder, sw; Edwin C. Taylor, jw; Charles A. Yeaton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 12
- Renel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Winfield S. Treat, m; Henry W. Bailey, sw; Henry H. Dyke, jw; Roswell C. Boothby, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Elbridge G. Pert, m; Stephen A. Williams, sw; George Newell, jw; Amsbury S. Alexander, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. F. Homer Hutchings, m; Walter J. Creamer, sw; Thomas C. Mitchel, jw; Edwin A. Sprague, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, m; Allard Staples, sw; Dudley P. Saunders, jw; James C. Saunders, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Jeremiah Fenno, m; William H. Thompson, sw; Daniel A. Robinson, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, North Jefferson. William A. Jackson, m; Samuel A. Richardson, sw; George C. Pitcher, jw; Joseph J. Bond, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Maynard S. Austin, m; John P. Marston, sw; Henderson E. Nash, jw; Robert H. Burnham, s. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. William A. Shaw, m; Nathan A. Benson, sw; S. C. Hastings, jw; Reuel Field, Eureka, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Augustus A. Cole, m; Fred C. Bradbury, sw; William J. Bradford, jw; Orin W. Waldron, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Marshall Dyer, m; Hugh R. Chaplin, sw; George W. E. Barrows, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. Moses Tait, m; Charles D. Hill, sw; William G. Gibson, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. G. Dudley Gould, m; Henry W. Vaughan, sw; George E. Teague, jw; George W. Walker, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Walter H. Downs, m; Harvey P. Carlton, sw; Joshua E. L. Bradeen, jw; Edward A. Chesley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Oliver E. Ross, m; Lucius H. Lovejoy, sw; Charles H. Evans, jw; Lincoln Waldo, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 9

- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. George H. Snow, m; Edward Whitehouse, sw; Willard F. Marr, jw; Eben A. Poole, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebasticoek, 146, Clinton. John P. Billings, m; Brainard G. True, sw; Linza A. Burns, jw; Reuel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Samuel N. Adams, m; Isaac S. Lowell, sw; D. Stinson Patten, jw; Sylvanus B. Bean, s. Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. George W. Norton, m; Benjamin M. Bradbury, sw; Charles E. Tilton, jw; George C. Eaton, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Fred W. Rideout, m; Bant Hanson, sw; Otis H. Dunning, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. James R. Frost, m; Rosmus L. Mitchell, sw; Fred. H. White, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. George W. Hatch, m; Frank O. Goodwin, sw; Joseph W. Yeaton, jw; Charles H. Ogden, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon each month; election, last stated meeting in December. 19
- Standish, 70, Standish. Orville S. Sanborn, m; Charles F. Swasey, sw; Frank E. Dingley, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. George L. Godfrey, m; George F. Lull, sw; James E. White, jw; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. James Craig, m; Benjamin B. Cook, sw; Alton W. Pilley, jw; James Libby, Jr., s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Edgar H. Penniman, m; Frank I. Bishop, sw; Charles C. Stackpole, jw; Elmer L. Lovejoy, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Charles M. Waterhouse, m; Stephen H. Skillings, sw; Frank H. Allen, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, fourth Wednesday in December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Frank E. Crowley, m; Francis H. Welsh, sw; Charles M. Hayener, jw; Emery Robbins, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Benj. F. Metcalf, m; Everett M. Stevens, sw; Henry H. Hanson, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Reuben F. Lurvey, m; George H. Gilley, sw; Gilbert L. Lurvey, jw; Cyrus H. Lurvey, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 4
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. George W. Mosher, m; Aubry M. Smith, sw; William A. Piper, jw; Harvey B. Thayer, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Christopher Curtis, m; James H. Leighton, sw; Varanus C. Plummer, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 3

- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Frank R. Harmon, m; Hollis E. Dennen, sw; Thomas B. Davis, jw; Orin H. Guptill, s. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Joseph O. Cobb, m; Charles M. Lucas, sw; Harry E. Messer, jw; Benjamin Burton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Ira P. Booker, m; Oliver T. Newcomb, sw; Fred. E. Wagg, jw; Lemuel H. Storer, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Ezra M. Hamilton, m; Elden A. Ward, sw; Charles W. Ward, jw; John L. Tilton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Freeman A. Libby, m; Everard L. Priest, sw; George S. Hawes, jw; Charles E. Crowell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Henry Groves, m; Orman F. French, sw; William T. Morrill, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George H. Blodgett, m; William H. Browne, sw; George W. Proctor, jw; Benjamin L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. James E. Tuell, m; George Edwin Hathaway, sw; Warren F. Pope, jw; Francis L. Talbot, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. William E. Ayer, m; Hugh A. Cragie, sw; Charles W. Carll, jw; Calvin S. Walker, s. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Jarvis B. Harris, m; Gorham C. Shaw, sw; Rufus F. Stowe, jw; Edward M. Hines, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Eben H. Bennett, m; John W. Edgecomb, sw; Charles M. Fountain, jw; George S. Thayer, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Warren C. Philbrook, m; Reuben A. Call, sw; W. D. Spaulding, jw; Horace W. Stewart, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabatis. Frank E. Marr, Wales, m; William H. Wright, sw; Herman Amback, jw; Judson Bangs, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Cyrus T. Bonney, Jr., m; Frank O. Proctor, sw; Edwin K. Oldham, jw; Hiram A. Ellis, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Will F. Allen, m; Arthur D. Parsons, sw; Gilbert Allen, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. Freeland R. Bunker, m; N. A. Bickford, sw; C. E. Grover, jw; Thomas R. Hammond, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Almon J. Smith, m; William A. Redlon, sw; Wm. Penn Allison, jw; Gustavus E. Bucknam, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Richard J. Goodrich, m; Richard H. Hurd, sw; Edwin I. Tucker, jw; Eben W. Adams, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January. 19

Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1888, TO MARCH 1, 1889.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland—Albert Q. Leach, April 8; Josiah Nickerson, April 26; Charles Clark, May 6; William Anderson, June; James Noyes, June 20; Albert N. Hawes, Nov. 23; Joshua Poland, Dec. 1; Charles F. Munsau, October; John Mains, October.
- 2 Warren—Charles H. Seavey,* October 16, Past Master; Edward L. H. Huson, February 17, 1889, at Seattle, W. T.—buried at Machiasport, Maine.
- 3 Lincoln—Thomas Campbell, March 7; Jotham D. Williams, May 2; Reuben M. Brookings, November 3; Gardiner G. Tibbetts, November; William E. Jewett, December.
- 4 Hancock—Rolliston Woodbury, November 1, 1888.
- 5 Kennebec—John W. Bussell, May 9; Allen D. Niles, May 18; Thomas Lowell, Nov. 20.
- 6 Amity—James W. Harding,* Dec. 2, 1888.
- 7 Eastern—Angus M. Holmes, Oct. 30; Randall B. Clark, Feb. 14; Daniel Strickland, Feb. 28.
- 8 United—John Crawford, June 26, 1888.
- 9 Saco—John R. Carpenter, Sept. 12; James J. Wiggin, Oct. 5; Joseph D. Emery, Oct. 28—hon. member; Burdus R. Melcher, Nov. 15; Tristram Scamman, March 19; John M. Noyes, Jan. 11—hon. member.
- 10 Rising Virtue—Charles W. McLean, November 16, 1888.
- 11 Pythagorean—John I. Greenlaw,* Aug. 9—Secretary at time of death; John W. Walker, Dec. 20—worthy member.
- 13 Oriental—Nathan C. Burnham, March 10; Watson Chute, May 13.
- 14 Solar—Owen A. Hodgkins, April 1; Isaac M. Chadbourne, July 24; Benjamin Delino, Aug. 10.
- 15 Orient—John B. Walker, April 20; James Gilchrist, Oct. 29.
- 16 St. George—Lewis S. Kirk,* March 12; Francis Spear,* Jan. 26—oldest member; George W. Williams,* February 2.
- 17 Ancient Landmark—Joseph S. Bailey, March 9, aged 84—life member; Manson Hume, Jr., March, at sea, of African fever; Calvin S. True,

- April 4; Franklin Sawyer, April 16; Frank Byram,* June 10; Frederick A. Gage,* Sept. 12; Jonathan M. Knapp,* Oct. 3—life member; Joseph Castell, Jr.,* Oct. 13; Thomas C. Barton,* Oct. 24, at Oakland, Cal.—buried by Oakland Lodge; Charles B. Belknap, Nov. 17; Oliver Gerrish, Dec. 3, aged 92 years, 11 months—hon. member, was initiated Oct. 20, 1819; Enoch Martin,* Jan. 23, suddenly.
- 18 Oxford—Abner B. Chase,* Jan. 5—buried at Lincoln, Me.
- 19 Felicity—Wm. H. Pillsbury, April 25; Wm. H. Genn, May 5; Wm. Pierce, Dec. 10; Albert Harriman, Jan. 19; George W. Sherburn, Jan. 20; Henry Felch, Feb. 11, 1889.
- 21 Oriental Star—Sewall M. Phillips, May 11, 1888.
- 22 York—Mark W. Washburn,* July 11, 1888.
- 23 Freeport—Rufus S. Randall, July 6; George H. Gerrish, Sept. 13; John A. Dunning, Feb. 23.
- 25 Temple—George A. Jewett, Sept. 3; Logan P. Moody, Nov. 15; A. E. Wheeler, Dec. 16.
- 26 Village—Thomas B. Reed,* Oct. 7; Abial H. Cheney,* Jan. 8, P. M.; John O. Given,* Jan. 22; Albert S. Purinton,* Feb. 23.
- 27 Adoniram—John T. Lord, Sept. 15; S. M. Bradbury, Sept. 23; Lewis Clark, Oct. 1888.
- 28 Northern Star, Chester Hilton,* November 15.
- 29 Tranquil—Jacob B. Ham, Sept. 13—one of the oldest members, and a leading citizen of Lewiston; Rodney F. Foss,* Dec. 11—Past Master.
- 30 Blazing Star—Joseph H. W. Spofford.
- 31 Union—Cyrus R. Morton,* August, 1888—a constant attendant on the lodge, and a consistent mason.
- 32 Hermon—Charles H. Small, July 10, 1887; John F. Holmes, Feb. 21, 1889.
- 33 Waterville—Asher H. Barton, March; Frank W. Knight, August 11; Johnson Boothby; Jacob M. Crooker, December 18.
- 34 Somerset—James O. Buzzell,* July 14—killed in Lyonsville, Cal., by railroad accident.
- 35 Bethlehem—Frank Farrar; George H. Cross, April 11; William Ware, August 25; William H. Pettiner, Oct. 30.
- 37 Washington—Robert Kelley,* October 19, 1888.
- 38 Harmony—Franklin Stanwood,* June 20; Walter Childs, November 5.
- 40 Lygonia—John B. Hinckley, June 26, at Insane Hospital, Augusta.
- 41 Morning Star—Robert Campbell,* March 22. Funeral numerously attended by Morning Star and Richmond Lodges: he had been Master of both.
- 43 Alna—S. Knowlton Fellows,* June 14; George Barstow, July 10; Robert Dixon, Oct. 18.
- 44 Piscataquis—William S. Farris, May; Samuel V. Millett, June 5; Clarence M. McIntosh, Aug. 18; Moses W. Brown, December.
- 45 Central—George W. Carr,* July 18; Jacob Couillard, July 19; Elwood W. Dorr, Aug. 3; George F. Gerald, Aug. 16; Amasa H. Hammond, Jan. 31.
- 47 Dunlap—John C. Benedict, March 15; James M. Andrews, March 31; John E. Hill, April 20; Nathaniel C. Davis, May 3; Arthur Hanscom,

May 13; Marshall E. Curtis, July 20; Barnabas E. Cutter, Oct. 31,—hon. member; James R. Clark, Nov. 12; George H. Munroe, Jan. 26, 1889—Past Master.

- 49 Meridian Splendor—F. M. Ireland, September 10, 1888.
- 50 Aurora—Alfred Sleeper,* Sept. 25; Hiram Hatch,* Oct. 2; Robert Crockett,* Oct. 20; Albert N. Fales, Nov. 25,—lost at sea; John B. Masterton,* Jan. 18, 1889.
- 51 St. John's—Charles E. Twombly, May 4, 1887; Charles T. Trafton, Aug. 25, 1888; Charles D. Allen, Aug. 31, 1888.
- 52 Mosaic—William H. Mitchell, September 2, 1888.
- 53 Rural—William Brown, May, 1888.
- 60 Star in the East—George W. Averill,* February, 1889.
- 61 King Solomon's—Damon Pitcher, April; Roscoe K. Benuer, August; Albert S. Watts, January, 1889.
- 62 King David's—Joel P. Mahoney,* July 25.
- 63 Richmond—Robert Jack, May 7, 1888.
- 64 Pacific—Newton G. Merrill, April 19.
- 65 Mystic—Samuel Rogers, Feb. 11—a faithful mason, and much respected citizen.
- 66 Mechanics'—Horace E. Hall, Aug. 13—Past Junior and Senior Warden; James Webster.
- 68 Mariners'—David Nickels, May 21, 1888.
- 69 Howard—J. D. Kingsbury, Feb. 28; J. C. Atwood, July 26.
- 70 Standish—Ansel L. Elwell, at the Insane Hospital.
- 71 Rising Sun—Rev. Thomas B. Tupper, date unknown.
- 72 Pioneer—John G. Moshier, Dec. 14; Martin Savage, 1888.
- 73 Tyrian—Albion Cobb,* Oct. 27, 1888.
- 74 Bristol—Wali K. Weston, July, 1888; John F. Webber,* July.
- 75 Plymouth—Columbus Peabody, Nov. 6, suddenly of pneumonia; Moses Kimball, Dec. 26, suddenly, of heart disease.
- 76 Arundel—Thomas A. Rogers, August, 1888; Greeley G. Tripp, Dec. 12.
- 78 Crescent—Simon Pottle, Aug. 11, 1888, at his home in Perry, of disease contracted in the army.
- 79 Rockland—William Wilson, Dec. 15; Charles H. Elwell, drowned at sea.
- 80 Keystone—Joseph W. McCrillis, Oct. 10, 1887; Levi Holway, March 31, 1888.
- 81 Atlantic—Reuben A. Wills, April 30; Charles S. D. Griffin, May 7; George A. Wright, May 24; Daniel W. True, Sept. 16; Christopher C. Hayes, Sept. 25; Richard Phenix, Oct. 3; Samuel Chase, Dec. 14; Jacob L. Frost, Nov. 21.
- 83 St. Andrew's—John Saunders, July 9; Ralph K. Jones, Aug. 28; William C. Holt, Oct. 27; Arthur J. Lansil, Nov. 13.
- 84 Eureka—Josiah Hupper, Nov. 3; Stephen Jones, lost at sea, Nov. 25; James B. Wall, supposed lost at sea.
- 85 Star in the West—6 reported—no names given.
- 86 Temple—Andrew H. Winslow, June 7, 1888, in Philadelphia.
- 87 Benevolent—Enoch Boynton, July 25, 1888.
- 88 Narraguagus—George L. Stevens, February 13.

- 89 Island—Wilbur C. Lowell, a worthy brother.
- 91 Harwood—E. L. Means, March 10; Paul C. Hanson, March 21; Henry B. Waide, March 3.
- 92 Siloam—Otis W. Lowry, July 30; Eugene D. Wing, died in the West, date not known.
- 94 Paris—John Bicknell,* April; William Swett,* Nov. 18.
- 95 Corinthian—Joseph Batchelder, August 24, 1888.
- 96 Monument—Richard Sinclair,* May 18; George W. McGinley,* October 6; Collins Lincoln, June, 1888, in Pennsylvania.
- 97 Bethel—Hermon Bishop, March, 1888, in Colorado; Hiram Young,* April 9; D. W. Towne, June 27.
- 98 Katahdin—Andrew Harper, February, 1889.
- 99 Vernon Valley—Thomas Robinson, May 20—Past Master; John Williams, June 18—charter member, a mason about 64 years; Obadiah Whittier, Dec. 11.
- 102 Marsh River—Washington B. Lane, Dec. 14—one of the oldest members.
- 103 Dresden—Samuel Allen, June 21, 1888.
- 104 Dirigo—J. F. Chadwick, May 18, 1888.
- 105 Ashlar—A. C. Mitchell, July; Arthur Sands, August, in Los Angeles, Cal.; Mark Lowell, September; William H. Whittum, December; F. E. Severance, April.
- 106 Tuscan—Vandola Mitchell, summer, 1888; Charles P. Chandler, Feb. 22, 1889—a charter and honorary member.
- 107 Day Spring—Charles S. Whitcher, May 17, of phthisic and consumption.
- 108 Relief—George R. Austin, died in Boston, Mass., of consumption.
- 110 Monmouth—Richard C. Dodd, May 7, at West Deering; Henry A. Williams, Aug. 22, at Old Orchard.
- 112 Eastern Frontier—Shepard R. Hoyt, March 2, 1888.
- 113 Messalonskee—Edwin L. Crowell, in Hamonton, N. J.
- 114 Polar Star—Ezekiel H. Welch, May 29, consumption; Thomas Sprague, July 8, softening of the brain; George Deering, Dec. 9, Bronchial catarrh; Elisha Potter, Dec. 11, softening of the brain.
- 115 Buxton—James F. Lord,* March 7; Emerson Smith,* Dec. 7—one of the oldest masons in the County.
- 116 Lebanon—Edmund Nugent, April 12; John H. Webster, May; Thomas Ham, July 29; George H. Boston, Feb. 24.
- 117 Greenleaf—Joseph B. Watson, July 9, 1888; Samuel Gray.
- 118 Drummond—Joshua W. Hodsdon,* March 20, 1888, aged 82.
- 122 Marine—Ebenezer Fifield, May 14; Capt. Ephraim T. Marshall, lost at sea in bark Vesuvius.
- 124 Olive Branch—Ambrose Arnold, June, 1888.
- 125 Meridian—Joseph Hill, Jr., Aug. 19; Ansel W. Brackett, Dec. 19—charter member and P. M.
- 126 Timothy Chase—John L. Cook, May 8; Henry M. Mudgett, May 31; Wm. C. Treadwell,* Jan. 7, 1889, in St. Louis. Remains sent to Belfast by the Masonic Relief Committee, and buried by Timothy Chase Lodge.
- 128 Eggemoggin—Samuel H. Wilson, March 29, in Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.; Charles M. Herrick, April 7; A. Onville Hale, Feb. 8, 1889.
- 130 Trinity—Lassell T. Manson,* March 1, 1888.

- 132 Mount Tire'm—Nathaniel C. Jordan, March 19, 1888.
- 133 Asylum—Joseph S. Berry,* May 1, 1888.
- 139 Archon—Jonathan Porter, April 17.
- 141 Augusta—James G. Maxfield, in Lowell, Mass.; Theo. B. Townsend, July 15.
- 143 Preble—Jacob H. Ellis,* January 23.
- 144 Seaside—Daniel W. Sawyer, Jan. 12; Merrill Adams, February.
- 145 Moses Webster—John F. Talbot, August 5—Past Master.
- 146 Seabasticook—James L. Sawyer, April 27; Alpheus McNally, Jan. 14—both of consumption.
- 147 Evening Star—Newell M. Varney, March 6, 1888.
- 149 Doric—Charles W. Coombs, June 10; Nathaniel C. Smith, July 7.
- 150 Rabboni—Daniel Allen, March 27, 1888.
- 152 Crooked River—Samuel Stuart, November 3—charter member, and hon. member.
- 154 Mystic Tie—I. P. Staples, June, 1888.
- 156 Wilton—Charles H. Fuller, June 25, 1888.
- 157 Cambridge—Roscoe Herrick, Nov. 25—drowned in Moosehead Lake.
- 158 Anchor—Edward D. Gamage, Dec. 24—drowned at sea.
- 159 Esoteric—Orrison Call, May 2—a good man and mason; Clifton S. Hall, Nov. 24, in Bangor.
- 160 Parian—Charles C. Church, July 23, 1888.
- 161 Carrabassett—Samuel H. Gower, April 13—Chaplain; Frank W. Towle, June 25.
- 167 Whitney—Uriah A. Walker, May 17, 1888.
- 169 Shepherd's River—Herbert S. Jordan, Jan. 9, 1889, at Upper Gloucester; Lafayette Clemons, Oct. 12, at Hiram.
- 170 Caribou—Martin V. B. Hall, October, 1888.
- 172 Pine Tree—John Twombly, Feb. 3, 1889, in Orange City, Florida. Buried with masonic honors by Orange City Lodge; Charles R. Johnson, Feb. 16—an Ent. Appr.
- 173 Pleiades—Elmer A. Nash, December, 1888—lost at sea.
- 174 Lynde—Jonathan Hunt, Sept. 7, 1888.
- 175 Baskahegan—Hudson E. Russell; Joshua L. Hanscom.
- 176 Palestine—Charles H. Eastman, Sept. 15.
- 177 Rising Star—Bently Grindle, April 5, 1888.
- 180 Hiram—William Wilson, November 20, 1888.
- 181 Reuel Washburn—Hannibal White, died in the West, date not known.
- 182 Granite—Samuel Edgerly, Dec. 11, 1888.
- 183 Deering—Charles A. Coffin, Nov. 1; Albert S. Tibbetts, Dec. 16.
- 184 Naval—Thomas H. Eastman, March 18—Commander U. S. N., retired; John F. Goodnoe, Dec. 10, charter member.
- 190 Springvale—Edwin J. Reed, Dec. 25, of Bright's disease of kidneys.
- 191 Davis—Elisha S. Winter,* February 19, 1889.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,
1889.

ALBRO E. CHASE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
HENRY R. TAYLOR, D. G. M.	"
MANLY G. TRASK, S. G. W.	"
ALGERNON M. ROAK, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, Rec. G. S.	"
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	elected May 3, 1887, for three years.
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 3, " " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 1, 1888, " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 1, " " " "
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 7, 1889, " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 7, " " " "

ADDRESSES.

ALBRO E. CHASE, <i>Grand Master</i>,	.....PORTLAND, ME.
FREDERICK FOX, <i>Grand Treasurer</i>,	.....PORTLAND, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i>,	.....PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	.....PORTLAND, ME.

Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W. HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Portland,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
" CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
" FESSENDEN I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
" FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabatis,	"
R.W. JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	East Dixmont,	"
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	Portland,	"
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	Saco,	"
" LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Camden,	"
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
" CHARLES W. HANEY,	Belfast,	"
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
" BENJAMIN AMES,	Thorndike,	"
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	Eastport,	"
" SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	Denmark,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. JAMES L. CHILD,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" ELISHA HARDING,	"
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" FRANCIS J. DAY	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" OLIVER GERRISH,	"

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	Henry Hart Brown, Birmingham.
Arizona,	Francis A. Shaw, Phoenix.
Arkansas,	Richard H. Taylor, Hot Springs.
British Columbia,	Alexander R. Milne, Victoria.
California,	Morris M. Estee, San Francisco.
Canada,	R. T. Walkem, Kingston.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado,	William L. Todd, Denver.
Connecticut,	John H. Swartwout, Stamford.
Dakota,	George V. Ayers, Deadwood.
Delaware,	James S. Dobb, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	Jesse W. Lee, Jr., Washington.
England,	Prince of Wales.
Florida,	Henry W. Long, Martel.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	Edward A. Stevenson, Boise City.
Illinois,	John C. Smith, Chicago.
Indiana,	Thomas B. Long, Terre Haute.
Indian Territory,	John Rennie, Lehigh.
Iowa,	James DeKalb Gamble, Knoxville.
Ireland,	
Kansas,	George C. Kenyon, Abilene.
Kentucky,	James D. Black, Barboursville.
Louisiana,	Charles F. Buck, New Orleans.
Maine,	Albro E. Chase, Portland.
Manitoba,	James D. O'Meara, Caren.
Maryland,	Thomas J. Shyrock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Henry Endicott, Boston.
Michigan,	Irving Babcock, Niles.
Minnesota,	Jacob A. Kiestler, Blue Earth City.
Mississippi,	William G. Paxton, Vicksburg.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Myles J. Greene, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Mobile.
George J. Roskruege, Tuscan.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	George E. Dodge, Little Rock.
H. Brown, Victoria.	None.
Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco.	James W. Anderson, San Francisco.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
José F. Pellon, Havana.	Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
Ed. C. Parmelee, Pueblo.	Harper M. Orahoad, Denver.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.	William Blatt, Yankton.
William S. Hayes, Wilmington.	Lewis H. Jackson, Milford.
William R. Singleton, Washington.	William R. Singleton, Washington.
Shadwell H. Clerke, London.	None.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
A. M. Wolihin, Macon.	Benjamin H. Bigham, La Grange.
James H. Wickersham, Boise City.	Charles C. Stevenson, Boise City.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	Simeon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville.
Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Archibald St. George, Dublin.	None.
J. H. Brown, Kansas City, (Kansas).	John H. Brown, Kansas City.
Henry B. Grant, Louisville.	Hiram Bassett, Millersburg.
Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	John Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
Serenio D. Nickerson, Boston.	None.
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.	A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul.
John L. Power, Jackson.	Rev. A. H. Barkley, Crawfordsville.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.

Missouri,	James P. Wood, New London.
Montana,	Arthur C. Logan, Helena.
Nebraska,	George B. France, York.
Nevada,	C. W. Hincheliffe, Austin.
New Brunswick,	Thomas Walker, M. D., St. John.
New Hampshire,	George W. Currier, Nashua.
New Jersey,	Charles H. Mann, Haddonfield.
New Mexico,	A. A. Morehead, Silver City.
New South Wales,	Lord Carrington, Sidney.
New York,	John W. Vrooman, Herkimer.
North Carolina,	Samuel H. Smith, Winston.
North Dakota,	
Nova Scotia,	De C. Moore, Stellarton.
Ohio,	Leander Burdick, Toledo.
Oregon,	Christopher Taylor, Dayton.
Pennsylvania,	Clifford P. McCalla, Philadelphia.
Peru,	Ignacio La Puente, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	Neil McKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec,	Isaac Henry Stearns, Montreal.
Rhode Island,	George H. Kenyon, Providence.
Scotland,	Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Blythswood.
South Australia,	Hon. S. J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina,	Richard F. Divver, Anderson.
Tennessee,	John T. Williamson, Columbia.
Texas,	William S. Fly, Gonzales.
Utah,	Abbot R. Heywood, Ogden.
Vermont,	George W. Wing, Montpelier.
Victoria,	W. J. Clarke, Melbourne.
Virginia,	Robert T. Craighill, Lynchburg.
Washington Territory,	Nathan Smith Porter, Olympia.
West Virginia,	Gustav Brown, Charleston.
Wisconsin,	Myron Reed, Waupaca.
Wyoming,	William Daley, Rawlins.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.
 Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.
 Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.
 George P. Cleaves, Concord.
 Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.
 Alpheus A. Keen, East Las Vegas.
 Arthur H. Bray, Sidney.
 Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.
 Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.
 David S. Dodds, Lakota.
 E. A. Curren, Halifax.
 J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
 Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.
 J. Arturo Aguierre, Lima.
 B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.
 John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
 Edwin Baker, Providence.
 D. Murray Lyon, Edinburgh.
 J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 John Frizzell, Nashville.
 William F. Swain, Houston.
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Lavant M. Reed, Bellows Falls.
 T. H. Lempsiere, Melbourne.
 William B. Isaacs, Richmond.
 Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
 George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
 John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.
 W. L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.

John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.
 Robert L. Fulton, Reno.
 None.
 Albert S. Wait, Newport.
 Henry Vehslage, D. D., Irvington.
 Max Frost, Santa Fé.
 None.
 Jesse B. Anthony, Troy.
 Eugene S. Martin, Wilmington.
 Clarence W. McCully.
 Wm. M. Cunningham, Newark.
 Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
 Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
 None.
 B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.
 E. T. D. Chambers, Richmond.
 Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
 None.
 None.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 F. M. Smith, Jackson.
 Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
 None.
 William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
 Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
 George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
 Duncan McGregor, Platteville.
 W. L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLF, Nanaimo.
California—ALEXANDER G. ABELL, San Francisco.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colon and Island of Cuba—EDUARDO LOREDO, Havana.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Pueblo.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—DE WITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—G. W. MAXSON, Talbotton.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENAN, Chicago.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Indian Territory—JOHN H. DANNENBERG, Flint.
Iowa—Z. D. SCOBEE, Fayette.
Kansas—JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Jewell City.
Kentucky—ROBERT M. FARLIEGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County).
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—L. Z. ROGERS, Waterville.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Paulding.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Mexico—JOSIAH H. PISHON, Las Vegas.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—ELON G. BROWN, Utica.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
Nova Scotia—JOHN W. RUHLAND.
Ohio—CHARLES C. KIEFER, Urbana.
Oregon—JOSIAH MYRICK, Oregon City.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Texas—T. H. HUDSON, Houston.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—WILLIAM McMICKEN, Olympia.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
Canada—DAVID CARGILL, East Livermore.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabatis.
Colon and Island of Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.
Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.
Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Georgia—“ “ “
Idaho—JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta.
Illinois—GEORGE W. DEERING, Berlin Falls, N. H.
Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.
Iowa—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Kansas—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Kentucky—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Louisiana—“ “ “
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.
Maryland—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Boston Highlands.
Nevada—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Portland.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Carolina—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Texas—“ “ “
Vermont—“ “ “
Washington Territory—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 96, second clause stricken out. Section as amended, reads :

SEC. 96. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any lodge whatever, any candidate rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution. [1885, p. 227.]

SEC. 56. This fund shall from time to time be increased by adding thereto such moneys as may be voted into it at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and also by all donations not specially appropriated by the donors. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 57. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance ; and if the whole be not so distributed, the residue, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the fund. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by all of the lodges whose

territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendations be unreasonably withheld. [1886, p. 364.]

SEC. 74. In case of vacancy, not filled by the lodge before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, or the inability of the proxy appointed by the lodge to attend the annual communication, the Master or acting Master may appoint a substitute and give him a certificate under the seal of the lodge; but such substitute can act as proxy only by special vote of the Grand Lodge. [1888, p. 49.]

SEC. 65. The form of a petition for dispensation shall be in substance as follows:

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

"We, the undersigned, being Master Masons of good standing, and having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings, and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge, to be named ——. We, therefore, with the approbation of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected, respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular lodge at ———, on the ——— of every month, and there discharge the duties of Ancient York Masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the Order and the laws of the Grand Lodge. And we have nominated and do recommend Brother A—— B—— to be the first Master, Brother C—— D—— to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother E—— F—— to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge." [1889, p. 363.]

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

Oliver Gerrish.

BORN IN PORTSMOUTH, N. H., JANUARY 4, 1794.

DIED IN PORTLAND, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

He took great interest in Masonry; was a member of Ancient
Landmark Lodge for sixty-nine years; had been Junior
Grand Warden, and Grand High Priest.

He was for many years President of the Council of the Order of
High Priesthood.

He that followeth after righteousness and mercy, findeth life,
righteousness and honor.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Samuel Thing.

BORN IN MOUNT VERNON, OCTOBER 20, 1801.

DIED IN FREEPORT, APRIL 4, 1889.

Raised in Freeport Lodge, May 18, 1846; elected W. Master, December 20, 1858, and held the office four years; always took a lively interest in the affairs of the lodge.

His memory will be cherished as a worthy Brother and a good citizen.

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches, and loving favor rather than silver and gold.

RECAPITULATION—1889.

Lodges enrolled,	194
" extinct,	5
" working,	189
" chartered at communication 1889,	1
" represented at communication 1889,	162
" " by proxy exclusively,	63
Number of Representatives,	229
Lodges to make returns,	189
Making returns in time,	189
Initiated,	690
Raised,	664
Affiliated,	169
Re-instated,	86
Total increase,	—919
Dimitted,	232
Died,	291
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	2
Expelled,	4
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	348
Total decrease,	—877
Net increase,	42
Members, March 1, 1889,	20,340
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$6,101.41
" " Disbursements,	4,837.45
Added to Charity Fund,	1,000.00

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Grand Officers present,.....	321
Report of Committee on Credentials,.....	322
Representatives,.....	322
Permanent Members,.....	327
Grand Officers.....	327
Grand Lodges represented,.....	328
Assistants appointed,.....	329
Committees appointed,.....	329
Annual Address of Grand Master,.....	329-344
Our Departed,.....	330
Yellow Fever,	330
Trials,.....	332
Impostor,.....	333
Decisions,.....	334
Commissions,.....	337
Lodges of Instruction,.....	337
Dispensations,.....	338
Lodge Property,	339
Fire—Madison,.....	339
Installations,....	339
Dedications,.....	340
New Lodges,.....	341
Consolidation,.....	342
Green's Landing,.....	342
Free Bed,.....	343
District Deputy Meetings,.....	343
Report of Grand Lecturer,.....	345
Grand Secretary,.....	346
Committee on Finance,.....	346
Grand Treasurer,.....	348

Death of Samuel Thing,.....	351
Report of Committee on Returns,.....	351
Memorial of Oliver Gerrish,.....	355
Report of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence—Charters,.....	359
Euclid Lodge—petition for charter of,.....	360
Representatives welcomed,.....	360
Election,.....	361
Report of Committee on Doings of Grand Officers,.....	362
Amendments to Constitution,.....	363
Exemplification of work,.....	363
Additional per diem and mileage,.....	364
Resolutions—Bro. Gerrish,.....	365
Charter of Portland Lodge,.....	365
Report of Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence,.....	366
The Condition of the Fraternity,.....	366
Foreign Correspondence,.....	367-568
Statistics,.....	562
Proceedings reviewed,.....	564
Grievances and Appeals,.....	566
Dispensations and Charters,.....	568
Lodge at Green's Landing,.....	568
Removal of Mt. Kineo Lodge,.....	568
Charter to Euclid Lodge,.....	568
Pay Roll,.....	569
Jurisprudence—membership,.....	569
History,.....	569
Vote, three Conventions authorized,.....	569
" \$1000.00 transferred to Charity Fund,.....	570
" Corner Stone of Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument,.....	570
Public Grand Honors,.....	570
Death of Samuel Thing—Report,.....	570
Installation and Appointments,.....	571
Standing Committees appointed,.....	572
Thanks to Grand Master Sleeper,.....	573
Report of Committee on Unfinished Business,.....	574
Minutes read,.....	574
Reports of D. D. Grand Masters,.....	575-610
Proceedings of Trustees of Charity Fund,.....	611
Regulations of Charity Fund,.....	614
List of Lodges by Districts,.....	616
Standing Regulations,.....	619-625
Officers of Grand Lodge, 1889,.....	626
Subordinate Lodges with principal officers,.....	627-637
Brethren died during year from March, 1888, to 1889,.....	638-642

Board of Trustees of Charity Fund,.....	643
Addresses,.....	643
Permanent members,.....	644
Grand Officers deceased,.....	645
List of Grand Lodges and Addresses of Grand Officers,.....	645-649
Representatives interchanged with other Grand Lodges,.....	650, 651
Amendments to Constitution,.....	652
Memorial page—Oliver Gerrish,	654
Samuel Thing,.....	655
Recapitulation—1889,.....	656
Table of Contents,.....	657



Grand Lodge of Maine,

1890.

Seventy-first Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Tuesday, May 6, A. L. 5890. }

This being the day fixed by the Constitution for the Annual Communication, the Officers and Representatives assembled at nine o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W.	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Grand Master;
R. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
"	IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	Grand Chaplain;
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" Marshal;
"	BEN MOORE,	" Senior Deacon;
"	J. FERD KING,	" Steward;
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" "
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" "
"	EDMUND McMURDIE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	" Standard Bearer;
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" Pursuivant;
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" Lecturer;
"	CHARLES F. JONES,	" Organist;
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by C. S. LEFFINGWELL, Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons in good standing should be admitted to seats as visitors during this communication.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Transportation made the following report, which was accepted :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on Transportation made the necessary arrangements with railroad and steamboat lines, and notified the lodges and members of Grand Lodge in the annual notices.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	} Committee.
L. L. SHAW,	
L. M. KENNISTON,	

On motion,

Voted, To dispense with the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication, and that as printed they be accepted.

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary and an Assistant Grand Tyler be appointed.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, Assistant Grand Secretary, and Bro. WILLARD C. G. CARNEY, Assistant Grand Tyler.

He also appointed the following standing committees :

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, HIRAM CHASE, DAVID CARGILL.

On the Pay Roll.

OLIVER A. COBB, WARREN C. PHILBROOK, ALMON L. JOHNSON.

On Unfinished Business.

FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, DANVILLE B. STEVENS, EDWIN M. JOHNSTON.

On By-Laws.

HENRY O. PERRY, DANIEL P. BOYNTON, JOSHUA G. RICH.

On History.

SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, in place of CHARLES W. HANEY, deceased.

On Amendments to Constitution.

HORACE H. BURBANK, in place of WM. H. SMITH, deceased.

BRO. CHARLES D. SMITH, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1890. }

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report that they find the lodges in this jurisdiction represented as follows :

- 1 *Portland*, by William N. Howe, WM; Edward E. Cheney, SW; Edwin F. Vose JW; Henry B. Bennett, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Herbert Harris, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by John F. Rea, WM; John M. Gardner, JW; Charles H. Hooper, Proxy.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by James J. Jones, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by George T. Hodgman, WM.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Albert W. Clark, WM; Charles L. Corthell, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Oliver T. Newcomb, WM.
- 9 *Saco*, by Henry W. Winkley, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Philip H. Coombs, SW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Frank Sawtelle, Proxy.
- 12 ——— *Cumberland*, not represented.
- 13 *Oriental*, by James P. Lown, WM; Wm. H. Foster, SW; Caleb A. Chaplin, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by Joseph M. Hayes, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by Edward G. Weston, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by G. Dudley Gould, WM; Henry W. Vaughan, SW; George W. Walker, JW.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Charles E. Snow, WM; Fred. E. Bickford, JW; Joseph S. Gilliatt, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by George O. Mitchell, WM; James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by Enoch O. Greenleaf, WM.

- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Caleb Smith, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by John C. Lord, SW ; George A. Gilpatrick, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Joseph E. Davis, WM ; Jere A. Chase, Proxy.
- 24 *Phœnix*, by Dexter T. Guptill, SW ; Frank B. Mathews, JW.
- 25 *Temple*, by Frank I. Bishop, WM ; Elmer L. Lovejoy, Proxy.
- 26 *Village*, by George W. Proctor, SW ; Franklin K. Jack, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Hardy H. McKenney, WM.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by W. Scott Jones, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by George B. Atwood, JW ; Elbridge G. Heath, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by James W. Stewart, WM.
- 31 *Union*, by Charles M. Lucas, WM ; Joseph O. Cobb, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermion*, by Charles O. Turner, WM.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Warren C. Philbrook, WM ; Martin F. Bartlett, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by Fred. H. White, JW ; Frank H. Wing, Representative.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Winfield S. Choate, SW.
- 36 *Casco*, by Walter B. Allen, JW.
- 37 *Washington*, by Eben. H. Bennett, WM ; Walter R. Smith, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Elmer A. Brewster, WM.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Fred B. Aiken, Proxy.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by George A. Emerson, WM.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer P. Cobb, Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by George H. Weeks, WM.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Martin L. Durgin, Jr., WM.
- 45 *Central*, by Charles W. Jones, WM ; John A. Woodsum, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by John D. Bates, WM ; Moses Tait, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Edward S. Morris, JW.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by George E. Coleman, JW ; Roderick McDonald, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by William H. Mitchell, WM ; Orel Dexter, Proxy.
- 50 *Aurora*, by J. Fred. Hall, Proxy.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Walter H. Downs, WM ; Albert Goodwin, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Liston P. Evans, Proxy.
- 53 ——— *Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro*, by Reuel C. Burgess, WM ; Samuel S. Lightbody, Proxy.
- 55 ——— *Fraternal*, not represented.
- 56 *Mt. Moriah*, by Almon P. Pingree, WM.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by John H. Ellis, Proxy.
- 58 *Unity*, by Albert W. Ward, WM.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by George F. Lull, WM.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by William A. Richards, WM ; Webster Hazlewood, JD.
- 62 *King David's*, by William L. Munroe, Proxy.
- 63 *Richmond*, by George Newell, JW ; James H. Little, Proxy.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Cummings A. Fawsette, Proxy.
- 65 *Mystic*, by Walter H. Nason, WM.

- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Daniel H. Lambert, WM.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinckley, Proxy.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by Enoch W. Robinson, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by Howard Grant, WM.
- 70 ————*Standish*, not represented.
- 71 ————*Rising Sun*, not represented.
- 72 ————*Pioneer*, not represented.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Hollis C. Bray, Proxy.
- 74 ————*Bristol*, not represented.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Henry S. Thorn, WM.
- 76 *Arundel*, by Joseph H. Jeffrey, Proxy.
- 77 *Tremont*, by Levi Lurvey, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by Albert S. Farnsworth, Proxy.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Walter T. Prescott, WM.
- 80 *Keystone*, by George W. Gower, WM; Leander F. McIntire, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Almon L. Johnson, WM; Franklyn D. Rogers, SW; Andrew M. Heseltine, JW; William G. Mills, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by John S. Fuller, Proxy.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Hugh R. Chaplin, SW.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Nathan Bachelder, Proxy.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by James Craig, WM.
- 86 *Temple*, by Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by Camillus K. Johnson, Proxy.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Fred. I. Campbell, WM.
- 89 *Island*, by John P. Bragg, SW.
- 91 *Harwood*, by Bernard L. Farrell, JW.
- 92 *Siloam*, by Herman W. S. Lovejoy, Proxy.
- 93 *Horeb*, by Charles L. Pickering, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by Albion Hersey, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Milton L. Merrill, JW.
- 96 *Monument*, by Charles E. F. Stetson, Proxy.
- 97 *Bethel*, by Joshua G. Rich, Proxy.
- 98 *Katahdin*, by Wm. T. Cobb, Proxy.
- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by H. Leeman Butler, Proxy.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by Walter H. Small, WM.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by Elmer G. Roberts, WM.
- 103 *Dresden*, by William E. Seekins, Proxy.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by George T. Pierce, JW.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by Albert Ring, WM.
- 106 *Tuscan*, by Urial W. Curtis, JW.
- 107 ————*Day Spring*, not represented.
- 108 *Relief*, by Charles Bachelder, SW.
- 109 *Mount Kineo*, by Frank M. Briggs, WM.

- 110 *Monmouth*, by Levi B. Owen, Proxy.
111 *Liberty*, by Gustavus H. Cargill, Proxy.
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Joseph S. Hall, Proxy.
113 *Messalonskee*, by Albert F. Bachelder, WM; J. Wesley Gilman, Proxy.
114 ——— *Polar Star*, not represented.
115 *Buxton*, by James Sands, Proxy.
116 *Lebanon*, by Edward Low, WM.
117 *Greenleaf*, by James C. Ayer, Proxy.
118 ——— *Drummond*, not represented.
119 *Pownal*, by John M. Ames, Proxy.
121 *Acacia*, by Horace M. Beals, SW. ■
122 *Marine*, by John J. Spofford, Proxy.
123 *Franklin*, by George E. Dyer, Proxy.
124 *Olive Branch*, by Henry W. Peakes, WM.
125 *Meridian*, by Benjamin D. Bowdoin, Proxy.
126 *Timothy Chase*, by Frank E. Crowley, WM.
127 *Presumpscot*, by Henry M. Small, WM. *
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Herbert S. Dority, WM.
129 *Quantabacook*, by Loima C. Poor, JW.
130 *Trinity*, by Sidney Graves, Proxy.
131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.
132 ——— *Mount Tire'm*, not represented.
133 *Asylum*, by Charles W. Crosby, WM.
135 *Riverside*, by Lindley M. Staples, WM.
137 ——— *Kenduskeag*, not represented.
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Charles L. Nichols, Proxy.
139 *Archon*, by Amos B. T. Chadbourne, WM.
140 *Mount Desert*, by Jason C. Hill, WM.
141 *Augusta*, by Charles C. Hunt, Proxy.
142 *Ocean*, by Charles H. West, WM; Trafton Hatch, Proxy.
143 *Preble*, by Wm. Bachelder, WM; Fred. C. Brown, Proxy.
144 ——— *Seaside*, not represented.
145 *Moses Webster*, by Oscar C. Lane, WM; George Roberts, Proxy.
146 *Seabasticook*, by John P. Billings, WM.
147 ——— *Evening Star*, not represented.
148 *Forest*, by Hiram Stevens, Representative.
149 *Doric*, by John A. Larson, WM.
150 *Rabboni*, by Edwin K. Smith, WM; Danville B. Stevens, SW.
151 *Excelsior*, by Martin G. Black, WM.
152 ——— *Crooked River*, not represented.
153 *Delta*, by John A. Farrington, WM; Edward A. Bell, Proxy.
154 *Mystic Tie*, by Daniel F. Holt, SW; E. S. Twaddle, Proxy.
155 *Ancient York*, by James A. Andrews, WM.
156 *Wilton*, by Will F. Allen, WM.

- 157 *Cambridge*, by Jacob F. Brown, JW.
- 158 *Anchor*, by Albert M. Thompson, JW.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by Wm. J. Logan, WM.
- 160 *Parian*, by Thomas R. Gardner, Proxy.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by George Bean, Proxy.
- 162 *Arion*, by Ira F. Clark, Proxy.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by Edwin M. Johnston, WM.
- 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Marr, WM.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by John W. Caldwell, Proxy.
- 166 *Neguemkeag*, by William S. Dutton, WM.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Arthur J. Foster, SW.
- 168 ——— *Composite*, not represented.
- 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Melville Gould, Proxy.
- 170 *Caribou*, by George P. Witham, JW; Perley L. McNelly, Proxy
- 171 *Naskeag*, by John J. Bridges, JW.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by James H. Chadbourne, SW.
- 173 *Pleiades*, by Lincoln H. Leighton, WM.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Fred E. Paine, WM.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by John P. Ker, WM; Martin L. Porter, SW.
- 176 *Palestine*, by Melville Woodman, Proxy.
- 177 *Rising Star*, by Walter J. Creamer, WM.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by Edmond I. Tucker, SW; Haven A. Butler, Proxy.
- 180 *Hiram*, by John O. A. Jordan, WM; James C. Rundlett, SW; John P. Clemons, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
- 181 *Reuel Washburn*, by Ensign S. Goding, Proxy.
- 182 *Granite*, by Walter H. Barker, SW.
- 183 *Deering*, by Frederic Whyley, WM; William E. Willard, SW; Charles W. Foster, JW; Charles S. Foss, Proxy.
- 184 *Naval*, by Isaac N. Hurd, JW.
- 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Christopher S. Léffingwell, WM.
- 186 *Warren Phillips*, by Adelbert C. Chute, Proxy.
- 187 *Ira Berry*, by Ithamar E. Stanley, WM.
- 188 *Jonesport*, by Milton L. Rumery, Proxy.
- 189 *Knox*, by Freeman Sellers, WM.
- 190 *Springvale*, by Charles H. Ogden, WM.
- 191 *Davis*, by John M. Soule, WM; Andrew J. Norton, Proxy.
- 192 ——— *Winter Harbor*, not represented.
- 193 *Washburn*, by Gorham C. Shaw, WM.
- 194 *Euclid*, by Hiram Harris, WM.

Number of chartered lodges 189; represented 172.

Your committee further report that the following Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge are present, namely:

M. W.	HIRAM CHASE,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	"
"	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	P. S. G. W.
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	"
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Grand Master.
R. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Deputy Grand Master.
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	Senior Grand Warden.
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Junior Grand Warden.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer.
"	IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary.
"	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	HENRY O. PERRY,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	BENJ. F. CHADBOURNE,	" 2d "
"	EDWARD R. WINGATE,	" 3d "
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "
"	HANNIBAL HAMLIN,	" 5th "
"	WILLIAM C. MASON,	" 6th "
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "
"	EDWARD P. HAHN,	" 8th "
"	HILLARD W. ROBINSON,	" 9th "
"	WILLIAM I. ADAMS,	" 10th "
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	" 11th "
"	CHARLES A. STILSON,	" 12th "

R. W.	HENRY C. POWERS,	D. D. G. M. 15th District.
"	FRED. W. RIDEOUT,	" 14th "
"	SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND,	" 16th "
"	FRANCIS E. CHASE,	" 17th "
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" 18th "
W. & Rev.	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	Grand Chaplain.
"	ALBERT T. DUNN,	" "
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" Marshal.
"	BEN MOORE,	" Senior Deacon.
"	J. FERD KING,	" Steward.
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" "
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" "
"	EDMUND McMURDIE,	" Sword Bearer.
"	EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR.,	" Standard "
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" Pursuivant.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" Lecturer.
"	CHARLES F. JONES,	" Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The committee also report that Representatives of the following Grand Lodges are present, viz :

ALABAMA,	KENTUCKY,	NOVA SCOTIA,
ARIZONA,	LOUISIANA,	OHIO,
CALIFORNIA,	MANITOBA,	OREGON,
CANADA,	MARYLAND,	PERU,
COLON AND CUBA,	MICHIGAN,	QUEBEC,
COLORADO,	MISSISSIPPI,	RHODE ISLAND,
DAKOTA,	MISSOURI,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
DIST. OF COLUMBIA,	MONTANA,	TENNESSEE,
FLORIDA,	NEBRASKA,	TEXAS,
GEORGIA,	NEW BRUNSWICK,	VERMONT,
INDIAN TERRITORY,	NEW JERSEY,	WASHINGTON,
IOWA,	NEW YORK,	WEST VIRGINIA.
KANSAS,	NORTH CAROLINA,	

R. W. HILLARD W. ROBINSON, D. D. Grand Master 9th District, having been prevented by illness from attendance and having appointed Bro. J. FRED. HALL as his proxy, the Grand Lodge voted that, in accordance with the constitution, it is not possible to admit Bro. HALL as a substitute for a D. D. Grand Master, and direct the committee to so report.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES D. SMITH,	} Committee.
CHARLES E. SNOW,	
STEPHEN SCAMMAN,	

Which report was accepted.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

As the thoughtful mason gives his attention to the teachings of our institution and contemplates the depth, height and breadth of its structure and superstructure, his thoughts gradually proceed from those parts which are the nearest and most perceptible to those that are farthest and most remote, until there bursts upon him, in a new light and with great refulgence, from his inmost nature, the true connection between his mortal frame and its spiritual occupant. To such thoughtful masons the study of the great science of Astronomy, one of the seven liberal arts and sciences, not only furnishes to us the knowledge of the wisdom and goodness of its Author, leading us to a spirit of true contemplation, but this study also shows to us outwardly that, by the motions of our terrestrial globe, the same wisdom has caused the years, months and days to recur in regular succession for the enjoyment of His creatures; and there can be none such, who mark these recurring times and rejoice on their advent more than members of the masonic fraternity. Especially do we regard that regular yearly advent of those days during which we meet the representatives of the craft, who come from within the limit of our jurisdiction, and one and all unite in giving thanks at the remembrance of that goodness, mercy and wisdom which has caused all to move in regularity and harmony.

Let us, then, filled with the true knowledge of the effect of harmony in the movement of all things, terrestrial and celestial, enter upon the duties which await us; and, with a purpose single to the interest of our entire jurisdiction, let us examine all matters, applying to them our working tools in accordance with the ancient landmarks, customs and usages of our fraternity, eschewing those things which may be knocking at our door for admission, and which, probably, come from the methods of the

*

many secret societies that have arisen within the past few years and are founded upon modern ideas.

But, as we enter upon these duties, there comes into our hearts a feeling of sadness, and we have brought to our attention the uncertainty of human life and the vanity of all human pursuits. Each year there are taken from our number brethren whom we loved and honored, and few lodges escape the ravages made by father Time. This Grand Lodge, too, as will be found by a comparison of its printed Proceedings from year to year, escapes not from paying its tribute to this inexorable reaper; one year, on one page, appears the name of a brother, a permanent member of this Grand Lodge, in health and vigor; the next year, on the opposite page is found his name enrolled under the title "Grand Officers Deceased." This year will prove no exception to the rule; if anything, it proves the rule, for there must be transferred to the last list two names, CHARLES W. HANEY and WILLIAM H. SMITH.

CHARLES WESLEY HANEY was Past Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge. He was distinguished as an earnest, well advised and discreet mason, filling positions in Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery, Grand Lodge and Grand Council to the entire satisfaction of the brethren. This formal announcement of his death is not all that is due to the memory of our departed brother; therefore, that a proper memorial to his life, character and masonic ability should be presented to you, I have requested M. W. HIRAM CHASE, W. M. GEORGE E. JOHNSON, of Phœnix Lodge, No. 24, FRANK E. CROWLEY, W. M. of Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, all of Belfast, to prepare such a memorial and to present the same to this Grand Lodge at this session.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH was Past Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge. Does the time or occasion require that I should add more? Is there a mason in this jurisdiction who knew him not? His funeral was made the occasion of a special communication of this Grand Lodge, by which body the usual masonic funeral services were performed. His Lodge and Chapter were in attendance at the funeral, and St. Alban Commandery, No. 8, K. T., of which he was a member, tendered an escort to the

Grand Lodge, and thus the fraternity buried the remains at Evergreen Cemetery in the most fitting manner, thereby showing their appreciation of his masonic work. To those who knew him has been given the request to prepare his memorial. Not from an outside knowledge can the heart speak, but from that close companionship which reveals the true nature. M. W. J. H. DRUMMOND, M. W. M. F. KING and W. Bro. A. L. JOHNSON, of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, have been requested by me to prepare, and will, at the proper time, present an address to you upon the life work of Bro. SMITH.

Another landmark has been removed. An aged man, nearly eighty-eight, a mason more than sixty-five years, who, besides other positions, held the responsible positions of Treasurer of Ancient Landmark Lodge from the year 1853, to his death; of Mount Vernon Chapter from the year 1859 to his death; of the Grand Council from the year 1855 to the year 1880, when he resigned; of the Grand Commandery from the year 1853, to his death, its first Treasurer, CHARLES FOBES, is no more. Those who emulate his example will live an honorable, honest, God-fearing life.

"Man is his own star, and that soul that can
Be honest, is the only perfect man."

Our sister jurisdictions have been called upon to recognize the frailty of human existence. Official communications have been received announcing the deaths of M. W. ALEXANDER T. DARRAH, Grand Master of Masons in Illinois, 1886, 1887, who died September 4, 1889. "By precept and example he encouraged the young craftsman to ever walk upright before God and man!"

M. W. Bro. SALATHIEL C. COFFINBERRY, Grand Master of Masons in Michigan, 1866, 1867, 1868, who died September 20, 1889. "Truly a just and upright citizen and zealous mason has gone from our midst."

M. W. Bro. DAVID CLARK, Grand Master of Masons in Connecticut, 1853, 1854, who died October 8, 1889. "He learned well the God-given precept of humanity to man."

M. W. Bro. JOHN CHRISTIE, Grand Master of Masons in New

Hampshire, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, who died January 3, 1890. "He led a simple, pure, and peaceful life, beloved by all who knew him."

Let us take to ourselves the instruction derived from these last sad offices to the dead and consider them as summonses to us to prepare for our approaching dissolution.

THE CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY

at home, taken as a whole, is in an excellent state. In such a wide and extended territory, with interests varied and diversified, there cannot be in every lodge that same degree of health, vigor, harmony and charity. From the report of the Committee on Returns it will be found that there has been an increase in membership of 307 during the year last past. An examination of the Grand Treasurer's report will show that the amount of receipts for the year have increased a few hundred dollars, and that there has been no increase in expenditures. A reading of the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters and an examination of the abstract of returns for 1890 will inform each lodge of their position in the line. Is your lodge prosperous? Then continue in those ways, which have led to success. They must be the ways of Morality, Brotherly Love and Charity. The forms and ceremonies as taught and exemplified must be of that nature to impress its members with the need to walk a circumspect life, thereby impressing the world with the good of Masonry to mankind. Is your lodge wanting in attendance? in interest? in work? If so, should you not examine yourselves and see if you who are members are not the cause thereof? Is there no contention among you other than "that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree?" Are you, who have been honored with positions of honor and respect, giving your aid and knowledge to those who succeed you in a brotherly way, or are you going about and aiding them by the use of a current phrase "I didn't use so to do?" Do each and all of you give as much of your time and attention to your lodge as your worldly and spiritual affairs will

permit? And, finally, are you living such lives as, in accordance with masonic teachings, you ought to live, and which mode of life cannot fail to impress upon every good and true man that Masonry is an aid to the morality and good order of your town or city? My brethren, study well the principles of Freemasonry and try your conscience by its just working tools, and thereby may result a growing interest in your lodge, until it shall be no longer last, but shall be placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge, high among the list of lodges.

By a careful reading of the Report of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, each one can thoroughly inform himself of the condition of Masonry abroad. I fear that the craft in this jurisdiction do not read this report as attentively as they should, and know not the amount of masonic literature contained in that report. The chairman of that committee is recognized as among the ablest, if not the ablest, writer on masonic jurisprudence.

Communications have been received from a few jurisdictions and the substance of such as may need your attention is hereby reported to you:

1. August 10, 1887, M. W. Bro. SLEEPER issued his edict in regard to Hiram Lodge, No. 1, of Connecticut, interdicting the masonic lodges in this jurisdiction from "masonic intercourse with persons hailing from said Hiram Lodge," and also said that "it was hoped that on reflection better counsels will prevail, and that the brethren of Hiram Lodge will return to their allegiance." "Better counsel" has prevailed, and a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut was held at Hartford, May 8, 1889, and upon petition the charter was ordered to be restored, and on July 22d the M. W. Grand Master issued his edict by which the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 1, were restored to full recognition. "It is hard to kick against the pricks."

2. By the division of the Territory of Dakota and the formation of the States of North Dakota and South Dakota, "it was deemed best to make provisions for the formation of a Grand Jurisdiction to be known and recognized as the Grand Lodge of

Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of North Dakota." The proceedings upon such division, the recognition of this Grand Jurisdiction by the mother Grand Lodge and the proceedings of organization of said Grand Lodge of North Dakota have been received, and also their request for recognition from this Grand Lodge.

3. A letter has also been received from the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, asking for the recognition of that Grand Lodge by this Grand Lodge. This request is also accompanied with the statements in regard to the formation of this Grand Lodge.

4. M.W. Bro. ISAAC H. STEARNS, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, on the 23d of October, 1889, by his proclamation, withdrew the interdicts issued by the Grand Master of Quebec under date of January 1st, 1885, and July 5th, 1886, in regard to members of lodges existing in that Province enrolled on the register of any foreign Grand Lodge, and it is hoped that hostilities may soon cease through the mediation of M. W. Bro. R. T. WALKER, of the Grand Lodge of Canada.

Other courteous communications have been received, but as they touched upon matters connected with our ancient and well established customs they do not need to be laid before you.

May 15, 1889; the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its organization by a banquet. July 10, 1889, the Grand Lodge of Connecticut also celebrated its hundredth anniversary in an honorable and distinctive manner. October 1, 1889, the Grand Lodge of Illinois, by addresses and banquet, celebrated its semi-centennial. Your Grand Master regrets that, in response to the invitations to be present, he could not in person enjoy these pleasurable communications.

Much time has been given to the reading of many and wordy pamphlets upon "Cerneauism." Perhaps information has been obtained, but this jurisdiction knows comparatively little about it, and the less they know the better. "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise."

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Illinois has taken the initiatory in the matter of limiting the time for the commission of the Grand Representative for that jurisdiction and has prescribed that the commission shall expire by limitation at the end of five years. It has therefore issued new commissions for this length of time, and to those who are "actively engaged in the grand work of Ancient Craft Masonry." If, by this means, a renewed interest can be had among Representatives, it may have merit in it. From fraternal correspondence with M. W. CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania, I appointed as Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, P. M. Bro. TORRENCE C. HIPPLE, of Lock Haven, Pa.; and M. W. Bro. MACCALLA, upon my suggestion, has commissioned as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania near the Grand Lodge of Maine, P. S. G. W. Bro. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, of Augusta, Me.

Upon the request of M. W. JOHN S. DAVIDSON, Grand Master of Masons in Georgia, I appointed as the Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Georgia, Bro. WILLIAM K. MILLER, to whom a commission has been forwarded, and who has courteously acknowledged the same.

Upon the request of M. W. CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, Grand Master of Masons in Oregon, I have commissioned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Oregon, Bro. JOHN McCRAKEN, of Portland, Oregon, in place of Bro. MYRICK, whose business detains him in a remote part of the state.

Upon my recommendation, M. W. JNO. S. CLUTE, Grand Master of Masons in British Columbia, commissioned as Representative of the Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine, P. S. G. Warden THADDEUS R. SIMONTON, of Camden, in place of Bro. POOR, deceased.

TRIALS.

All papers in all the cases of trials of brethren by lodges within this jurisdiction have been forwarded by me, after exam-

ination and correction in some cases, to the chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, and will at the proper time be submitted to you. No appeals from these trials have been made.

CORNER STONE.

On May 30, 1889, a day fruitful in showers, by the invitation of Bro. S. C. GORDON, acting President of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association, extended to this Grand Lodge at its annual session, 1889, and accepted, a special communication of this Grand Lodge was held for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the monument in a public square in this city. The Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, W. Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE, courteously and fraternally detailed from his command, Portland Commandery, No. 1, and St. Alban Commandery, No. 8, as an escort. The Grand Lodge met and opened at Masonic Hall, with this escort proceeded therefrom to the monument, performed the prescribed ceremonies and returned to the hall, where the Grand Lodge was closed. The thanks of this Grand Lodge were returned to the Grand Commander and the Commanderies under his command for their courtesy. The exercises at the monument were interesting and memorable. There was assembled a large representation of other civic and military bodies of this city, and the entire square was densely packed with citizens of both sexes. Had the day been pleasant, there would not have been anything to impair the harmony of the occasion.

NEW LODGE.

On Monday, July 1, 1889, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Madison, Maine, for the purpose of constituting Euclid Lodge, No. 194, and with the assistance of Bros. ROAK, GOULDING, STONE, CHARLES D. SMITH, BEN MOORE, WIGGIN and CARNEY, the lodge was constituted in ample form and its officers were installed. The ceremonies were private. There was a large attendance of members and visiting brethren. A banquet was served at the Weston House at the close of the ceremonies, and it commended itself to the craft.

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

On Monday, June 24, 1889, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Auburn, Maine, for the purpose of the dedication of the new hall to be occupied by Tranquil and Ancient Brothers' Lodges. Assisted by Bros. W. J. BURNHAM, IRA P. BOOKER, A. M. ROAK, Rev. F. W. ALLEN and others, the hall was dedicated in ample form in accordance with the prescribed ceremonials. The public were invited and the hall was crowded with the wives, daughters and friends of the brethren. Readings and music were introduced at proper places in the ceremony. The brethren of that city are to be commended for the zeal and love which has obtained for them such a commodious home. The entrance is by an easy flight of stairs. There is a reception room, well adorned and decorated. A room in blue, which is to be used as circumstances may require. But the main hall is a magnificent room with a bright carpet and new furniture, and fitted with all the appliances to cause happy thoughts. In fact there is about these room everything to content the most inveterate grumbler and everything to induce a man to be better.

On Wednesday, July 10, 1889, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Machias for the purpose of the dedication of the new hall to be occupied by Harwood Lodge, No. 91. Assisted by the Deputy Grand Master, Grand Junior Warden and brethren of that vicinity, the hall was publicly dedicated in ample form.

Upon the third floor of a large building at the head of the stairs is a hallway from which folding doors open into the first ante-room, finished in natural wood, and carpeted with Brussels. To the left folding doors open into ante-room No. 2, cherry finish, Brussels carpet. In the rear of this room is a ward-robe, finely finished and furnished. Turning back we pass from the first ante-room through wide doors to the banquet hall, ceiled in antique oak and hard wood floor. Large folding doors open into the main hall as do also doors from the ante-rooms. The Masonic Hall is a beautiful, a magnificent room, with a pitch-roof, the extreme height being twenty feet; frescoed and tinted and

emblematically ornamented; carpeted with moquette, with elegant furniture, and with electric lights.

Harwood Lodge and visiting brethren met at their old hall at two P. M. and formed in procession, and escorted by the Machias Cornet Band marched through some of the principal streets to the new hall, after which the band escorted the Grand Lodge to the new hall, which was full to overflowing by the fraternity and their lady friends. The ceremony was interspersed with music by a select choir. Lodge closed at 4:30.

At six o'clock the masons and their lady friends partook at the vestry, of an excellent banquet prepared by the ladies of the Congregational Society. The seats were all taken. And only words of praise can be said of the excellency of the viands and the able service. Appetites appeased, H. H. SMITH, W. M. of Harwood Lodge, announced the following toasts:

"Grand Lodge of Maine." Responded to by Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE, of Portland.

"Harwood Lodge." Responded to by JOHN F. LYNCH, Esq., of Machias.

"The Clergy." Responded to by Rev. CHARLES WHITTIER, of Dennysville.

"Warren Lodge." Responded to by HERBERT HARRIS, of East Machias.

"The Ladies." Responded to by F. I. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Cherryfield.

The speeches were made in a happy and appropriate manner and received the hearty applause of all present.

Brethren, if I have said too much about this dedication it is because the respect paid by the craft in that vicinity to the office of Grand Master should have a proper recognition and honor should be given to whom honor is due. Shall I add one word more to prove my saying? The Grand Master and other officers left Portland by the International line of steamers and went to Cutler, where they were met by Deputy Grand Master HENRY R. TAYLOR, Dr. H. H. SMITH, Master of Harwood Lodge and members of the reception committee. Steamer Haidee had been chartered for the purpose, and the committee were on the

wharf at Cutler to receive their guests on arrival of the steamer from Portland. After breakfasting at Hotel Cutler, the party embarked on the Haidee, and a pleasant sail of two hours brought them to Machias at 11 A. M., where the Grand Officers took rooms at the Eastern Hotel.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, on August 1, 1889, dedicated the monument to the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Mass. I accepted an invitation from M. W. HENRY ENDICOTT, Grand Master, to be present, and received from him that fraternal reception which is so dear to every mason's heart and which characterizes our fraternity. The exercises were brief, owing to showers. A large procession of masons marched through the rain to do their duty as an escort to the Grand Master, and in the afternoon listened to addresses delivered by some of the ablest orators and poets of the land. Maine can and must share a part of the offering to our ancestry.

INSTALLATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of publicly installing the officers elect of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Saco Lodge, No. 9, Freeport Lodge, No. 13, during the winter. In each and every instance I have received that respect due the position and have been entertained in the royal manner of the craft. The audiences in each case have been to the extent of the capacity of the hall, and seemed to appreciate the ideas which were presented for their contemplation. I installed, privately, the officers of Portland Lodge, No. 1, in accordance with the prescribed mode.

Invitations have been received to attend upon other installations and gatherings of lodges, but engagements have been such that these could not be accepted. The loss has been mine.

EAST BOOTHBAY.

A petition was presented to me in November last, bearing the names of more than the required number of petitioners, accom-

panied with the constitutional requirements for new lodges, asking for a lodge at East Boothbay, Maine. I felt it my duty to give the subject matter a thorough investigation, because the other lodges are quite contiguous and the result might be of a disastrous nature to more than one. Upon a full examination, I was satisfied that the interests of Masonry would be better cared for by the granting of the prayer, and upon December 20, 1889, I authorized the granting of a dispensation to the petitioners for a lodge at East Boothbay, to be known as Bay-View Lodge. I appointed EPHRAIM S. LINEKIN as W. M.; EDWARD E. RACE, S. W.; DENNIS M. HAGAN, J. W. At this session the records of this lodge under dispensation will be presented and a charter asked for. If by their work these petitioners shall have been found worthy, I would recommend that a charter be granted them.

LODGES OF INSTRUCTION.

One application has been made to me for a lodge of instruction, or perhaps it might be called a meeting of masons who lived six miles or more from the lodge room, to meet in a secure hall for the purpose of lecturing and mutual instruction. This request was denied for some reasons that need not to be given, and also that Masonry expects some sacrifice from its votaries, and the distance was no greater when they desired to become masons than it is now.

DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations have been granted to the following lodges, allowing them to receive petitions and ballot thereon, not awaiting the usual time: October 22, 1889, Lincoln Lodge, No. 3; Nov. 13, 1889, Solar Lodge, No. 14; March 5, 1890, Trinity Lodge, No. 130; March 5, 1890, Howard Lodge, No. 69; April 25, 1890, Paris Lodge, No. 94.

Dispensations have been granted to the following lodges, allowing them to receive the petition of candidates who had not lived within their jurisdiction for six months. In each case the lodge having jurisdiction waived it: June 8, 1889, Deering

Lodge, No. 183; July 28, 1889, Hancock Lodge, No. 4; November 23, 1889, Riverside Lodge, No. 135; November 20, 1889, Morning Star Lodge, No. 41.

Dispensations have been granted to the following lodges, allowing them to elect officers at other than the regular meeting: December 7, 1889, Fraternal Lodge, No. 55; December 7, 1889, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154; December 14, 1889, United Lodge, No. 8; December 13, 1889, Riverside Lodge, No. 135, and Aca-cia Lodge, No. 121; December 21, 1889, Webster Lodge, No. 164; January 23, 1890; Kennebec Lodge, No. 5; January 26, 1890, Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187; February 2, 1890, Dunlap Lodge, No. 47.

Dispensation was granted May 17, 1889, to Preble Lodge, No. 143, to attend on Sunday, June 23d, services suitable for St. John's Day.

Dispensation was granted October 14, 1889, to Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, to hold a meeting at St. Albans for the purpose of public installation.

Dispensation was granted November 26, 1889, to Doric Lodge, No. 149, to go as a lodge to Greenville and there to confer the third degree upon F. C. of that lodge.

Dispensation was granted March 29, 1860, to Waterville Lodge, No. 33, to occupy other rooms until a new hall is built.

April 20, 1890, a dispensation was granted to Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, for the purpose of electing a proxy to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

Dispensations have been refused to lodges to appear in public procession, as is the law, unless masonic work was to be done.

BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the by-laws of York Lodge, No. 22, of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, of Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, of Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, of Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, of Granite Lodge, No. 182, have been approved. A new code for Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, and of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, have been approved.

A FREE BED

at the Maine General Hospital has been, by the benefaction of W. Bro. MALLET, again placed at the disposal of the fraternity to March 4, 1891. To those who, of their means and by kindly assistance, display to the craft the great principle of Brotherly Love, there will ever recur the story of the faithful steward. This gift has been the means of helping many a poor, weary and distressed brother or his widow. May God prosper our good brother in his every undertaking, and long may he live to make so good and noble a use of his means.

A COMMISSION

was granted R. W. Bro. JOHN B. REDMAN, P. S. Grand Warden, to dedicate a new hall recently completed by Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140, and I presume that on March 12th, another hall was added to the many now occupied for masonic purposes.

AN INVASION OF JURISDICTION

was reported to me by Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, against Plymouth Lodge, No. 75. I at once called the attention of Plymouth Lodge to the allegation, and received as a reply from them that they had no knowledge of any infringement of the jurisdiction of Meridian Splendor Lodge, and I so notified them. I have heard nothing of the matter since.

COMMUNICATIONS

have been received from the Secretaries of two lodges, calling my attention to the procedure of two different persons in different parts of the state. One claims to be a mason, a member of Merchants' Lodge, Liverpool, England, and the other is a mason registered with this Grand Lodge. These men appear to have forgotten the principles of Masonry, in that, as it is alleged, they borrow money on their masonic honor and then forget to return it. If these things be true, having had the facts made known to you, there can now be no reason why any of the craft in your vicinity should suffer thereby.

FIRE.

The jurisdiction has escaped to a wonderful degree, and it did appear that one year would see no loss to the order from fire, but on Monday night, April 28th, the hall of Dirigo Lodge was burned with all its contents, including the charter. Upon the request of W. Bro. BARTON, I directed the Grand Secretary to prepare a dispensation for them that they might hold the meetings. Undoubtedly a request will be presented by that lodge at this session for a new charter. I have not had the opportunity to find out if Dirigo Lodge had left its charter with the Grand Secretary to be recorded. I hope it had. But this should be a warning to those lodges who have not as yet so done, to cause it to be done at once, for no one knows when this calamity may befall them.

CONVENTIONS

have been held at Machias, Alfred and Waterville by the Grand Lecturer, for the purpose of teaching the work. There has as yet to be heard from any one any complaint against these meetings, other than the shortness of them. Each District Deputy Grand Master in his district reports its success, and perhaps the increase in the work this year may be traced to these meetings begun two years ago. There are certain districts in the state that need more light. The craft need not only instruction in a ritual but in many other things that go to make a master workman. While it is extremely desirable that all should conform and acknowledge what is the right and the truth, yet there never will be found those who, in their delivery, will pronounce every word in the same way, nor will it be possible to see in every lodge the wording perfectly agree, until the Grand Lodge shall have bought a sufficient number of *phonographs* with which to supply each lodge, and the Grand Lecturer has at one and the same time filled each. Then let these machines be distributed to each lodge and the work will be rendered uniformly in word and in intonation of the voice. But what then becomes of that social and fraternal purpose for which Masonry is

founded? Where will you find your "good executive officer or your companionable craftsman"? One writer says, "You can no more command the interest of your membership by making the ritual the all-absorbing and ideal thought of Masonry, than you can build up the congregation of a church by the pastor reciting the creed to his people on every sabbath, and giving them nothing more." No, my brethren, study the meaning of our symbols, know what each scene in the drama is intended to represent, and then your work will be not only ritualistic but also impressive.

I recommend that not less than three meetings be held the coming year for the same purposes as hitherto held.

DECISIONS.

Twenty-five years ago the then Grand Master, in his communication to the Grand Lodge, said: "Year after year the Masters of our lodges are 'directed to cause the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be read in open lodge.' Yet how very seldom, if ever, they are read in any lodge. The Grand Lodge yearly, at great expense, causes a large number of the Proceedings to be printed, etc." Since that writing there has been prepared by our ablest masonic writer, "The Maine Masonic Text Book," which contains the digest of our laws. Now, brethren, during the coming year, when you have no work, would it not be to your advantage to take the Proceedings and talk about them, having portions of them read, and thus increase your masonic knowledge? It has been said that "there is nothing new under the sun." Why, then, would it not improve your mind and your soul to find out what the old has been, and not busy yourselves in trying to find out a new way for doing things or a gate by which to escape from doing that which you ought to do? No Grand Master desires to escape the duties of his position, but if he was as lazy as some officers and preferred to find out from others rather than to search for himself, he could spend his time in writing letters instead of studying the principles of Masonry. I have never felt hurt when I have opened a letter and found a

query about jurisdiction. It is a perplexing question, and perhaps some day it will be so clearly settled that no man can err thereon. That same fate which followed my predecessors and will come upon my successors, unless warnings are heeded, has overtaken me, and I have answered many interrogatories that have been answered before and need no repetition, as the facts cannot in such cases materially differ. A few decisions, which may not be entirely new, but which are presented upon a statement of new facts, are presented to you.

1. A lodge was constituted some eighteen years ago and at that time adopted a code of by-laws, which were examined and approved as required. Since that time amendments have been made at divers times to these by-laws, as appears by the records of the lodge. These amendments were made in the way and manner which the by-laws required; some of them changed the dues from fifteen cents, first to one dollar, and later to two dollars. Many of the brethren paid their dues promptly: the Secretary was remiss and careless, and allowed dues against others to accumulate; the lodge did not bring the delinquents to answer for their remissness. New officers were chosen and they desired to have the financial condition of the lodge made right, and at once proceeded to collect dues; thereupon, the delinquent brethren replied that the change in the by-laws was not binding or legal, because Section 86 of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine had not been followed. [Section 86 provides that a lodge, after adoption or revision of by-laws, shall send a transcript of the same "immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing."]

Query. Can we proceed legally to collect all arrearages of dues, and if the same are not paid, can we proceed against the delinquents as is provided in the "Text Book"?

Answer. Yes. The by-law is binding although the full requirement of the constitution of the Grand Lodge was not met. [Perhaps this requirement is just as it should be, and plainly shows its intent, but it would seem that it could be bettered.]

2. Section 88, Article V, of the constitution, provides that no

lodge "shall hold more than one stated meeting in each month at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation." The meetings of a lodge follow the movements of the wandering moon, and that caused the regular meeting to come twice in one month, at the beginning and again four weeks later.

Query. Can the lodge at the second meeting ballot upon petitioners regularly presented and referred at the first meeting?

Answer. Yes.

3. "Can a Past Master legally take the East and open the lodge in the absence of the W. M. and S. W., the J. W. being present and inviting said Past Master to open, but refusing to take the East himself?"

Answer. Yes.

4. Has the D. D. G. Master power to open the lodge he is visiting, if neither the Master nor Wardens are present?"

Answer. No.

5. A brother dimitted from a lodge, and before he became affiliated with another lodge, found that he had lost his dimit, and asked the lodge from which he dimitted to grant him another.

Query. Is he entitled to a duplicate, and can the present officers issue one?

Answer. I do not think that he is entitled to what is known as a dimit, but is entitled to a certificate of the facts as shown by the records of the lodge in his case under seal of the lodge.

6. Mr. A. applied to a lodge; application took the usual course; candidate was voted the degrees in Masonry; presented himself, when notified, for initiation; proper officers retired for his preparation; Secretary retired, propounded the proper questions, received answers thereto in the affirmative, collected the fee and returned to the lodge. The candidate was requested to prepare himself for initiation, refused to conform to the ancient and usual custom, and left the hall. No disrespect in language or manner was shown the candidate by the officers or any other mason. The lodge then proceeded to discuss this question, What, if any, of the fee paid by the candidate should be returned to him? and voted that the entire sum paid by the candidate should

be returned. An appeal was entered to this action of the lodge, because its by-laws provided that in such case "the deposit should be forfeited to the use of the lodge": and because it was masonic law that "lodge funds are held in trust for the necessary expenses of the lodge and for charitable uses, and they cannot properly be used for any other purpose," and to return this money was neither. I advised the lodge that I considered such action of its lodge just and quite proper, and commended its action in voting to pay to the candidate the fees which he had forfeited to the lodge, and think that the lodge showed the true spirit of Masonry. This advice was not acceptable to those who knew better, and I understand that the Committee on Grievances and Appeals have had the appeal sent to them, and that committee will in due time make its report to you. I forbear to argue the question from my standpoint.

The question of jurisdiction has been asked, answered, presented with more light, light extinguished and the question left in darkness. Foreigners have invaded this jurisdiction, have built railroads in a section of our state, and were so unwise that they did not make curves enough in their road to make the distance on their road between two or more places, in which there are lodges, equal in length to the turnpike road, and serious consequences are resulting therefrom.

Seriously, I do think that this Grand Lodge should consider the question of jurisdiction between Forest Lodge, No. 148, at Springfield; Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, at Mattawamkeag; and Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth; and I recommend that this matter be referred to a special committee for consideration.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF LODGES.

Reference has already been made in my decisions to the financial condition of one lodge, but upon consultation with the D. D. Grand Masters I cannot refrain from calling the attention of this Grand Lodge to an apparent laxness upon the part of the Secretaries of many lodges to collect promptly the amounts due the lodge from its members and to attend to many other duties

required of them. To quote from one report: "Recriminations are always in order as to what caused it [lodge financially in trouble], and the best working lodges will lose their interest and engender bad feeling among their members if their lodge is in debt or their affairs are conducted in a loose, unbusiness-like manner." I had in mind to send to the District Deputy Grand Masters last summer a letter asking them in their visits the coming year to ascertain facts like these: the average attendance during the year; the amount of outstanding dues at the last annual communication; to observe if the annual reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and Finance Committee were entered in full upon the records of the lodge, and others like unto it. Out of my respect to the many competent Secretaries, I did not do it. However, I shall feel it my duty, unless the D. D. Grand Masters make a better return next May, than they have at the present time, to recommend to the Grand Lodge such measures as will give us some idea of the business capacity of the lodges. The guilty should be allowed no means of escape.

RETURNS.

Section 79 of our constitution requires the lodges to make returns in triplicate annually on or before March 15th, one copy of which shall be sent to the Grand Secretary, two copies to the District Deputy Grand Master, who receipts for dues on one copy and returns it to the Secretary to be filed, and transmits the other to the Grand Treasurer.

Many Secretaries have asked why so many copies were necessary and if no way could be found to lessen the number? Upon consultation with the District Deputy Grand Masters, it was decided to recommend that the section be so construed as to have two copies prepared, one for the Grand Secretary, one for the Deputies to sign and return to the lodge for its files, and that a proper receipt and voucher be prepared to be forwarded to the Grand Treasurer. I recommend that the suggestion be heeded and such changes be made as may be necessary to meet the suggestion.

OFFICES FOR THE GRAND OFFICERS.

In a short time the rooms on the second floor of this building, which for a long time have been occupied by the Portland Gas-light Company, will become vacant by the removal of the Company to their new building. If this Grand Lodge is ever to obtain suitable rooms under this roof for the accommodation of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer and our library, this will be without doubt the last opportunity. There can be no good reason presented, except perhaps an increase of expense, why this change should not be made. Our Grand Lodge should have a home, into which the members of the household can go and feel that it is their home. And I much mistake the fraternal spirit and intelligence of this Grand Lodge if they will allow this opportunity to escape. I recommend that this matter be referred to the Committee of Finance, to consider and report thereon.

Brethren, I cannot close this already lengthy address without inviting your attention to two things, which mar the standing of any man, more especially a mason, intemperance and profanity. There are four cardinal virtues, and the first explained is temperance; and I ask each one of you to learn that definition of temperance and have it so indelibly written on your mind that it will appear before you like the writing upon the wall, warning you to escape from the condemnation sure to follow.

To the profane mason I have only to say that profanity is a habit, not a crime, and the most useless, senseless habit that man ever took to himself. Brethren, remember that no gentleman ever swears. To walk upright before God and man, to have consciences void of offence to your brother, to have diligence in the acquirement of useful knowledge, to practice industry in our business, are among the virtues that every mason is taught by our rites and symbols to practice and exemplify in his life and conduct by word and example.

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Grand Master.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

He also presented the reports of District Deputy Grand Masters, which were referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.

The Grand Lecturer presented a report, which was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

Petitions for charter, of Reliance Lodge, Green's Landing, and Bay View Lodge, East Boothbay, were received, and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A petition from Dirigo Lodge, requesting a copy of their charter in place of that destroyed by fire, was received and referred to the same committee.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Secretary is happy in being able to report that the duties pertaining to his office have been seasonably performed, and that the records are ready for examination.

Only one charter has been received to be recorded; and fifteen remain delinquent, viz:

No. 53 Rural,	No. 98 Katahdin,	No. 123 Franklin,
71 Rising Sun,	107 Day Spring,	128 Eggemoggin,
72 Pioneer,	108 Relief,	130 Trinity,
89 Island,	114 Polar Star,	132 Mount Tire'm,
97 Bethel,	116 Lebanon,	140 Mount Desert.

I had hoped to have all the charters on record, but probably shall not live to see it accomplished.

As to the Registered Brethren, there is but little change.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual report,
as follows:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1889, 1890.	Dr.	
May, To cash paid Representatives,....	\$1,448.44	
" " District Deputy Grand Masters,....	766.66	
" " Grand Organist,.....	10.00	
" " Grand Marshal,.....	23.00	
" " Chairman Committee Foreign Corre- spondence,....	100.00	
" " Grand Tyler,.....	30.00	
" " Assistant Grand Secretary,....	20.00	
" " Grand Lecturer,.....	104.00	
" " Past Grand Master Sleeper,.....	30.85	
" " Past Grand Masters,.....	64.02	2,597.57
" " Grand Treasurer,.....	250.00	
" " Charity Fund,.....	1,000.00	
" " City of Portland Registered Bond,..	1,133.50	
" " Printing,.....	823.42	
" " Incidental,.....	11.63	
" " Insurance,.....	10.00	
" " American Bank Note Co.,.....	140.00	
" " Grand Tyler, Expenses,.....	12.10	
" " M. W. Grand Master Chase,.....	35.00	
" " Grand Secretary,....	500.00	
" " Rent,.....	200.00	
" " "	175.00	
" " Library Room, etc., Expenses,....	72.94	4,363.65
		<hr/> \$6,961.22
1890.		
May 6. To balance of cash in the First National Bank,		6,128.67
		<hr/> \$13,089.89

1889.	Cr.	
May. By balance of cash, May 6, 1889,.....	\$6,989.33	
" cash of Freedom Lodge,.....	10.80	
" " Reliance Lodge,.....	25.00	
" " Casco Lodge,.....	3.00	
" " Orient Lodge,.....	3.00	
" " St. Croix Lodge,.....	3.00	

June.	By cash of Euclid Lodge,.....	30.00	
"	" Lincoln Lodge,.....	3.00	
Nov.	" Solar Lodge,	3.00	
Dec.	" Bay View Lodge,.....	25.00	
1890.			
Mar.	" Howard Lodge,.....	3.00	
"	" Trinity Lodge,.....	3.00	
Apr.	" dues from the various lodges,	5,844.41	
May.	" Grand Chapter,.....	66.81	
"	" Grand Commandery,.....	44.54	
	" Interest from City Reg. Bond,.....	30.00	
	" Cash discount Paris Lodge,.....	3.00	6,019.76
			<u>\$13,089.89</u>

PORTLAND, May 2, 1890.

The Charity Fund consists this May 2, 1890, of the Dodge House, \$3,000 valuation, as Bro. Bennett has paid towards the same \$1,000. Of this amount \$750 is on deposit in the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution and \$250 is on deposit in the balance of cash belonging to the Charity Fund in the

First National Bank,.....	\$ 3,000.00
25 shares Canal National Bank,.....	2,500.00
37 " Casco National Bank,.....	3,700.00
12 " First National Bank,.....	1,200.00
11 " Trader's National Bank,.....	1,100.00
Town of Westbrook Bonds, 3 at \$500,.....	1,500.00
City of Portland Bonds, 3 at \$1,000,.....	3,000.00
" " aid R. R.,.....	500.00
Leeds & Farmington, R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00
Town of Brunswick Bond,.....	1,000.00
Maine Savings Bank deposit,.....	1,900.00
Portland " " "	1,900.00
Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution,	1,750.00
	<u>\$24,050.00</u>

May 2, 1890. The Grand Lodge own City of Portland Registered Bond of \$1,000.

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bro. JUDSON B. DUNBAR, for the Committee on Finance, reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, ME., May 6, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance respectfully report as follows:

The Proceedings of this M. W. Grand Lodge are recorded in accurate manner, agreeably to the usual custom for so many years, by the Grand Secretary.

The books and accounts of the Grand Treasurer are kept in a manner commendable to that Grand Officer. He has performed his duties to the full satisfaction of your Committee of Finance. The accounts for the year ending April 30, 1890, are correct, and all proper documents relating thereto duly on file. He has presented to your committee certificates of stock, bonds, etc., to the full amount of the property of this Grand Lodge.

The summary of the transactions of the Grand Treasurer for the past year, is as follows:

	Dr.	Cr.
May 1, 1889. Cash on hand,.....	\$6,089.33	
Receipts,.....	6,100.56	
	<u>\$13,089.89</u>	
Expenditures,.....		\$6,961.22
May 1, 1890. Cash on hand,.....		6,128.67
		<u>\$13,089.89</u>

The property of the Grand Lodge in the hands of the Grand Treasurer is as follows:

Cash on deposit First National Bank,.....	\$6,128.67	
City of Portland Registered Bond,.....	1,000.00	
Total as funds of Grand Lodge,.....		\$7,128.67

There are in the Charity Fund:

25 shares Canal National Bank,.....	2,500.00	
37 " Casco National Bank,.....	3,700.00	
12 " First National Bank,	1,200.00	
11 " Traders National Bank,.....	1,100.00	
Town of Westbrook Bonds, 3 \$500,.....	1,500.00	
City of Portland Bonds, 3 \$1,000,.....	3,000.00	
" " aid of Railroad,.....	500.00	
Leeds & Farmington Railroad,.....	1,000.00	
Town of Brunswick,.....	1,000.00	
Real Estate,.....	3,000.00	
Cash on Deposit Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00	
" " Portland " "	1,900.00	
" " Saco and Biddeford Savings Inst.,.....	1,750.00	
" " First National Bank,.....	1,895.79	
Total Charity Fund,.....		<u>\$25,945.79</u>
		<u>\$33,074.46</u>

SUMMARY.

Cash on hand, Grand Lodge,.....	\$ 6,128.67
“ “ Charity Fund,	1,895.79
City of Portland Registered Bond belonging to Grand Lodge,.....	1,000.00
Investments, (Charity Fund),.....	24,050.00
	<hr/>
	\$33,074.46

Your committee recommend for compensation to the various officers for services for the year 1889-90, the following sums respectively :

To the Grand Treasurer,...	\$250.00
“ “ Tyler, himself and Assistants,.....	30.00
Chairman Committee Correspondence,.....	100.00
Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	20.00
Grand Lecturer,.....	25.00
Grand Organist,.....	10.00

We tender our thanks to Bro. ALMON C. WAITE for the valuable assistance rendered to us in the performance of our duties.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer have been courteous in every effort to facilitate our work, which we hereby gratefully acknowledge.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. DUNBAR,	} Committee.
M. F. KING,	
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Which report was accepted and the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

Petition of Oxford Lodge for a copy of its charter, was received, and referred to the Committee on Dispositions and Charters.

The Grand Master presented commissions of Bros. HIRAM CHASE, as Representative of Grand Lodge of Iowa; JOSEPH A. LOCKE, as Representative of Grand Lodge of Illinois; and SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

These brethren were welcomed by the Grand Lodge, and fraternal greetings were tendered to their several jurisdictions.

Bro. J. H. LITTLE of Richmond Lodge spoke of the five cents per member tax, and moved the repeal of Standing Regulation No. 22, providing for the same: which motion was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Secretary submitted the report of the Committee on Returns, viz:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Returns have the honor to report that the lodges have all made returns, the result of which is shown in comparison with those of the past two years:

	1888.	1889.	1890.
Initiated,.....	708	690	869
Raised,.....	689	664	836
Affiliated,.....	110	169	116
Re-instated,.....	70	86	88
Dimitted,.....	266	232	279
Died,.....	281	291	318
Suspended,.....	1	2	2
Expelled,.....	3	4	2
Suspended from membership, ..	239	317	144
Deprived of membership,	35	31	16
Number of members,.....	20,261	20,340	20,875
Rejected,.....	190	184	192

The gain in membership is 335 against 79 last year. This gain of 335, although only $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., is the largest since 1883, when it was 478, the previous year having shown a loss. The gains in the intermediate years were—

1884,	173	1886,	177	1888,	53
1885,	231	1887,	179		

There are 189 chartered lodges and two under dispensation.

The accompanying abstract will show the condition of all the lodges, and their work during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

IRA BERRY,	} Committee.
FRANCIS T. FAULKNER,	
HORACE H. BURBANK,	

Which report was accepted.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1890.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-initiated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,	32	26	1	1	..	7	..	..	7	....	310	4
2	Warren,	3	2	..	2	3	2	..	..	1	....	96	2
3	Lincoln,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	....	64	..
4	Hancock,	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	....	69	..
5	Kennebec,	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	....	139	..
6	Amity,	7	5	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	....	171	3
7	Eastern,	3	3	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	....	158	..
8	United,	1	2	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	....	119	1
9	Saco,	1	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	....	111	..
10	Rising Virtue,	7	7	2	..	2	3	..	..	5	....	167	2
11	Pythagorean,	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	86	..
12	Cumberland, .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	78	..
13	Oriental,	9	8	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	....	127	1
14	Solar,	12	13	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	....	261	1
15	Orient,	9	9	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	173	1
16	St. George,	10	10	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	....	105	2
17	Ancient Landmark, ..	22	21	..	1	3	7	..	..	5	....	335	3
18	Oxford,	8	13	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	....	158	3
19	Felicity,	2	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	....	120	..
20	Maine,	3	3	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	94	..
21	Oriental Star,	3	3	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	....	98	..
22	York,	6	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	....	127	2
23	Freeport,	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	....	126	..
24	Phoenix,	5	6	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	....	177	..
25	Temple, .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	8	....	71	..
26	Village,	2	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	....	104	..
27	Adoniram,	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	62	..
28	Northern Star,	2	3	..	1	9	3	..	..	..	....	107	2
29	Tranquil,	7	6	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	....	204	3
30	Blazing Star,	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	83	3
31	Union,	2	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	....	110	..
32	Hermon,	7	3	1	..	3	6	..	..	9	....	271	..
33	Waterville,	5	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	166	..
34	Somerset,	4	5	..	1	9	4	..	..	..	....	195	4
35	Bethlehem,	16	11	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	....	250	2
36	Casco,	7	6	1	..	3	3	..	..	1	2	172	..
37	Washington,	9	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	7	....	61	..
38	Harmony,	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	....	119	1
39	Penobscot,	8	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	....	134	..
40	Lygonia,	6	5	1	..	7	7	..	..	3	....	240	1
41	Morning Star,	5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	110	3
42	Freedom,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	33	..
43	Alna,	4	4	..	3	5	4	..	..	2	....	136	1
44	Piscataquis, ..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	106	3
45	Central,	3	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	....	115	..
46	St. Croix,	6	8	4	1	2	4	..	..	..	....	201	2
47	Dunlap,	10	9	1	1	1	6	..	..	..	1	144	2
48	Lafayette,	2	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	8	....	84	1
49	Meridian Splendor, ..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	....	81	2
50	Aurora,	2	4	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	....	311	..
51	St. John's,	2	2	..	3	..	3	..	..	3	....	89	..

Nos.	Lodges.	M. P. Dues.										Mem.	R.
		In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	S.	D.		
52	Mosaic.	6	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	174	..
53	Rural,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
54	Vassalboro,	1	1	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	85	..
55	Fraternal,	5	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	81	..
56	Mount Moriah, .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	50	..
57	King Hiram,	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	85	..
58	Unity,	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	46	..
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,	5	5	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	166	..
61	King Solomon's,	7	5	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	118	..
62	King David's,	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	90	..
63	Richmond,	7	5	1	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	106	..
64	Pacific, .....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	120	..
65	Mystic,	4	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	120	..
66	Mechanics,	3	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	87	..
67	Blue Mountain,	3	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	71	..
68	Mariners',	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	..	133	..
69	Howard,	4	8	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	117	..
70	Standish, .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	67	..
71	Rising Sun,	11	11	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	76	..
72	Pioneer,	5	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	58	..
73	Tyrian,	5	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	190	..
74	Bristol,	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	132	..
75	Plymouth,	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	59	..
76	Arundel,	5	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	72	..
77	Tremont,	4	2	4	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	140	..
78	Crescent,	8	8	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	123	..
79	Rockland,	9	9	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	323	..
80	Keystone,	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	..
81	Atlantic,	11	13	..	5	4	5	..	..	2	..	276	..
82	St. Paul's,	6	6	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	165	..
83	St. Andrew's,	2	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	216	..
84	Eureka,	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
85	Star in the West, ..	14	13	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	131	..
86	Temple,	12	17	3	2	1	2	..	..	3	..	162	..
87	Benevolent,	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	51	..
88	Narraguagus,	1	1	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	98	..
89	Island,	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	52	..
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,	10	10	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	..	157	..
92	Siloam,	20	16	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	141	..
93	Horeb,	6	6	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	125	..
94	Paris,	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	91	..
95	Corinthian,	2	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	79	..
96	Monument,	12	11	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	162	..
97	Bethel,	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	111	..
98	Katahdin,	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	73	..
99	Vernon Valley, .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	113	..
100	Jefferson, .....	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	75	..
101	Nezinscot,	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	103	..
102	Marsh River,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	69	..
103	Dresden,	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	44	..
104	Dirigo,	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	96	..
105	Ashlar,	3	3	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	191	..
106	Tuscan,	3	5	..	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	84	..
107	Day Spring,	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	..
108	Relief,	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	K.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,.....	7	5	1	..	5	3	..	1	....	....	139	2
110	Monmouth,.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	82	..
111	Liberty,.....	2	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	....	....	103	..
112	Eastern Frontier,...	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	84	..
113	Messalonskee,....	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	....	....	105	3
114	Polar Star,.....	12	8	2	..	2	1	..	..	....	....	207	6
115	Buxton,.....	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	7	....	98	..
116	Lebanon,....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	81	1
117	Greenleaf,.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	175	..
118	Drummond,....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	49	..
119	Pownal,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	....	73	..
120	Meduncook, (ch. sr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	....	88	1
122	Marine,.....	5	3	..	1	5	2	..	..	1	....	103	..
123	Franklin,....	2	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	....	....	88	..
124	Olive Branch,.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	....	85	1
125	Meridian,.....	5	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	8	3	121	3
126	Timothy Chase,....	10	7	..	2	3	2	..	..	....	....	148	1
127	Presumpscot,.....	2	7	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	....	95	1
128	Eggemoggin,.....	4	4	2	3	..	2	..	..	....	....	84	2
129	Quantabacook,....	2	3	1	1	4	1	..	..	....	....	100	..
130	Trinity,.....	8	8	4	..	2	2	..	..	....	....	124	2
131	Lookout,.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	....	33	..
132	Mount Tire'm,....	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	105	..
133	Asylum,.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	....	53	..
134	Trojan, (consol'd)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
135	Riverside,.....	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	....	85	1
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.)...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,.....	3	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	102	2
138	Lewy's Island,....	4	6	1	2	1	3	..	..	....	....	114	2
139	Archon,.....	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	....	....	70	..
140	Mount Desert,....	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	....	....	89	..
141	Augusta,.....	5	5	4	..	5	1	..	..	....	....	147	3
142	Ocean,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	41	..
143	Preble,.....	4	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	....	2	68	..
144	Seaside,.....	3	3	..	2	25	2	..	..	....	....	98	..
145	Moses Webster,...	12	13	..	1	..	2	..	..	....	....	182	1
146	Sebasticook,.....	2	3	..	..	1	5	..	..	3	....	104	..
147	Evening Star,....	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	....	73	..
148	Forest,.....	8	5	..	4	..	3	..	..	8	....	97	1
149	Doric,.....	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	....	117	2
150	Rabboni,.....	5	5	1	..	2	1	..	..	....	....	150	1
151	Excelsior,.....	1	1	4	1	..	2	..	..	....	....	42	..
152	Crooked River,....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	....	....	74	..
153	Delta,.....	3	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	....	....	78	1
154	Mystic Tie,.....	3	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	52	1
155	Ancient York,....	..	3	3	1	..	4	..	..	....	....	78	..
156	Wilton,.....	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	114	..
157	Cambridge,.....	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	....	....	86	3
158	Anchor,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	34	..
159	Esoteric,.....	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	....	....	137	..
160	Parian,.....	3	3	2	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	100	1
161	Carrabassett,....	3	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	96	..
162	Arion,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	....	55	..
163	Pleasant River,...	8	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	....	56	2
164	Webster,.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	44	..
165	Molunkus,....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	39	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. S.	P. S.	Dues.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag, . . . .	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..
167	Whitney,	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	1
168	Composite,	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1
169	Shepherd's River, . .	5	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	2
170	Caribou,	7	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	1
171	Naskeag,	3	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	62	1
172	Pine Tree,	4	8	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	122	5
173	Pleiades,	2	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
174	Lynde,	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	1
175	Baskahegan,	7	9	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	104	3
176	Palestine,	10	10	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	114	..
177	Rising Star,	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
178	Ancient Brothers', .	7	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	84	1
179	Yorkshire,	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	..
180	Hiram,	14	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	144	1
181	Reuel Washburn, . .	2	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	80	2
182	Granite,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	2
183	Deering,	23	24	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	149	..
184	Naval,	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
185	Bar Harbor,	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	..
186	Warren Phillips, . .	9	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	4
187	Ira Berry,	8	9	2	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	..	61	1
188	Jonesport,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..
189	Knox,	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..
190	Springvale,	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..
191	Davis,	4	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	75	..
192	Winter Harbor, . . .	9	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
193	Washburn,	8	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3
194	Euclid,	10	11	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	2
G. D.	Reliance,	22	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2
G. D.	Bay View,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
		869	836	116	88	279	318	2	2	144	16	20,675	192	

BRO. J. B. DUNBAR, for the Committee on Finance, reported that the committee had examined the report of the Grand Treasurer, and found the same correct: which report was accepted.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented Resolutions as follows:

DAKOTA.

Whereas, by an Act of Congress, Dakota Territory, throughout which the Grand Lodge of Dakota has heretofore had exclusive masonic jurisdiction, has been divided;

And whereas each division has since been admitted to the Union as a State;

And whereas the Grand Lodge of Dakota has, in a spirit incapable of being too highly commended, recognized the right of masons in each of said states to form and maintain an independent Grand Lodge;

And whereas all concerned have agreed that a new Grand Lodge should be formed in and for North Dakota, and that the Grand Lodge of Dakota should be the Grand Lodge of South Dakota, ultimately changing its name accordingly;

And whereas the Grand Lodge of North Dakota was duly organized on the thirteenth day of June, 1889,

Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine hereby recognizes the Grand Lodge of North Dakota as a lawful Grand Lodge, with supreme and exclusive masonic authority in that state.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge extends its most hearty congratulations to the Grand Lodge of Dakota and the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, for the truly masonic manner in which they have proceeded in this important matter, under circumstances so similar to those under which this Grand Lodge was formed, and trusts that the same brotherly affection will always prevail between them, as has ever prevailed between the Grand Lodge of Maine and her venerable mother Grand Lodge.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine, with hearty good will, recognizes and welcomes to the sisterhood of Grand Lodges the "United Grand Lodge of New South Wales";

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge rejoices that our brethren of New South Wales have united in the organization of their Supreme Masonic Authority in such manner as to preclude any doubt of the regularity of their proceedings, and any division or dissension among the craft, and any disturbance of the peace of the masonic world.

VICTORIA.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge finds that the Grand Lodge

of Victoria has been regularly formed, and that it is entitled to recognition as the Supreme Governing Body in its territorial limits.

Resolved, That the earnest wishes of this Grand Lodge be extended to the Grand Lodge of Victoria, that, although they are far removed from each other, the bonds of fraternal union between them will be all the stronger and as enduring as Masoury itself.

Which were severally considered and adopted.

At high twelve the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 6, 1890. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock in the afternoon.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, submitted the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

The Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully present the following report :

In the case of Howard Lodge, No. 69, at Winterport, against E. E. BEAL, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Howard Lodge, No. 69, be approved and confirmed, and that E. E. BEAL be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masoury.

In the case of Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth, against AUGUSTUS O. FISH, an E. A., we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, be approved and confirmed, and that AUGUSTUS O. FISH be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop, against BENJAMIN F. SLEEPER, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Temple Lodge, No. 25, be approved and confirmed, and that BENJAMIN F. SLEEPER be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, at Newport, against JOHN D. CARSON, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, be approved and confirmed, and that JOHN D. CARSON be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Guilford, against LLEWELLYN S. FLYNT, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, be approved and confirmed, and that LLEWELLYN S. FLYNT be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, against GEORGE W. RUSSELL, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, be approved and confirmed, and that GEORGE W. RUSSELL be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, against NEWELL F. CLARK, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Washington Lodge, No. 37, be approved and confirmed, and that NEWELL F. CLARK, be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, against ARTHUR M. FOSS, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, be approved and confirmed, and that ARTHUR M. FOSS be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of the appeal of W. G. SHERBURNE from the action of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, and its W. M., in returning the fee to a candidate who declined to comply with the requirements of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doings of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, and its W. M., in returning the fee, under the circumstances, be approved and confirmed.

Faternally submitted,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	} <i>Committee.</i>
JOSEPH M. HAYES,	
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	

The report was accepted, and the several recommendations were adopted.

Past Grand Master CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was called to the East. He appointed Bros. HORACE H. BURBANK, HENRY R. MILLETT and CHARLES E. SNOW, a committee to receive, sort and count votes for Grand Officers; and Bros. FRED. I. CAMPBELL, NATHAN U. HINKLEY and EDW. S. MORRIS, a second committee for the same purpose.

The Grand Lodge proceeded to ballot for Grand Officers, and the following brethren were elected, namely:

ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland;
HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Machias;
DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Monmouth;
EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Freeport;
FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland; EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco; GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.

Trustees of Charity Fund for three years—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor, FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.

BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER presented the report of the Committee on Doings of Grand Officers, to wit:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

The Committee on Doings of Grand Officers have attended to the matters referred to it, and present the following report:

1. We congratulate the fraternity in Maine upon its prosperity, as shown by the reports of the Grand Officers, and we hope that the brethren will pay due heed to the suggestions made in the very able address of our Grand Master.

2. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to Bro. E. B. MALLET, JR., for again providing a free bed in Maine General Hospital for the use of suffering Freemasons in Maine. May the satisfaction of a good deed well done *not* be his only recompense.

We recommend,

3. That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to a new lodge at East Boothbay be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

4. That so much as relates to "Conventions" be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Order.

5. That the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence.

6. That so much as relates to returns be referred to a special committee.

7. That so much as relates to offices for the Grand Officers be referred to the Committee on Finance.

8. That so much as relates to Foreign Jurisdictions be referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

9. That the question of jurisdiction between Forest, Pine Tree and Baskahegan Lodges be referred to a special committee.

10. We find the report of the Grand Lecturer contains statements and suggestions of such a nature that they can be best considered by a special committee, and we recommend that it be so referred.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,	} Committee.
HIRAM CHASE,	
DAVID CARGILL,	

Which report was accepted and the recommendations and resolution were adopted.

The Grand Master appointed the Committee on the Pay Roll a Committee on Leave of Absence:

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, A. M. WETHERBEE, and J. FERD. KING, a Special Committee on Form of Return:

HIRAM STEVENS, JAMES H. CHADBOURNE, and JOHN

P. KERR, Special Committee on Jurisdiction between Forest, Pine Tree and Baskahegan Lodges:

FRANK E. SLEEPER, WM. R. G. ESTES, HERBERT HARRIS, GEORGE R. SHAW and GEORGE T. LULL, Special Committee on Report of Grand Lecturer.

M. W. HIRAM CHASE submitted the following report:

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

The special committee appointed by the Grand Master to report upon the death of Bro. CHARLES W. HANEY, would most respectfully offer the following:

CHARLES WESLEY HANEY was born in the town of Penobscot, Me., July 26, 1841; in 1861 he removed to Belfast, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in Co. I, 26th Maine Volunteers. Upon his return from the army, he entered mercantile pursuit in which he continued until his death, which occurred at his home in Belfast, July 13, 1889. Bro. HANEY was made a mason in Phoenix Lodge, Dec. 9, 1863, and was elected Master of that lodge in 1873 and 1874; in 1880 and 1881 he was appointed D. D. Grand Master of the 8th District, and elected Junior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge in 1882. In 1886 and 1887, he was Grand Master of the Grand Council of Maine: he also held the offices of High Priest of Corinthian R. A. Chapter, Master of King Solomon's Council and Captain General of Palestine Commandery. In the enjoyment of the honors of the highest offices in Lodge, Chapter and Council, as well as the Grand Bodies, he was always faithful in the discharge of every duty and scrupulously zealous in maintaining the dignity of his profession. His constant attendance and ready ability for work rendered him a most valuable member of this Grand Lodge, as well as of the subordinate bodies with which he was associated.

Bro. HANEY was for three years a member of Belfast City Council. His fidelity to duty and his warm-hearted greetings made him beloved by all his brethren and he will be long remembered by all who knew him.

His funeral was very largely attended. The beautiful and impressive ceremony of the Templars was performed at the grave, and our brother was laid in a bed of flowers.

Your committee recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a page in the printed Proceedings of this Grand Lodge suitably inscribed, be devoted to his memory.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HIRAM CHASE,	} Committee.
GEORGE E. JOHNSON,	
F. E. CROWLEY,	

Report accepted and resolution adopted.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following order, which was adopted, viz :

Ordered, That a special committee be appointed to report at the morning session of the next annual communication, a plan for so conducting the voting for Grand Officers as to avoid confusion and at the same time secure a reasonable degree of expedition.

The Grand Master announced the masonic celebration to take place in Portland on the 24th of June next—and that all lodges had leave to attend the same.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow at 2 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 7, 1890. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at two o'clock P. M.

BRO. OLIVER A. COBB, for the Committee on Leave of Absence, reported names of delegates to whom leave was recommended: which report was accepted and leave granted accordingly.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the Report of

the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was accepted, and ordered to be printed when completed, for which purpose further time was allowed.

Report on Foreign Correspondence.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence fraternally submit their annual report.

As heretofore, we give, at the close of the report, a table showing the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the Annual Communication of each Grand Lodge, and the page of the report upon which the review of each commences.

We have followed our plan of last year in not commencing our report until we had received a sufficient number of Proceedings to allow us to proceed in alphabetical order, as a rule to which we hope at the outset there will be few exceptions. The receipt of the Proceedings averages earlier than ever before, and we are thereby enabled "to make better time" than last year.

It almost seems as if we were again beginning to prepare these reports. Our last made *twenty-five* in number that we have written for the Grand Lodge, and that seems like a kind of grand "tally," and that this commences another "score." A retrospective glance at the past would be interesting to us, but we doubt if it would be to our readers.

We have learned that few questions are settled finally: very largely because few masons take the pains to prepare themselves for the administration of masonic affairs by a course of reading such as they would deem absolutely necessary to qualify themselves for the performance of duties less important and less difficult. For example: one likely to become Grand Master could in no other way better qualify himself for the discharge of the duties of that office than by reading, in connection with the constitution of his Grand Lodge, CHARLES W. MOORE'S Magazine—the whole thirty-two volumes, omitting the matter that was of a mere temporary character. If the Reports on Correspondence of the past could be read, many would be prevented from raising questions discussed before their active masonic life commenced. But lacking that knowledge, old questions are again raised and must be again discussed for the benefit of a new generation of masons: under our present system this is inevitable; therefore it is, that we do not follow the example of some of our brethren, but continue to discuss old questions whenever we deem that the welfare of the institution requires it.

ALABAMA, 1889.

We rejoice greatly to find in these Proceedings evidence of returning prosperity of the craft.

The Grand Master (HENRY HART BROWN) says :

"The year just passed has been marked with wonderful progress in Alabama, and our people have enjoyed one of the most prosperous years in the history of the state. The labors of the planter have been abundantly rewarded, and the rich and bountiful harvest has gladdened the hearts of the toiling masses. The mechanic and the miner, the manufacturer and the merchant, are enjoying too, the benefits of the large yield of the necessities of life, which crowned the efforts of the tillers of the soil, and all of our people are rejoicing in the results of a year of 'peace and plenty.' The people of Alabama are making rapid strides in every direction, and in everything that is material and essential in building up a great state and a rich and powerful population. A kind and beneficent Providence seems to be smiling upon us as a people, and the future of our state bids fair to be superbly grand and glorious."

Undoubtedly this has much to do with the increase of interest in Freemasonry.

He had resuscitated eight lodges which had forfeited their charters, and had issued seventeen dispensations for new lodges.

He says further :

"By invitation I made official visits to thirteen lodges, and lectured the brethren on the work and in the duties of lodge members, and assisted in conferring the degrees ; installed the officers of twenty-seven lodges, and delivered eight public masonic addresses. At each of the public meetings attended, I met large and enthusiastic crowds, and found the brethren anxious to promote the best interests of Masonry, and at the lodges visited I found the members earnestly desiring information and knowledge, and anxious to 'improve themselves in Masonry.'"

He announces the death of Bro. ADAM R. BAKER, who succeeded the lamented DANIEL SAYRE, but whose serious illness compelled him to abandon the duties of the office. He had previously served many years as Grand Tyler, and his fidelity to the institution and his long and faithful service, had greatly endeared him to his brethren.

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following :

"1st. The S. W. succeeds to all the duties, powers and prerogatives of the W. M. in any and all cases when the Master is absent or incapacitated to act, and in case of absence or ineligibility of both W. M. and S. W. the J. W. succeeds to the same.

"2d. A member of a committee to take testimony in a masonic trial has no legal right to enforce in the lodge the collection of fees for services rendered or for oaths administered in the discharge of his duties as such committeeman—though a lodge may pay for such services if it sees fit.

"6th. After a dimit has been granted and the dimitted brother moves without the jurisdiction of the lodge granting the dimit, it no longer has control over the dimitted brother, and could not legally prefer charges against him.

"12th. The W. M. of a lodge has no right, power or authority, to convene his lodge in stated communication at any other time than that fixed in the by-laws for the holding of such communications.

"13th. When a Warden is definitely suspended his office is not vacated, and when such Warden is, by operation of the sentence, re-instated, he is still a Warden, and must resume his duty as such."

We presume that the sixth refers to offences, committed *after his removal*: the jurisdiction of a lodge over an unaffiliated mason, for an offence committed in its jurisdiction, cannot be taken away by his removal before the filing of charges.

The following were held by the committee for further consideration, and were not acted upon by the Grand Lodge:

"17th. A stated communication can not be legally called off or continued beyond the day on which it is held, pursuant to the by-laws, and a meeting held on a day other than that fixed in the by-laws for stated communications, though it be a called off meeting from a stated communication, should be treated as a special communication, and any business forbidden to be done, except at a stated communication, transacted, would be illegal and void.

"18th. A lodge has the right to make a by-law prohibiting the playing of cards for money, or gambling in any way by its members.

"19th. It would be insubordination for a member to refuse to sign the by-laws of his lodge because of objections to some particular clause, and for such insubordination, or for the violation of such clause, though he believed it to be wrong, such a member would be liable to have charges preferred against him, and tried and punished for unmasonic conduct."

No. 17, unless modified, seems to us absurd, while as a general rule it is correct, and in all probability Grand Master Brown would concur in the modification, had there been anything to bring it to his mind, as there has in one case.

Formerly, and within our recollection, it was the frequent practice to close the lodge, to stand closed for a less time than the interval before the next stated meeting, and then meet for such business as might come before it. This soon led to calling off without closing, and it was said that some lodges were opened and closed only once a year. Thereupon strict regulations were adopted, which were found in practice to go too far: and now it is quite generally held that if the business required to be done at a stated convocation cannot be completed, the lodge may call off to another day *to complete the business*, and for that purpose only. The Grand Lodge sets the example: and it seems to us absurd to say that if a lodge, at its annual meeting, for instance, cannot complete, at one session, the business required to be done at the annual meeting, it cannot come together on another day to finish it. The law of a certain Grand Lodge required all trials to be held at stated meetings of the lodge: a case occurred in which it was impossible to conclude the trial at one meeting, and the question arose whether, under such circumstances, there could be no trial, or whether the lodge could not call off to another time and complete it. We think Grand Master Brown will agree, that the decision should be modified by adding "except that a lodge may call off to another day for the purpose of completing the unfinished business before it."

The eighteenth seems to us to depend upon the question whether gambling is, or may be declared to be, unmasonic conduct, or what is equivalent, whether it is immoral in itself.

The last decision is a new one, but it seems to us that a member, being bound by the by-laws, should sign them, or lose his membership. We do not exactly understand how the case could arise, as if one elected a member, or raised in the lodge, should refuse to sign, he would not ordinarily become a member; and having once signed, if a new code is adopted, his signature to the old code is legally and practically a signing of the new code. If the law of the Grand Lodge makes a mason raised in a lodge a member of it, and requires him to sign the by-laws, and he refuses, he is, of course, liable for a violation of the laws of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master says further:

"My experience and observations as a mason, and especially as Grand Master, impress me with the importance of the establishment of some system of visiting and lecturing the lodges, which will prove more effectual in imparting masonic information to the officers and members. The present system does not meet the requirements."

BRO. PILLANS, in his Report on Correspondence, seems to endorse the views we expressed last year, that the lack of an efficient system of visitation was a principal cause of the weak condition of the Institution in that state.

The United Grand Lodge of New South Wales and the Grand Lodges of Victoria and North Dakota were recognized.

A large number of forfeited charters were restored, dispensations continued and new charters granted.

This Grand Lodge copied the innovation in relation to masonic government made by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, and gave up its sovereignty to the extent of surrendering the power to amend its own constitution. Amendments must be submitted to the lodges during the recess, and adopted by a majority of them in order to become a part of the constitution. An amendment had been submitted the previous year, and 132 lodges voted for it and 14 against it, and the rest took no action: so, as 158 yeas were required to adopt it, it failed. It was re-submitted: and the following was adopted in order to secure action upon it:

"Whereas, At almost every annual communication of this Grand Lodge, amendments to the constitution are proposed, duly received, ordered to be printed with the proceedings, and sent to the subordinate lodges for their action, as is required by Art. viii of said constitution; and

"Whereas, A large number of the lodges fail to report whether they did or did not vote upon the proposed amendments; therefore be it

"Resolved, That in all cases where lodges fail to report action upon proposed amendments, when properly sent to them, as required by the constitution, the Masters of such lodges shall be summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, to give their reasons for failing to report their action or non-action on the proposed amendments."

We think the ultimate result will be that this Grand Lodge will return to first principles.

The financial reports show the Grand Lodge to be in a sound financial condition, with a "Permanent Trust Fund" of \$20,000.

Lodges were forbidden to bury non-affiliates, except (in substance) those who had become so within six months, and those whose dimits show they were taken because the parties were unable, through age or other infirmity, from attending the meetings of the lodge. We dislike the prohibitory part of this action; we believe the matter may well be left to the discretion of the lodge: it is another attempt to drive non-affiliates into membership, although members *by compulsion* are ordinarily a burden rather than a benefit.

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS.

Of the rules of our Grand Lodge for consolidating lodges, he says:

"Application having been made for the consolidating of two lodges, Grand Lodge adopted a series of resolutions providing for a method by which such consolidation might be perfected without the intervention of that Grand Body hereafter. They were as follows: We give them entire, because the process strikes us as simple and efficient, and because we are of opinion that such provision being made in all Grand jurisdictions, many of the weak and feeble and at present useless lodges would by degrees disappear, and although the number of lodges might thereby be diminished, yet the strength of the Order be greatly increased and its usefulness enhanced."

His views in relation to the powers of Grand Masters have been vehemently assailed, and, as he thinks, some times in rather a discourteous style.

He does not concur in the idea, which some masons in these later days have advanced—that the Grand Master derives all his powers by grant under the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

He holds that the Grand Master has all the powers heretofore exercised by the Grand Master, "when not specially modified or denied" in the constitution of his Grand Lodge: that there are certain landmarks that are not liable to change without making "innovations in the body of Masonry": but that all laws of the Grand Lodge, not in conflict with landmarks, are binding upon the Grand Master, as much as upon any other brother. This is a middle position, between our modern iconoclasts, and those who hold that under the landmarks the Grand Master has the power by dispensation, to suspend the operation of laws of the Grand Lodge in particular cases, in which it seems to him that the operation of the law will work injury to Masonry, or injustice to a brother or a lodge.

ARIZONA, 1889.

We have an illustration of the wisdom and benefit of the possession of the dispensing power by the Grand Master—as stated in the closing sentence of our review of Alabama—in the address of Grand Master MORRIS GOLDWATER:

"To the Craft in older jurisdictions it may seem strange that our growth in numbers is not greater and the attendance at our annual sessions is not larger. But to those who know Arizona; to those who have traveled her rough and rugged roads, where steel rails are not yet, nor ever will be; to those who have journeyed across her mountains and deserts, day after day, seeing neither city, town or hamlet, there is no need of explanation. When the former learn that some of you have journeyed four or five days to come here, and notice that neither *per diem* nor mileage cheers your return, the wonder will be that so many have come up, like their brethren of old, to aid and assist without hope of fee or pecuniary reward.

"I did not, however, anticipate our meeting in Tucson. To you who are here there is no necessity for explanation; but to our brethren abroad, and particularly to our brethren of Globe, I feel that I owe an explanation for my action in calling this session at Tucson, instead of at Globe, as ordered at the last annual communication.

"On November 4th, myself and several brethren from Prescott had completed our arrangements to visit Globe, traveling through the Tonto Basin. A snow storm coming on compelled us to change our route and travel via Phoenix. On November 4th we received the news that the Indians had attacked the Sheriff of Gila County and his party, killing two and escaping to the mountains. Following this, on the 5th, I received a dispatch from the Deputy Grand Master, saying that the Indians were out and that a fight had occurred between them and the United States troops. He informed me that it was not safe to go to Globe, and that he and the R. W. Senior Grand Warden did not think it advisable to risk life in going there. In addition to this I learned that both of these brethren were detained in Tucson by order of the Court—one as a witness and the other as a juror. I at once telegraphed to each of the lodges, giving them the information I had, asking if Tucson would suit them in case it was decided to be unsafe to go to Globe, and wired Past Grand Master Bailey at Globe for information. 'Flagstaff' and 'Clifton' answered that their representatives would be at Tucson. 'Holbrook' informed me that it would not be represented. Past Grand Master Bailey stated that the road to Globe was safe, and acting on this I notified the lodges the session would be at Globe, and started there via Phoenix. On reaching Phoenix, I found that there would be no quorum at Globe if I went there. The only lodges that would be represented would be 'Azatlan' and 'White Mountain,' and our constitution requires that at least three chartered lodges should be represented in order to transact any business. While I could not find any authority to justify my changing the place of meeting, I did not feel like taking a stage ride of four days simply to open and close the Grand Lodge. I therefore notified the several lodges that the session would be held here, and asked 'White Mountain Lodge' to send her Representative to this place. I regret very much that our brethren of 'White Mountain Lodge' have thus been disappointed, and had personally looked forward with anticipated pleasure to a visit to their city, as I had other business calling me there. I know of no precedent for this exercise of what I suppose will be called a new 'prerogative' of the Grand Master; but I do not see what other course was left for me to take, and I hope your actions will justify and, if necessary, legalize mine."

This action was "endorsed and confirmed" by the Grand Lodge. As it was, six of the eight lodges were represented.

In relation to the appointment of Representatives, he says:

"In one case I nominated a worthy brother, but, in reply, was informed that the Grand Lodge to which I named him had a rule to commission only those who were permanent members of the Grand Lodge to which they were accredited. As our constitution is silent on this matter, and as our custom has been to appoint those deemed deserving, without regard to their official position, I did not name another brother to the place, believing that a few

months would see the brother first named a permanent member of this Grand Lodge."

We think the other Grand Lodge had the right to determine the qualifications of his representatives. We have noticed that a Grand Body undertook to hold that its own rules controlled the appointment of Representatives near itself—a position equally untenable and discourteous.

The fact that the Grand Master is a Hebrew, gives special importance to the following action, based, in our view, upon correct principles:

"I am unofficially informed that your lodge has been convened on Sunday for the purpose of conferring degrees. Presuming that my information is correct, I desire to call your attention to the fact that, while the constitution does not prohibit Sunday work, it is an unwritten law of the craft that no work should be done on Sunday, except the burial of a brother. The Grand Lodge of the State of California, by Regulation Twenty-seven, forbids the conferring of any degree of Masonry on Sunday; and I presume this is the law in all jurisdictions which have acted on the question. While I am not myself an observer of Sunday, I think it unwise for us to do aught that would give the profane an opportunity to speak disparagingly of our Institution, or that would offend some worthy brother whose religious scruples might not allow him to sit with us on such occasions.

"Until, therefore, the Grand Lodge of Arizona shall otherwise rule, you are hereby forbidden to confer any degree of Masonry on Sunday, or do any work on that day, except the burying of a deceased brother."

The year before, Bro. GEORGE JAMES ROSKHUGE, the Grand Secretary, was elected Deputy Grand Master, but on account of the illness of the Grand Secretary elect, he continued to act as Grand Secretary during the year: at this session he was elected Grand Master, and Bro. JOHN M. ORMSBY, of Tucson, was elected Grand Secretary.

He had bound the Proceedings up to 1888, inclusive, as Volume I, and those for 1889, commence a new volume.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) is signed "G." for the Committee," and "was presented," but by whom it is not stated. Using our Yankee privilege of "guessing," whoever reads "G." to mean "Grand Master" or "GOLDWATER" "will not materially err."

Heading his report with

"'Tis a question of Dollars and Sense,"

he gives an estimate of the cost of the Report, and adds:

"These figures are presented because the question is frequently asked: Do these reports pay? We presume that, to a great extent, this depends on how they are written, and whether they are read by our members. If a knowledge of the ritual, the possession of signs, grips and passwords, is all that is required to make a mason, then your money and the committee's labor have been spent for naught.

"If, however, Masonry means more than this; if, inculcating a thirst for knowledge, she desires to place in the hands of her votaries the means whereby they may, if willing, learn of masonic lore and wisdom, can she avail herself of a more practicable method than the medium of these reports? We leave the question for your decision. An expression of your opinion would guide future committees in the preparation of their reports."

As the Grand Lodge continued the Committee, with Bro. GOLDWATER at the head, it evidently concluded that the Reports "pay."

The Report is exceedingly interesting, and while he carries out pretty strictly his expressed intention not to record his "personal views," his comments are to the point.

He "pokes a little fun" at us in Maine:

"A committee was appointed to devise some method of *injecting brains into Masters of lodges*. Italics are ours. The resolution reads: 'Devising some plan to increase the efficiency of Masters of lodges.' We hope the committee will succeed; but we think the better way would be to elect only such as had evinced efficiency before being elected.

Of course, and that is what we do. They must *have* "efficiency" before it can be *increased*. We find in Maine that there are *degrees* of efficiency; and while we will put the efficiency of our Masters against that of the Masters in any other jurisdiction, they still have the excellent belief that they "do *not* know it all," and that there is room for a higher condition of excellence by *increasing* (not *creating*) efficiency.

The growth of this Grand Lodge is slow, but it maintains a high standing for the ability with which its affairs are managed.

ARKANSAS, 1889.

These Proceedings are not bulky, but we have rarely been at so great a loss to determine what we shall take from them.

The prosperity and growth mentioned in former reports still continue. Some fifteen new lodges were chartered: there was a net increase of nearly 700 in the membership: and the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is sound.

Referring to an event that has challenged the notice of the whole country and of almost the whole civilized world, the Grand Master (ROBERT H. TAYLOR) says:

"Death, my brothers, is an awful summons—terrible enough when it finds us calm and expectant, amid the loving attention of sympathizing friends; but when unheralded by sickness and pain it sweeps down upon us like those unchained pleasure-waters of Conemaugh, carrying death and desolation where, so shortly before, peace and unsuspecting happiness lighted up a thousand homes. Or when it comes amid the active scenes of splendid manhood, in the shape of cowardly murder, then, indeed, are we paled with terror and filled with unspeakable horror. Thus were thousands of our brothers hurried without warning to their untimely and watery graves; and thus did our Brother Clayton fall. As a slight token of love and sympathy, I cordially indorsed the Grand Secretary's relief check to suffering Johnstown, and to the heart broken brother I forwarded the following dispatch: HON. W. H. H. CLAYTON, Past Grand Master.

"Dear Sir and Most Worthy Brother: I know the paucity of language in times of such dire distress as yours, yet, my brother, I cannot refrain from offering the deepest sympathy and love of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas. The cowardly, cruel, if not insane, assassination of your twin-brother, thrills

with undisguised horror every manly bosom in the state. That God may help you to bear this heavy and untimely burden, and soften the sorrow of his suffering family, is the earnest prayer of your twelve thousand brothers.

“RICHARD H. TAYLOR, Grand Master.”

To which the committee add :

“With reference to the death of our beloved Bro. John M. Clayton, we feel that the craft has sustained an irreparable loss. He was one whose every walk in life reflected honor on our institution. The mere mention of his name is sufficient to call to the minds of surviving brethren and friends, more vividly than any words of ours, the uprightness of his character and the rectitude of conduct which earned for him that high standing and the universal love of all who knew him.

“And to think that the hand of the cowardly assassin should seek such a shining mark, is enough to fill every true man with horror and apprehension.

“We, your committee, cannot find words to express our condemnation of so dastardly a deed.

“We respectfully recommend that a suitably inscribed memorial page be set apart in our Proceedings sacred to his memory.”

Of mileage and *per diem*, he well says :

“I am a strong advocate of the mileage and *per diem* system, and would regret any action of this Grand Lodge looking to its ultimate destruction. The fact that some lodges draw more money from the treasury than they pay into it, cuts no figure in the case. They should not be made responsible for their numerical weakness; they are earnest and worthy masons. We need their cheering presence and their strengthening influence, while they much need the valuable information to be gathered here. Since the inauguration of the mileage and *per diem* system, this Grand Lodge has grown from one hundred subordinates to nigh unto five hundred; our annual receipts more than double, and prosperity echoes like a glad song from our rugged mountain heights, through the laughing meadows of our progressive state.”

He proposes, however, to reduce the expenses by meeting only biennially; we think his arguments for full representation in the Grand Lodge demonstrate the unwisdom of biennial sessions.

Minnie Brooks, the orphan girl, in whom that big-hearted brother, J. H. VAN HOOSE, interested the masons of his state to the extent of enabling her to procure the education she so much desired, sent in a beautiful letter of thanks to the masons of Arkansas and Louisiana, which is published in the Proceedings, by order of the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings at the dedication of the Masonic Temple, at Fort Smith, named the “Baer Memorial Temple” in honor of a deceased brother (BERNARD BAER) whose heirs gave from his estate \$10,000 towards its construction, and thereby made the movement a success at a time when, although a lot had been purchased, there was very little hope that anything further would be done, are published. We would like to copy all the addresses and after dinner speeches made on the occasion. The desire to honor the memory of Bro. BAER induced other friends and institutions with which he had been connected to aid in the enterprise. But finally it was found that the funds raised were not sufficient to construct the building of the size that was required, and Bro. J. H. T. MAIN contributed \$4,000 more.

BRO. B. F. ATKINSON delivered the formal address during the ceremonies: at the banquet, BRO. LOGAN H. ROOTS delivered a eulogy on BRO. BAER; the Grand Master, J. W. SORRELS, responded to the toast to the memory of BRO. ELIAS R. DUVAL; Grand Secretary FAY HEMPSTEAD responded to "Woman"; and BRO. VAN HOOSE gave some "Masonic Reminiscences." As we have said already, we would like to copy them all. The tribute to the memory of BRO. DUVAL especially interests us, and we read it with swimming eyes but with bounding pulses—grief for his loss, contending with joy that such a man and mason has lived and made us the sharer of his friendship.

BRO. HEMPSTEAD's response was worthy of his subject: let it be observed that he did not speak for "*The Ladies*," but for "*WOMAN*."

The quaint humor, which usually characterizes BRO. VAN HOOSE's productions, runs through his reminiscences, which cause alternate laughter and tears. In giving a reason for *his* being called upon to give reminiscences, he utters words of wisdom which were never more needed than at the present time:

"BRETHREN: Masonry is not carried away by new dogmas, does not abandon its faith or methods of teaching its sublime truth, and adopt the modern ideas of some scientific investigator who may claim to have discovered a newer and better way to enlighten our understanding. We are not alarmed at being styled old fogies. We are not as ready as college professors and school bosses to throw aside old authors and adopt some new work, which entails additional expense to parents for new books. On the contrary, we are continually searching among the musty records of past ages hoping to find something on the subject which antedates anything now known to us—to familiarize ourselves with the lectures and charges used by our ancient brethren, and the *older* they are (like wine) the *more* highly do we prize them."

As we read, we wonder if "masonic reminiscences" of our older Brethren in Maine would not be equally interesting and could not be substituted for after-dinner speeches at banquets!

Soon after BRO. VAN HOOSE was made a mason, the daughter of the Master made a linen apron and presented it to him, as "the newest addition to the lodge. He had treasured it all his life, and was wearing it on this occasion; his closing words related to it, and their eloquence will be appreciated by all.

"None of you doubt my word when I say that I highly prize this little memento of early friendship. I hope to keep it as long as life with me endures; and when my eyes shall have been closed upon the scenes of this world—when my tongue can no longer speak in defense of Masonry, or utter words of loving kindness for the old-time Masons of Arkansas—when this hand can no longer return the fraternal clasp of a brother, but is laid above my heart which has ceased to sorrow with those who weep, or rejoice with those who, like you to-night, are happy; when my brethren of Washington Lodge, and, perhaps, some of Belle Point Lodge, shall assemble around my open grave, I hope that the W. M. or Grand Master—or whoever may preside on that occasion—will hold in his hand this same white apron, and, after alluding to the lessons taught by it, he will drop it tenderly upon my coffin's lid, that its dust and mine may mingle there until the final summons shall waken me to the realities of the life eternal."

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1889.

A special communication was held to dedicate a Masonic Temple at Vancouver: the exercises and addresses on the occasion are published, and they are of an unusually high character.

The session was continued for the exemplification of the work by different lodges: and on Sunday, the Grand Lodge and brethren present attended church and listened to an excellent sermon by Bishop SILLITOE.

The exemplification of the work was a matter of much interest, for they have three distinct systems, the York or Scottish, the English and the Canadian, the former most nearly resembling the Webb work. No change came from the exemplification; when the matter was considered in Grand Lodge, every proposition in relation to the work was defeated.

The address of the Grand Master (ALEXANDER R. MILNE) at the annual communication was able, practical and appropriate.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"I am once more permitted to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction. From every quarter the glad tidings come that union and fraternal feeling prevail among us; that, in a remarkable degree, our brethren have been spared by disease and death; and that among them prosperity, health and happiness have abounded. No gloom is noted and no contention heard."

The other Grand Officers and District Deputies make full reports, showing great zeal, fidelity and intelligence on the part of the officers and a gratifying degree of prosperity and growth on the part of the craft. Masonry has never before been, in this jurisdiction, in so promising a condition.

The Grand Secretary's exhibit shows that every one of the ten lodges did work in all three degrees during the year. The statistics show that the lodges are in a sound financial condition, while the funds of the Grand Lodge had increased.

The Grand Lodges of Victoria and New South Wales were recognized.

BRO. JOHN S. CLUTE (now M. W. Grand Master,) submitted a very brief Report on Correspondence (22 pp.)

He gives a brief abstract of matters deemed to be of the greatest interest. The report is not well printed; the absence of quotation marks leaves it uncertain whether passages are quotations or comments.

Of the Grand Lodge of Canada, he says:

"We feel that the name 'Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario' is not just appropriate, as at present Canada is composed of seven Provinces, all having a Grand Lodge of their own, called after their respective Provincial names except Ontario, the Grand Lodge we are speaking of. How would it look if in the District of Columbia, in the United States, the M. W. Grand Lodge should style itself, 'The Grand Lodge of the United States,' this written in very large letters, but just underneath the words in very small letters, 'in the District of Columbia?'"

We have thought of this matter considerably: and to us it seems that much may be said upon the other side. When the Grand Lodge of Canada

was formed the name was appropriate: after a Grand Lodge has existed twenty years or so under a certain name, a change of that name destroys the identity of the Grand Lodge with that of the past, and in a great measure deprives it of its reputation; no Grand Lodge is willing to suffer that and ought not to be asked to do so, unless the reasons are imperative; and as long as the name implies no pretensions but is only for the purpose of identification, we cannot perceive any harm in this Grand Lodge's retaining its old and original name.

CALIFORNIA, 1889.

The Grand Master (MORRIS M. ESTEE) being a member of the "Pan American Congress," was unable to be present at the opening of the Grand Lodge, and his address was read by the Deputy Grand Master. He does not explain in it, why he did not accompany the Congress to Maine, as we expected and earnestly hoped.

His address is brief for so large a jurisdiction, but it covers the whole ground with plain conciseness. He says:

"During the past year no startling events have occurred within this Masonic Jurisdiction. True, some of the old faces, familiar to us a year ago, will not be seen here to-day; some of the old seats are vacant or filled by new occupants; some of the old names, which for many years have been answered at our annual roll-call, have answered for the last time; and yet Providence has dealt kindly with us. The craft has prospered beyond precedent; harmony everywhere prevails; our donations have been wisely dispensed and gratefully received; bountiful harvests have rewarded the tillers of the soil; abundant and remunerative labor has been within easy reach of all who sought employment; and our people have been singularly free from disease, from fire and flood, and from all unguarded dangers. National peace prevails; and, although within the year a new ruler has been chosen by the American people, our country remained serene amid that great contest."

He announces the deaths of Past Grand Master JAMES LAWRENCE ENGLISH, and of Bro. JOHN W. SHAEFFER, Grand Lecturer for eighteen years, and for most of the time, we are greatly surprised to learn, without pay: we do not understand it, but the Grand Master so states, and there can scarcely be any mistake: Bro. JAMES W. ANDERSON was prevailed upon to take his place, and his very complete report shows that he performed the duties with great industry, and yet, as we read the proceedings, *only his expenses were paid*. We repeat, we cannot understand it.

He says:

"For the past thirty-four years Bro. Alexander G. Abell has been Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction. During the whole of this period he has faithfully and intelligently performed the duties pertaining to that office: and, not only in this jurisdiction but elsewhere in the masonic world, he has been recognized as a mason of eminence and erudition.

"During many months past he has been seriously ill, but, notwithstanding my own earnest protest and that of many others of his friends, he has persisted in being at his office most of the time and doing work which he was quite unfitted to perform. It is pleasant to be enabled to say that he has latterly

somewhat improved in health. I recognize my obligations to Bro. Abell for the intelligent counsel received from him during my term of office; and in doing this I but echo the sentiments of my predecessors, none of whom have failed to recognize and appreciate the distinguished ability and the useful and willing assistance of our now venerable Grand Secretary."

We most earnestly hope that Bro. ABELL's health will continue to improve, and that he will live many years yet, if not in *robust* health, yet with such a degree of health as will give him a placid and enjoyable old age.

Of one of the laws intended to make unaffiliated masons unhappy, the Grand Master says:

"I was compelled, much against my wish, but in accordance with the previous action of this Grand Lodge, to direct that no Master Mason, holding a dimit from another jurisdiction, or from any lodge within this jurisdiction, which dimit was more than six months old, could petition for and be a member of a new lodge within this jurisdiction, without first joining another lodge and dimitting from it for that purpose.

"This is the rule established by this Grand Body, and of course it is at present the law of the craft in this jurisdiction. But it is a harsh, and sometimes a most unwise rule. In isolated and remote localities, it is absolutely prohibitory to the establishment of new masonic lodges, and I recommend that this matter be referred to the committee on jurisprudence, so that some remedy may be adopted for the purpose of placing it within the possibility of a brother mason who holds a dimit from a lodge, although that dimit may be more than six months old, to assist in organizing a new lodge, under such restrictions as may be deemed consistent with the practice and laws of Masonry.

"I am sure it is not wise to compel members of the Masonic Fraternity, who for some unfortunate reason may have held their dimit for seven months, instead of less than six months, to again join a lodge and again dimit from that lodge to which he has last affiliated, in order to bring himself within the six months rule, so that he may petition for a new lodge in the locality where he may then be residing."

This was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but we do not find any further notice of it.

He also exercised what in Eastern jurisdictions would be called the prerogative of the Grand Master, as follows:

"In the case of Hesperian Lodge, No. 264, against Bro. William W. Ayres, of that lodge, I directed a change of the place of trial to King David's Lodge, No. 209. I did this for several reasons: First, because the defendant had been once tried and convicted, and a new trial ordered by the Grand Lodge, on the ground that there was not sufficient testimony to sustain the conviction: Second, because the representatives of Hesperian Lodge on the floor of the Grand Lodge at its last communication, declared that it would be most injurious to their lodge to retry the case: Third, because the defendant and several members of Hesperian Lodge joined in a petition requesting me to grant a change of venue, for the reason that there was a great deal of feeling in that lodge, and that there could not be a fair trial therein: And lastly, because under all the circumstances, I believe that by granting a change of the place of trial, I was 'exercising a general and careful supervision over the craft,' and that such act would redound to the good of Masonry."

Of this the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"The executive powers of the Grand Lodge include 'the exercise, generally, of all such authority as may be necessary to carry its own legislation into complete effect,' and to the Grand Master is given authority not only to

'exercise a general and careful supervision over the craft,' but 'to discharge all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session.'

"The authority exercised by the Grand Master in that case was, in his judgment and in that of your committee, necessary to carry into effect our law in respect to the trial of parties accused of masonic offences. The accuser and the accused have a right to demand that the trial-commission shall be composed of men who have not prejudged the case and who will try it fairly and honestly; and whenever such a commission cannot be obtained in the lodge in which the accusation is made, the Grand Lodge when in session, and Grand Master when it is not, has the right, and will ever recognize the duty to transfer the case for trial to some other lodge where even justice may be done."

Oh well, we suppose that as long as we reach the same result, it is of no consequence to one how the other gets there!

The reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, Grand Lecturer and of the committees dispose of an immense amount of business, but are much the same as in former years, changing names and figures: "the river is the same, while the drops of water composing it are different." They all show growth, prosperity, a high degree of interest in Masonry, and intelligence in the dispatch of business—except that the Committee on Grievances, in the large majority of cases, "find the papers fatally defective," and send them back for a new effort to obtain the requisite degree of accuracy; in some cases, however, the proceedings of the lodge are reversed, and final judgment pronounced by the Grand Lodge—a wise course in our judgment. Bro. ANDERSON has published a "Masonic Manual," approved by the Grand Lodge, and now lodges will have little excuse for blunders, complicated as the California Code seems to us, not being accustomed to it.

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES WRIGHT ANDERSON. He has been appointed Grand Lecturer, and Bro. EDMUND C. ATKINSON, Past Grand Master, (address not given) takes his place.

In his review of Colorado, he says:

"We note that Bro. Peabody claims to have been, at the time of his installation, the youngest Grand Master ever installed, being at that time thirty-two years of age—four years younger than Bro. Shryock, of Maryland, whom Bro. Parvin, of Iowa, claims to have been the youngest. It is in order for any other Grand Master, or Past Grand Master, to put in claim. Speaking of age, we will take the liberty of calling for the oldest living Grand Master, or Past Grand Master, by advancing the claims to that distinction of our first Grand Master, Jonathan Drake Stevenson, who was born on the first day of January, 1800."

As suggested in our last resort, Bro. PEABODY must give us the *months*, as well as years, before he lays Maine out of the question. Bro. STEVENSON is probably the oldest *in years*, but may not be by service, as he was fifty years old when he was Grand Master and has just passed his *fortieth* anniversary.

Having in view "the increasing of the efficiency of our Masters," we quote his views:

"Upon the subject of rotation in office, we hold to the opinion that qualification should be the only standard. By this term we do not mean ability simply to confer degrees—too often considered the chief essential. The Master of a lodge should be one possessed of a fundamental knowledge of the principles of Masonry, and of the Constitution, the Regulations, the Landmarks, and the general jurisprudence of the Fraternity. In addition to these attributes, he should be a man of high moral and social bearing—such a one as his brethren can in all respects look up to as a model of ability and character. Office-seeking in a masonic lodge should be carefully eschewed; the Master should be *called* by eminent fitness. Where this fitness is possessed, we consider that the honors of the lodge should be distributed, and this line of action would have great tendency to encourage proper preparation for the discharge of the duties of any position."

The following deserves to be read and re-read and applied by every reader to himself: we believe that there is quite a universal practice to go beyond the line of duty and the law in such matters; not willfully, but carelessly and unthinkingly, and mischief has already often arisen in consequence.

"The Grand Master complains, justly, as we think, of a practice far too common in most of our lodges. We allude to that disposition, too often manifested on the part of members of our lodges, to communicate to rejected candidates their suspicions as to the party or parties casting a black-ball. Masons ought to know that they have violated their obligations, when they even seek to know how others have voted, much less to communicate their knowledge or suspicions to other masons, or to rejected candidates. Masons should know that it is a masonic offence to make known either how they themselves have voted or how they intend to vote, to say nothing of communicating how others have exercised this right. The ballot is sacred, and any violation of its sacredness should be visited with the severest penalties. They should also know that they forget their manhood and violate their masonic obligations when they permit themselves to use the sacred ballot for selfish or revengeful purposes."

"Equally blameworthy is it for any mason to permit selfish or other motives to cause him to act in such manner as to endanger the peace and harmony of a lodge. We regret to say that the rule or ruin policy does sometimes exist among those who have taken upon themselves obligations that ought, with them, to be as sacred as honor itself. We have often thought that the enormity of these offences is not spoken of as it should be by Masters of lodges, and by the brethren. There is too much of a disposition to tell to one another, *upon the square*, those things that ought to be locked forever sacredly secret in the breast. The square should be used for no unholy purpose."

He replies at some length to our discussion of the prerogatives of Grand Masters in our last report: he admits now that the *election* confers no power upon a Grand Master, but agrees with us that he derives his powers *from the law*. This concession destroys his whole argument. He holds that the landmarks are laws which no power in Masonry can lawfully change. It follows, inevitably, that powers of Grand Masters *derived from the landmarks* cannot be *changed*—neither taken away nor limited.

He cites the system of civil government in the United States, and says properly that, under that system, the power is in the people, and that legislative bodies have only such powers as are given in the constitution. Then he adds:

"Just so in our masonic communities. The membership are the sovereigns in Masonry, and they, through the medium of subordinate and Grand Lodges,

make the laws for their own government. These laws are made in consonance with the Landmarks, Ancient Constitutions, and General Regulations of the Fraternity, and cannot be set aside except in the manner in their fundamental law provided. We do affirm that the Grand Lodge has only such powers as are conceded to it in its fundamental law. It can no more transcend the limits of this law than can the Congress of the United States exceed the powers appropriated to it in its fundamental law. It is true that the Grand Lodge can amend, change or annul its constitution; but it can only do so in the manner therein provided. Were it to attempt to do so otherwise, the constituency of that Grand Lodge would be likely to bring its members to a realizing sense of the fact that they were, as members of the Grand Lodge, merely representatives of the wishes of the subordinate lodges. We can consider a Grand Lodge, in these days, to be simply the representation of the craft with the power to legislate."

We remark, in passing, that the power to declare that, in passing a particular law, a legislative body has transcended its powers, is given to the courts: but in the masonic government there are no such tribunals invested with a similar power; the Grand Lodge itself determines whether it transcends its powers, and its decision is final. But we find a most complete answer to our Brother in the constitution of his own Grand Lodge.

"SECTION 1. The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Masonic Power and Authority in this state, possessing all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive, and judicial—limited only by a strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the order, and by the provisions of its own constitution and regulations.

"SEC. 2. Its legislative powers extend to every case of legislation not expressly delegated by itself to the lodges; and the constitutions and regulations which it has an inalienable right to adopt and promulgate at its own convenience, and to alter, amend, or repeal at its own pleasure, under the limitations therein imposed, are final and binding upon all lodges and masons within its jurisdiction, until so altered, amended, or repealed."

This is a most admirable statement of the character of the Grand Lodge. Will Bro. ANDERSON observe, "Supreme Masonic Power and Authority," "possessing all the attributes of *sovereignty* and government," "*limited*" only by the landmarks and its own constitution: *not* possessing such powers "as are conceded to it by its fundamental law," but possessing *all* power, except as "*limited*" in that "fundamental law." But observe further: its legislative power extends to every case of legislation "*not delegated BY ITSELF* to the lodges:" and its constitutions, "which it has an *inalienable* right" * * * "*to alter, amend or repeal AT ITS OWN PLEASURE*, under the limitations therein imposed," are final and binding upon all lodges and masons within its jurisdiction, until so altered, amended or repealed. These "limitations" relate wholly to the *mode of procedure*: they are precisely similar to the rules of deliberative bodies: they are not limitations on the *power* of the Grand Lodge to amend at its pleasure, but only affect the manner in which its "pleasure" shall be ascertained. If Bro. ANDERSON can find a single resemblance in this constitution to the system of civil government, he can take the palm for ingenuity! We cannot conceive of a body more absolutely Supreme and Sovereign, than the Grand Lodge under this constitution, except one that is not subject to the landmarks.

Returning now to the Grand Master: the Grand Lodge of California holds that its powers are limited by the landmarks. Of course, then, any powers of the Grand Master *derived from the landmarks* are beyond the power of the Grand Lodge. The prerogatives of the Grand Master do not exist unless derived from the landmarks. The question, then, becomes one of history and the ancient usages of the craft: and *this* question, so far as we have seen, no "anti-prerogative" writer has discussed.

We shall look with some interest for the reply of Bro. VINCEIL to Bro. ANDERSON's views in relation to the Anti-Saloon legislation of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. As we understand him, he holds that liquor-selling is immoral, but opposes Grand Lodge legislation thereon, as the same principle would require it to legislate specifically, against various other kinds of immorality. The question occurs to us to ask, if the lodges generally, or very many of them, should tolerate among their members any kind of immorality and should not perform their masonic duty, would it be policy to revoke their charters or by legislation attempt to stimulate them to take the necessary measures to suppress the evil? Could a Grand Lodge under its duty to Masonry limit its action to exhortation and advice?

We have reached, just here, the end of a page of manuscript, and it will be no easier to lay aside this report at the end of any other page—so we will not begin another.

CANADA, 1889.

The Grand Master (RICHARD T. WALKER) had visited thirteen localities, important centres where there were gatherings from the surrounding lodges, for the purpose of masonic instruction: of them he says:

"I availed myself of the opportunities afforded by these visits to address the Brethren on subjects of interest connected with Masonry, and to impress upon the masters of lodges the necessity for making the lodge meetings instructive and interesting by means of lectures, papers and discussions on masonic history, symbolism, and kindred subjects. I suggested to them that if these means were used there would be a better attendance at the lodges and fewer suspensions for non-payment of dues—that intelligent men require more than the mere working of the ritual to satisfy the desires of their intellects, and cease to attend the lodge because they do not get what they require; that undue importance may be attached to ritual and far too little to the great objects of Masonry."

Calling to mind that at the request of the Grand Lodge, and with the consent of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, he had entered into correspondence with the Grand Lodge of England about the Quebec matter, he says:

"I do not feel at liberty to say more at present than that I have entered upon the task committed to me, and am hopeful of carrying it to a successful issue. Meanwhile I must ask the brethren, both in Ontario and Quebec, to exercise forbearance, and to refrain from criticism respecting the matters in dispute."

This was in July last, and we are without further advices, official or otherwise.

Of his experience in examining by-laws, he says :

" While anxious to interfere as little as possible with the right of self-government granted to private lodges, it was yet my duty to see that their by-laws did not clash with the provisions of the constitution. I was obliged to return many for amendment, because this rule had not been properly observed. On the other hand, many of the by-laws sent me are mere reenactments of the provisions of the constitution, having no force or effect whatever as by-laws. It has been explained to me, in justification of this practice, that it is convenient to embody in the by-laws all the ordinary rules affecting discipline and the conduct of members in the lodge. That object could be attained, however, by inserting in the book of by-laws an abstract of such of these rules as appear in the constitution, and I would recommend the adoption of this suggestion in the framing of future by-laws. Some of the by-laws sent to me affecting the conduct of members in the lodge appeared to me to be quite unnecessary and occasionally inquisitorial. The test of sobriety in the lodge by inspection of a brother's countenance, suggested by some by-laws, is not always to be depended upon, and is certainly likely to lead to disputes. Many sinners against temperance carry no signs of their depravity in their faces, while on the other hand, many temperate are unjustly accused by their countenances. Regulations of this character are injudicious and unnecessary. The Master has full authority to enforce order in his lodge, and his prerogative in this respect should be carefully preserved, and should not be made even to appear to depend upon a by-law of the lodge."

We have heretofore expressed the opinion that provisions of Grand Lodge law ought not to be allowed to be incorporated in the by-laws of the lodge ; but that when the latter are printed all the provisions of the Constitutions and Regulations of the Grand Lodge, that are liable to affect the ordinary action of the lodge, ought also to be printed.

The reports of the District Deputies are full and are published in the body of the Proceedings in the same type as the Grand Master's address. These officers appear to have been very faithful and effective, and many of them give a brief account of the condition of every lodge in their respective districts. Unless the Deputies make erroneous reports, the Grand Lodge and the craft have very full information as to the condition of the numerous lodges in the jurisdiction. We note with pleasure the transfer of one lodge from the Irish to the Canadian Register.

Of these reports, and the condition of the craft, the committee say :

" The Board having perused the reports of the D. D. G. M.'s, of sixteen out of the seventeen districts comprising Grand Lodge, have great pleasure in congratulating that body on their choice of representatives in the various districts. The work done by these brethren cannot be over estimated. The time and attention which they have devoted to their work, the skill and ability displayed by them in advancing and popularizing the cause of Masonry, as well as the conscientious and honest work performed, entitle them to your gratitude and love. The various reports display great care in their preparation, and with a couple of exceptions contain valuable information, enabling the Board to easily ascertain the progress made by the craft during the past year."

"Great credit for the same is due to the several D. D. G. M.'s who have put forth their best efforts in the cause of Masonry, as well as to the visits made during the year to the several Districts by the M. W. the Grand Master and the R. W. the Deputy Grand Master. These visits have been productive of much good, while the instruction received by the craft from these able brethren has awakened new life in Masonry. Grand Lodge should congratulate itself in possessing two brethren who are willing to devote their ability, their means and time in spreading the blessed Gospel of Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth. Doubly so, when it is stated that the D. G. M. travelled over 8,000 miles, held forty meetings and addressed over 5,000 brethren."

In ten of the seventeen districts, every lodge had been visited; and nearly every one in four of the others.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge were of the usual routine character—with the usual very large disbursements in charity.

We call especial attention to the following from the report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry:

"It is gratifying to note the general improvement in the attendance of members at lodge meetings. In order to increase the attendance greater efforts should be made in providing literary entertainment for the members. If you wish to attract men of intelligence and intellectuality to your meetings it is necessary to provide literary treats that will be entertaining and instructive. You cannot expect men to leave comfortable firesides, or to forsake the numerous attractions of life, for the sake of spending an evening in a lodge where the presiding officer has no higher ambition than to initiate a candidate, or to call on the S. W. for the next order of business. On the roll of each lodge can be found men who are fully qualified to prepare papers on the numerous interesting subjects with which Masonry abounds. Make an effort therefore in this direction and you will have the best men in the community knocking at your doors for admission."

The Grand Lodge declined to charter a lodge at Jaffa, in Asia, or to take jurisdiction over a lodge in Roumania, as requested by it.

A committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Masonry in Canada, which it is said occurs in 1892.

The correspondence upon the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial to Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON, is given; it was a compliment well deserved.

After a silence of some eleven years, Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON "comes to the front" with a Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) It is very largely of the abstract character. Speaking of matters transpiring in the meantime, he says:

"The installation of lodge officers in public, has obtained a foothold in conservative quarters where we would least expect it. It can be attributed only to a craze for public display that is obnoxious to true Masonry."

While the statement that they have gained a foothold is correct, the implication that that has happened within the last eleven years is erroneous. The practice has not been introduced into any jurisdiction within that time, except those into which Masonry has been introduced within the same time. As a matter of history, they have been held in every jurisdiction in which

they are now held, from the time when Masonry existed therein in an organized form, and the number of jurisdictions in the United States in which they are not recognized or allowed, may be counted on the fingers of one hand, with room left to count more.

As to their being attributed "to a craze for public display obnoxious to true Masonry," what shall we say to the *nearly sixty* dispensations to lodges in Canada, during the past year, to "attend divine service in masonic clothing," and for other appearances in public?

Will Bro. ROBERTSON receive it kindly when we say, that we, who have experience in relation to them, know their motive, object and effect much better than he can, and that the actual effect is highly beneficial to the craft? "We speak what we do know, and testify what we have seen."

Of the clandestine "Grand Lodge of Ontario," he says:

"This clandestine organization was incorporated as a Grand Lodge before it had any subordinates, and the degrees were peddled about the country by one of our expelled members for any sum he could obtain, however trifling. We afterwards, by arrangement, took in all their good members and they surrendered their act of incorporation and delivered up to us their seal and all their documents and disbanded their organization, but this expelled member, whom we refused to take back, still continued his nefarious work. Latterly, however, we have heard very little of him, and his so-called lodges may be considered as nearly all defunct."

In his review of Maine, he says, (referring to Grand Master SLEEPER's address):

"He had some correspondence with a gentleman who threatened to bring a suit at law against a lodge, to compel it to return the fee deposited with his petition. His petition had been accepted, but he refused to receive the degrees, and the lodge under their by-laws retained the deposit. We cordially hope that this gentleman will bring his suit and win it. We can imagine no more disgraceful position for a lodge to occupy. Masons should be above that sort of thing. We do not want to take any one's money for nothing. Masons, of all men, should not be suspected of the slightest unfairness. That gentleman, doubtless, had good reasons for not coming forward, and we do not want any unwilling candidates. His fee should have been returned at once. As to the trouble he may have put the lodge to, that is too trifling to be mentioned and our good name is of more consequence than the small amount involved. That lodge should have its by-laws amended immediately."

Bro. ROBERTSON must know that such a suit could not be won; and that fact is an answer to what follows; whether the deposit ought, in equity, to be returned, depends on the circumstances of each case. Suppose it should appear subsequently that the application was not made in good faith, but out of mere curiosity or other cause, without any intention by the petitioner of being initiated?

Of territorial jurisdiction, he says, concurring, we are pleased to find, with our views:

"He is satisfied that the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction originated in England, and came to this country when Masonry came, and that the maintenance of a lodge in the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge is as much

an infringement of its sovereignty as the chartering of a lodge there. So are we, and that is the logical result of the doctrine, otherwise there would be an exclusive jurisdiction that is not exclusive."

Of another matter, he says :

"We agree with Bro. Drummond that the courts would hold that the by-law providing for life-membership could be repealed, and that the repeal would affect those members who had acquired life-membership under it, because the by-laws themselves provide that they may be repealed, and the member knowingly made that provision a part of the contract. But it is a question whether masons should take advantage of such a ruling. Vested rights are usually respected, and we think that if any such by-law should be repealed, provision should be made that it should not affect those who had acquired rights under it, in other words, it should be considered as applicable only to the future."

* * * * *

"In his last paragraph, above quoted, Bro. Drummond raises a new and very discriminative point. Many lodges make Honorary members of those who have regularly paid dues for twenty or twenty-five years, but according to Bro. Drummond this is illegal, as the performance of duty is no consideration, and it was their duty to pay their dues. That may be so, but still we think that lodges should have some consideration for those who have been so regular in their performance of duty for so many years, and it is nothing more than a well-merited compliment for faithful service, such as is done every day to those retiring from office who have only done their duty faithfully. The average duration of lodge membership, is, we believe, considerably less than ten years, and we think that lodges are deserving of credit who honor those of twenty-five years' standing by relieving them of any further money payments in the way of dues."

We agree : and moreover since we wrote that to which he refers, there has been a decision of court looking in the opposite direction.

Of course, if under a *prospective* by-law such a membership is acquired, there is a consideration for it : but when given "as a compliment," as suggested, there would be no such consideration as would prevent a lodge's repealing the by-law, and affecting those who had become life-members thereunder.

COLORADO, 1889.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Denver : a full account of the ceremonies is given, which closely resemble ours in Maine, including the "public Grand Honors" : the addresses upon the occasion, especially the oration by Bro. H. P. H. BROMWELL, Past Grand Master of Illinois, were of an unusually high order.

The following is especially timely, when the danger to the institution is the effort constantly made to "improve" (!) it by assimilating it to modern institutions :

"The reason why the ancient craft of Free and Accepted Masons continues to act in this capacity of founder and promoter of the art of building and is requested to do so by public authorities, is not because this fraternity is ancient, nor yet because it is supposed to be the successor of the ancient fraternity of builders, whose works embellished the world during so many ages ; for the masonic lodge is not the successor of any other institution whatever.

"But it is because the world has hitherto continually recognized and appreciated the fact that this fraternity is not only the oldest institution of the kind known among mankind, and the veritable depository of the ancient lore—the art and mystery, as it was always termed—of the ancient bodies of organized masonic craftsmen, but that in fact it has been at all times the self-same body in all respects, continued without any essential change. And the truth is that the operative masons of to-day, of all civilized countries, have the right to regard and claim it, and if they so desire, as the institution founded and maintained through ages by themselves—that is, by their line of craftsmen and those whom they chose to admit into their lodges. And, further, that this institution has ever been in sympathy with them, and its door, as it was of old, ever open, but closely guarded by the Tyler's sword, for the admission of every one of them, without distinction of creed or condition, especially of wealth or poverty, upon the same terms on which their predecessors entered from time immemorial, and on which thousands of them are still welcomed in."

At the annual communication, Grand Master WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL delivered a long address, but yet concisely written, and no longer than the large amount of business required in spite of his conciseness: it nearly all relates to matters of local interest.

The year before he had been appointed a member of a committee in relation to the erection of a Masonic Home, and had given the matter much consideration: he expresses views that should receive the careful attention of all contemplating such a project: the conclusion to which he arrives is this:

"The result of this is to convince me that a Board with a Masonic Fund can do more good to a larger number than a Board with a Masonic Home, unless in very large and wealthy jurisdictions, and even then; and yet I have no words except of commendation for Masonic Homes."

We remember how much we were once startled, on inquiring as to the actual cost of maintaining the inmates of a "Home," by the reply, "Oh, it does not cost *much* more than it would to support them at a first-class hotel." Ever since, when plans for various kinds of Homes have been proposed, we have been disposed to "count the cost:" and we are in entire accord with the views of Grand Master BRIDWELL, that the number to whom it is necessary or desirable to give relief is the first thing to be considered, and, in doing that, the interest on the cost of "the plant," added to the annual expenses of repairs, should be divided by the number of beneficiaries and the quotient added to the *pro rata* of maintenance, and thus the cost *per capita* be ascertained: it will be found that unless the number is much larger than one would think at first, more good can be done with the money by affording personal relief.

On the recommendation of the Grand Master, Bro. H. P. H. BROMWELL, P. G. M. of Illinois, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Grand Lodge. We do not know what rights this election gives to him, but we have long held that, considering the character of our Institution, we should give to a brother, who is a resident of, and a member of a lodge in, a jurisdiction, rank and membership in the Grand Lodge, the same as his official

service, if rendered in the same jurisdiction, would have given him: for example, if a Past Grand Master of another jurisdiction should come to Maine to reside and should affiliate with a Maine lodge, we would make him a member of our Grand Lodge as long as he should retain such residence and affiliation. In more general terms, we hold that masonic rank, wherever acquired, "follows the person" the world over: we now only partially recognize this principle.

There was an immense amount of routine business transacted, and several matters of general interest received attention.

The effect of objection after ballot was decided. The following regulations were at first adopted:

"SEC. 71. Any member of a lodge shall have the unqualified right to make objection to the initiation of a candidate after ballot, either to the Master or to the lodge, and if to the Master the name of the objector shall not be divulged, and the candidate shall not be initiated until such objection be withdrawn or the objector's membership ceases.

"SEC. 72. Advancement after initiation may be stayed for good reasons by the lodge or the Master. Objection by any member in good standing to the advancement of an initiate, which objection appears sufficient to the Master or to the lodge, shall stop further progress, until the objection be removed or the objector's membership ceases.

"SEC. 73. The fact of the objection only shall be entered in the records of the lodge, and all fees paid by the candidate for degrees unconferrd shall be at once returned to him."

Later the vote was reconsidered and the following adopted:

"72. Objection by a member in good standing to the initiation of an elected candidate shall have the same effect as an unfavorable ballot. Such objection, when made, shall be reported to the lodge at the next regular communication, and the fact of such objection shall be entered of record without the name of the brother objecting. The candidate shall then be declared rejected, and his money returned, as in other cases of rejection. Such objection shall have no other or greater force than an unfavorable ballot.

"73. Objection to the advancement of a brother, made by a member in good standing, shall stop all further proceedings until the objection be withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, or the objector's membership ceases. When such objection is made, the fact and name of the objecting brother shall be entered of record.

"The lodge may, at a regular communication, upon at least two weeks' notice to the objecting brother, take up and try the sufficiency of the objection, and if deemed sufficient, all fees for degrees unconferrd shall be at once returned, and the candidate shall not be advanced until the objection is withdrawn or the objector's membership ceases. If the objection is deemed insufficient, the candidate may be advanced."

We do not see why the second section should not be either the same as the first, or the principle partially recognized be fully applied. We agree that after a candidate is initiated *he becomes a mason* and should not be treated as if he were a mere profane, and should not be deprived of advancement at the mere veto of one member; nor should it require charges and trial to prevent his advancement: the latter may properly be refused for causes for which he could not be disciplined; we hold, therefore, that the objections should be submitted to the lodge, and their sufficiency determined

by it, and if found sufficient the candidate should stand rejected, and be allowed to apply only under the rules applicable to any rejected candidate: of course, if rejected upon action *by the lodge*, the objector has no more to say about his future application than any other member.

The Grand Lodge decided that pall-bearers at a masonic funeral are "a necessary auxiliary to the ceremony," and, therefore, that "a profane can no more act as pall-bearer than as W. Master." The minority of the committee hold that there is no more reason for the pall-bearers to be masons than the driver of the hearse. As funerals are conducted in Maine, we are "with the under dog in this fight." The body is really in the custody of the family, or their agent, the sexton, till it is placed at the grave, when the masons take possession. While we do not believe in "mixed" services, we see no objection to "mixed" bearers; and often they are representatives of various interests.

The question of "defining masonic bodies" was before the Grand Lodge, and the following report of the minority of the committee was adopted by a vote of 60 to 13:

"Your committee to whom was referred that part of the Grand Master's address relating to 'masonic bodies,' respectfully report as follows: Your committee recognizes and emphatically declare the unqualified power of this Grand Lodge as the sovereign and supreme masonic authority in this state, to decide what bodies are and what are not 'masonic bodies' the question of exercising that power is therefore a question of policy only.

"At the last session of this Grand Lodge, it placed on record a resolution declaring what degrees in masonry it will recognize, and your committee are of the opinion that no *so called* masonic bodies other than those mentioned in that resolution, can be considered in any sense 'masonic bodies' in this state.

"Your committee are of the opinion that that resolution should be sufficient to prevent any good masons paying allegiance to this Grand Lodge, from hereafter becoming members of any bodies claiming to be masonic, other than those mentioned in that resolution."

The first paragraph was in substance contained in both reports.

The Report on Correspondence (127 pp.) was presented by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF.

It is an exceedingly fine "abbreviated synopsis," requiring a very large amount of time, labor, patience and perseverance, for its preparation.

He has, however, discussed, a few questions: we copy the following, fully agreeing in its conclusions:

"Bro. Robbins' position at first glance would seem to be impregnable, and will be so regarded by all those who are disposed to take a restrictive and conservative view of the questions involved. Nevertheless we think upon a closer and more searching investigation it will be found to be untenable. It virtually declares that all Masonry in the world that cannot trace its origin to the Grand Lodge of England is illegitimate and illegal, and that all masons in the world except those made under the Grand Lodge system are clandestine and cannot, therefore, be recognized or permitted to visit the lodges of Illinois. In the face of such sweeping declarations, what becomes of our boasted claim for the universality of Masonry.

"The Grand Lodge and Grand Orient systems are diametrically opposed

to each other, the former being representative and the latter without responsibility to the craft, in its government. They have grown up under widely different environments, fostered by the hereditary instincts and customs of the people among whom they were first organized. We believe the Grand Lodge system to be the true one for the masons of all countries, and favor its extension by every legitimate means until the severance of Symbolic Masonry from Grand Orients and Supreme Councils shall be an accomplished fact. But is there the slightest prospect of the realization of such a hope at present, or in the near future. We think not. Let us examine this question a little further. The origin of these opposing systems is hidden in obscurity, out of the chaotic condition of Masonry and the confusion of rites which existed in Europe for upwards of half a century, they were evolved, and we are confronted by the fact that they are to-day as deeply rooted as our own. Not only this, but many of these rites were established by, or taken under the direct protection of the reigning powers of those countries. For instance, in 1780, the King of Sweden established the Swedish rite of ten degrees, while Frederick the Great placed himself at the head of the craft in Germany, and doubtless a similar course was pursued elsewhere. What then is the duty of American Grand Lodges under such circumstances. The list submitted by the Grand Master and published above, would seem to indicate that the majority of our Grand Lodges have taken a broader survey of the masonic horizon, and have adopted a line of action in accord with universal brotherhood. Hereafter, when an independent Grand Lodge is formed in unoccupied territory, whether by lodges chartered under Grand Orients or not, let its claims to recognition be carefully considered. When masonic powers have been established for over a century and are supreme in their own domain, the old cry of 'illegitimate' is a 'scarehead' of diminished proportions.

"To admit masons into our lodges hailing from countries where such systems prevail, has long been the custom in many of our oldest Grand Lodges and it should be the universal practice."

Upon another question, he announces conclusions, which will command general concurrence in this jurisdiction; he says:

"We expressed ourselves strongly at the time of the Massachusetts departure, that the Grand Lodge was not the proper forum to settle the claims of contending Rites. We have given the matter a great deal of study since then, and have modified our opinions so far as to hold that a Grand Lodge, being the supreme authority in Masonry, has the right to say who shall build upon its foundation. The Grand Lodges having in one form or another, given a *quasi* recognition to certain bodies, since the beginning of this century, we go so far as to admit that they are regular and duly constituted masonic bodies. Colorado has so declared by a resolution, which is advisory and not disciplinary, and which expressly declares that the Grand Lodge recognizes no degrees in Masonry except those conferred under the regulation of Grand Lodges. If the bodies enumerated in the resolution, namely, Chapter, Council, Commandery and the Scottish Rite Bodies of the Northern and Southern Jurisdiction, are not entitled to the use of the prefix 'masonic,' then it follows necessarily that they have no right to the use of any portion of our rituals and esoteric work. Not only have Grand Lodges given tacit consent to such use, but they have fraternized closely with such bodies in public and in private, have occupied halls and buildings jointly with them, have accepted their services as escort, have invited them to participate in celebrations and festivities, and toasted them at their banquets. Grand Lodge proceedings and masonic literature generally, contain frequent references to them. Committees appointed by Grand Lodges to prepare obituary notices of distinguished craftsmen, have universally continued their masonic record *beyond the lodge*, and enumerated offices and honors in bodies which said Grand Lodges now refuse to admit as masonic, after having *adopted* such notices as part of their records. Instance after instance might be mul-

tiplied to show how close and intimate have been the relations between Grand Lodges and such bodies, as they have met for long years beneath the same roof-tree. Is it honorable for Grand Lodges to refuse to do that *openly* which they have always done *covertly*? Is the supremacy of a Grand Lodge weakened in any way, by admitting that the pre-occupancy of a state or territory by other branches of the masonic family, entitles them to exclusive jurisdiction, is it not rather strengthened thereby?"

As we have often said, if the question were a new one, it would admit, and perhaps require, a different solution.

One other suggestion occurs to us: in passing these laws, Grand Lodges are prescribing a rule of action *for the members of their obedience*, and are defining what such members shall practice *as Masonry*.

CONNECTICUT, 1890.

We gave last year an account of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its special session in 1889, in relation to Hiram Lodge. In accordance with the action then taken, the Grand Master restored the charter, instituted the lodge and installed its officers. It will be remembered that the petitions for restoration of eight of the expelled members were laid over to this session for consideration: one of the number, JOHN R. HUTCHINSON, gave notice of his withdrawal of his petition, and the other seven were restored. So ends this affair, and we trust that its lessons will be remembered by the craft for many years.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN H. SWARTWOUT) is closely confined to a terse account of his official action and decisions: there are only two of the latter relating to general matters, and upon them our Grand Lodge has frequently passed.

The Grand Master had received a circular from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, which he submitted to Bro. LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, with a request for his views, which Bro. Lockwood proceeds to give. Although he starts out with the idea that he would not criticize the action of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, yet he declares substantially that that action was suicidal. The action of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska is quoted as follows:

"WHEREAS, a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is an independent and sovereign body, recognizing and having supreme jurisdiction over no other degrees than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, as illustrated and taught by the rituals and secret work adopted by such Grand Lodge, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge expressly declines to enter upon any discussion of the history, use or legitimacy of any bodies claiming to confer what is known as the Scottish Rite degrees, or to be committed to the recognition of any such body, or to the recognition of any body conferring any degrees, over which this Grand Lodge has no control, as being masonic, or as being a part of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"That we cordially endorse the law as recognized and promulgated by our Grand Master:

"1st. That two bodies claiming to be masonic, of the same grade, cannot lawfully exist in the same state at the same time.

"2d. That the first lawfully constituted authority established in a state, thereby obtains exclusive jurisdiction in such territory, and that any other body of the same grade or rite, entering later within such territory, is in itself unlawful."

Subsequently the Grand Master of Nebraska decided that one of the organizations was first established in Nebraska, and, therefore, that the other could not lawfully exist in that jurisdiction under the action of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. Lockwood says :

After citing the resolution of the Grand Lodge he does consider the history of these bodies as to which first occupied the territory of Nebraska, and recognizes the southern jurisdiction as the lawful masonic authority of that rite.

"And declares the other body called the Cerneau Rite, and indeed all other bodies except the southern jurisdiction, unlawful and clandestine."

We submit that his *literal* construction comes very near that of the minister, who, in order to preach against a prevailing fashion of dressing the hair, took for his text (from Matthew xxiv, 17) "top not come down"!

In the last two lines quoted, he extends the declaration of the Grand Master, *limited to the State of Nebraska*, to a *universal* declaration.

These are sufficient to show that our distinguished brother does not approach the discussion with the spirit of an impartial judge, but with that of an advocate determined to use, against his opponent, every possible objection, even if a very weak one, apparently forgetting that the use of such points indicates the weakness of his position. He illustrates this, only failing to perceive the proper application ; he says :

"But as before stated, criticism of others is not the purpose of this writing, except in so far as it may serve to illustrate the mental fog into which we may run, if we permit ourselves to be drawn away from our legitimate bearings."

Coming to the general subject, he says :

"It must be conceded that if any body, by whatever name called, should attempt to confer the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, or should declare that it does confer such degrees, the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over such degrees, should at once and rightfully declare such body to be unlawful and clandestine."

The limitation of the power of the Grand Lodge contained in this proposition is justified neither by the theory of the Grand Lodge nor its practice. Of course, whoever undertakes to practice the degrees of Symbolic Masonry without authority, is clandestine and cannot be recognized by the Grand Lodge ; but one may do this who is not a mason, and the Grand Lodge has no personal jurisdiction over him. But the Grand Lodge has further powers over the members of its obedience ; being the Supreme Power in Masonry, it may prohibit its members from practicing as Masonry or recognizing as Masonry, anything other than what itself shall define to be Masonry. Bro.

Lockwood, by admitting that a body which professes to confer the three degrees as Masonry, even if it does not do so, may be declared by the Grand Lodge unlawful, and, therefore, any masons participating in it liable to discipline, really admits the broader proposition.

BRO. LOCKWOOD says further :

"Indeed, so far as the Grand Lodge is concerned, there is nothing masonic except what pertains to the first three degrees of Masonry. It can know nothing beyond these. It can not therefore recognize anything as masonic except what relates to these degrees."

The trouble with this proposition is, that *it is not true*. For nearly a century his Grand Lodge has recognized *by its acts* that a Royal Arch Chapter is a masonic body : for very many years it has recognized the Council, Commandery and Scottish Rite organizations as masonic bodies. It will not do to say that his Grand Lodge *cannot* recognize these when it *has been doing it* for nearly a hundred years : when "*It is*" is true, it is an annihilating answer to "*It cannot be*." Moreover, the Grand Lodge has knowledge *by voucher* that in these higher "bodies" its own secret work is used in a manner entirely consistent with the duties of the members of its obedience, to itself and with their obligations to it.

Another trouble runs through his reasoning : he seems to hold, in effect, that a Grand Lodge cannot declare a body clandestine unless it has knowledge of the character of such body : and yet he admits that if the body *professes* to confer the symbolic degrees, the Grand Lodge must declare it clandestine : equally so if it *professes* to be a *masonic* body and is not recognized by the Grand Lodge as such.

He also assumes that the action of Grand Lodges, which he criticizes, is a *declaration of existing law* instead of an *enactment of a new law*. It is true that until a Grand Lodge so enacts, either in general terms or specifically, it is not an offence to join a body, professing to be masonic and not recognized by the Grand Lodge. But when the Grand Lodge (as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts did) determines that no member of its obedience shall belong to any body (with certain exceptions) professing to be a *masonic* body, then the same act becomes a masonic offence. A body may not be a clandestine body until the Grand Lodge so declares, but when it does, then *for its members*, such body is clandestine.

In another respect, Bro. Lockwood, by wandering away from the question, has "run into mental fog." The question *is* not, and never *has been*, the determination of *which of the two* so called higher bodies is legitimate or lawful. Persistent misrepresentation to this effect, by parties interested, has partially concealed the truth and misled the masonic public.

Let us refer to the origin of this kind of legislation. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, some years ago, found that its masons had been imposed upon and led to devote money and time to degrees of which a false history and fraudulent character were given, and that these degrees were peddled

to unsuspecting victims as *masonic*: it was also discovered that a part of the policy of these peddlers was to unite their followers together to control the lodges and ultimately to capture the Grand Lodge, and use that to promote their purposes. The evil called loudly for a remedy. The situation demanded the consideration of fundamental principles. The Grand Lodge, upon such consideration, came to the wise conclusion that it had the power in itself to determine what Masonry is, and what should be practiced as Masonry by the masons of its obedience. Primarily only duly organized bodies of symbolic masons were *masonic* bodies. But it found that it had recognized, from its very organization, certain other organizations as *masonic* bodies: their character had become known to the Grand Lodge by voucher either express or implied: these bodies had acted upon the faith of this recognition, and the withdrawal of it would be destruction to them: the Grand Lodge determined to go no further in that direction, but to call a halt: so it enumerated the bodies which *it had recognized*, and which it could not put under the ban without bad faith of so gross a character that the idea could not be entertained for a moment, and enacted a law that no other bodies then existing, or which might hereafter exist, should be recognized as *masonic*, and forbidding its masons from joining, or remaining members of, any bodies *professing to be masonic*, other than those enumerated.

The main criticism against this legislation was that *any* exception besides Grand Lodges and their subordinates should have been made: but the relations of the Grand Lodge to the excepted bodies had been such, that a severance of those relations would have been an act of bad faith of which a barbarian, even, would have been ashamed.

The power to enact such laws cannot be denied to the Grand Lodge without destroying its sovereignty and leaving it a prey to counterfeiters; whether such laws shall be enacted is a question of policy for each Grand Lodge to determine for itself.

For the same reasons, other Grand Lodges found it necessary in their judgment to take the same course, finding themselves in precisely the same condition as Massachusetts. The Grand Master of Iowa said that the contest in that State among the claimants had already introduced discord and dissensions in the lodges. Of course, in all these cases, the *new* claimants not having been recognized, came under the ban; and they have endeavored to force recognition, claiming to be put upon an equality with the bodies recognized before the prohibition was enacted: among these were the two or more branches of "the Cerneau Rite," as it is called, each of whom denounces the other as spurious, but is willing that the other shall be tolerated if it can be tolerated itself; also the "Egyptian Rite," as it is called in its various forms; and other recent organizations using the name "Masonic."

While the younger Grand Lodges may not be situated as the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was, yet they have sprung from the older Grand Lodges in such a manner that they are morally bound to adopt the same course.

Indeed, the situation of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska differs from that of Massachusetts only in the length of time the relations have continued.

To the argument that all should be treated alike, the answer is: you are not on an equality; the others *have been* recognized, you have not been; if they had not been already recognized, they too would come within the prohibition; it may be your misfortune, but it is no part of our duty to remedy it at the expense of the welfare of Freemasonry.

There is another view that has escaped Bro. Lockwood's attention, and may lead him to reconsider the question of the powers of the Grand Lodge. Suppose there should be an organization of masons, who should band together for the purpose (among others) of controlling their respective lodges, and it should be found that they were actually creating dissensions to a degree that threatened to destroy the usefulness of the lodge, would the Grand Lodge be obliged to look on *helplessly*? Or would it forbid its masons from joining such organizations, no matter what their name, and compel those who had joined to leave them or leave the Institution? That case has happened once within our memory: indeed, here in Maine the spread of the organization was stopped by the heavy hand of the Grand Master. It is alleged and there is reason to believe that the same thing has been attempted more recently.

In fact we go further: a bitter contest in any jurisdiction among masons, of whatever character, will inevitably invade the lodges, destroy their harmony and paralyze the beneficent working of the Institution: self-preservation demands that both causes should be interdicted; or if one cannot consistently be, as it takes two to make a quarrel, the other should be: in such case the last comer is the real disturbing element. We would apply the maxim, *Salus populi suprema lex*—the welfare of the Institution is above all other considerations.

We have given considerable space to this discussion, because Bro. Lockwood's views have been widely circulated; but the Grand Lodge took no action in the matter.

The Masonic Foundation Charity Fund was fully organized, and the enterprise must be a success. The charter granted by the Legislature is a very liberal one, to which others contemplating a similar movement may well refer.

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER. It is like its predecessors, able and interesting. We had intended to copy from it, but must be content with a single extract:

"Under Iowa, he continues the discussion of the 'landmark question.' Brother Parvin claiming there are no landmarks because no two men agree as to what they are, and no enumeration of them has been made; while Brother Drummond holds that certain propositions that have been recognized by the usages of Masonry from time immemorial, have by common consent become to be regarded as landmarks of the craft. The question, like all others, must have had a beginning, and it is no argument against it

because the landmarks had one. They became landmarks because they were adopted as such, after due reflection as to the needs of the craft, and in harmony with the superstructure of Freemasonry, the same as the principles of common law are established, which can be traced to no positive statutes, but derive their authority from long usage or established custom, which have been long received and recognized by judicial tribunals. We read in a book that has long been recognized as authority among masons, that, 'In the *beginning* God created the heavens and the earth,' and yet there are many who seem to doubt it. At any rate, men do not agree as to whether the world was created, or whether it is a chance production, and have many different theories concerning it. According to Brother Parvin's logic, we should have no world, because no two men agree, yet we have the visible evidence of it. We have the landmarks of Masonry also, and they have served the craft very well as the basis of our masonic jurisprudence."

DELAWARE, 1889.

Three special communications were held to dedicate masonic halls, and to lay the corner stone of a State Hospital. Able and instructive addresses (in public) were delivered. We note that "the public grand honors" were given on the latter occasion.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES S. DOBB) shows that he had been active and energetic in promoting the prosperity of the craft. There had been one serious obstacle; each lodge apparently has its own work, and that of scarcely any two of them is alike; he says:

"I timed my visits to a majority of the subordinate lodges so as to witness them conferring the degrees; nearly all did their work well, but I think I can safely say, that if you take any number of lodges, say 'twelve,' you will witness twelve different kinds of work. I declined on a number of occasions to do the work, because, as I stated at the time, I could only give them my work, which has never been and is not the authorized work of this jurisdiction.

"Like my predecessors I think this to be deplored, and further I think it a shame, and does not speak well for the jurisdiction, which being so small, with only twenty-one (21) active lodges, that we do not have a uniform work. Even in this city containing six lodges, all meeting in the same room, no two work alike.

"While on this point, I will say, that in the past it would have been very hard to establish a uniform work, on account of each lodge believing their work to be *the work*; but it is my experience and observation during my visits to the different lodges that they are now one and all ready and anxious to have a uniform work, and will do anything to accomplish the same."

Measures were taken to remedy this evil; we hope they will be successful—to the extent, at any rate, of securing such a degree of uniformity as will enable the Grand Master, when he visits a lodge, to perform the work with the aid of the officers of the lodge!

The following action was taken:

"Your Committee on Correspondence respectfully report, that they have received through the R. W. Grand Secretary, a paper of 'Official Communications of the Supreme Council, 33^o, Scottish Rite, for the U. S. A., their Territories and Dependencies;' of which we have only to say, we are at a loss to know why such official communication should be addressed to officers and committees of Grand Lodges of Ancient Free and accepted Masons.

"The three degrees of Masonry, Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master Mason of the Ancient York Rite, are all that the Grand Lodge of Delaware knows anything about, or has any control over; and so long as the different contending bodies of the Scottish Rite interfere not with these or attempt to confer them in this jurisdiction, she has no disposition to discuss their affairs, or to be drawn into their controversies. Your committee would therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Delaware declines the discussion or consideration of any questions relating to the rival claims of the different contending bodies of the Scottish Rite."

The Grand Lodge of Delaware *may* find (although we hope not) that she has misapprehended the situation: she *may* awake to the fact that the members of her obedience will discuss the questions she ignores, will carry them into her lodges, and create discord and dissensions therein that will seriously affect the welfare of the craft. Experience in other jurisdictions has shown the necessity of vigilance and care in respect to this.

BRO. LEWIS H. JACKSON presented the Report on Correspondence (48 pp.), to which "*multum in parvo*" may be well applied.

Of "mixed funerals," he says:

"We believe it is customary to give precedence to any religious services, but to stand by until three or four different organizations have performed their rites is not consistent with the dignity and honor due to Masonry. Masons should have control, perform their service, and retire from the ground. The question of remaining to 'fill up the grave' is quite unimportant."

The printer gives us extracts in such manner that it is difficult to distinguish between extract and comment.

FLORIDA, 1890.

The Grand Master (HENRY W. LONG) delivered an able and business-like address, in which he gives a detailed account of his large number of official acts.

He had received the circular from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in relation to "Cerneauism," which he had submitted to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and upon receiving an elaborate report from that committee he had issued an edict in relation thereto.

The committee give an abridged history of the "Cerneau Rite" as shown by published documents, and reproduce a report made to the Grand Lodge in 1870, as follows:

"There are two systems of Masonry harmoniously prevalent in the United States, viz: The Ancient York Rite, and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. The York Rite, (of which the writer has taken all the degrees), embraces, in addition to the three Symbolic degrees, the Capitular or Chapter degrees, the Cryptic or Council degrees, and the Encampment or Appended Christian Orders of Knighthood. The Scotch Rite (of which the writer is a Thirty-second degree member) embraces, in addition to the three Symbolic degrees, what is commonly known as the Thirty-three Ineffable degrees, sub-

divided into Lodges, Chapters and Councils. The legislative bodies of the York Rite in the United States are respectively termed Grand Lodges, Grand Chapters, Grand Councils and Grand Encampments, each of which, when regularly constituted, may properly exist in each state and territory; and there is also in the United States a General Grand Chapter, a General Grand Council and a General Grand Encampment. The legislative bodies of the Scotch Rite are styled Grand Councils of the Thirty-third degree, one of which may exist in each state and territory, under the authority of the Supreme Councils of the Thirty-third degree of the Southern and Northern Jurisdictions respectively; the former located at Charleston, in the state of South Carolina, and the latter at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts."

They say the phrase "Grand Councils of the Thirty-third degree" should be "Grand Consistories of the Thirty-second degree."

They show that the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction had done work in Florida as early as 1859; established bodies there in 1869, which fact was reported to the Grand Lodge, and had maintained those ever since, and had added others, and thus "was firmly established in Florida, with the knowledge and at least implied consent of the Grand Lodge" long before "Cerneauism" was introduced.

They reported the following conclusions:

"1st. That the Grand Lodge of Florida is in friendly relation with the Supreme Council, Thirty-third, of the A. & A. S. Rite of Freemasonry for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, of which Past Grand Master Albert Pike is Grand Commander.

"2d. That what is known and described in the body of this report as 'CERNEAUISM,' whether regular or not, has invaded the jurisdiction of the Southern Supreme Council, and the Grand Lodge of Florida, and is thereupon unworthy to be recognized as any part of Freemasonry.

"3d. That the so-called 'CERNEAUISM' is clandestine and spurious, is closely allied with the Grand Orient of France, and the so-called 'Foulhouze Supreme Council of Louisiana,' both of which have been denounced by the Grand Lodge of Florida.

"4th. That the so-called 'CERNEAUISM' has been introduced into and is now subsisting within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Florida, in contempt, and in violation of its laws and honor, and is creating discord and dissatisfaction among the masons of Florida, who would otherwise be in fraternal peace and harmony, and is possibly occupying the halls of some of the lodges in Florida. All which wrong and disturbance should be speedily removed, that the homes and fair reputation of the Grand Lodge of Florida and masons working thereunder may be maintained.

"Wherefore this committee recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master promptly take such steps, and do and perform such things, as in his superior wisdom may be deemed necessary and proper for the protection of the honor and dignity of the Grand Lodge of Florida, and the lodges and masons working thereunder."

The Grand Master, finding that the Gorgas-Cerneau branch had established a body in Florida, issued an edict based upon former action of the Grand Lodge against the Grand Orient of France, (with which he found this branch had established masonic communication,) forbidding all masons in Florida, from having anything to do with "Cerneauism," in any of its branches.

One lodge petitioned for the suspension of the edict until action by the Grand Lodge, promising to suspend business relations and work in all Scottish Rite Bodies in the mean time. The Grand Master visited the lodge and

after a conference with the members, suspended the edict as requested. The Master and Wardens of the lodge filed an answer with the Grand Master, in which they say :

" Having duly received your edict issued under date of October 19, 1889, and having carefully read and carefully noted the contents therein contained, take pleasure in responding that the members of our lodge are not now connected with, nor have they ever had, any connection with any so-called 'Cerneauism,' as alluded to, described or designated in your edict, and they have not now, nor have they had, any communication or connection with any Scottish Rite body which has affiliation or connection in any way with the 'Grand Orient of France.'

" We, furthermore, will ever stand ready and willing, as good and true masons of the state of Florida, to aid and assist you, as Grand Master of masons in the state of Florida, in every effort to protect and preserve the honor, purity, dignity and harmony which should ever characterize Freemasonry in this jurisdiction."

The majority of the committee, to which the matter was referred, reported :

" They have made careful inquiry as to whether the organization working under this rite claim the authority to confer the three degrees of Masonry which this Grand Lodge has within its jurisdiction, and, so far as they can ascertain, no such authority is claimed. This being the case, the committee are unable to see any ground upon which this Grand Lodge can assume jurisdiction of the subject. They have no means of making an intelligent investigation as to the degrees of this so-called Cerneau Rite, or the A. & A. Scottish Rite, or as to who has the power to confer them. There are serious differences between masons as to the regularity of the organizations which claim the authority to confer these degrees. It is not to the advantage of symbolic Masonry in this jurisdiction to open the doors of our lodges to these differences. They should be left to our brethren who are skilled in these hidden mysteries, which are not revealed to the brethren of our lodges.

" Our constitution, Article X, Section 30, says that even expulsion and suspensions from the higher degrees do not necessarily work as such in symbolic Masonry.

" The committee recommend that no further action be taken in the matter."

After considerable discussion, the Grand Lodge refused to adopt this report ; but instead adopted the minority report, as follows :

" We believe the edict of the Grand Master to be in harmony with the action of many other Grand Lodges and all regularly organized Masonry in the world, so far as we have any knowledge or information, and recommend that the same be approved by this Grand Lodge.

" We further find, upon information believed to be reliable, that the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Southern jurisdiction has been recognized by very nearly, if not all, the Supreme Councils of the world as the legitimate Supreme Council of the jurisdiction for the territory which it occupies, which includes the state of Florida, and we do not find that the *Cerneau Rite* has been recognized by the other Supreme Councils of the world as the legitimate body of any jurisdiction.

" In many of the Grand Lodge Jurisdictions, in fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Florida, the masons in those jurisdictions who belong to the *Cerneau Rite* are not permitted to visit a particular lodge.

" As bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern jurisdiction, were actually located and doing work in this state for many years prior to the invasion of the territory by the *Cerneau Rite*, and as both of these bodies cannot continue to work in this jurisdiction without seriously endangering the peace and harmony of the masonic brethren in this State,

we believe that the *Cerneau Rite* should by this Grand Lodge be denied the right to occupy the territory of this jurisdiction, or to communicate or confer its degrees on masons in Florida."

We are greatly pleased to note evidences of increasing prosperity in this jurisdiction. The effect of it is found in the report of the Grand Secretary: Bro. DAWKINS says:

"When a man at three score years has served fully twenty-one years in an official position in a voluntary association, and when the exacting multitudinous official duties of such position, faithfully performed, are sufficient to occupy the whole time and energy of one man, it may well and truly be said, that man has spent, by far, the best portion of his life in such service. As such an one, I am before you in the submission of this report. It may be that when called into this office in January, 1869, with no experience in the performance of its details, its duties were not so absorbing; but that long decade has been one of continuous prosperity, carrying with it regular growth—its constantly increasing demands of energy, industry and constancy—even when cultivated experience and ordinary efficiency be considered. Well may we look ahead to the coming time of the next twenty-one years, and view with delight the grand accelerated progress resultant upon our unvarying united efforts in true and harmonious devotion to the great cause which we have espoused. Although I have heretofore been before this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge with so many annual reports, I have never before presented one at a time and under circumstances when I was quite so well pleased as now.

"Heretofore the bulk of the returns and dues of the lodges came into the Grand Secretary's hands within twenty-four hours of the assembling of the Grand Lodge, the brethren always heretofore evidently feeling that the only true way was to bring their returns and dues with them when they came to the Grand Lodge. This practice carried with it tardiness in the Grand Lodge proceedings, entailing burdens upon the Grand Secretary and discomfort upon all participants. Now it is different; the returns and dues began to come into the office of your Grand Secretary ere the glorious sun had gone down on the Evangelist's day, and they continued pouring in through the mails and express, until the day, January 16th, fixed by your law for the closing of this report; nearly all the returns and dues were in, whereby the Grand Secretary was enabled to debit and credit accounts between the Grand Lodge and lodges, and to charge against himself in the book of accounts the moneys thus received from and accredited to the lodges, which, when added together, aggregated the nice sum of \$4,219.25, which, when ascertained, and the universal day of rest had intervened, was promptly turned into your Grand Treasury. As a result, your Grand Secretary is here on the first day of your session, and at the very first opportunity offered him, reading his annual report. If this, following upon all past experience, is not enough to make a gray-headed Grand Secretary happy, then it is left to you to say what ought to."

The following decision is in accord with the law in our jurisdiction.

"The Master cannot vacate his authority, nor can a Warden open or close a lodge unless his position as Warden is vacated; but the Master can always act through any brother whose assistance or skill he desires, and the acts thus performed in his presence, and by his authority, are his acts."

The following resolution is a wise one and the reason for it true beyond question:

"WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge fully appreciates the courtesies and hospitality extended to it, but finds that it interferes with the progress of its work: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge will, in future, decline to accept any invitation that will necessitate neglect of its business, appearance in public in regalia, or any entertainment offered outside the building in which the Grand Lodge is held."

The Report on Correspondence (111 pp.) was presented by Bro. DeWITT C. DAWKINS. His printer would do well to examine the manner in which such reports are printed in nearly all other jurisdictions.

He criticises the Alabama law in relation to the burial of unaffiliated masons; but as that law has been changed enough to meet his illustrations, we would be glad to know if it now meets his views.

In reply to us, he says:

"Upon the subject of changing to Atheism, and in reply to what we said a year ago, Brother Drummond says:

"We agree that if a mason becomes an Atheist and *keeps his opinions* to himself, masonic discipline cannot reach him; but when he openly declares it and denies the existence of God, he no longer "demeans himself as a brother," but exposes himself to expulsion."

"Then we suppose that the truthful mason must be expelled for simply telling what he thinks upon the religious question; not enough, Brother Drummond."

Then Bro. DAWKINS would hold that a murderer, against whom there is no evidence except his own confession, is hung for "*telling the truth*" and not for the murder?

He says that it is of no use for us to discuss the Quebec question any longer, the inference being that we cannot agree: as his Grand Lodge has adopted our views, we can afford to let it rest; the constitution of his Grand Lodge provides for chartering lodges in territory in which no Grand Lodge exists,

"*Provided that its jurisdiction and authority over bodies so chartered, ceases as soon as a Grand Lodge is legally constituted in such State, Province or Territory.*"

Theoretically he holds that a Grand Master substantially has powers similar to those of a Moderator of a Maine town meeting, "*but practically* the reverse." He says:

"1st. That the sovereign power of Masonry is in the Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Master is subservient thereto as a creature to its creator."

In the constitution of his Grand Lodge, in the first section relating to the "Powers and Duties of Grand Officers," reference is made to "those duties which are unwritten, and which every officer should know and understand."

The constitution further declares that

"The Grand Master is clothed with *powers and prerogatives*, from ancient usages and customs, besides those conferred by constitutional law. When presiding, he is supreme, and no appeal can be taken from his decision, nor call for the previous question, or motion made to adjourn, be entertained."

Then follows another section *declaratory* of the powers of the Grand Master: it does not pretend to *grant* these powers to him.

The constitution, in many places, recognizes the existence of ancient landmarks, which are binding upon, and irrevocable by, the Grand Lodge. Whatever may be the views of Bro. DAWKINS, the constitution of his Grand Lodge recognizes "the prerogative doctrine" to its fullest extent.

Practically Bro. DAWKINS does the same, for he sustained the Grand Master in issuing the edict which we have copied, and there is no authority for such a course except under the general powers of the Grand Master, expressly recognized in the constitution.

GEORGIA, 1889.

The Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) delivered a magnificent address, showing a high conception of Freemasonry, and the power of expressing it with unusual grace and eloquence.

He submitted several decisions, all of which were approved by the Grand Lodge. To two of them we are inclined to except:

"A vote is taken in a lodge on the guilt or innocence of an accused member. He is found guilty. The lodge on a vote to punish fails to inflict any, a majority voting against each prescribed penalty. Held, unmasonic and subjecting the lodge to punishment. When a vote of guilty has been rendered the lodge must impose some penalty. In the trial of a member the lodge occupies a dual position. It sits first as a jury in passing on the question of guilt, and second as a court in the infliction of a penalty."

This holds in effect that a member, who believes that the accused should be expelled or suspended, and that a reprimand would be a gross perversion of justice, must, if the motions to expel and to suspend are both lost, vote for a reprimand; we think that in many cases it would be better to refuse to inflict *any* punishment than to inflict a mere reprimand, and let the case go to the Grand Lodge for a final decision. We think that a member who conscientiously believes that the accused should be expelled, has the right to vote against a reprimand.

He decided further:

"Charges are preferred against a brother in his lodge. Pending these charges, he is elected Worshipful Master. Held, that he is eligible to hold the office. The presumption of innocence before verdict against accused obtains in Masonry as in law. Whether it is desirable or expedient for the good of Masonry to elect one to so important an office under these circumstances is a different question."

Assuming that this means that installation follows the election as a matter of course, we dissent; we hold that the charges should be disposed of before installation, or else that the installing officer should investigate them sufficiently to determine whether the accused is worthy of installation.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master says:

"In a retrospect of the year's work in this jurisdiction, we may well feel encouraged to take a stronger hold upon the future. From good the ad-

vance has been to better, and could such be possible in this existence, we might soon claim to have reached the best labors of the many years of our pilgrimage. But as the fruition of hope can never here below in any sphere be fully realized, we shall continue to seek for wider fields of conquest and higher summits of exertion as one victory is added to another. At no period of our history have the labors of the craft been more universal or more encouraging. The different sections of the state differ in the quantity of the material brought to the building, but from every source the material has come, and the living stones it represents will add to its beauty and increase its strength. It is one of the most noteworthy facts connected with the present prosperous condition of our internal affairs, that in the entire jurisdiction, containing nearly fifteen thousand masons in active membership, I have been called upon in only two instances to direct proceedings against members for a violation of masonic trusts and duties. This beyond all question, demonstrates not only the unity in which the brethren dwell, but the purity of living and the strict regard exercised in connection with lodge membership. The desire for additional lodges in different sections is likewise another strong evidence of growth and activity. During the year I have been compelled, on account of the mileage restriction of your by-laws, to refuse dispensations to more than nine applications for new lodges."

* * * * *

"It gives me pleasure to note again the rapid increase in the practices of the lodges in connection with the social features. The past year has not only been no exception to the preceding one in this particular, but it has exceeded it. St. John's day will soon become, if the present progress is reliable, of almost universal observance. The variety of the entertainments also indicates a wise appreciation of the wants of Masonry in different localities. That form of exhibition which will best attract friends and neighbors, and produce the largest interest in the largest number, is, of course, the one to be selected. No matter, however, what shape the expression takes, wherever it is possible, make it the means of masonic recreation, and nothing but good can follow to the order and to the brethren."

He says that the experiment of District Deputies has proved an advance in the work of the order; and that when they get accustomed to the system it will come up to the required standard.

He refers to the "Cerneau" question, and only upon the theory that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, he recommended that "some action, clear and unmistakable in its character," be taken.

The matter was referred to a committee consisting of twenty-three members; they submitted an elaborate report; the matter is discussed with great ability: historical facts and precedents are cited: the length of the report precludes our giving even a summary. The committee reach the same conclusions at which the Massachusetts committee arrived in 1883, viz:

"That a Symbolic Grand Lodge is Sovereign, within the geographical bounds of its masonic jurisdiction, and that it has the right to legislate upon, and to decide all questions pertaining to the establishment of lodges, the making of masons and the government of the craft within its aforesaid jurisdictional bounds.

"That it is the right and duty of Symbolic Grand Lodges to protect themselves, their subordinates, members, and individual Freemasons within their jurisdictions, as well as masonic bodies with which they are allied.

"That it is the business and bounden duty of such Grand Lodges to guard their subordinates against the introduction of causes of contention and discord, and to protect the fraternity against injury or invasion, impostors or imposition, coming in whatever name or whatever guise.

"That it is the right and duty of Grand Lodges, in their masonic sovereignty, to clearly designate and unmistakably define what Rites are recognized, and what bodies are in alliance with them in the Great Fraternal Commonwealth, of which the Symbolic Grand Bodies, forming the base, constitute an important and essential part."

They reported three resolutions; the first names the organizations recognized as masonic, being the same as those recognized in Massachusetts by the constitution of the Grand Lodge, and those practically recognized in Maine.

We copy the other two:

"Resolved, That any Master Mason, who shall hereafter take or receive any so-called Masonic Degree or Order of Knighthood, from any man, or body of men, not hereinbefore acknowledged to be legitimate and genuine, shall be liable to be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry.

"Resolved, That any Master Mason who shall hereafter confer, communicate or sell, or be present at, or assist in, the conferring, communicating or selling, or solicit any one to take or receive or apply for, any so-called Masonic Degree, or Order of Knighthood, in any assemblage of men, no matter by what name-soever it may be called, except it be held under the authority of one of the bodies hereinbefore acknowledged to be legitimate and genuine, shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The report was accepted, and the resolutions adopted by a unanimous vote.

Various propositions were made to change the law and usage of the jurisdiction and introduce modern ideas, but the Grand Lodge, with a commendable conservatism, rejected them.

The committee reported progress in the preparation of a Manual, and was continued.

The Report on Correspondence (126 pp.) was presented in three installments, one each by Bros. BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM, W—— E. MUMFORD and W—— S. RAMSEY. [From the printed list of Grand Officers, we infer that it is a law or usage of this Grand Lodge, that no Grand Officer below the rank of Junior Grand Warden or committee-man can use his "front name"!]

BRO. BIGHAM is thoroughly permeated with the spirit of Masonry, and it is a delight to read his work. Of one matter he says:

"He says Brother Drummond reviews with sarcastic pen the Grand Representative system, and says there is a great deal of humbug about it. Well, if he and Brother Drummond will reflect, they will see that they make a broad mistake. The representative is not there as a spy, nor as a censor with severe duties on him. He represents the polite sentiments of masonic kindness of the lodge. Its fraternity. Its good will. Its readiness to advise and to be advised. If there is nothing but a hearty 'how-dye-do' in his presence, it is worth that much."

The brother whom he quotes spoke a little too broadly. We criticised the manner of appointment prevailing in many jurisdictions. We fully agree with Bro. BIGHAM.

Referring to Bro. PARVIN's discussion of the landmarks, he well says:

"And so he concludes; thus showing all he says is over a name, and leaving the main matter unshaken, to wit: That there are certain things constituting and bounding Masonry which no power can alter. We are content for him and Bro. Pike to call them what they please. Be they landmarks or what not, there are certain conditions and principles integral to and essential to Masonry. These no man or men can alter."

We quote from his Conclusion:

"Upon general survey of the whole field, much is to be seen that gladdens the heart of every true mason. Masonry is moving right on in its old way, dispensing charity, cultivating the virtues, benefiting mankind. Profanity and drunkenness, and drunkard-making, and gambling, and backbiting,—everything of the kind, is being calmly but firmly and unremittingly submitted to the hand of correction. The Grand Masters, the Grand Lodges, the brethren, are all awake, and, with the exception of only now and then a voice as of one a little timid and apprehensive that we are about to join Masonry to some political party, or that innovations are being made in the body of Masonry by declarations for the encouragement of the great and moral virtues, the whole craft are powerfully moving, and speaking, and acting, in unity. Brotherly love, relief and truth prevail. Every moral and social virtue cements. This is as it should be. Let no one falter by the way. No one need be apprehensive. Masonry moves above and superior to all political parties and factions. It will always be itself, and never be a mere society for the cultivation of any one virtue, but the cardinal virtues will nevertheless all be more and more cultivated.

"We also notice with much satisfaction that, whilst ambitious towns and cities are still around, struggling to get Grand Lodges to commit themselves by purchasing lots within their limits, upon which afterwards to build; and the debt makers are still on hand seeking to give their names to fame and immortality as philanthropic financiers, by sinking their lodges and brethren into entanglements of building on credit, the lodges and brethren are more conservative than ever about going into debt. At this we are greatly rejoiced; because nothing so impoverishes Masonry of her charity, both of action and of feeling, as debt, and you know, brethren, there should be no strife amongst us, except as to who can best work and best agree."

BRO. MUMFORD, while always courteous and fraternal in style, deals heavy blows. He most earnestly supports Bro. VINCE, of Missouri, in excluding saloon keepers from Masonry.

We quote *extracts* from his reply to Grand Master BUCK, although omitting a part weakens the force of his argument:

"I am sorry my Brother BUCK said that 'to exclude from the benefits of Masonry *any individual* or class of individuals involves a destruction of the essential identity of Masonry itself.' The doors of Masonry are not, never have been, and should never be, opened to any kind of a man. I speak specifically of the moral man. Masonry views not only the man but his acts, his ways, and even his opinions, all of which form the component parts of the man. Hence true Masonry closes the doors against the atheist, the libertine, the criminal, the profane swearer, the drunkard. If men of any of these classes remain within her pales they are kept there in violation of all her principles and tenets, and God pity the lodge that allows of such conduct. It is not and cannot be the exponent of the teachings of our noble Fraternity."

* * * * *

"Is it the nature and mission of Masonry to make drunkards? Then this Grand Master is right. Is it the nature and mission of Masonry to engage in that which admits of no argument in its favor, to perpetuate that which tends only to debauchery and ruin, to favor the dragging down of all

that is true and noble in manhood, to widow its wives and mothers and orphan its children? If so, then this Grand Master is right."

* * * * *

"The great majority of civilized people see neither wrong nor injury in it.' (The liquor traffic.) Where are their eyes? Where is their civilization? Certainly if Masonry looks on it as 'neither wrong nor injurious,' then the Grand Lodge of Missouri is wrong. But Brother Buck is saying that 'Masonry takes the man with his weaknesses as well as his virtues, and seeks to better him!' A true saying, brother, but must he have too many weaknesses? Must he be a drunkard? Then if we take not the drunkard, how can we take the drunkard maker? Truly Masonry seeks to better the man she takes in her arms, and hence those who make masons should follow no calling or engage in no undertaking that does not fully uphold this principle. If so, how can the saloon-keeper follow his calling and 'seek to better' his brother? There is but one view of this whole question. Is saloon-keeping right? What are its benefits and where are its morals? If it is right, it is an injury to no community. Is it harmless or is it hurtful to society? Masonry stands for the right anywhere and everywhere, and is always against that which is hurtful."

BRO. RAMSEY confines himself very closely to a digest or abstract, and is very sparing in his comments.

As we have read Bro. DAVIDSON'S addresses, we have wondered whether, if we should listen to the delivery of one, we should be glad or sorry. We once heard an address, and when we came to read it we were amazed, and were sorry we had heard it. We *heard* an address once, and nothing could induce us to read it, preferring to take no chances of diminishing its grandeur in our memory. We are led to write thus, by finding the following in this report:

"All this is true, Brother McGregor, but to really *enjoy* one of the annual addresses of Grand Master Davidson you must sit with us and see the rapt attention of the brethren as they listen to the words as they fall from the lips of this matchless speaker and humble mason. To merely *read* one of his addresses is to lose more than half of its beauty and power."

We have an idea, however, that we should see to a *very limited* extent the "rapt attention of the brethren."

IDAHO, 1889.

We have a splendid volume of Proceedings, and when we find that Bro. PARVIN'S printers published it, we "know the reason why."

The nineteen lodges were all represented: while the increase in membership was not large—not so large as we should expect in a new jurisdiction, the craft seem to be fairly prosperous. The dues in Idaho are heavy in comparison with ours in Maine, and we suspect that this has something to do with the growth of the craft; we note that two Past Grand Masters have dimitted, and are apparently living, as unaffiliated masons, in that jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge collects dues for three funds, the "Representative

Fund," the "Orphan Fund," and the "General Fund." The *per capita* tax to the Grand Lodge is \$3.25, besides one dollar for each degree conferred.

The returns have one new feature: they give the occupation of the members: the farmers lead, having 147, nearly twenty per cent.; miners come next with 125; then merchants, 74; then stock-growers, 59; of the "learned professions," there are *sixteen* lawyers, *twelve* doctors, and *two* ministers. There are one Governor, one Member of Congress, one U. S. District Attorney, and thirty-one other U. S. or territorial officials; railroad men of different grades number forty.

The Grand Master (JOHN HUNTER) delivered a brief, business-like address, devoted chiefly to a statement of his official action.

The report of Grand Secretary WICKERSHAM shows that he is a faithful and efficient officer, whose administration does much to promote the interests of the craft. He urges that measures be taken to secure uniformity of work, as they have the work of nearly every one of the older jurisdictions in the country. Bro. ANDERSON, Grand Lecturer of California, made them a visit, and there is a good prospect that a uniform system will be established, the Grand Lodge having adopted the California work.

He has taken a deep interest in the Grand Lodge Library, and in consequence of his efforts, it is growing with a good degree of rapidity.

We know by experience the value of the following suggestion, and we hope it will be adopted by all Grand Lodges; a collection of the Constitutions and Manuals or Text-Books of every Grand Lodge would make one of the most valuable portions of a Grand Lodge Library:

"I would respectfully ask the approval of our Grand Lodge that I may be permitted to mail to each Grand Jurisdiction a bound copy of our constitution and by-laws, and ask in exchange for our library a like copy of their own."

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"Our membership has slightly increased—not exceeding, however, an average of two members to each lodge. This is small, when taking into consideration the population of the territory and the very excellent material which can be found in the territorial jurisdiction of the lodges. Our dimensions have been large. It is very difficult to make any definite assertion on this subject as to the cause, or assign valid reasons for the same. Many are still residents of the jurisdiction and remain non-affiliated. This should not be."

He also gives a brief historical sketch of the Grand Lodge. It was organized in 1867, by five lodges having 200 members: in 1870, there were eight lodges with 288 members; in 1875, ten lodges with 349 members: in 1880, ten lodges with 384 members; in 1885, twelve lodges with 495 members; and in 1889, nineteen lodges with 748 members.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON.

He has pronounced views, and maintains them with energy and ability. In his introduction, he defines his position upon some of the matters now under discussion by the craft :

" We, filled with consciousness of the necessity of a belief in God and the Holy Bible, often found ourself incensed at the doubting, skeptical, and often atheistic remarks of some correspondents. We were pained that such thoughts should creep into masonic literature, and we have in our own feeble way endeavored to place Idaho, 'The Gem of the Mountains,' aright on the momentous question of *God or no God*. We have quoted largely solely for the benefit of our own brethren, who in this way only ascertain what is going on around them. We have antagonized the anti-retail saloon legislation now so prevalent, and in proper places have given our reasons. We are in favor of conviviality to a certain degree prescribed by the boundaries of the cardinal virtues, particularly temperance. To our mind—we may be wrong—it appears that where the modern straight-laced, revived Puritan notions prevail, *there* there is a lack of masonic interest, a very small attendance—like in Missouri, who has to keep up her enthusiasm by the aid of ten or twelve Grand Chaplains—and a gradual falling off from the grand, pure principles of Ancient Craft Masonry.

" We say here fearlessly that we believe in the antiquity of Masonry. We believe in God (the Bible's God), in the divinity of the Holy Bible, in Solomon's Temple, and that Masonry there received organization and first commenced its active life. We defer to the statement that the *Ritual* was modified and changed in 1717 in England, but that has nothing to do with the antiquity of our order, or its origin at Solomon's Temple. Whenever a man commences to doubt the legends and doctrines of Masonry, he will end in doubting God and the Bible. We are not a church-member, and undoubtedly never will be. We do not affect piety, but, unfortunately, are quite the reverse ; yet we believe in Masonry, its teachings and principles, and those all tend to strengthen in us the belief which has become part of our life."

These views he emphasizes in his report: he, however, does not discuss "the saloon question" upon its merits, that is, whether the business is destructive of public morality, but bases his objections upon the proposition, in substance, that a temperate use of liquors "wont hurt us or lower our standing before God and man."

He is opposed to the prerogative doctrine. But he seems to us to assume that it is a question of policy, to be determined at the present time. Considering his belief in the antiquity of Masonry, we are surprised that he should be willing to encourage innovations in the laws of the Institution. From what he says, we do not believe that he has studied the question in connection with the history of Masonry from its early days ; but we think he decides the question from the standpoint of an American citizen, without regard to the law as established by immemorial usage.

He asks why a certain resolution was repealed by our Grand Lodge: the reason was that it was alleged that it was a dead letter, and it was deemed better to repeal it than have it stand as law and yet be incapable of being enforced.

We find that in another part of his report he expressly favors the enactment of masonic law and the repeal of the old law when they stand in the way of the fancied "improvements" of modern times. We greatly regret

it, and we are surprised that he does not see that this is the ground upon which the Grand Orient of France struck a belief in God from the requirements of eligibility to Masonry, and upon which the attack upon the Bible, which he so earnestly deprecates, is based. Does he not notice that every man of them is attacking the prerogatives of Grand Masters in the same breath? With all kindness, we commend him to a further study of the injunction, "Remove not the ancient landmarks." There was significance in the declaration of the Grand Lodge of Maine, when the Grand Orient took that action, "that it thereby ceased to be a masonic body."

We read the following with great regret:

"We are imbued with great reverence for old and tried things, but for that reason are not prevented from sanctioning any improvement which might be of great advantage to the craft. We do not believe that Masonry proper has changed, or can ever change; but the customs of the times are changing, and unless the forms and little details are changed in accordance, there will be nothing left but the bare principles. There are masons who make the greatest fuss in the world because some little custom, without sense or reason, has been ignored, and who constantly overlook or neglect some of those grand old principles upon which not only Masonry, but also the world, was founded. There are some ancient landmarks or customs that are working damage to Masonry now, and unless something is done about it we will find our fraternity at a low ebb a century hence. The other societies are getting away with us."

BRO. THOMPSON and others think it would be an improvement, perhaps, to follow the lead of the Grand Orient, while BRO. STEVENSON declares that such a course would destroy the Institution, which has come down to us from the past, in spite of all attacks upon it, because it adhered to "the original plan of Masonry." We hold that no man is a true mason, fully understanding its principles, who will not use all his efforts to hand the Institution down to those who shall come after us, just as it came to us from the fathers.

ILLINOIS, 1889.

This Grand Lodge celebrated, during its session, the *fiftieth* anniversary of its organization. A Grand Lodge had been formed in the state several years earlier, but it went down in the anti-masonic storm, having existed but a few years; and so far as can be ascertained every one of its subordinates shared its fate. The records of the old Grand Lodge were lost, and while its Proceedings were published, no full file is in existence: in fact, no one full file of those known to have been published is in possession of any one person or body. BRO. JOHN C. REYNOLDS, in his History of Masonry in Illinois (now very rare in consequence of the burning of the larger part of the edition) published those of whose existence he was aware, but one pamphlet, at least, existed of which he had no knowledge.

The Proceedings for 1889 contain the portraits of the retiring Grand Master JOHN C. SMITH, Grand Secretary LOYAL L. MUNN, and Past Grand

Master ALEX. T. DARRAH, whose death just before the session cast a gloom over the brethren.

The Grand Master (JOHN C. SMITH) refers briefly to the growth of Masonry since it was planted in the state, but especially to the wonderful growth of the state itself; and repeats the names of leading men of the state, who were also active masons.

Of course he had an account to give of an immense amount of official action, of interest, however, only in his own jurisdiction.

He recounts, with some signs of annoyance, a curious misunderstanding of some remarks made in his address of the previous year. He undertook to be facetious and satirical in relation to the prerogatives of Grand Masters. The "anti-prerogative fellows" took him to be in earnest, and belabored him soundly, much to our amusement, though to be sure their solemn comments were more clearly nonsense than the Grand Master's joke! So this year he hits them off by telling a good story how one of Mark Twain's witticisms was misunderstood. He now essays the serious, but makes a worse mess of it than he did the year before! He does not believe in Grand Masters doing acts "for which there is no law or landmark." Well, who ever heard of any mason who does? The whole doctrine of Grand Masters' prerogatives is that they are *landmarks* which the enacted *law* cannot change or take away. We believe in the prerogatives inherent in the office of Grand Master, but we most fully and heartily endorse the proposition that the Grand Master can do no act for the doing of which "there is no law or landmark."

Among his more important decisions are the following:

"The city of Chicago and several of the adjoining towns having voted to consolidate, I decided that all the lodges in the enlarged city of Chicago, would, on and after date of annexation of suburban towns, have concurrent jurisdiction; and that a residence acquired in the jurisdiction of one lodge would become a residence under all the lodges in the enlarged municipality."

* * * * *

"Can a non-affiliated Master Mason, living in Illinois, petition a lodge in another state for membership on dinit?"

"Answer. Yes. A non-affiliated Master Mason residing in Illinois may petition for membership in a lodge in another state, and it remains for that lodge to say if, under the laws of that state, it may receive and act upon said petition."

Of the last the committee say:

"Your committee think that to the Grand Master's decision it should be stated, that an unaffiliated mason is not circumscribed by territorial jurisdiction, but that he may join and hold lodge affiliations in any state, regardless of his residence or abode."

We are glad to see this last decision, as there has been a recent attempt to take away this privilege of a mason, of so long standing that it approaches closely to a landmark.

He, in effect, enters a protest against the innovation adopted by his Grand Lodge in holding that no one can be recognized as a mason, unless he can

trace his title back to one of the British Grand Lodges. Speaking of Grand Lodges seeking recognition, he well says:

"We should first ascertain that they are Grand Lodges, owing no allegiance to any higher body; that they are the governing bodies of symbolic lodges, teaching only the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, and having ascertained that fact we should be prompt in giving them recognition.

"I hold this recognition by Grand Lodges to be of vital importance to these new and struggling Grand Lodges, particularly in Latin countries, as much so, masonically, as the recognition of a little, weak nation struggling against tyranny by the older nations of the earth. I also believe it to be a boon not to be granted to every applicant; but in seeking for the worthy, we should not take a pessimistic view of our neighbor, charging every little error in organization against him, that we may have an excuse for refusing his request.

"Can we, as Freemasons of this great Republic, where the best genealogy man can trace is the work of his own hands, the product of his own brain, or his deeds of valor in the service of his country and for humanity are the surest passports to our confidence and respect, demand of these brethren of other countries that they furnish us a pedigree such as required for our horses or cattle? Is it for us to say that a Grand Lodge, owing allegiance to no other body, composed of the representatives of constituent lodges teaching and practicing only the three symbolic degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, is illegitimate because forsooth some of the lodges joining in the formation of that Grand Lodge owe their origin to some Grand Orient? As well say that a child conceived and born in wedlock, because one or even both of its parents were not, is illegitimate. We believe in no such doctrine; and it ill becomes the Freemasons of Illinois or of the United States to subscribe to such a doctrine.

"Success makes the revolutionist a patriot. The repudiation of Grand Orients, yea, of Supreme Councils, by the brethren of the three symbolic degrees, and their formation into Grand Lodges, makes them as good Ancient Craft Masons as any that are made under sanction of any Grand Lodge in these United States. Let us take a broad, liberal Masonic and American view of this matter, and extend recognition to all Grand Lodges, by whatsoever name they be called, that are found practicing the degrees of symbolic Masonry only."

But the Grand Lodge, after discussion, adhered to its former doctrine that a lodge is not regular and cannot be recognized, unless it can trace its pedigree from one of the British Grand Lodges.

His Grand Lodge had no complete file of its original Proceedings. He found one in the Grand Lodge of New York and borrowed what his own Grand Lodge lacked, and had type-writer copies made of them. He adds that the set in the Library of the Grand Lodge of New York is the only complete one. Excluding those of the old Grand Lodge, to which he evidently does not allude, we think that he is in error: we feel very sure that in our Grand Lodge Library there is a full set, and we think there is still a third; and we have always supposed that the Grand Lodge of Iowa had another. His action to secure a full set cannot be too highly commended, and we trust those of the old Grand Lodge will be added, and then all before 1845 be reprinted in one pamphlet.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence (245 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS. Of it the Grand Master says:

"I cannot, however, overlook the fact that Committee on Correspondence is discussing this Cerneauism in such a manner that it may be questioned if

views of committee are not being quoted, if not accepted, as views of Grand Lodge. It is therefore proper that Grand Master should, on your behalf and in your name, put on record the fact that this subject is unknown to this membership, and has in no way been officially presented to you.

"We desire to say that the Committee on Correspondence does not voice the sentiment of this Grand Lodge upon all subjects, and particularly as to this Scottish Rite matter. Speaking from a personal knowledge of the facts, we know his premises are false and have no foundation in fact. If it be said that these reports on correspondence 'express nobody's views but the author's,' and are not 'intended in any way to commit the Grand Lodge,' then they fail to serve the purpose for which intended and ought to be abolished. Grand Lodges ought not to incur the cost of printing the idiosyncracies and dogmatic views of any committee, the reports from which are not in consonance with sentiment of Grand Lodge and not subject to review and action of same."

In relation to this the committee say, and their report was accepted :

"It has ever been held, and rightly too, by this Grand Lodge, that it can recognize nothing but the three degrees of Symbolic Masonry. Of other so-called masonic bodies this Grand Lodge officially knows nothing, and such bodies are not proper matters of discussion for this Grand Body; and the Grand Master states facts when he says Cerneauism and all other isms outside of the Symbolic degrees are unknown to this membership, and cannot be officially presented to this Grand Lodge or any constituent lodge in this jurisdiction."

As we desire to notice some portions of this report, we can only give a passing word to the semi-centennial, the proceedings at which were of a high order, and very interesting.

We had intended to notice his remarks in relation to the Scottish Rite, but until we learn precisely what the action of the Grand Lodge means, we forbear.

He agrees with us in relation to the election to office, of a member under charges; but he goes a step further in relation to the installation: he says:

"We think the lodge was fully authorized to install the Master under the circumstances as they appear on the face of the report, for we can never subscribe to the doctrine which would put it in the power of a pig-headed member to destroy the eligibility for office of any and every other member simply by preferring charges against them."

We refer to our review of Georgia.

Of healing, he says:

"To our mind it is a confusion of terms to speak of the process by which persons belonging to the alleged masonic lodges composing the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario are invested with the degrees of Masonry, as 'healing.' It is simply a short way of working the degrees, not on irregularly made masons, but on those who have never been made masons at all. Healing is only applicable or possible where lawful and undeniable masons irregularly at work, without proper authority, have invested a profane with the secrets of Masonry. There it properly comes in to place the person who has become unlawfully possessed of such secrets under those obligations to the fraternity which those who unlawfully communicated them to him had no power to impose, and to invest him with the rights and benefits which they were powerless to confer. But the process by which men are lawfully affiliated with the fraternity who claim to have received the secrets of Masonry in bodies which we do not and cannot know to be composed of lawful masons, is simply making masons, however much the ceremonies may be abbreviated."

Such has not been the practical construction of the word in the vast majority of instances; in the first class of cases the irregularity has been cured by resolution; but in the latter class of cases, the candidate must take part in the proceedings, and that is termed "healing"; however, as matter of fact, Bro. ROBBINS is quite right in the substance of what he says, as "healing" is really the same as "making," with an abridgement of the ceremonies.

On the funeral question, he says:

"When the family desire of their own motion or in consonance with the known wishes of the deceased that the burial shall take place with masonic ceremonies, and yet desire that some friends or associates not masons shall be among the pall bearers, the lodge can refrain from taking charge of the remains until the grave is reached, and then let the pall bearers who have acted at the church or residence retire, and those appointed from the lodge take charge."

But we pass over many matters of interest to his discussion of one of the most important questions that has ever arisen in the administration of the affairs of the craft—the question involved in the CRUM case.

CRUM was charged with publicly assailing the Bible in about as offensive a manner as can well be imagined, and indirectly, if not directly, its use in the lodge; we do not recall the precise state of facts, and they are not material in the discussion. Charges were filed against CRUM and he was convicted by the lodge, but the Grand Lodge reversed the proceedings on the ground that no masonic offence had been committed, and, moreover, censured the lodge sharply for allowing sectarian (!) matters to be introduced into the lodge. In our report in 1888, we discussed the question, declaring in substance that the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was a violation of the fundamental law of the Institution. Bro. ROBBINS quotes some two pages from our report, maintaining that our position is an abandonment of that same fundamental law, and, of course, that the action of our Grand Lodge in a similar case was in violation of the fundamental law of Freemasonry.

The basis of his argument is the "Universality of Masonry," as shown by the "Ancient Charges," upon his interpretation of them. But Masonry is *not* universal: *no atheist can be made a mason*. In this Bro. ROBBINS agrees with us.

In passing, we would remind him that he holds that nothing is Masonry that did not originate from one of the British Grand Lodges. We might claim that under this theory, Masonry is *practically* not universal: but as he discusses this question from the stand-point of the *character* of the Institution, we refer to this point for another purpose. From the very organization of the Institution in Great Britain, it has been the usage and the law, that the Bible should be present in the lodge in order to make it a lodge, or to do any work therein. In all our reading, *we have never seen the instance of a lodge*, hailing directly or indirectly, under the British lodges, *which was allowed to substitute any other book or thing for the Bible, or to*

work without it. If Bro. ROBBINS can point us to a single instance, we wish that he would do so ; we do not believe that he can. One significance of this is that the Bible is by law an essential part of his Masonry, which is not so universal as to allow *any* substitute for the Bible.

There is an incidental matter, upon which Bro. ROBBINS lays some stress. A by-law of his Grand Lodge prohibits the entertaining of any charges, or any matter written or oral, involving questions of "a sectarian character," to be read in or presented to the lodge. We asked him if the evidence of a masonic offence was contained in a document which contained sectarian matter, that document could not be used as evidence. Of course, such a construction would be absurd, and he wisely dodges our question.

But the applicability of the by-law depends upon the meaning of the word "Sectarian"; if the Investigating Committee finds that a candidate is an avowed atheist, would that by-law exclude their so reporting? But we forget; Bro. ROBBINS is not answering "supposititious constructions." He coolly assumes that an attack upon the Bible is "Sectarian"! and that a charge for such an attack is also "Sectarian"!

He begs the very question at issue. If our position in relation to the Bible in the lodge is correct, the charge in the CRUM case was not of a "Sectarian character": the by-law, therefore, is of no consequence in the discussion.

We have said that Bro. ROBBINS agrees that no atheist can be a mason; but when we note the meaning which he gives to the word "Sectarian," we are not sure that he really agrees with us; we hold that the man who accepts the French idea is an atheist; in brief, we hold that one who does not believe in God, *the Father and Ruler of mankind*, is an atheist, and cannot under the fundamental laws of the Institution be made a mason. The *Fatherhood* of God and the *Brotherhood* of man are correlative terms: the mason can include in the *latter* only those who believe in the *former*.

We believe in the fundamental laws of Masonry—landmarks which it is not in the power of any man or body of men to change: we think Bro. ROBBINS will concede that we hold as firmly to the unchangeableness of what we believe to be the landmarks, as he or any other brother; indeed, he gives us full credit in this respect.

Bro. ROBBINS holds that the line is drawn at atheism by this fundamental law, and that "on the hither side" of that line not only are masons free to hold what opinions they please, but are not permitted to interfere, as masons, with the opinions of others. In proof of this, he cites the old charge, which we copy with his italics:

"A Mason is obliged, by his tenure, to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine. But though in ancient times masons were charged in every country to be of the religion of that country or nation, whatever it was, yet it is now thought more expedient only to oblige them to that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves; that is,

to be good men and true, or men of honor and honesty, by whatever denominations or persuasions they may be distinguished; *WHEREBY Masonry becomes the centre of union, and the means of conciliating true friendship among persons that must have remained at a perpetual distance.*"

He leaves out of the discussion the phrase "nor an irreligious libertine," who, equally with the atheist, is under the ban of the law; this phrase we hold is not synonymous with "atheist," but includes this Bro. CRUM *et id omne genus*. But in this discussion we raise no issue upon this point, only noticing it to save misconception.

BRO. ROBBINS SAYS:

"If, as Bro. Drummond practically insists, the Bible lies on our altars as a foundation of dogma whose shibboleths must be pronounced according to the dictates of any one of the various sects which have builded their bewildering systems according as the emphasis is placed here or there, then indeed not only consistency but decency, nay necessity would demand that it be removed, or that we cease to call the altars on which it lies the altars of Masonry. Because then its broad and catholic basis of fellowship has been narrowed until its identity is lost; its universal religion in which all men agree has been overthrown; and instead of being a center of union and conciliating true friendship among those who must otherwise have remained estranged by diverse views, it has become the battle ground of warring sectaries.

"If on the other hand the Bible lies on our altars as one of the symbols of Masonry, just the same as the other great lights with which it is inseparably correlated lie there—confessedly of all, then it lies there in harmony with the fundamental law of Masonry, the stumbling block of no mason, whatever may be the denomination or persuasion by which he is distinguished; a well of English undefiled and a fountain whence can be drawn the highest and purest moral precepts for the squaring of human conduct, without touching upon any of the controverted points whence so many sects have taken their departure from each other.

"That this is the rightful place of the Bible in Masonry we hold to be indisputable because it is the only view which makes its presence there consistent with the charges of a Freemason. Least of all is it subject to dispute by Bro. Drummond, who holds those charges, as we do, to be the fundamental and unalterable law of the Fraternity. Hence '*we have hopes,*' for to the landmark which debars atheists from Masonry, the same landmark which this side of atheism guarantees absolute religious liberty to every mason, as a mason, he appealed in his special report to the Grand Lodge of Maine when the Grand Orient of France struck the requirement of a belief in Deity from its constitution, and made it the basis of his unequalled statement of the law, viz: 'No man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution.'"

* * * * *

"Bro. Drummond was asked but one question having any theological significance when he was initiated into Masonry. He was not asked whether he believed in the Divine authenticity of the Bible, what were his opinions of the nature and quality of its inspirations, or what his estimate of the scientific value of the opinions of its writers. This of itself is conclusive evidence that no particular view of any of these questions could have been contemplated as constituting a part of that religion in which all men agree, the sole religion to which Masonry thinks it expedient to oblige men as masons. But the light derived from usage is not required to show that the law does not contemplate nor permit that any particular view of the authority of the Bible should be regarded as a factor in that religion in which all men agree."

BRO. CRUM was not charged with assailing any particular construction of the Bible, and no one holds that there is any law limiting a mason to any particular construction; so that the first paragraph which we have cited is entirely superfluous.

The "Old Charges" mean now what they meant when they were adopted: they have no such elasticity as to have one meaning then and another meaning now; they are to be read in the light of circumstances existing when they were made; they are to be taken as entirely in harmony with other laws then existing and observed.

It was then a landmark of Freemasonry, *that no one could be made a mason except by covenant upon the book which he verily believed to contain the law of God*: and that is a landmark now.

We utterly repudiate the idea that the Bible on the altar of a lodge is a mere symbol, or anything else than the Book of the Law, (for that lodge,) of that God in whom every one must believe in order to pass the crucial test of admission to the Fraternity.

It is true that no other question was asked of us than the one stated by BRO. ROBBINS; but it is also true that we were then instructed that the office of the Bible is precisely as we have stated it; the reasons for it were given, which any mason will understand we cannot give here: the presence of the Book of the Law was absolutely essential to acquiring the masonic character.

The masonic law has always been, that belief in God carries with it belief in a Book of the Law, without the presence of which no lodge can be held. Theoretically it may be true that a Mahomedan lodge could use only the Koran; but that is of no consequence; the necessity is that there shall be a Book of the Law—the *divine* law.

The religion, therefore, in which the old charge holds that all men agree, is belief in God, the Father and Ruler, and in a book of *His* law as such Ruler, although it does not theoretically require belief in the same book.

In America (and for that matter everywhere where Masonry, according to BRO. ROBBINS, is practiced) the Bible is that Book of the Law by universal law and usage. If BRO. CRUM was initiated in the lodge of which he was a member, he accepted it as the Book of the Law of God; if he, by mental reservation, undertook not to do so, he is held to the consequences the same as if he had accepted it. His course, viewed from a masonic standpoint, was an actual repudiation of his masonic obligations. Being a member, his course was a violation of fundamental law.

If he had been a Mahomedan, and made in a Mahomedan lodge (if there ~~is~~ one), he ought to have been expelled for his fanatic intolerance in assailing the Book of the Law of his brethren. This, however, was not the charge against him: but he was properly charged with a violation of a fundamental law of the Institution.

When we consider what gives a man his masonic character, and the ele-

ments which, according to masonic law, must enter into what gives him that character, it is settled beyond question that the Bible, on the altar of the lodge, is almost infinitely more than a mere symbol; and the repudiation of it precisely the same as the denial of belief in God, and puts the one repudiating outside the pale of Masonry.

In our judgment, the Grand Lodge of Illinois is treading upon the heels of the Grand Orient of France with dangerous closeness.

INDIANA, 1889.

The address of the Grand Master (ISAAC P. LEYDEN) is almost wholly devoted to routine matters, an immense amount of which had called for his action. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge are almost wholly of the same character.

A proposition to found a Masonic Home was defeated by a large vote: the heavy taxation to save the Masonic Temple was too recent and too well remembered to allow a repetition.

The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master ALBERT P. CHARLES—a great loss to Masonry, not alone in Indiana, but throughout the country. A man of marked ability, he had studied Masonry with an enthusiasm begotten only by a love for it. In early life he had been inclined to skepticism, but admiring Masonry and finding that its laws made belief in God a pre-requisite for admission, he investigated the question anew, and the result was a complete change. Our attention was attracted to him by his addresses as Grand Master and his Reports on Correspondence; and we soon came to regard him as a Brother well grounded in the fundamental principles of the Institution, a safe counsellor and a wise teacher. We looked forward to his doing splendid service for Masonry; but alas, he was called away in the prime of his usefulness and influence for good.

A proposition to re-establish the District Deputy system was defeated: from what the committee say of it, it was a vastly different system from ours, of which our Indiana brethren can have no just conception.

It was decided that in the absence of any express law upon the subject, release of jurisdiction is granted by a majority vote: also that a judgment in a divorce case is inadmissible to prove the facts at issue in the case in which judgment was rendered, while the judgment in a criminal case is admissible.

We confess to considerable surprise at the adoption of the following:

"Section 99, of the General Regulations, provides that 'All charges must be made in writing, signed by the party making them, specifying, etc., etc.' under the provisions of the law above quoted, charges signed by any other person than the one making them, would not be legal, and should not be entertained by the Worshipful Master."

It seems to us that the person who *signs* charges thereby *makes* them.

It seems to us that the following decision, made after the above report was adopted, is sound law and sense :

"It is true that in the body of the charges, the name of the injured brother appears as the person making the charges, while the charges are signed by the Junior Warden. We regard these charges as having been made by the Junior Warden, who, by signing them, adopts the same and assumes the burden. The name of the brother may be treated as surplusage."

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.) was presented by Bro. SIMON H. JOHNSON. He gives a carefully prepared abstract, involving much labor and good judgment, with very few comments.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"We learn that even in this jurisdiction, under the guidance and eye of so many eminent masons, who claim Maine as their home, 'the work' is not uniform—and the Grand Master urges that measures be taken to have uniformity. We should have thought there would have been no trouble to 'dot the i's and cross the t's' alike here, but where there are so many Deputy Grand Masters and Lecturers discrepancies will creep in. However, we believe a Maine Mason could make himself known as such to another without the assistance of a third."

The want of uniformity does not exist where he assumes it does, nor for the reasons which he gives.

He is in doubt as to what we want to know concerning the "public grand honors"; at a former session it was found that in different jurisdictions there are differences in the matter of giving them.

Of our plan for consolidating lodges, he says :

A special committee reported an extended plan for lodges to consolidate. Some of the provisions of the 'plan' are not entirely plain. For instance, Specification 6: 'The oldest charter shall be endorsed under the attestation of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as the warrant of the consolidated lodge, which shall take rank as of the date of the charter'; in other words, the younger lodge is as having no existence, all being governed by date of oldest charter. It is a little uncertain that it means exactly what it says, or says what it means."

Both lodges being merged in one under the old charter, both the old lodges go out of existence.

He describes the Report on Correspondence of one jurisdiction as having "ccxix" pages, and "will the committee please put it in figures next time." We second the motion, and make the same request of him!

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1889.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a United States court house: the exercises were interesting and the addresses excellent. The Grand Master also reports issuing a commission to authorize the laying of the corner stone of a Masonic Hall for Cherokee Lodge. We are pleased to see these evidences of prosperity and of respect for the craft.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN RENNIE) is largely devoted to a

surprising amount of routine business, showing a great activity among the craft in this jurisdiction; he had granted dispensations for seven new lodges.

He seems to have found it difficult to make lodges *u. d.* understand that when a lodge has jurisdiction at the time it receives the petition, it retains it until the work is fully completed. He decided, as we hold erroneously, that a lodge *u. d.* cannot receive the petition of an *E. A.* or *F. C.* for advancement, with the consent of the proper lodge. We find that the Grand Lodge decided that this ruling of the Grand Master was erroneous.

In some of the questions, we discover evidence of too great eagerness, as it seems to us, to obtain work. There was also a notable case, in which the action of a lodge is sharply and (we think) deservedly criticized for receiving a certain candidate; but as he was received, and made a Master Mason, we think the Grand Lodge was wise in limiting its action to censure. On referring to the statistics, we find that almost *one-third* of the applications were rejected; this certainly indicates that the eagerness, of which we have spoken, does not extend to *all* the members of the lodges.

We find no reference in the proceedings to the Report on Correspondence (98 pp.), and as it is not signed, we are left to guess the name of the author: we suspect the active and indefatigable Grand Secretary, Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW, had a hand in it.

The author discusses at considerable length, and with much ability, quite a number of questions. He devotes several pages to the "Ancient Landmarks." He concludes his discussion as follows:

"Let us adhere to ancient landmarks in so far as ancient landmarks are essential to true Masonry, but where ancient landmarks cannot be conformed to the progress and spirit of our day let them all be relegated to the ancients and let us have in their stead such landmarks as are necessary to our day and generation."

In the discussion of another question, he had said:

"We base our conclusions upon the masonic landmark, which requires a belief in the existence of a Supreme being, and in *some* revelation of his will."

The brother, to whom he was replying in the latter quotation, does not believe that the landmark quoted can "be conformed to the progress and spirit of our day": many others, while standing by the landmark requiring a belief in God, hold that a belief in *some* revelation of his law does not "conform to the progress and spirit of our age;" Bro. ROBBINS does so practically, but on the ground that there is no such landmark; the God in which others believe is not a Supreme Being, but a mere "Creative Principle."

Considering all this, we desire to ask Bro. MURROW, if, upon the whole, he does not deem it better for us and for Masonry, and, therefore, better for the world, to stand by the landmarks which our fathers set up rather than

attempt to conform Masonry to the progress and spirit of the age, and thus submit it to the passing whims of men whose opinions are mere moral weather-cocks.

We have had one example. In France, the spirit of "improvement and progress" (in their eyes) seized the masons of the Grand Orient; first they murmured at the prerogatives of Grand Masters as being contrary to "liberty, equality and fraternity," and pushed their "improvement" step by step, till they succeeded in *abolishing the Grand Mastership*; next the Bible became a mere symbol on their altars; the next movement, at first, was to substitute a principle (of some kind or other) for God; but finally they carried their work to the extent of striking from their constitution belief in God, and welcomed to their ranks the atheist and the irreligious libertine.

Is Bro. MURROW willing to follow in the dance which the Grand Orient has led down? He proposes to remove the only barrier, heretofore deemed immovable and irresistible, to doing so.

It is true that when the Grand Orient did this, there was reverence enough for the landmarks of Freemasonry existing in the craft, to cause them to adjudge and declare that the Grand Orient, in taking this course, had put itself outside of the pale of Freemasonry. But it was on the ground and only on the ground that the landmarks of the Institution *cannot be changed* to "conform to the spirit and progress of the age."

Oh, no, Bro. MURROW, let us stand by Masonry as delivered to us by the fathers; at any rate, let us, who have learned Masonry from them, and have loved it for its unchangeable character, go down to our graves, with the knowledge that until then, it *has* stood, and with the hope that it will continue to stand, as a barrier against atheism, and unmoved by the restless desire for fancied improvement so common at the present day—in a word, with the knowledge that *Masonry* has still survived, and the hope that it will continue to survive to bless mankind.

IOWA, 1889.

As usual we can only give a few specimens from this splendid volume. To go through it and notice all matters of interest as we were wont in former times, would require space equal to that then occupied by the whole report.

The address of the Grand Master (EDWIN C. BLACKMAR,) takes up about twenty pages in small type, and yet it does not seem to contain any superfluous matter. The business of so large and active a jurisdiction is simply immense. The total membership in Iowa is a little larger than that in Maine, but it has more than twice as many lodges.

Of the condition of the lodges, he says:

"The present condition of our subordinate lodges, although perhaps not

up to that high standard which we could hope they might attain, will, in my judgment, bear favorable comparison with that of those in any other Grand Jurisdiction, and I am satisfied that by a continuance of our present system of inspection, and a persistent effort on the part of the Grand Master and his staff, their condition may be further improved."

Under the head of "Impending Danger," the Grand Master says:

"An element of discord and disturbance among the brethren having arisen in our midst, and its influences having spread and assumed such proportions as to make it seem to me a matter of *duty* to bring it to your attention, I now do so, with a view of invoking such action as may serve to protect our subordinates, and the brethren holding membership therein, from the evil results which are likely to ensue, and to maintain and preserve that peace and harmony among the craft which should always characterize a fraternity founded upon the principles of brotherly love.

"I refer to the introduction and spread, in this jurisdiction, of a body claiming to be masonic, and which admits none except Master Masons, and styling itself 'The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States of America, their Territories and Dependencies,' commonly known as the 'Cerneau' body of that rite.

"Before proceeding further, it is but proper for me to say that I know nothing whatever about Scottish Rite Masonry, having never taken those degrees, and hence I have no interest in the matters presented, except in so far as it relates to the effect it may have and is now having upon our beloved Institution.

"It is a well known fact that there is a body of Scottish Rite masons which has had an existence in this state for the past thirty years, and which is universally recognized as a legal and legitimate body, while the 'Cerneau' body, which was only introduced into this jurisdiction four years ago (March, 1885), is now seeking to occupy the same territory, and, if possible, supersede and overthrow the other, thus producing a conflict which has been the means of engendering bitterness and discord among our members, where only peace and harmony should prevail.

"It is not my purpose to argue the question as to the legitimacy of either of the bodies referred to, but as the adherents of both are masons—none but masons being involved—and as their controversy for supremacy affects the peace and harmony of our lodges and brethren, and them only, it seems to me very clearly within the scope of our duty to take such action as may eliminate the cause, and, if possible, restore that good-fellowship which has heretofore characterized Iowa masons.

"It may be said by some that the controversy alluded to is a matter with which we, as *York Rite Masons*, have no right to interfere; and I might be willing, in a measure, to concede that point if it was a controversy having only *general* results; but as it affects *Masons only*, and as such becomes a disturbing element in our *Institution alone*, it seems very clear to me that it is not only our right, but a *duty* from which we cannot escape, to take action for our own protection, and I therefore earnestly recommend that you give the subject your careful consideration, and take such action as may seem adequate to preserve and maintain peace and harmony."

The committee, to which his address was referred, says:

"To this lamp of enlightenment let us also join the lamp of harmony. Upon the foundation of the perfect Master Mason must all further masonic edifices be built. Upon us, then, as the exponent of the Masonry of Iowa, rests the duty of keeping it pure and keeping it harmonious. The members of this committee are York Rite masons only, but we recognize that for years we have fraternally associated and affiliated, as far as could be done without membership, with other bodies purely masonic, deriving their membership from us only, occupying our lodge rooms, recognized by us daily as masonic, as kindred of our own.

"If in the conflict between these bodies there are elements that may bring in harmony to our own lodges, we must take part and decide between them. If there be no danger to us, then we may safely let them alone. No time is so fitting as the present to make this decision. Other Grand Jurisdictions have had to meet this difficulty and to decide, and so must we. Let it be done in the spirit of candor and fairness, but let it be done *now*."

"We ask the Grand Master to appoint a committee on this subject."

The committee directed its attention to the consideration of the questions whether there are dissensions in the Scottish Rite, and, if such dissensions exist, whether they are dangerous to the harmony of the craft: and if so, what legislation is necessary.

The committee says:

"From the statements made by these brethren, and from information received by us, we find that dissensions have existed, and do now exist, between members of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, and members of the *Cerneau* bodies of the Scottish Rite located in the state of Iowa; and we believe, and further find, that the dissensions existing among the members of said Scottish Rite bodies have already disturbed the peace and harmony of the masonic brethren in different localities of this state, and are dangerous to the future harmony and welfare of the craft."

* * * * *

"It will be claimed by some of the brethren that this Grand Lodge has no power to legislate upon or deal with this question in any manner whatever. But the committee, after mature consideration, are unanimously agreed that this Grand Lodge has the undoubted power and the right to legislate upon this question, and upon all other questions that affect the welfare of this Grand Body or of the craft in Iowa."

This position is sustained by quotations from the constitution of the Grand Lodge, and it is further shown that such power must be inherent in the Grand Lodge, from its very nature.

Proceeding to the consideration of what legislation is necessary, the committee says:

"We are not called upon, neither do we assume, to determine the legitimacy of either of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite bodies now occupying the territorial jurisdiction of the state of Iowa. 'We are confronted with a condition, not a theory.' We find this condition of affairs existing:

"The Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, *Southern Jurisdiction*, was introduced in Iowa in 1850, and in 1866 and 1867 organized bodies of that rite, including a Consistory, were established in Iowa, and that from its establishment to the present time Master Masons of Iowa have been admitted to its membership.

"We further find (upon information believed by us to be reliable) that the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, *Southern Jurisdiction*, has been recognized by nearly all of the Supreme Councils of the world as the legitimate Supreme Council of the jurisdiction for the territory which it occupies, which *includes the state of Iowa*.

"We further find that the *Cerneau* body of the Scottish Rite first actually occupied the territory of the state of Iowa (and by this we mean organizing bodies and doing work in the state) in 1885. We do not find that this body has been generally recognized by the other Supreme Councils of the world as the legitimate body of this or any other jurisdiction."

It then quotes the action of Grand Lodges, which it is not necessary to copy. Of former action of the Grand Lodge, the committee says:

" We do not find that any Grand Lodge of the United States or elsewhere, or any Grand Master, has ever recognized the *Cerneau* body of the Scottish Rite as legitimate or duly constituted, nor do we find that any such Grand Lodge or Grand Master has taken any action to prohibit or prevent the conferring of the Scottish Rite degrees by the Supreme Councils of either the Southern or Northern Jurisdiction of the United States.

" We further find that *this* Grand Lodge has already recognized the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, and their Consistories.

" In 1852 the Grand Lodge of Iowa adopted the following :

" 'The Grand Lodge of Iowa recognizes the *Superior bodies* in the *United States* and foreign countries having in charge masonic degrees, as the *Supreme Councils* of the *Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite* and their *Consistories*, the General Grand Chapter and the Grand Encampment, and their constituent bodies, Grand and Subordinate. But she claims sole jurisdiction in this state over the first three degrees in the York Rite, and objects to the practice of any other rite in those degrees within the same jurisdiction, should it be attempted, and admits no rights or claims of any other body or authority whatever to do so. She holds fraternal correspondence with *these bodies*, but admits no authority in them to interfere with the craft degrees.' "

In 1865, the decisions were revised under the authority of the Grand Lodge, and this one published with the code. When a new code was adopted in 1888, this was omitted, but the committee says it was not repealed.

The committee concludes :

" Believing, as we do, that both of these Scottish Rite bodies cannot continue to work in this jurisdiction without seriously endangering the peace and harmony of the masonic brethren in this state, we believe that the *Cerneau* body of Scottish Rite Masons should by this Grand Lodge be denied the right to occupy the territory of this jurisdiction, or to communicate or to confer its degrees on Iowa masons."

And offers resolutions for adoption. The first renews the former recognition of the Southern Supreme Council: the second refuses to recognize the *Cerneau* Body: the third prohibits the latter from working in that jurisdiction, and all Master Masons in that state from conferring or receiving any of the degrees: the fourth requires all Master Masons in the state to sever their connection with the *Cerneau* Rite before the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

A substitute was submitted, substantially to the effect that no action was necessary: the substitute was rejected by a vote of 633 to 334, and the report of the committee was accepted and the resolutions adopted by a vote of 587 to 343.

From reliable sources, we learn that after the session of the Grand Lodge, the *Cerneau* faction sought to annul the action of the Grand Lodge *by an appeal to the civil court*. The Grand Lodge interposed the objection that its decision was final and the court had no jurisdiction. This position was sustained by the court and the proceedings dismissed. An appeal lies to the full court, which has probably been taken, although we are not so advised.

It is generally conceded that if the "*Cerneau*" Body should undertake to charter symbolic lodges, the Grand Lodge ought to intervene. Bro.

ROBBINS, who attacked the action of the Grand Lodge of Iowa with great severity, concedes this: one of the Cerneau organizations, and probably, now both of them, concede the same thing. The reason is that such proceedings would be an invasion of the sovereign rights of the Grand Lodge over Symbolic Masonry.

But in Iowa and Ohio, the Cerneau faction have interfered with the sovereign power and rights of the Grand Lodge over Symbolic Masonry in a much more offensive form. If there is one thing in which Grand Lodges have been more persistent than in another, it is their power to manage the affairs of the craft according to their own wisdom and discretion, and that their decrees are final and conclusive upon the members of their several obediences. This power of the Grand Lodge has been attacked by the Cerneaus in a manner in the highest degree dangerous to the very existence of Grand Lodges. That faction is seeking to *subject the action of Grand Lodges in masonic matters to the supervision of the civil courts.*

It must not be assumed that this attack upon the Grand Lodge system is the work of individual Cerneaus without the authority of the governing body. In taking depositions in New York City, the Grand Commander of the New York Cerneau Body appeared as the counsel of those assailing the action of the Grand Lodge, and conducted the proceedings. It was stated, and we believe it to be true, that funds for maintaining the prosecution of the cases against the Grand Lodge of Ohio were furnished by, or on account of, the New York Cerneau Body, calling itself "The Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the United States, their Territories and Dependencies."

We greatly doubt if the brother referred to, who is one of the Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of New York, realizes what just cause of offence he is giving to the Grand Lodge of Ohio in particular and all other Grand Lodges in general, and the danger of involving his own Grand Lodge in serious complications with the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

We wonder, if the Grand Lodge of Ohio should complain to the Grand Lodge of New York, that one of the members and officers of the latter Body was aiding and abetting rebellious masons in its own jurisdiction in an attempt to annul its decrees and decisions by an appeal to the courts, what answer this Brother would advise or ask his Grand Lodge to make.

Out of regard and obedience to his own Grand Lodge, he would undoubtedly sever his connection with Cerneauism rather than as "Grand Commander" establish a symbolic lodge in another Grand Lodge jurisdiction; but by promoting the attempt of members of the obedience of the Grand Lodge of Ohio to annul its decisions and reverse its decrees by another tribunal, he has made a much more dangerous and unmasonic attack upon its sovereignty.

It has always been the most earnest endeavor of all Grand Lodges to keep to themselves the supreme power in masonic matters, and, while obedient

to the civil law, they have studiously avoided placing themselves or their subordinates in such position that the civil court could interfere with their administration of masonic affairs. For this reason, lodges have not been allowed to take civil charters of incorporation, and Grand Lodges have taken those charters only for limited purposes, and never for such purposes as would give any opportunity for the civil law to be invoked to control their lodges or the members of their obedience, in their relations to itself. In a word, the mason who aids or abets in any attempt to destroy or limit (save under its own laws) the supreme legislative, judicial and executive powers of the Grand Lodge, in masonic matters or concerning masonic relations, is guilty of a very grave offence against its sovereignty.

In this connection, we would say, that we are sorry but not surprised, to observe "all along the line" of the Cerneau influence an attack upon the office and powers of Grand Lodges, and an apparently organized movement to destroy the old system of masonic government. But the result has been to cause Grand Lodges to reaffirm with emphasis the doctrine upon which they were originally established.

BRO. PARVIN reprints his "items for the model Grand Secretary." In all of them relating to the make-up of the Proceedings, except one, he credits Maine with being all right: and as to that one he is in error, for our Committee on Returns always gives a recapitulation in connection with their report. We should be saved much labor in making up our Statistical Table, if all Grand Secretaries would follow his suggestions. We propose, if time does not fail us, to call attention to some of these matters in connection with our Table; we shall not do it in a spirit of fault-finding, but with the hope of securing a uniformity in the items of statistics given.

BRO. PARVIN's enthusiasm for "the Library" increases rather than diminishes: we pore over his report with intense delight: the library is a monument to his patience, labor and enthusiasm that will be appreciated more and more as the years roll by.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following resolution in relation to an "Orphans' Home."

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Iowa is now, and always has been, favorable to the proper dispensation of masonic charity; that the needy widows and orphans of deceased masons should be well cared for by the surviving members of the order.

"That it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that the present method of caring for such widows and orphans, that is, by the lodges of which their deceased husbands and fathers were members, is preferable to that of building a widows' and orphans' home.

"That while the building of a home would, at great expense for building, salaries, and other necessary expenditures, provide for the wants of a few, the present method, at much less expense, provides sufficiently for the wants of all needy masons."

There seems to be a reaction in relation to this matter, and we think a wise one, as we believe that the plan we have followed in Maine is far the best for all, except the more extensive and populous jurisdictions.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. S. PARVIN. Overworking during the winter, he had been obliged to take a trip South for his health. The result was that he was obliged to make a comparatively brief report. So he reviewed only the proceedings proper, not undertaking to notice the Reports on Correspondence.

He discusses several subjects under distinct heads—devoting considerable space to the history of the Scottish Rite.

He also discusses the powers of lodges *v. v.* Thirty years ago it was held to be settled law in this section of the country that these lodges had scarcely any powers. When the writer was Grand Master, he called attention to what seemed to him some of the absurd rules then considered binding on these bodies; ultimately the Grand Lodge took the matter into its own hands and adopted regulations, giving to these bodies all the powers of chartered lodges except the election and installation of officers and rights dependent thereon. We once examined the question very carefully. We found that in all the jurisdictions, except Pennsylvania, charters could be issued only by the Grand Lodge. But it seemed to be agreed that Grand Masters could hold occasional lodges and confer degrees therein. Soon, and apparently without any action by the Grand Lodge, Grand Masters, basing their action upon their official prerogatives, commenced issuing authority to others to hold these lodges and make masons; hence the term "*dispensation*" as applied to these warrants: the practice increased, and was soon recognized by the Grand Lodges as a proper exercise of the power of the Grand Master; it is manifest, that such lodges could have only the power to do work; and such was the received idea in relation to these bodies, even after they had a *quasi* permanent character and became the subjects of Grand Lodge legislation. We think Bro. PARVIN will find in CHARLES W. MOORE'S Magazine, that the accepted doctrine in his day was, that these bodies were the mere creatures of the Grand Master and could only do masonic work.

But as our Report begins to come in from the printer, we find that we are going beyond the intended limits and must—reluctantly, however—omit further notice of Bro. PARVIN'S highly interesting Report.

KANSAS, 1890.

This Grand Lodge has not quite reached one-half the age of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and yet has granted seventy-five per cent. more charters, and her lodges have about *six-sevenths* as many members as our Maine lodges: if anything like her past growth shall be maintained, it will not be long ere we shall have to give place to her so far as numbers are concerned.

The Grand Master (GEORGE C. KENYON) narrates one curious case. In

1875, a Past Master, by due authority of the Grand Master, at the request of the pastor and committee of a church, laid the corner stone of a new church edifice. There was an inscription on one side of the stone stating by whom and when laid, and on another side the date when it was laid, with the words "In honor of Jesus Christ"; in the former inscription the name was in the first line and the date was last; in the latter the date was first and the rest followed: on both sides, the first line was in larger letters than the subsequent lines, and in the corresponding lines on both sides, the letters were of the same size.

The Grand Master says:

"It appears that afterwards the pastor of the church, or one by his authority, erased the letters P. & P. M., and the date October 20, A. D. 1875, and the lodge, with the consent of a majority of the trustees of the church, restored the erased portion of the inscription.

"On May 11, 1889, the pastor of the church, the same one who united in the original invitation, and who afterwards erased a part of the inscription, issued a long printed circular letter, addressed: 'Masonic Fraternity of Lincoln, Kansas.' And among other things says, by way of complaint: 'First on this stone you wrote a man's name in larger letters than CHRIST's, and gave this man a greater title than CHRIST, viz: PRESENT AND PAST MASTER'; and after referring to the fact that PRESTON, author of a treatise on Masonry, regarded it as coeval with the creation of man, further says: 'Please don't put the year of Masonry before the year of our LORD, as if it was the more important.'

"This circular is couched in respectful language, and is evidently written by one who has expressed himself conscientiously, and I regret that space will not permit any extended quotations from it, for it is unique in style, and forcible in expression. I have caused a copy to be preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

"After this circular letter was issued, the Master of Lincoln Lodge sent me a copy, and informed me, that the pastor of the church desired to be heard before the lodge, on the proposition of erasing the date, and supplying in place of the P. & P. M. the word 'Overseer'; and after giving the matter careful consideration, I informed the Master that the reply of Lincoln Lodge should be respectful in its tone, but should say, that the Freemasons of Lincoln were invited to lay the corner-stone, and that they did what they were requested to do in the formal manner known to them; and further than this, they have no control over the matter. What shall be, or shall not be done, rests wholly with the constituted authorities of the church, and they should do whatsoever will satisfy their consciences, and conform to the will of the church when clearly made known.

"I also informed Lincoln Lodge, that, if it had entered upon any discussion of this subject, it had done wrong; and if, after the inscription was partly erased, the lodge took any action in relation to the matter, or if its officers or members took any active part in having the inscription restored, it was a mistake. I also suggested to the Master, to let the authorities of the church do as they pleased. If they should erase the entire inscription, or any part of it, or make any change in it, or remove the entire stone, that no notice should be taken of it by the lodge, or adverse criticism be made by any mason."

Of course, the direction of the Grand Master is right: the incident, however, suggests the impropriety of placing upon the stone any inscription by the masons; we do not remember any other instance in which this has been done; although it is customary to deposit under the stone an account of how it was laid.

Among his decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, are these, in substance:

"1. A lodge cannot receive the petition of a candidate previously rejected by a lodge governed by the law of perpetual jurisdiction without its consent."

We believe that masonic comity requires the universal adoption of this rule, although it is not observed in some jurisdictions.

"2. A member of a lodge cannot be disciplined for neglect or refusal to pay his subscription for the erection of a hall: that is a civil contract to be enforced like any other civil contract.

"3. The Master should take care that proper ballots, both white and black, are supplied before the balloting commences; but if, during the progress of the ballot, it is discovered that ballots of either kind are not available, further proceedings should be suspended until the proper ballots are provided, and then, disregarding the partial ballot, the Master should direct the ballot to be retaken. It would be improper for any one making the discovery to indicate the kind of ballot he desired to deposit."

We are glad to learn from the report of the Grand Secretary that the reprint of the Proceedings from 1855 to 1865, inclusive, has been completed.

The Board of Custodians was found to be an expensive method of disseminating the work and giving instruction, and as we understand the action of the Grand Lodge, the system was modified, but how it is left we are not able to state.

In view of the experiment in relation to "Schools of Instruction" in this state, we quote the following:

"There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction with the present system of disseminating the work, as the cost reported to the Grand Lodge is but a small part of the actual cost to the subordinate lodges. These district schools are held usually in the most populous places in the district, and where, in the opinion of this committee, there is the least need of instruction. The other lodges, to avail themselves of the benefit of the lectures, must send a delegation to attend them. If but one delegate is sent his expenses must be borne by his lodge, which, in the end, amounts to no inconsiderable sum, and only one has received the necessary instruction. He has yet to instruct his lodge, and before he gets through finds he has undertaken more than he can accomplish, and often gives it up in despair. On the other hand, if a larger delegation is sent to attend the school, the expense is often so great as to seriously cripple the lodges. Therefore, your committee is of the opinion that some change should be made that would relieve the subordinate lodges of this burden, and we recommend that the matter be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with sufficient time to devise some plan whereby the expense of instruction may be more satisfactory both to the Grand Lodge and the subordinate lodges."

The Report on Correspondence (196 pp.) was presented by JOHN H. BROWN: he goes through the Proceedings with patience and notices points of interest with well considered and instructive comments. In most respects we agree with him; but we regret to say that he has the maggot of desiring to conform masonic government to modern ideas, instead of adhering to that established by the founders of Masonry. However, his Grand Lodge is one

of the few which *inherited* those ideas, and we suppose we ought not to be surprised at its continuing to hold them.

We commend the following to the earnest consideration of the brethren :

" We think each Grand Lodge is morally bound to provide the means for the masonic training of those brethren who owe it allegiance, by and through its private lodges, and see that the work assigned, annually is accomplished. Money could not be better expended than by employing, at a fair salary, a corps of competent lecturers, directly amenable to their Grand Lodge, to impart the necessary instruction in lodges. They should be required to visit each lodge in a given district at least once a year, and remain long enough to give, in outline, the history of Masonry as set forth by accurate writers and fully explain the symbolism of each degree, followed by instruction in the private work. That every lodge might be reached, the districts should be limited in area, so as to include only so many lodges as an active lecturer could visit. Mere skill in ritualism will soon cease to attract, and when that is all, or nearly all, a general attendance of members will rarely occur. To secure the attendance of members, themes for thought must be presented and time and opportunity afforded for their discussion. Intelligent brethren should be encouraged to lecture upon subjects of masonic importance before their own or neighboring lodges, and thus a spirit be awakened and evoked which would arouse others to prepare for and engage in such duty. The field is wide, the cause worthy, and the demand for instruction growing more imperative. Will Grand Lodges heed the call, and with laudable appreciation provide for answering it by such legislation as will inspirit their constituents and give them new encouragement to actively and steadily re-engage in work on the temple ? "

In relation to another question of the day, he says :

" In vain will saloon keepers and their ilk knock at the doors of our lodges, and the experience of the last nineteen years is proof that the Grand Lodge of Kansas has done its duty. Before temperance organizations were of any importance, our Grand Lodge took its stand, and with the hardihood of moral conviction, it has pursued a straightforward career, and its lodges and membership have in consequence increased with great rapidity. We know nothing of temperance organizations, but we know our own position, and despite carping or criticism, shall maintain it even unto the end."

We fully concur in the following :

" Well, with the conditions stated by Grand Master Smith, the Latin Grand Bodies might be safely recognized. But we should want stronger proof from such Grand Lodges than their mere assertion that they had disavowed and abjured the Grand Orient and Supreme Councils of their respective countries. They should be able to present Constitutions and By-Laws and Rituals agreeing in all essentials with those adopted by English-speaking Grand Lodges, and show that such were understood and used to the utter exclusion of all other systems or parts of systems in vogue in their several countries. The mere permission of Grand Orient and Supreme Councils to Grand and private symbolic lodges to work three degrees is not enough. They must openly relinquish all control and supervision over such bodies and cease to give them protection, however opposed or menaced. Let Latin Grand Lodges attain to all the foregoing requirements and English-speaking Grand Lodges will accord them recognition if desired."

In his review of Maine, he says :

" Grand Master Frank E. Sleeper proved himself quite as wideawake and fully as active as any of his contemporaries. His address, which includes some correspondence, fills sixteen and a half pages. It is limited to a report of his official acts and such recommendations as related to masonic matters

of interest in that jurisdiction. Unlike some Grand Masters, he neither opens his address with a glorification of Masonry, nor crams it with commendations of masonic beneficence. He goes straight to work and marches in a straightforward path to the end. We are glad to notice that addresses like this are coming more and more into vogue, and hope the fashion will become general and last."

Lodges in Kansas are allowed to be incorporated; in reply to criticisms thereon, Bro. BROWN says:

"That part of the committee's report from which the quotation was made reads as follows: 'The incorporation of a lodge has but one purpose, and this purpose is to acquire, hold and dispose of real property. When a lodge is incorporated it has dual existence (a) as a lodge under its charter from the Grand Lodge with the power thereunder conferred; (b) as a body corporate under the laws of the state. In its former capacity it derives all of its powers from the Grand Lodge. In its latter capacity it has the power to make by-laws for the regulation of its affairs, as other corporations, *but these by-laws or regulations must be limited to the purpose of the corporation, to acquire, hold, manage and dispose of real property.*' And the committee might have added, 'hence there can be no conflict of authority.' With that view the report was received and adopted."

Still we prefer our Maine plan of incorporating "Trustees of the Charity Fund," an organization entirely distinct from the lodge.

We are not sure that we are correct in our statement in relation to this Grand Lodge. We cannot put our hand on its constitution; but if it really holds that "a lodge derives all its powers from the Grand Lodge" it does not, so far as the *Grand Lodge* is concerned, adopt in full the modern notions.

KENTUCKY, 1889.

The Grand Master (JAMES D. BLACK) says:

"I believe that inactive, dormant lodges are an injury not alone to their individual membership, but to the great body of Masonry as well.

"Acting upon this idea, and believing in the pruning process, I have caused the following lodges to be summoned to appear at this session before you to show cause why their charters should not be arrested."

Then follows a list of *fifty-nine* lodges, whose charters were liable to forfeiture for failure to comply with the law. A few paid their dues and were re-instated, but the charters of *thirty-four* were arrested; as the charters of *twenty* were arrested at the previous session of the Grand Lodge, the "pruning process" has been vigorously used. Undoubtedly many of these were affected by the large *per capita* tax imposed on account of "the Home."

Among his decisions were the following:

"1. The power to excuse a brother from voting is not in the Worshipful Master alone, but in the lodge, and rests with the majority. The lodge may excuse him without requiring his reasons for asking to be excused.

"4. The fact that a lodge owes a debt evidenced by note does not abridge the right of a brother to dimit. The debt is against the lodge and not the individual brethren.

"9. In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden, or in the absence of both the Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden must take charge of the lodge, and then may call to preside, during the remainder of the meeting, a Master Mason present, although the latter may not have taken the Past Master's degree.

"17. The power to receive and commit, or reject a petition for initiation presented to the lodge is not in the Master alone, but the lodge, and rests with the majority. The vote on this question may be taken *viva voce*.

"26. If a candidate for initiation is afflicted with such deformity or impaired sense 'which would prevent him from being perfectly instructed in the art and mystery of Freemasonry, and in his turn, instructing others, according to the ancient landmarks' (Constitution, Sec. 4, Article viii), he should not be initiated. But, whether or not such defect exists, the lodge is the sole judge.

"28. A lodge opened and at work in the Third degree may call off and open in the Second degree. But can not call off the Fellow Craft Lodge and close both Second and Third degrees in a Master's Lodge.

"29. Belief in the existence of God is a fundamental tenet in Freemasonry. It is an indispensable pre-requisite to eligibility to take the degrees. If the candidate practiced false pretense in obtaining admission to the lodge by deceptiously announcing such faith, or, if subsequent to his initiation, his mind, for any cause, has undergone a change of religious belief to the extent of repudiating and renouncing faith in God, he ought to be expelled. Denying the main essential to a genuine masonic life he should be denied masonic privileges.

"33. A Past Master of a lodge in another jurisdiction, but who is now affiliated with a lodge in Kentucky, is a member of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky within the meaning of Section 3, Art. i, Constitution."

They were all approved, except the last: in reference to that, the action of the Grand Lodge was in accordance with what the law is under its constitution, in our opinion, while the decision of the Grand Master is what the law *ought to be*.

We judge from one of the others that it is the practice in Kentucky to close *degrees* as well as *lodes*; we think that there has been too much hair splitting in relation to this matter. The *lodge* is the only body known to masonic law, and it is the *same body* in law, whether open on the first, second or third degrees; when the lodge has been once opened, there is no practical difficulty in changing from one degree to another, and it seems no more absurd to us to hold that the Senate of the United States must adjourn in order to go into executive session or *vice versa*, than it is to say that a lodge must close and open again in order to do business in another degree.

In answer to questions as to the power of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master wrote:

"The Grand Lodge alone is invested with the inherent power to make masons. True, indeed, the subordinate lodges—and not the Grand Lodge—confer the degrees, but they do so under authority delegated to them in charters and dispensations granted by the Grand Lodge, or its executive head—the Grand Master.

"Unlike our civil government polity, which is the *creature* of the people, and performs secondary or delegated functions, the Grand Lodge is the creator of the subordinate lodges, and the repository of masonic authority."

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported approving the decision, and his

arguments, and their report was adopted by the Grand Lodge. It is refreshing to meet with such a vigorous statement of the law.

Referring to this letter, he says in his address :

"Here I undertook to define and to defend some of the rights and prerogatives which, I believe *inherently*, belong to this Grand Lodge."

* * * * *

"But it has been asserted with pretension, not to say obduracy, that the Grand Lodge has not the legal right nor the power to pass judgment upon the merits of the controversy—as though our ancient system of Symbolic Masonry becomes *distracted* before the fascinating title and insignia of the Scottish Rite, and has not enough acumen left to even judge of a mere question of territorial rights. And should it dare to express an opinion, its voice is recognized only as babblings of an arrogant meddler.

"If the Grand Lodge has not the right to interfere and the power to restrict the masonic conduct of its membership, where does repose that authority? It certainly does not belong to either party to the controversy, for the contending Scottish Rite bodies have no control beyond their respective membership. The power is alone in the Grand Lodge, and it is there even independently of written Constitution or Statute.

"It is believed that a nicer regard for the facts will not be deterred nor frightened by the sophism that asserts that a recognition of this authority in the Grand Lodge, abridges the liberty of the individual mason. Here it suffices to remember, that as a matter of fact, it is not an uncontrolled or an uncontrollable liberty that the individual enjoys either in state or masonic sovereignty. But each individual surrenders some of his hitherto unrestrained personal rights in turn for the protection and benefits, real or supposed, vouched to him by the combined authority. I am avouched the immunities of an American citizen, and in turn am held to acknowledge and obey the laws of my country. I am avouched the privileges of a mason so long as I acknowledge the Grand Lodge of Kentucky as my sovereign in masonic matters."

We think that the "Cerneau Rite" must soon realize that it made a terrible mistake in assaulting and endeavoring to subvert the supremacy and sovereignty of our Grand Lodges.

The amendment to the constitution, defining what bodies are recognized as masonic, and prohibiting members of the obedience of the Grand Lodge from taking "any alleged masonic degree" under any other authority, was adopted.

In this connection, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :

"WHEREAS, By the action of this Grand Lodge the Cerneau Rite of Scottish Masonry has been declared illegitimate, irregular and clandestine; and

"WHEREAS, Many good and loyal Master Masons have become members of said clandestine body in ignorance of the fact and before the action of this Grand Lodge; therefore be it

Resolved, That no action shall be taken by any lodge or other body in the obedience of this Grand Lodge against any member of said body for his past connection with said clandestine body who shall declare his purpose to abide by the decision of this Grand Lodge and shall in future abstain from masonic intercourse with said clandestine body or its members."

This amendment had been adopted at the preceding session as a General Regulation, as well as entertained as an amendment to the constitution.

One case was before the Grand Lodge, which excited so much interest, that we suspect that it arose directly or indirectly under this regulation.

The Committee on Grievances, upon the appeal of CHARLES F. HILL from the action of Louisville Lodge, recommended that the decision of the lodge expelling him be confirmed. Whereupon

"The records in the case were called for and read in full, whereupon Bro. I. C. Bartlett took the floor and desired, as counsel for the defence (C. F. Hill), to address the Grand Lodge.

"The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock P. M., with the understanding that Bro. Bartlett should then address it upon the subject."

The whole afternoon was consumed in the discussion, and the matter was pending when the Grand Lodge called off. The next morning the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the discussion of the report of the Committee on Grievances, affirming the action of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, in expelling Bro. Hill, be limited to two speeches for and two speeches against any motion entertained in reference thereto, and that the said speeches be limited to not exceeding thirty minutes each."

When the matter was resumed,

"Bro. J. Proctor Knott offered the following resolution as a substitute for the recommendation of the committee:

"*Resolved*, That the action of Louisville Lodge, No. 400, in expelling Bro. Charles F. Hill from the body and the rights and privileges of Masonry, be and the same is hereby reversed, and that said brother be and he is hereby restored to all his rights and privileges as a Master Mason in said lodge.

"Past Grand Master C. H. Johnson made the point of order that the resolution was in violation of masonic law, in that it was not in the power of Grand Lodge to re-instate an expelled mason to membership in the subordinate lodge.

"The Grand Master decided that the point was well taken."

The question was then taken and the resolution of the committee adopted by a vote of $261\frac{1}{2}$ to $118\frac{1}{2}$: each Grand Warden has *half a vote* in Kentucky, and they divided upon this question.

On the last day of the session, the following resolution was offered, but was laid on the table:

"The Grand Lodge of Kentucky having sustained Louisville Lodge, No. 400, and asserted its own authority in the matter of Charles F. Hill, expelled; now, be it

"*Resolved*, That the said Charles F. Hill be, and he is hereby, restored to all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The Grand Master's ruling surprises us; we had not supposed that the Grand Lodge of Kentucky holds that a lodge, *by illegal proceedings*, can deprive a member of membership in his lodge and that such member has no redress; and, therefore, that when the Grand Lodge *reverses* the proceedings of a lodge as being illegal, it cannot declare that the accused regains his membership: we do not understand how it can avoid holding that when the proceedings are *reversed* on appeal, their whole effect is gone, and that the parties stands precisely as if no such proceedings had been taken.

The Grand Secretary reports the publication of the "Digest and Code," and that he had sent a copy to each Grand Lodge and to each Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky near other Grand Lodges. His example is worthy of imitation: a collection of the constitutions and codes of other Grand Lodges would be a most valuable addition to a Grand Lodge Library.

BRO. STATON reports good progress in the Grand Lodge Library: and while the committee were disappointed in not securing a lot which they desired to purchase at the sale of BRO. MORRIS's library, the Grand Lodge accepted a proposition from the purchasers, so that this lot, with a lot of "Mnemonics," will go into the library.

Of course, "the Home" came in for eloquent mention, and we are glad to find that it is in a prosperous condition.

The Report on Correspondence (176 pp.) was again presented by BRO. JAMES W. STATON—written with his usual care, pains-taking and ability.

He calls attention to the fact that the doctrine of strict construction of the law in relation to "physical qualifications" and opposition to public installations grew out of "being wedded to the Dermott system when Dermott himself was an innovator."

We agree with him generally in his views; but he does not believe in the landmarks, and gives as one reason, because that, by careful inquiry, he has been unable to find out what they are, assuming that if a list of them cannot be given, there are none.

BRO. STATON, while not a lawyer, we believe, is familiar with courts: what would he think of a lawyer, and what does he think the court would say to a lawyer, who should argue that there are no principles of common law, because no list of those principles has been given, and cannot be given?

However, the approval of the Grand Lodge of the address of the Grand Master, in which he claims *inherent* powers for the Grand Lodge, upsets the basis of the reasoning of BROS. STATON and GRANT, and we have hopes of them.

LOUISIANA, 1890.

The Grand Lodge held a special meeting, April 30, 1889, to celebrate the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States.

After opening, and making preliminary arrangements, the Grand Lodge suspended labor, and went with a large body of the craft to St. Charles Theatre, which was filled with the masons and their friends. Past Grand Master, SAMUEL M. TODD presided; orations were delivered by the Grand Master, REV. DR. WILLIAM A. SNIVELY, and by representatives of the German, French, Spanish and Italian lodges in those languages. It was an oc-

casion of much interest and the addresses highly repay reading. A banquet followed in the evening: the responses to the toasts are not given.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (CHARLES F. BUCK) says:

"Speaking in general terms the year has been an uneventful one if the importance of events depends on something novel, unusual or exceptional; but if you are content to learn that the craft has moved forward in a slow but sure and steady stream of progress; that peace and harmony and good feeling prevail; that there is an increase in active membership; revival of interest in masonic work, and, most significant of all, a higher appreciation of the intrinsic grandeur of Masonry and its power and influence for good, as a recognized and permanent factor in the problem of man's mission on earth: then I can truly say to you we meet at the close of a prosperous and successful year, one freighted with the gatherings of rich harvests in the fields of masonic science and devotion, and buoyant with the hopes of promising developments in the near future."

An immense amount of local business is presented in the address of the Grand Master and the report of the Grand Secretary, and occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge—the chief item being the Grand Lodge Hall. It was decided to sell the site of the proposed new hall, tear down the old one and rebuild on the same site at a cost of not exceeding \$60,000. An examination of the report of the able committee, to which the matter had been referred, shows the wisdom of this course.

In his address, the Grand Master, referring to applications for dispensation, says:

"Whatever may be the so-called 'Prerogatives' and 'extra-legal' powers which the Grand Master is believed by some to have, I consider him, under the jurisprudence which obtains in this jurisdiction, divested of all discretionary power where the written law is clear and unambiguous. His sole duty in such a case is to *know* the law, obey it and see that others do so likewise."

The following report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, in relation thereto, was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"The committee cannot agree with the Grand Master, that that officer is 'divested of all discretionary power where the written law is clear and unambiguous;' that is the case perhaps with regard to the constitution, but it is otherwise relative to the general regulations, edicts, etc. By the nature of our order it is absolutely necessary that the Grand Master be clothed with certain discretionary powers, which it is impracticable to particularly and accurately define, and by this fact we recognize the utter impossibility to reduce the law into writing so as to cover every possible case that may arise; and the further fact that 'times change, and men change with them,' in reality, constantly changing, perpetually changing, and power must be lodged somewhere in order to obtain that almost perfection in the equitable administration of the law which is never seen except in Masonry. Hence the reason for expecting the Grand Master to report to us what he has done relative to the application and interpretation of the law; the reference of the same to this committee, and the final approval or disapproval thereof by the Grand Lodge."

His decision that a new ballot cannot be authorized by the Grand Master in a case, in which it is assumed that negative ballots were cast unintention-

tionally and by accident, even though all the members present petitioned therefor, was approved.

The Grand Master called attention to the "Cerneau Supreme Council," and the following report was adopted :

"The Grand Lodge of Louisiana had occasion many years ago to take the position and act in regard to similar, if not the same organizations, and had no doubt then, nor has it ever since had doubt, as to its capacity and right to act upon and determine the legitimacy of any body pretending to be masonic and claiming recognition, directly or indirectly, or which might pretend to establish bodies in Louisiana. It has, by resolution, condemned and refused to hold any masonic intercourse or to recognize the legality of several bodies claiming to be masonic, which has encroached in any way upon the jurisdiction and sovereignty of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, or upon any of the sister Grand Lodges with which it is in fraternal correspondence ; and has a long time since recognized those organizations of masons whose acts have been favorable to the due exercise of full sovereignty by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana within its jurisdiction. It has acquiesced in and frequently asserted the doctrine that two Grand Bodies, without at least the concurrence of both, cannot exercise or hold jurisdiction in the same territory at the same time ; and hence it follows that it cannot recognize any body claiming to be masonic which encroaches upon the jurisdiction of any other masonic body which it has previously recognized as legitimate.

"Having in view the past action of the Grand Lodge, and seeing no reason why the Grand Lodge should now reverse that action, your committee cannot see why the Cerneau Supreme Councils should be regarded as legitimate masonic bodies, they being in jurisdictional conflict with masonic bodies heretofore directly or indirectly holding the Grand Lodge as legitimate, and feel bound to consider the Cerneau Supreme Councils and all bodies of masons holding under them as illegitimate, and not to be recognized by this Grand Lodge as entitled to receive any recognition whatever.

"Your committee do not deem it necessary for the Grand Lodge to adopt any further legislation upon this subject, deeming this formal expression of opinion sufficient to guard our brethren against any recognition of the Cerneau bodies as claiming to be masonic, and against having any masonic intercourse with them."

The committee refer to action by the Grand Lodge in 1858 and in 1885.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp., including list of Grand Officers, &c.) was presented by Bro. JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS.

As in former reports, he discusses different subjects, quoting from the proceedings of different jurisdictions and adding comments of his own.

In discussing the "Saloon Question," he thus defines masonic offences :

"Anything forbidden by the laws of the state is a masonic crime ; anything contrary to the masonic obligations is a masonic crime. There may be things forbidden by law which are not included in the mason's obligations, and things contrary to the obligations upon which the laws are silent. But masonic offences embrace all that is forbidden in both, nor does one depend upon the other, further than that the mason's obligation makes a masonic offence everything that contravenes the laws of his country."

If he intends, by this definition, to say that a violation of a law of the Grand Lodge, is contrary to masonic obligations and, therefore, a masonic crime, we accede to the correctness of his definition. In that case, the basis of his argument on the "Saloon Question" disappears, for no Grand Lodge, so far as we have seen, has ever sustained a conviction for keeping

a saloon before the enactment of an express law to the contrary or its being made an offence by the civil law.

He concludes as follows :

"We may add here that it is not the fact in dispute, whether a certain act is immoral or not; in that each particular act must be judged by itself. Murder is a high crime, among the highest, and it consists primarily in the act of one man taking the life of another; but not every taking of life is murder. Yet the enactments of Grand Lodges on the saloon question is identical with an enactment by the legislature, that every taking of life is murder and to be punished with death. Such is the want of reason exhibited by all fanatics on any and every question which they may take up for the time being as a hobby."

Our brother has failed to discriminate; the very ground, upon which the legislation against saloon-keeping is based, is that the keeping of a saloon for the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors is *always* immoral, and it is only against *such* saloons that the legislation has been directed.

He also discusses the question of Life Membership: it seems that the experience of his own lodge has been favorable: *per contra*, the experience in this section of the country is adverse; there is no doubt that if a mathematically correct system is adopted and faithfully administered it is all right and works well: but our observation has been that "it" is a big one. He asks:

"But how would you decide, Bro. Drummond, where life members had become such by paying in advance at a computed rate of twelve dollars per annum, and the lodge should reduce the dues to six dollars, and then put an assessment of six dollars upon all? Would not that be making the members whose dues were commuted at twelve dollars pay in effect and fact eighteen dollars per annum, while the others pay but twelve dollars and would it not be unjust to them? We have an instance of such an arrangement in one of our lodges."

Of course it would be unjust, except under circumstances: if the Life Members had united to vote away the funds for other purposes than the legitimate expenses of the lodge, we can see the justice of assessing them to replace the money thus voted away.

After the action of his Grand Lodge as above quoted, it is scarcely worth while to follow him in his discussion of the powers of Grand Masters: but we will endeavor to correct some misapprehensions.

He says:

"We fail to see that because in England, in 1717, the king had power of dispensation with other 'kingly' powers, 'defined in no constitution or statute, but with powers inherent in his office,' therefore 'this model was followed in the masonic system.' Our reading of the history of the English constitution (and of our own constitutions) shows to us that while kings *claimed* this inherent power it was not recognized, and has, in England as well as in the United States, ceased to exist. There is no kingly prerogative in free governments; and we might as well say that Freemasonry is not free as to say that because King James I and his successor, Charles I, asserted their claims to kingly prerogatives and powers, the attempt to enforce which cost the latter his life, that therefore the claims of some Grand Masters are of the same extent as the claims of those kings, but claims that were never

admitted, though by reason of force submitted to. Freemasonry was the foundation upon which all free institutions rest, or at least have conformed as far as might be to the spirit of freedom which was and is ever asserting itself."

Our argument was that the word "dispensation" in those days had a well-defined and perfectly understood meaning, and that its use in the masonic law carried with it the same meaning. We have read English history to little advantage if it was not fully conceded that the King, in particular cases, could dispense with a law, and if it was not the claim of King James to dispense *absolutely* with a law, so that it should have no effect at all, which was the cause of the contest, it being held that this claim was "contrary to the usage of the realm."

He lays stress upon the word "Freemasonry," as implying something at variance with the powers of Grand Masters derived from the usages of the craft. But has he ever looked to find when that word was applied to the institution? Did it occur to him that that word is not found either in the "Ancient Charges" or the "Old Regulations"? Did it occur to him that the word "Freemason" is not found in either of them? And that the word "free" is used with the word "mason" only to distinguish him from a bondman, viz: "nor shall free masons work with those who are not free, without an urgent necessity"? The idea that the masons of 1721, and prior thereto, contemplated Masonry as a foundation of free institutions or popular government is not derived from history but from the brain of an enthusiast.

Speaking of masonic history, he says:

"Bro. Drummond has always contended for the existence of Grand Lodges *a priori*—that is, before any other masonic organization—and that all lodges were created by an existing Grand Lodge. In his last report he, as a matter to be expected, adheres to this doctrine."

This is a very serious misapprehension: we have never contended for any such thing; we do hold that it is historically true that General Assemblies of masons, with the Grand Master at their head, were held prior to 1717; that at that time the system was changed and the Grand Lodge system adopted, the Grand Lodge taking the place of the General Assembly, and becoming the possessor of all masonic powers, except those vested by the usage of the craft in the Grand Master.

Referring to our statement last year, he says:

"He says that at the formation of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina the newly adopted constitution of the United States was taken as the model, and 'in so doing the old plan of masonic government was reversed, and the Grand Lodge was practically made to receive its powers from the lodges, and to have only such powers as were granted to it.'"

"Now this may be true, so far as the theory upon which the Grand Lodge of North Carolina was formed, but is it not true as to all American Grand Lodges?"

It is not true; our statement was precisely accurate; to quote the facts

to establish it, we should have been obliged to give the history of every American Grand Lodge formed before that time. But we refer to a history of Masonry recently published, in which he will find the facts taken from the record.

We had intended to quote his discussion of Grand Representatives; but his remarks are in the line of ours two years ago, and our report is getting so long that we reluctantly omit them.

MARYLAND, 1889.

A special communication was held of a unique character. Capt. HAMILTON MURRELL, of the steamer Missouri of the Baltimore line, who aided the wrecked steamer Denmark, and with great gallantry and at much risk, took from her *seven hundred and fifty-eight* passengers and brought them safely to land, was an Entered Apprentice mason. The Grand Lodge was opened on the first degree, and Bro. MURRELL was introduced, welcomed and presented with an appropriate medal commemorative of his brave act. Quite a number of addresses were made, the text of which was the wonderful exemplification, by Bro. MURRELL, of the tenet of relief.

At the semi-annual communication, the proceedings were of a routine character, showing, however, an improvement in the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, and evidences of the increasing prosperity of the craft. The Grand Lecturer and Grand Inspectors report a general increase of interest among the craft.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) announced that arrangements had been commenced to hold a fair in October, 1890, to free the Grand Lodge from debt, and that so much interest had been aroused that the prospect of an abundant success was quite certain. Over two thousand ladies were already at work, and the support of the brethren, both in and out of the city, was hearty and active. He had also issued an appeal for "mite contributions," with most gratifying results. We have heretofore chronicled the relief of several Grand Lodges from a harassing load of debt that seemed to destroy almost entirely their usefulness, but we should announce the same thing about Maryland, with a pleasure unsurpassed by that in any other instance.

A communication was received from Bro. F. J. S. GORGAS, in relation to his visit to a body in France connected with the Grand Orient, and having authority over Symbolic Masonry, saying that he was ignorant of its character, and understood at the time that it was a purely Scottish Rite Body; and he disowned any intention to act contrary to the duty he owed to his Grand Lodge: in addition, he announced his intention to sever his connection with the Scottish Rite at the earliest possible moment. On motion of Bro. E. T. SCHULTZ, his disclaimer was received in the spirit in which it was offered, and accepted as satisfactory to the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (176 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ. With a patience quite wonderful in these days of rushing activity, he goes carefully through the Proceedings, and notices all matters he deems of interest to his readers.

We copy some of his comments:

"How the report gained currency that Grand Master Shryock was the youngest Brother elevated to the Grand East in this country, we know not; the truth of history requires us to say that both Brother Benj. C. Howard and Brother Charles Webb of our jurisdiction were younger than Grand Master Shryock, when they were elected Grand Master; the first being thirty-two, the latter thirty-three."

"Has it ever been deemed necessary to specify in detail the *inherent powers* of Masters of subordinate lodges? An old and intelligent mason like Brother Dawkins must admit such powers do exist in the office of Master? Why then should it be deemed requisite to specify in detail the *inherent powers* of Grand Masters? Does not the unwritten law, the traditions, ceremonies, usages and customs of the fraternity clearly show that such powers exist in *both*?"

"A few years since, one of our predecessors in his report, made a grave charge against a distinguished brother of another jurisdiction, which was subsequently proven to have been wholly unfounded. It was to guard against a repetition of such an offence, that induced Grand Master Shryock to order the Report on Correspondence to be printed in advance, to the end that should objectionable language appear therein, it might be eliminated from the report or the seal of condemnation placed upon it at once by the Grand Lodge."

"We have often felt the force of what Brother Vaux says in the above quotation. As he intimates, it is impossible to define in writing what are landmarks, or to specify in detail the *inherent powers* of Grand Masters. Certain of these are clearly defined in the ancient charges and regulations, but there are others that can only be ascertained by analogy therefrom; others still, from the traditions, usages and customs of the Fraternity. But, as Brother Vaux says, these things are not 'told on the house-tops,' but are 'taught by those qualified to teach,' and that 'a life-time devoted to this study does not enable the earnest student to acquire all the knowledge hid in the mysteries of Masonry.'"

Bro. SIMONS of New York having insisted that Bro. SCHULTZ was in error in giving 1786 as the date of the independence of the Grand Lodge of New York, Bro. SCHULTZ goes over the matter again and maintains his former conclusion: and in our judgment he is correct.

MICHIGAN, 1890.

An engraved portrait of the retiring Grand Master is given as a frontispiece to these Proceedings.

Apparently the address of the Grand Master (W. IRVING BABCOCK) was printed in advance, but paged in such manner to fit in in its appropriate place in the Proceedings: this was accomplished with the loss of only one page of space, there not being enough matter before the address of the

Grand Master to fill all the reserved pages. Whether the Grand Master 'wrote at a mark,' of course we cannot tell, but his address fills precisely two "forms" or "signatures."

The most important event of the year was the laying of the corner stone of the Michigan Masonic Home.

The Grand Master announced *seventy-seven* decisions: several in relation to objection after ballot: his decisions were in precise accord with the law in Maine, except that as there is a ballot for each degree, an objection to advancement has the same effect as an objection to initiation.

Among the others are the following:

"18. Where one, by mistake and through a misapprehension of a clandestine character of a lodge, has applied to and received certain so-called masonic degrees in such clandestine lodge, there is no reason why, if elected to receive the degrees in a regular lodge, he should not receive them; but you should make yourself doubly sure as to the character and standing of such a candidate.

"27. A lodge may, at its discretion, give masonic burial to an unaffiliated mason, whatever the age of his dimit.

"28. A lodge properly takes charge at a masonic funeral, after all other services are concluded, after which no other services should be intermingled with the masonic service, and the masonic service should conclude the burial. This understanding should always be had in advance, so as to avoid friction.

"34. When Grand Lodge on appeal sets aside a judgment of expulsion, and restores the applicant to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, but without affiliation, such brother is entitled to a certificate upon which he may apply to his former lodge, or to any other lodge within the jurisdiction for membership.

"Should he apply to his own lodge, no proceedings as for restoration are necessary, nor can he be admitted except by unanimous vote.

"36. In case of a claim that a dimit has been lost or destroyed, a lodge may direct the Secretary to issue a certificate reciting the grant, giving date and setting forth the claim of loss, or it may direct the issue of a duplicate, upon the face of which should be written the date of the duplication and reasons for its issue.

"40. A masonic offence does not out-law, but if an offence was committed years ago, and the fact of the commission of such offence has been notorious, and the conduct of the brother committing it has since been free from culpability, the charges for the old offence should not be entertained.

"47. If the lodge should decline to inflict either of the first three penal ties provided by law, to-wit: Expulsion, indefinite suspension or definite suspension, it would be the duty of the Master to impose the only remaining penalty, viz: Reprimand, without a ballot.

"If any brother is aggrieved because a greater penalty is not imposed, he has the right of appeal to Grand Lodge.

"54. There is no law which disqualifies a Master from presiding at a masonic trial because of his relationship to the accused or accuser.

"76. A lodge may have a public installation of its officers. Having appointed a public installation, an objection by a brother to the presence of any persons not masons, should not be entertained. The lodge must be opened and closed by masons exclusively.

"77. A lodge cannot divide up its moneys between its members for any purpose.

"Lodge funds are sacred to masonic uses, and when it seeks to misapply them, Grand Lodge may interfere.

"Nor can a lodge vote money to be used by certain of its members for the payment of a charter or dispensation fee for a new lodge."

These were all approved by the Grand Lodge: we do not quite understand its action upon No. 34, as it seems directly in conflict with a decision, carefully considered, in another case.

One Rupert was expelled by his lodge: on appeal in 1888, the action of the lodge was reversed and Rupert restored, but without affiliation in his lodge: in 1889, the case came before the Grand Lodge, and it was decided that it had no power to restore "without affiliation," and on that ground declared its proceedings in 1888 absolutely void. The correctness of this conclusion may well be doubted: the restoration was within the rightful power of the Grand Lodge, but the limitation was void, and it seems to us that the Grand Lodge should have held that the restoration was a necessary consequence of the reversal and that affiliation followed the restoration, and the declaration "without affiliation" could not control the constitutional consequence of the reversal of the judgment.

But Rupert brought the matter before the Grand Lodge, and it was referred to a committee consisting of three Past Grand Masters, distinguished as masons and as jurists.

In their report the committee say:

"The legal effect of reversing a decision of expulsion is to restore the accused to the position, rights and privileges which the sentence deprived him of. He is *ipso facto* restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry and to membership in his lodge, and why should it not? If he has been wrongfully convicted why should he not be restored by a reversal of that conviction to all the rights and benefits of Masonry, including his privileges and rights as a member of his lodge?"

And they conclude:

"It follows that the action of Grand Lodge in restoring Rupert to the rights and benefits of Masonry without affiliation was not in accordance with our constitution, regulations, and penal code, and was rightly set aside by this Grand Lodge at its last session. The effect of this action, as we conceive, was to leave Bro. Rupert's application for a rehearing undisposed of, and the merits of his application still pending before Grand Lodge."

We shall have to ask Bro. INNES to explain how decision No. 34 can be reconciled with this report.

A new edition of McGRATH'S Digest was prepared by him, at the suggestion of the Grand Master: it was approved by the Grand Lodge and is published entire in the Proceedings in place of the Report on Correspondence. If anything can atone for the lack of Bro. INNES'S report, the Digest does it. It comprises 232 octavo pages and is admirably gotten up—only our eyes wish it was printed in larger type. We propose to separate it from the Proceedings and bind it by itself. The Grand Secretary was authorized to have five hundred extra copies bound, for sale and *exchange with sister Grand Lodges*.

MINNESOTA, 1889.

The Grand Master (JOHN H. BROWN) was unable to be present at the Grand Lodge in consequence of illness of which he has since died.

The Deputy Grand Master (JACOB A. KIESTER) presented and delivered a brief address. The illness of the Grand Master was so severe that he was unable to give an account of his official action.

The proceedings were entirely of a routine character, except that active measures were taken to provide for a library jointly with the Grand Chapter.

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, alas, the last that can ever come from his pen. Of his death and character we shall speak more at length, before we close this report.

BRO. WHEELER having said in his Grand Lodge, that the Committee on Credentials is ready to report as soon as its appointment has been announced: and thereupon Bro. PIERSON said:

"Precisely. The roll of those entitled to be present by virtue of office can be prepared beforehand, if returns are sent up; but the question is, who are present? To get at that the roll must be called and checked; proxies must be presented, examined and the name entered. Yes; we do think that the accomplishment of the work within half an hour is 'quick work,' and mighty quick at that.

"Our constitution requires that the standing committees must be appointed before the Grand Master delivers his address. How can that be done until you know who *are present*, not who are entitled?

"Now, to report 'immediately' somebody must be empowered to make out a roll of those present before the hour of meeting, and decide upon proxies, who, too, must be enrolled beforehand.

"Some years ago, Bro. Drummond took occasion to compliment the Grand Secretary of Minnesota—years ago, not of late years—upon the celerity with which the Proceedings were printed, suggesting to another Grand Secretary who was present to do likewise, to which he replied: 'My Grand Lodge will not permit the publication of Proceedings *until after they are had*.' We opine that Bro. Wheeler gets up his list before roll call, in order to report 'immediately.'"

We in Maine do substantially what Bro. WHEELER does, but not in the same way: our committee is appointed at the preceding communication, meets two hours in advance of the Grand Lodge in a convenient hall, receives the credentials of brethren as they arrive, enters their names upon a blank form prepared in advance, and makes up its report by the time the Grand Lodge is open. No roll is called, for the committee has passed upon the credentials and taken the names only of those present.

More than that, the Grand Tyler takes his station at the door of the Grand Lodge Hall and allows none to enter unless known to him to be a Master Mason, or strictly and fully avouched for.

The following hits the mark upon both subjects:

"We want to inform Bro. Thompson that we do not use the scissors in making up our reports. We place too high a value upon the Proceedings to cut. We mark the passages which we desire to incorporate and send the books to the printer. It is true that they get more or less soiled, but the books are preserved.

"A Grand Master of Dakota decided that the loss of the sight of an eye was a debar to being made a mason; subsequently another Grand Master overruled the decision, but the Grand Lodge sustained the first decision. This

action has been largely commented upon in Foreign Correspondence reports, to which we add :

"A former Grand Master in Minnesota—who, by the way, was a brother of the present Grand Master of Dakota—decided that the loss of the sight of one eye was not a debar to being made a mason.

"The Committee on Jurisprudence reported against the decision of the Grand Master; considerable discussion was had, and the Grand Lodge sustained the decision of the Grand Master, who had taken no part in the discussion, but after the vote had been declared said that he had listened to the discussion with great interest and some anxiety as to the result, for, among other reasons, that he himself had lost the sight of one eye."

We commend this bit of history to the ritualist :

"The American system of lectures was gotten up and arranged by Snow, Hanmer, Fowle, Webb, Nye, etc. At the time Webb had been a mason but three or four years, but as he published a monitor and was most active in disseminating the new lectures, the system received the name 'Webb Work.'

"Preston arranged the lectures into six sections in the first degree, four in the second and twelve in the third. Whoever heard of the term 'Preston-Webb' until it was used to push the fortunes of some lithographic sheets and afterward of mnemonics? With equal propriety the term 'Hutchinson-Webb,' or 'Dunckerly-Webb,' or 'Martin Clare-Webb' might be used, as each of them arranged a system of lectures before Preston did.

"Webb taught the system to Gleason, Cushman, Wadsworth, Enos, Cross, etc., who went about the country on lecturing tours. Each had certificates from Webb, but each differed in language as Webb did himself; but the *work* was the same, and that was the object of Webb's monitor, to introduce a uniformity in ceremonial or work, which was happily accomplished, and for which the memory of Thomas Smith Webb deserves more credit than that of either of his coadjutors.

"Masonic lessons are to-day taught all over the country by symbols that Webb knew nothing about, notably the 'weeping virgin,' introduced by Nye through Cross; very pretty and very appropriate, but first published in Cross' Hieroglyphical Chart in 1819."

We linger upon this report, reluctant to lay it aside. We can almost see the venerable face of our beloved Bro. PIERSON on every page. Laying it aside is not only saying "Good Bye" to him, but saying it for the last time on earth. In his own words, in this report, concerning Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS, we say, "*He is gone and we mourn.*"

MINNESOTA, 1890.

A special communication was held to conduct the funeral of Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, Past Grand Master, and Grand Secretary at the time of his death. He was so well known for very many years, so enthusiastic a mason, so close a student and so influential among the craft, that we give much of our space to the account of his masonic life and tributes to his memory.

In announcing his death, the Grand Master (JACOB A. KIESTER) said :

"We meet to-day to consign his remains to their last resting place on earth, agreeably to the ancient forms and ceremonies of our fraternity. Bro. Pierson has held worthily the highest official honors that Masonry can confer.

"He was the most learned, most honored and most widely known mason in the Northwest. In every department, field and branch of Masonry, he was a most skilled and master workman. He had devoted his life to the good cause of Masonry, and died at his post with his pen almost literally in his hand. His patriarchal presence, his genial smile, his fraternal greetings, his sage counsels, we shall enjoy no more on earth forever.

"For what he did in life for Masonry, especially in this jurisdiction, let there be lasting and grateful remembrance. At some future time we shall pay a fuller and more fitting tribute to his memory."

In his annual address, he says:

"But we meet to-day, brethren, surrounded by the somber habiliments of mourning. What means this? Alas! One of our number is missing. The fraternal chain is broken. A venerable presence, always recognized here at this hour in our annual assemblies during thirty-six years past, appears not among us to-day. A light has gone out! Father Pierson, for so many years our R. W. Grand Secretary, is no more with us. His earthly labors done, he has gone forward and entered upon the next stage of the sublime travel of immortality. At three o'clock in the morning of the twenty-sixth day of November last, he quietly and in peace departed this life. The morning of that day broke, for him, on the other shore—the dawn, we can confidently hope, of a brighter day than this earth can ever know.

"No, he is not with us to-day, but has gone to attend that vast assembly of the people of all ages, nations, kindreds and tongues, gathered and gathering in that mysterious land which lies beyond the bounds of this mortal life, and from whose bourne no traveler ever returns. And

'There's a mansion and a welcome and a multitude is there,
Who have met upon the Level, and been tried upon the Square.'

"Among all the dead of those who have held official position in this Grand Lodge, and among all the deceased of the craft in this jurisdiction, his demise is the one of largest significance, in a masonic sense.

"His name has been a familiar one throughout the American masonic world for many years, and he has been connected in a prominent way with all the masonic organizations of this state from their beginning. Yet he was not only thus known; but in the families of many of the brethren in our large jurisdiction even the children were familiar with and kindly spoke the name of Grandfather Pierson.

"I have gathered up a few memorials of his life and labors.

"He was born at Morris Plains, N. J., Aug. 29, 1817. At the age of four years he accompanied his parents to Cincinnati, Ohio, but returned to New Jersey in 1822. The next year he went to New York City. At about the age of eighteen years—Oct. 19, 1835—he was married to Miss Eleanor C. Berrien, of Long Island, N. Y. He graduated in 1837 from a medical college in New York City.

"In the year 1851 he came to Minnesota and was connected with the Indian department as confidential clerk of the superintendent. He was at different times with the Winnebagoes, Chippewas, and Sioux Indians, remaining with the latter tribe until the outbreak in 1862. On his arrival with his family in Minnesota he located his residence in St. Paul, which has been his home ever since. After the Indian outbreak he was appointed to the office of chief draughtsman in the surveyor general's office in this city, a position which he held for a number of years.

"Bro. Pierson received the craft degrees in Painted Post Lodge, No. 117, at Corning, N. Y., and the Capitular degrees in Elmira Union Chapter, at Elmira, N. Y.

He was a member of the first masonic lodge organized in this city, which was named St. Paul Lodge. In 1854 he assisted in the organization of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, of this city, and was a charter member thereof.

"In 1853 he assisted in the organization of this Grand Lodge, and was secretary of the convention called for that purpose. The first year he held the office of Grand Marshal of this Grand Lodge, the second year he was Junior Grand Warden, the third Deputy Grand Master, and the fourth was elected Grand Master of Masons, in this jurisdiction, a position which he held for eight consecutive years.

"He was elected Grand Secretary in 1854 for one term, and after an interim of some years he was again chosen Secretary in 1876, and held that office up to the time of his death—nearly fourteen years.

"Bro. Pierson was the chief actor in the organization of Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1, and was its first High Priest. He assisted at the organization of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Minnesota in 1859, and was the first Grand High Priest. He was Secretary of the Grand Chapter from 1860 to 1864, inclusive, and ten years later he accepted that office again and held it thereafter fourteen years, and until the time of his death. He was General Grand King of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States for three years.

"He assisted at the organization of the first Commandery of Knights Templar in this state—Damascus, No. 1—and was Eminent Commander thereof for a number of years, and he was for the past fourteen years Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery K. T. of this state.

"He was Grand Captain General of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States for six years.

"He had also received the degrees of Royal and Select Master, and took much interest in Cryptic Masonry.

"Bro. Pierson was an active and distinguished member of the Scottish Rite bodies. Many years since he received the thirty-third degree—Sovereign Grand Inspector General A. & A. S. Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction of the United States—and was Grand Prior of the Supreme Council from 1866 to 1870.

"At the time of his death he was a member of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. Masons, St. Paul, Minnesota Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; St. Paul Council Royal and Select Masters; Damascus Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and the following Scottish Rite organizations: Carmel Lodge of Perfection, St. Paul Chapter Knights Rose Croix, Council of Kadosh and Minnesota Consistory. He was a member also of Osman Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

"For many years Bro. Pierson has been the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of this Grand Lodge and of the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, and his reports, as such, from year to year, exhibit great learning and take rank with the best reports that have been written at any time. His authorship, however, was not confined to his productions as a reporter or as an officer. Many years since he published a work entitled the Traditions of Freemasonry—among the most interesting of masonic standard works. He had also prepared an elaborate work on masonic jurisprudence, the manuscript of which, unhappily, was destroyed by fire before the publication of the book, and he had not, as he once told me, the heart to write it over. As a mason of long experience, of official services in every branch of Masonry, and of wide and varied learning, Bro. Pierson had few equals and no superiors."

* * * * *

"He was buried on the twenty-ninth day of November last in Oakland Cemetery, near this city. I deem it unnecessary here to enter into all the detail of the funeral. It is sufficient to say that he was interred according to our solemn ceremonies, under the auspices of this Grand Lodge; the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and many subordinate commanderies, under command of R. E. Sir W. H. Sanborn, Grand Commander, acting as escort to the Grand Lodge; the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the state, and many lodges, and hundreds of masons, and many citizens, joining in the largest and most splendid funeral procession ever known in

the state—a grand and most impressive tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother. And as the sun of that day was setting and the shades of evening rapidly gathering we laid him to his final rest. His life on earth was done, the day was done, and our solemn labors also done.

“Bro. Pierson left him surviving his venerable wife and three daughters,—one unmarried, one the widow of the late Major Hatch, and one the widow of the late James Y. Caldwell,—besides a number of grandchildren and great grandchildren. It is hardly necessary, brethren, in a lodge of masons, to say it, but the widow and the fatherless are in our special care and remembrance.”

We have known him personally for many years, and his death takes away one whom we always held to be a strong pillar of support to Masonry, and for whom we cherished a strong affection.

We commend one of his decisions to the attention of the craft, especially as we have recently seen the name of one of our lodges among the subscribers to the stock of a new enterprise, whose success is yet to be demonstrated. In investing masonic funds, the first consideration should be the *safety* of the investment, and that should be absolutely insisted upon.

The Grand Master discussed the Cerneau matter, and in defining “the natural, necessary, inherent and reasonable powers of Grand Lodges,” said:

“The Grand Lodge is the conservator of the peace and harmony of all craft masons and lodges under its jurisdiction. It possesses the right of self-protection, self-preservation, and must of necessity have and exercise the right to judge and declare what is masonic, what is regular, or irregular. Masonry, so far as it affects all craft masons under its jurisdiction, and what, in a masonic sense, makes for them good or ill as masons; and not only has it the right to declare itself thus, but to discipline those who mislead their brethren, or cause disturbances.”

Of the other bodies, he said:

“There are, as is well known, certain organizations of Capitular, Cryptic, Templar and genuine Scottish Rite Masonry, not to be more specific, which have existed so long, and have so long been admitted and recognized, at least tacitly and by participation therewith, by craft masons, and by all legitimate masonic governing bodies, as legitimate Masonry and as forming parts of our great masonic system, that it is doubtless competent for this Grand Lodge to declare specifically our recognition of them, as many other Grand Lodges have done. And I may add that whatever opinion may be held as to the many branches of Masonry and the great number of masonic degrees pertaining to some of them, which now exist, and while it certainly could be wished as a matter of economy and uniform system, that these various branches of genuine Masonry could have been consolidated into one harmonious, connected and progressive system, it is now too late in the history of Masonry, and these branches of Masonry have become too firmly established and too extensive, and have too long been recognized, to make objection now, or expect any material changes. And it may well be declared that experience and approval for so long a period indicates with great force that these various branches of our masonic system are a necessity just as they are now constituted.”

The Grand Lodge, by a vote of 292 to 110, took action quite similar to that taken by the Grand Lodge of Iowa, already given.

Thereupon,

“Bro. Geo. D. Emery (112), who led the discussion in opposition to the

report of the committee, as soon as the report was declared adopted, stepped forward and verbally protested against the action of the Grand Lodge in adopting said report, as being unconstitutional. He at the same time stated that as a true and loyal mason he would acquiesce in the decision of the Grand Lodge on this question, and gave public notice that henceforth he would have nothing to do with Cerneauism (applause) until such time as this Grand Lodge should see fit to reverse its action.

"He then filed with the Grand Secretary the following protest:

"I respectfully protest against the action of the Grand Lodge on the matter of 'Cerneauism' as unconstitutional and not warranted by the facts or by masonic law.

"Bro. Edgar Nash, P. G. S. Warden, also announced that he was done with Cerneauism."

The Grand Lodge appropriated seventy-five dollars a month for the widow of Bro. PIERSON. He had collected and had in the Grand Secretary's office quite a number of portraits, including a large one of himself, all which she presented to the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Bro. IRVING TODD. The Grand Secretary is nominally Chairman of the Committee, but we believe Bro. TODD is to prepare the reports: this one was prepared somewhat hurriedly, as Bro. PIERSON died only a few weeks before the session of the Grand Lodge, but it indicates that the high character of the previous reports is to be maintained.

We learn from his report that in that jurisdiction trials are conducted in behalf of the lodge by a committee appointed for the purpose.

We have devoted so much space to Bro. PIERSON, that we must forego further notice of this report.

MISSOURI, 1889.

Bro. VINCIL sends us a pamphlet of over four hundred and fifty pages, gotten up in first class shape: there is only one drawback: much of it is printed in so small type as to make it very hard reading "of evenings." Its predecessor was nearly as large, and yet he makes the almost astounding statement that the Grand Lodge closed its session on Thursday afternoon, and he commenced mailing its Proceedings *on the following Tuesday!* He says the whole edition of 2,500 copies was printed in three days. We assume that the Report on Correspondence was printed in advance: but to get off the rest of it in so brief a time must have drawn heavily on somebody's vitality—more, it seems to us, than the gain of a few days compensates.

The Grand Master (JAMES P. WOOD) says that the year had been one of "unusual activity in masonic circles," and Grand Secretary VINCIL supplements the statement as follows:

"From the returns, and other sources of information, I am pleased to announce that the masonic fraternity has never been in a more prosperous condition than at present. This is not shown merely by the amount of work

done by the lodges, but by the sound and healthy state of the craft in every particular. Never before has there been the same promptness exhibited in the payment of dues to the Grand Lodge. There is thus evidence afforded of the sound financial state of the lodges, with very rare exceptions. From the tabular exhibits made it will be seen that a small increase of the membership has accrued, amounting to some three hundred. The number initiated, passed and raised is in excess of last year, and that was the 'Jubilee Year' of Masonry in Missouri in every sense. I did not expect that our work and progress would equal 1888, this term, but we have gained upon the record made. To hold our own as against the record of 1888, was as much as I anticipated. But we have exceeded the success of the previous year, so much as to justify the claim of substantial progress. I refer to my recapitulation which will be made after this body closes, for full particulars. Enough may be said here to assure the reader of our very satisfactory condition."

The Grand Master decided that the Tyler (if a member of the lodge) may be counted to make up the seven members necessary to be present in order to do business, and that the required number being present, business is legally done although a less number vote; and, therefore, it is not necessary to call in the Tyler, though he has the right to have the opportunity of voting if he desires it. The Grand Lodge approved the decision: this antedates the decision in the National House of Representatives which has caused so much discussion of late.

In Missouri, the payment of dues does not of itself restore a member suspended for their non-payment, unless payment is made within three years after the suspension: he must then apply for re-instatement and have a two-thirds vote in his favor. It was decided that neither the Master nor the lodge can refuse to receive such a petition: it must be received and voted upon; but it is a right inherent in the lodge, to enquire into the conduct of the suspended party while under suspension: while it is not so stated, the inference is that if that conduct is not satisfactory, the lodge is justified in refusing to re-instate him; the same principle is now applied in all cases of petitions for restoration after discipline.

Of the result of the anti-saloon legislation the Grand Master says:

"A few lodges in the state reported the names of saloon-keepers in the list of members. On their attention being called to the positive provision of our law on this subject, and the emphatic utterances of the Grand Lodge, to the effect that saloon-keeping masons will not be tolerated as members of our lodges, they promptly enforced the law, and in almost every case the objectionable member took his dimit 'without privileges,' which rendered him a non-affiliate from the date of the dimit. So far as I know, every lodge has cheerfully complied with the law, and none have refused to enforce it. And I may safely say, that there is not an affiliated saloon-keeping mason in our state to-day belonging to a Missouri lodge."

In relation to the use of a summons, the following decision was made:

"The W. M., or the lodge, has the right to summons any member of the lodge for any purpose within the scope and business of Masonry. This is a great power, when it is remembered that every mason is bound to obey such a summons unless positively prevented. It should only be exercised in cases of extreme emergency. While it is left to the wise discretion of the Master

or lodge as to when such an emergency exists, the Master or lodge must be held to accountability for an arbitrary exercise of this discretion, as for any other wilful abuse of official authority."

This is a matter in reference to which some uncertainty seems to have prevailed, but we think the decision is a correct statement of the law.

Several cases were sent back for a new trial by the Committee on Appeals, but in one case in which they so reported, the Grand Lodge, on motion of Bro. VINCIL, took the matter into its own hands and expelled the accused: the lodge had simply suspended him for six months for an offence for which expulsion would be a light punishment if there were any other more severe: the complainant appealed from the decision of the lodge because the punishment was inadequate, and we think Bro. VINCIL's motion was eminently the proper one. Let it be well understood that the Grand Lodge will give final judgment, and lodges will exercise more care in cases of discipline.

The closing remark of the Grand Secretary is fully justified by the record:

"The session throughout was harmonious. Never in its history has the Grand Lodge dispatched so much business in so short a time, and with so much ease and satisfaction. The session was a fitting close of a most prosperous and successful year's labor, under the efficient administration of the retiring Grand Master, Bro. James P. Wood."

The Grand Lodge has started out earnestly for the maintenance of a Masonic Home. It was intended to publish in the Proceedings the reports of the Directors and Secretary, but they had to be revised, and the Grand Secretary could not wait for the revision. Missouri is probably large enough and populous enough to sustain such an Institution, but as Maine is not, we do not go into the details of the plan.

The proceedings at the dedication are published, and are of much interest: the addresses were of a very high character in point of ability and eloquence.

The Report on Correspondence (223 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL. We can, of course, only "skirt around the edges" of it. It is written in the author's earnest, nervous style: he writes "in the first person, singular number," and does not dilute his energy by dividing among the editorial "we"; he constitutes the committee, and when he speaks for himself, he speaks for that.

Of course, much of his report is given to replies to attacks made upon the action of his Grand Lodge in reference to saloons. They are very earnest, and often severe; his logic is that saloon-keeping is immoral conduct, and all immoral conduct is a masonic offence. We have noticed that few, if any, of his opponents met him upon this ground. They talk about "class legislation," &c., but Bro. VINCIL does not allow himself to be diverted from his proposition, and until some one is found who will deny his proposition that saloon-keeping is immoral, but little headway can be made against it.

Against the atheistic tendencies of some of the craft, he is equally severe. He says the masonic principle is "No God, no obligation: no obligation, no

responsibility." We suggest a slight change; "no God, no obligation; no obligation, no mason"—two masonic landmarks stated in eight words.

He discusses the "Scottish Rite" question to quite an extent, but makes and repeats one important error, thereby doing grave injustice. He quotes a remark made by Bro. PIKE years ago: and says that "I do know what ALBERT PIKE claims as to the control of the Ancient degrees." If Bro. VINCIL had said "did once claim" instead of "claims," he would have been right: but Bro. PIKE has since made an official decision to the exact contrary of the views Bro. VINCIL imputes to him, and does not hold, and has not held for some years, to the claims which Bro. VINCIL states.

In his remarks based upon this statement of Bro. PIKE's claims, Bro. VINCIL (we have no doubt unwittingly) does gross injustice to Bro. PIKE, the Scottish Rite, and every member of its obedience.

We do not find from Bro. VINCIL's argument what his position is towards chapters of Royal Arch Masons. It may be that his silence in regard to them grows out of his error in relation to the Scottish Rite. But certain it is, that his Grand Lodge from its very existence has recognized chapters as masonic bodies, and many of those who hold with him in relation to the Scottish Rite hold the same with regard to Royal Arch Masonry. But we will wager our utmost limit, that while Bro. VINCIL does favor allowing chapters of Royal Arch Masons to meet in the Masonic Temple, he would oppose with all his might the use of the Temple by a so-called chapter pronounced clandestine by the Grand Chapter of Missouri, and with which the Grand Chapter had forbidden masonic communication. We think Bro. VINCIL overlooks the practical view of this whole matter.

He rather "gets" Bro. VAUX. The latter a few years ago used the expression "masonic flail": Bro. VINCIL has since used it in his review of Bro. VAUX, who now says Bro. VINCIL "has introduced a new tool for the masonic workman—the flail," and indulges in some pleasantry about it, and Bro. VINCIL turns the tables on Bro. VAUX by showing that Bro. VAUX himself was the one introducing the term!

MONTANA, 1889.

We have, as usual, the portrait of the retiring Grand Master. Bro. ARTHUR C. LOGAN, as shown by his portrait, ranks among the young Grand Masters.

He delivered a brief address devoted to local matters. The "Webb work" was adopted two years before: during the first year, satisfactory progress in introducing it was not made; the District Deputy system was tried, but was not a success on account of the great distances between the lodges: but during the preceding year, a paid lecturer had been employed with

good success, and the Grand Master believed that if this plan should be continued another year, the District Deputy system could be resumed.

Of the practice of balloting on each degree, he says :

"I may be treading on dangerous ground if I again refer to the practice indulged in by the masons of this jurisdiction of balloting in each degree. I can say with knowledge that more mischief arises from this source than from any other requirement of the Grand Lodge. It is not universal nor can hardly be called masonic."

But a proposition to amend the law, recommended by the Committee on Jurisprudence, was indefinitely postponed.

The Grand Secretary says, and there is too much truth in his last remark for almost every jurisdiction :

"Our returns show less work done than last year, though three additional lodges, work-shops, have been opened. The large increase of suspensions for non-payment of dues indicates a neglect of duty somewhere that has rendered amputation necessary. More vigilance and persistence on the part of Secretaries would reduce the waste and loss."

The following resolution was adopted, and we would like to learn if it does not prove to be a dead letter, and is not violated by very many if not a majority of those who voted for it, either actually or by silent acquiescence :

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. of Montana, the printing and publication in 'cipher or mnemonics' of any portion of the ritual of the degrees of Masonry not purely monitorial, or the use of such work by any mason in this Grand Jurisdiction is a departure from masonic propriety and a violation of masonic obligation, and receives the unqualified condemnation of the Grand Lodge."

Upon the unanimous report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the following was adopted :

WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Montana and the Supreme Council of the A. and A. Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, have for many years occupied the Jurisdiction of Montana with full understanding and accord, respecting each other's claims of jurisdiction,

"And, Whereas there is another so-called masonic organization, commonly known as the Cerneau Rite, claiming to confer the degrees of the A. and A. Rite, and further, as is currently and credibly reported, claiming the right to confer the degrees of Blue Lodge Masonry,

"Therefore, Be it resolved by this Grand Lodge, that all members of lodges under its obedience be warned to have nothing whatever to do with said Cerneau Rite in any way, shape or form whatever, to the end that Montana may hereafter and forever be free from the bitter strife and deplorable divisions that have rent other Masonic Jurisdictions."

Upon call of the Grand Master :

"The Representatives of Canada, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Mississippi, Nebraska, New York, Peru, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington, stepped to the front and all were greeted with the Grand Honors—after which in a few timely words the Grand Master extended them all a hearty welcome, hoping that the peaceful relations existing would never be disturbed, but be fruitful of multiplied courtesies and noble emulation.

"The several Representatives being called on in order, each pronounced a glowing eulogy on the jurisdiction that had honored him with a commission and promised such great things as made the ordinary brother's eyes bulge out, and if taken at par might seriously embarrass the jurisdictions represented. The triple Representative of Maine, Illinois and Peru, unwilling to appear partial or to do partial justice to his constituent jurisdictions, asked leave to print his intended eulogies."

The Grand Officers were installed in public, and in the evening a banquet and the "mazy" followed, prolonged into the succeeding month!

In delivering the Grand Master's signet to his successor, M. W. Bro. LOGAN said :

"It was presented by Past Grand Master Samuel Word, at the twenty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge, upon his retiring from the Great East, to his successor for all time. It is a seal ring of pure gold, an emblem of *trust*, upon which is engraved a lion's paw, typical of strength, a fitting symbol of the noble order that has honored you by calling you to preside over it."

The Report on Correspondence (95 pp.) was presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES.

There is not single quotation in it from the Proceedings reviewed. As a statement of matters of interest with brief comments, it is almost unsurpassed.

He has substantially come to the conclusion, that Masonic Homes cannot be sustained, or at any rate are not the best methods of relief in the smaller jurisdictions. We had marked a paragraph for quotation : but it is sufficient to say that his views are in substantial accord with the policy of our Grand Lodge.

In replying to Bro. ROBBINS, he argues that Masonry did not exist in certain times, because there is no mention of it in history : while we are not quarreling with his conclusion, we do not attach any weight to this argument ; for no mention is made of it in the more recent histories, except when, for a time, opposition to Masonry entered into politics ; and then there is no history *of the institution*, but only of the political incidents. However, more recently local histories are beginning to recognize the masonic organizations among the local institutions.

NEBRASKA, 1889.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE B. FRANCIS) is a plain, practical, business-like document, in which the various matters requiring the attention of the Grand Lodge are clearly and concisely presented. He had issued dispensations for twelve new lodges, laid corner stones, dedicated halls and performed many other official acts, showing that he had had a busy year.

Among his decisions are the following :

"A brother is elected Master of a lodge. Before he is installed charges are preferred against him. He is tried and acquitted. A member of the lodge appeals. Is the brother entitled to installation? *Answer*—Yes, the brother is entitled to be installed."

* * * * *

"Is it unmasonic for the officers and members of a masonic lodge as members of a Board of Trustees in a village to grant license to sell intoxicating liquors? *Answer*—Yes; it is unmasonic for any mason to do any act which is an injury to the community and tends to degrade humanity."

The first was approved, but the other was not, on the ground "that it undertakes to control the action of a civil officer in the discharge of his official duties, under the law of the state." A mason must perform the duties of any public office, which he holds: if there is anything unmasonic about those duties, he can avoid complication, by not accepting the office, or resigning if he has already accepted it.

The Grand Master suspended a Master from his office for unmasonic conduct, but as the Master continued in the same course the Grand Master suspended him from all the rights and benefits of Masonry pending a trial, upon which he was expelled. The Grand Master called an occasional Grand Lodge, by which the trial was held. The Grand Lodge, upon the report of its committee, declared these Proceedings void, and sent the case to the lodge for trial upon charges to be filed—illustrating the fact that the old laws of Masonry are set aside, because they do not conform to modern ideas and modern methods.

The following is another illustration of the readiness with which old usages are set aside to gratify modern taste or modern whims:

"On the following query:

"What is the full title of the principal officer of a constituent lodge? Is it 'Worshipful Master,' or simply 'Master'?"

"The Committee on Jurisprudence made answer that 'his full title is *Worshipful Master*, and he should be addressed as such'; Bro. Bowen moved to amend by adding, 'A Master should sign himself as "Master," and not as "Worshipful Master"'; the amendment prevailed, and the report as amended was adopted."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following in relation to so much of the Grand Master's address as refers to the "Cerneau" business:

"WHEREAS, A Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons is an independent and sovereign body, recognizing and having supreme jurisdiction over no other degrees than those of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, as illustrated and taught by the rituals and secret work adopted by such Grand Lodge; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge expressly declines to enter upon any discussion of the history, use, or legitimacy of any bodies claiming to confer what is known as the Scottish Rite degrees, or to be committed to the recognition of any such body, or to the recognition of any body conferring any degrees over which this Grand Lodge has no control, as being masonic, or as being a part of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"That we cordially endorse the law as recognized and promulgated by our Grand Master, viz:

"First, That two bodies claiming to be masonic, of the same grade, cannot lawfully exist in the same state at the same time.

"Second, That the first lawfully constituted authority established in a state thereby obtains exclusive jurisdiction in such territory, and that any other body of the same grade or rite entering later within such territory is in itself unlawful."

While we have noticed that another Grand Lodge adopted substantially the same, we confess to an utter inability to understand what is meant. The word "unlawful" means "contrary to law"; what law? The law of the Grand Lodge? If yes, what becomes of the resolution? If no, what, under the preamble and resolution, does the Grand Lodge know about any other law? It seems to us, that the most manly and common-sense method would be to *tell the truth*, and say we have for many, many years, recognized certain bodies as *masonic*, and then adopt one of two courses; either say that such recognition was a mistake, and that, in spite of the breach of good faith, we will recall it and "hold it for naught," or that whether it was a mistake or not, we are in good faith bound by what has been done, but we will not extend it a hair's breadth further, and, therefore will grant no new recognitions.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the chartered lodges of the jurisdiction be and hereby are advised to each year celebrate the anniversaries of St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist, thus reviving an old time custom of our fraternity, promoting sociability, cementing friendship, and possibly providing a penny for the poor. No doubt the Nebraska Masonic Home will gladly receive all the proceeds of such festivals."

The Nebraska Masonic Home is a corporation formed for the purpose indicated by its name, by individuals, with an ultimate capital stock of \$500,000. The Grand Lodge subscribed \$5,000, and adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge recommend to the trustees of the Nebraska Masonic Home that no part of the capital stock of said association be used for the construction of buildings until the subscription thereto shall reach the sum of \$50,000, and then only the excess above that sum."

BRO. LININGER, President of the corporation, addressed the Grand Lodge upon the subject, arousing much enthusiasm, which was exhibited in considerable subscriptions to stock by lodges and individuals.

In answer to queries from lodges it was decided that it is unmasonic for a mason to be a bar-keeper in a saloon; that an accepted candidate, who after his election becomes a saloon-keeper, cannot be initiated: and that it is grossly unmasonic conduct in a Master to allow beer or other intoxicating liquor to be brought into the hall and drank during refreshment.

There was no Report on Correspondence in consequence of the condition of the treasury: but in reply to a question from the chairman whether the Grand Lodge desires one next year, an affirmative answer was given.

NEVADA.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM McMILLAN) is brief and devoted to local matters. There had been a falling off of *twenty-nine* in the total membership, *twenty-three* of whom were lost by the surrender of its charter by Washoe Lodge, No. 2. Harmony had prevailed and little cause for his action had arisen.

Routine matters chiefly occupied the attention of the Grand Lodge. The following, however, is a good rule for any jurisdiction :

"Whenever it is the intention of a mason who has been expelled or suspended from the rights and privileges of Masonry, by direct action of the Grand Lodge, to petition for a recommendation of the subordinate lodge for restoration, he shall present such petition to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he is a resident, at least sixty days previous to the meeting of the Grand Lodge. Due notice of such petition and of the time of action thereon by the lodge shall be given the members by the W. M. of such lodge. At the time appointed a ballot shall be taken in the same manner as that of balloting for the degrees, and the number of black and of white balls shall be announced by the W. M. and the result of the ballot shall be transmitted to the Grand Secretary for action at the next session of the Grand Lodge."

The following action was taken in relation to Grand Representatives :

"The term of Grand Representatives of this Grand Lodge shall expire after three years from the date of their commission. It shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to notify other Grand Lodges whenever their Representatives cease to reside within this jurisdiction, and also whenever any Grand Representative shall fail to be present at two successive communications of this Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (63 pp.) was submitted by Bro. R. L. FULTON, in which he concisely notes the more important items of intelligence from other jurisdictions.

He pays a tribute to the memory of Bro. ROB MORRIS, quoting from his poems.

In his review of Iowa, he says :

"Brothers Parvin and Drummond agree that it is improper for a Grand Lodge to declare non-intercourse with a subordinate or another Grand Lodge. This is timely information. Several Grand Lodges have gone wild on this already, and have declared non-intercourse against Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Connecticut. We favor simply a reference of the edict of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut to the Subordinate Lodges, so that they may act advisedly."

We assume that "or" in the second line is erroneously printed for "of." Our brother does not quite apprehend our meaning. There is a broad distinction between declaring non-intercourse with a regular lodge, and a prohibition from holding masonic communication with a body, which the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction, in which it is located, declares to be clandestine.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1889.

The Grand Master (JAMES McNICHOL) notices the deaths of brethren in his own and other Jurisdictions.

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"By reference to the returns in the Grand Secretary's office, I find that there is a gratifying increase in the membership as compared with last year. This is encouraging, as I think we have for the present seen the last of the long list of suspensions and withdrawals mainly consequent upon non-payment of dues. I think that the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues might be materially reduced and the lodge membership retained if the Secretaries would endeavor to, as far as possible, make prompt collections of dues. And when occasion required they might be allowed a little discriminating power in settling with delinquent members."

The remark in relation to Secretaries is eminently just.

He urges upon the craft to make a united effort to pay off the debt of the Grand Lodge and of the Masonic Temple Company, in which the former holds a large amount of stock. He says if the floating debt of the latter could be paid, the income would take care of the mortgage debt. The revenue of the Grand Lodge is reducing its debt at the rate of \$1,000 a year, so that within fifteen years it will be fully paid.

He announces the expected publication of the history of "Freemasonry in New Brunswick," by Past Grand Master WILLIAM F. BUNTING, provided sufficient encouragement is obtained. We trust that the expectation will be realized.

The Grand Secretary gives the membership for each year from 1868 to 1888; up to 1878, inclusive, there was an increase every year, with a single exception; from 1878 to 1887, there was an annual decrease (except one year): while 1888 shows an increase over 1887. The falling off was nearly 500. The number of lodges in 1868 was 24: this number was increased to 34 in 1887, since which time two have gone out of existence. We trust that the lowest point has been reached and that prosperity in every respect will attend our brethren "across the line."

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1889.

Our neighbors on the West come in for review next after our neighbors on the East.

There was a very full attendance at the semi-annual communication to witness the exemplification of the work.

The Grand Master (GEORGE W. CURRIER) thus refers to the occasion upon which the Grand Lodge met:

"One hundred years ago there were in the state three lodges, which were represented at a meeting held in Portsmouth, July 8, 1789. Although but few were present it was decided to organize a Grand Lodge, which was done, officers elected, some regulations adopted, and at a subsequent meeting, Bro. John Sullivan was installed as first Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire. During the year three new charters were granted and a charter was procured from a state legislature, to be in force for twenty years, at the expiration of which time the organization had become so strong as to leave no doubt of its success, and the charter was made perpetual. As the state grew and prospered, with new industries more and more in every part of our territory, the lodges continued to increase in number as

well as in efficiency and usefulness, until in 1815 the order had become so wide spread over the state that it was thought best to move the place of meeting from Portsmouth to Concord, where the annual meeting of this Grand Body has ever since been held. Our membership has grown from a few hundred to more than eight thousand Master Masons, and it is due the fraternity to say that this membership comes from the very best element of our civilization. We take a just pride in the power and influence that we exert as a fraternity, up and down the hills and through the valleys of our beautiful state."

We congratulate our New Hampshire brethren upon the happy auspices under which they enter upon the second century of the existence of their Grand Lodge. The growth of the Institution has been slow enough to be solid, and it stands to-day as steadfast as the granite hills, which have given their name to the state.

The Grand Master announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters NATHANIEL W. CUMNER (a native of Maine), and WILLIAM BARRETT: and to these he will add this year the name of the most beloved veteran Brother, JOHN CHRISTIE, for more than sixty-three years an active mason, and a Past Grand Master of forty years. With "Father CHRISTIE," very many of us in Maine had a personal acquaintance, and all, who knew him, loved him.

The concise, and yet full reports of the District Deputies show the prevalence of interest, proficiency in the work, and a generally prosperous condition of the lodges.

There was but one case before the Committee on Appeals, and we deem one paragraph from their report worthy of quotation:

"Any use of masonic relations, tokens or pledges in ordinary business transactions by which advantages are sought and obtained, is not to be commended and has always been regarded with disfavor by the fraternity; but whenever such obligations have been incurred and benefits obtained therefrom, the faith of such pledges should be regarded as sacred, and their non-fulfilment, unless under extenuating circumstances, should be and is universally treated as a serious masonic offence. The distinction made between the offence contained in the specification under consideration, and a failure to discharge the obligations of ordinary business transactions is very broad and clearly defined. The one is an offence against, and should be dealt with by masonic law, while the other is wholly within the domain of civil law and should be left to its tribunals."

The Grand Lodge granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Berlin: among the petitioners was Bro. GEORGE W. DEERING, whom we in Maine cannot help regarding as belonging to us.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted, proposed by Bro. JOHN J. BELL: recent occurrences in this state suggest that one of a similar character may be needed here:

"If any lodge shall unreasonably refuse its approbation and recommendation for the establishment of a new lodge, the petitioners may apply to the Grand Master, who shall appoint a commission of three Past Masters, of lodges not in the immediate vicinage, who shall receive such statement in writing as the petitioners may see fit to make; and such statement in writing as the lodge, after due notice, may see fit to make; shall hear such testimony on each side as the petitioners and the lodge may offer, and reduce the sub-

stance of the same to writing; they shall make such investigation on their own part, as shall enable them to form an intelligent judgment of the question, whether the good of Masonry would be promoted by the formation of such new lodge; and shall report the statements on either side, the testimony and their own investigations and conclusions, to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge, which shall consider the same, and may thereupon refuse or grant a dispensation or warrant, for such new lodge, as the good of Masonry may seem to them to demand, notwithstanding the refusal of such lodge to approve or recommend the same."

On Wednesday evening, the Grand Lodge celebrated its centennial anniversary by a banquet. The exercises are said to have been of an exceedingly interesting character, but no report of them is given.

The Report on Correspondence (194 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT. There is one drawback to our pleasure in reviewing it. Our Grand Lodges meet so nearly at the same time, that we are both *two* reports distant from each other: the result is that we find discussed in this report the same matters that we discussed last year, and so far as he discusses any of our views, they are those contained in our report of two years ago.

He still holds that the maintenance of a previously chartered lodge in the territorial jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge is no attack upon, or menace to, the independent sovereignty of that Grand Lodge, while the creating of a new lodge would be. Why would the *creating* of a lodge be an invasion of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge in such a case? Because it is an exercise of sovereign power within the territorial limits of another sovereign. But the *character* of the act is of no consequence, if it is an exercise of the sovereign power. The maintenance and government of a lodge is an exercise of the sovereign power of a Grand Lodge, and if done in another territory excludes the Grand Lodge in that territory from exercising its sovereign power over that lodge, although in its own territory. Hence the maintenance of a lodge in the territory of another Grand Lodge is an invasion of the sovereignty of that body.

In this connection, we would like to know Bro. WAIT's views upon this practical point. The Grand Lodge of Quebec declared that the lodges maintained by the Grand Lodge of England in that Province were clandestine and forbade all masonic communication with them: would he hold that he had the masonic right to visit one of those lodges while thus under the interdict, if invited so to do by the lodge?

Replying to Bro. ROBBINS, he well says:

"There is reason to believe that several bodies calling themselves masonic, and composed exclusively of symbolic masons, make use of the ritual of the symbolic lodge as a part of their own. Should this come to be certainly known, however it might be discovered, we suppose it would be in the power of the Grand Lodge to forbid its members making use of its ritual in connection with those bodies, and to visit disobedience to such a prohibition with expulsion. That prohibition could be lawfully extended to some of those bodies and withheld in respect of others, we cannot doubt, and we do not see that such action would lay the Grand Body open to criticism as the governing power in symbolic Masonry."

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Bro. Vaux's views, derived from a system of Masonry upon which his Grand Lodge was founded, and originally divergent from that which more generally prevails in this country, it necessarily results that they should be found, in minor particulars, not in harmony with our brother of Maine, who, so far as the term can be properly applied in Masonry, is of the opposite school. We cannot go over the subject on which the two masonic titans collide, but the paper before us so abounds in literary spice, often hardly escaping personality, that we refer to it as one of the best things in its way which the year has produced. Accustomed to the working of a system more in accord with that on which Bro. Drummond's ideas are formed, we more generally find ourselves in sympathy with his views ; the disputes, however, in nearly, if not quite all cases, turn upon matters of practice of minor importance, and never affecting the fundamental principles of the institution, and they afford an illustration of the undoubted truth, that the local practices vary much in the different jurisdictions without affecting the great moral character, or lessening the beneficent influence of our institution."

It seems to us that it is also true, that while we concede that Pennsylvania is justified in adhering to her system, her insisting that those, who adhere to the other system, although older than her own, are innovators and violators of masonic law, is neither correct, nor masonic.

We are surprised to find that he holds that the rejection of a candidate is only a matter between himself and the lodge ; that it is merely a matter of jurisdiction. We are surprised, because we had supposed that Bro. WAIT agrees with us, that the laws of jurisdiction were not made for the benefit of the lodges, but for the *protection of the craft*. If so, a rejection gives the candidate a *status* as regards the *craft* and not merely as regards the *lodge*. The consent of the rejecting lodge, that another lodge may receive his petition is not a mere waiver of jurisdiction, but a consent that *he may be made a mason*. Ordinary cases of waiver simply leave to the other lodge the determination of the question, whether the candidate shall be made a mason, but in cases of rejection both lodges act upon that question. So, when a lodge becomes extinct, the Grand Lodge succeeds to its duties in this respect as well as in others.

The law of Maine *used to be*, and the law of Massachusetts is *now*, that a rejected candidate may apply to another lodge after the expiration of six months from his rejection, upon "the written recommendation from six members of the said lodge, of whom the Master and Wardens shall be three": if the Master and Wardens were unwilling so to recommend, it was their duty to report the rejection, in order that all lodges might be informed thereof: the penalty for assisting in, or recommending for, initiation any rejected candidate "who may not have obtained a recommendation" was expulsion, or "such other penalty as the Grand Lodge shall see cause to impose." This law came to Maine from her Mother Grand Lodge, and whatever may be the law in other jurisdictions, *in these two*, rejection gives a *status* to the candidate and is not a mere question of jurisdiction. Our law has been changed by substituting the unanimous "*recommenda-*

tion" of the lodge for the recommendation of the Master and Wardens and three other members. Lodges may waive *jurisdiction* by "*consent*," but in cases of *rejection* mere "*consent*" is not sufficient: there must be an actual affirmative "*recommendation*." If we had understood Bro. WAIT's views upon this point, it would have saved much discussion in relation to the effect of a rejection by a lodge not having jurisdiction, for if it is a mere matter of jurisdiction and there is no jurisdiction, that is the end of it. We have lived all our masonic life under a law by which a rejection gives a *status* to the candidate as between himself and the craft; and under that law we are inclined to think that Bro. WAIT may agree with us in relation to the effect of a rejection.

But our esteemed brother seems to hold that if our position is correct, the members of an extinct lodge cannot apply to another lodge for affiliation without consent of the Grand Lodge: by no means; that is a matter between the individual and the lodge, while the question under discussion is one between the individual and the craft: besides, in the absence of any law to the contrary, a mason could be a member of as many lodges as would receive him, and the prohibition of the enacted law is that a mason shall not be a member of more than one lodge at any one time, and an extinct lodge is no lodge at all.

We have always held that a lodge could rightfully receive as a member, one made a mason in an army lodge, without producing a dimit or any consent; but that evidence of all the necessary qualifications should be given, and that sometimes required a certificate from a Grand Secretary, but nothing in the nature of a consent. We repeat, admission to membership is a matter between the applicant and the lodge; but being made a mason is a matter between the applicant and the craft.

We have already answered his attempt to make a distinction in principle between *creating* lodges and maintaining (which includes *governing*) lodges within the territory of another Grand Lodge. But we notice that he uses the phrase "the lodges have the right to continue to exist under the authority which planted them"; does he mean that this does not imply the right of that authority, to *govern* such lodges, and to exclude the local Grand Lodge from governing them? If he does not, he must admit that the foreign Grand Lodge exercises acts of sovereignty within the territory of the other Grand Lodge; and, therefore, that the sovereign power of the latter is *limited* in its own territory by another Grand Lodge. No body denies that *creating* a lodge and *maintaining* a lodge are different acts; but no one can truthfully deny that both are the exercise of sovereign power, differing only in degree, and necessarily preventing the full exercise of sovereign power by any other authority, and both, though in different degrees, an invasion of the rights of a Grand Lodge entitled to sovereign power in the territory.

Commenting upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi in reversing the proceedings of a lodge in expelling a member, because the proceed-

ings were illegal, and restoring him to all his rights, *except membership in his lodge*, Bro. WAIT well says:

"It seems to us reasonable to believe, that all the lodge in this case expected to accomplish, was, dismembership of the brother in question, and this the laws of Texas enabled it to do by the mere subterfuge of preferring a charge as for a pretended masonic offence, where no decent pretext existed for any such charge. We are obliged also to understand, that the accepted and settled law of the jurisdiction of Mississippi would enable a lodge to do the same thing.

"We can very well understand that where a Grand Lodge assumes, as we suppose it may, to restore an expelled brother to the rights of Masonry, without undertaking to re-examine the original conviction, the restoration can only be to the rights and privileges of Masonry, without restoring to membership in the lodge. But when the Grand Body, in the exercise of its judicial function, on a rehearing of the case, vacates or sets aside the original conviction, anything can legally or justly follow, short of the annulling of all the consequences of that conviction, we confess ourselves unable to conceive. If our brethren of Mississippi and Texas would so frame their regulations as to give their lodges arbitrary and discretionary power over membership, and allow them to turn their members out of membership without assigning reasons, we could understand the consistency of such regulation, though we do not think it would be generally approved by the masonic world. But to allow a lodge to accomplish the same thing by the mere formality of preferring charges where no cause exists in fact, or for some act which constitutes, if true, no masonic offence, and going through the form of a trial and expulsion which it is known will be set aside on appeal, is, to our apprehension, most extraordinary to say the least. We suppose it to be the law of very few of the Grand Lodges of our time. It was formerly the law of our own jurisdiction, and we take some credit to ourself (Bro. Barkley would probably mark this with either a ? or a !) for having started the discussion which led finally to the establishment of what we think the better rule."

He upsets one of Bro. VAUX's attempts to draw a distinction between a Grand Lodge's appearing in public "as a body" and "as a Grand Lodge:"

"We cannot undertake to speak for our Grand Master, in this connection; we understand, however, that it is regarded among us that, on such occasions as that alluded to, the Grand Lodge considered itself open as a Grand Lodge. It is also held among us that the burial service is masonic work, and should be performed by the lodge when open as such. Bro. VAUX thinks this is wrong, and that these services can properly be performed only by masons assembled for the purpose as individual brethren. This appears to be a question upon which diversity of opinion may well be allowed, so long as the funeral rites are extended to those entitled to receive them."

We had marked other portions of this excellent report for notice, but must forbear.

NEW JERSEY, 1890.

The frontispiece is a capital portrait of Past Grand Master ROBERT M. MOORE.

The comprehensive address of the Grand Master (CHARLES H. MANN) shows that he has been a busy, faithful and efficient officer.

A District Grand Lodge of Instruction, over which he presided, or ap-

pointed a special Deputy to preside, was held in each of the twelve districts, and much good resulted therefrom.

In relation to the attempt to establish a Masonic Home, the Grand Master says:

"The committee on Masonic Home have had few replies to the circular letter they mailed to the lodges, and not enough subscriptions have been pledged to warrant the belief that the craft is now ready to make the sacrifices necessary for the procurement and establishment of such a Home as is deemed desirable by many: and yet, in conversation with brethren throughout the state, I find that all with whom I have conversed acknowledge the necessity for some organized Grand Lodge charity, to act until such time as the craft is ready to establish a home."

He illustrates the necessity for such an organized charity by stating a case which had actually occurred during the year. Judging by the number of masons in New Jersey, we are decidedly of the opinion that more good can be done for the same money by creating a charity fund and expending the income in relief, than by establishing a Masonic Home. However, the Grand Lodge determined to continue the effort.

Several cases had arisen during the year, in which the law of New Jersey, that initiation by a lodge not having jurisdiction is utterly void, had been enforced. Residents of New Jersey receiving the degrees elsewhere are not recognized in New Jersey. One of the cases occurred in an Irish lodge, and the Grand Master reports that the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of Ireland had decided that candidates must conform to the laws and customs of the jurisdiction *in which they reside*, and so proposed that measures should be taken to put the party, upon whom the degrees were conferred, in good standing. While the British Grand Lodges maintain strenuously the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, so far as creating lodges is concerned, this is the first instance within our knowledge in which the principle has been applied to *persons* by either of those Grand Lodges. In 1860, the Grand Lodge of Maine had a controversy with the Grand Lodge of England upon precisely the same point: the latter refused to accede to the doctrine, but the lodge in which the question arose abandoned the practice complained of and the controversy terminated. However, the law then asserted remains still the law in Maine, and no resident of Maine, receiving the degrees elsewhere, can be recognized except by express permission of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

The same question was involved in another case, which promises to be as famous as the "Speight case" in Mississippi. A man was made a mason in a New York Lodge: a question of jurisdiction arose: the Grand Master of New York, upon investigation, decided that the lodge had jurisdiction: the Grand Master of New Jersey decided that a New Jersey lodge had jurisdiction, and, therefore, that the party could not be recognized in New Jersey. The Grand Lodges not being able to agree, a reference was proposed, and the proposition was acceptable to both: but the Grand Lodge

of New York insists that the edict of non-recognition shall be revoked, and the Grand Lodge of New Jersey replies, that such being the law of the Grand Lodge, the edicts cannot be revoked: and upon this issue the parties are still at variance. The Grand Lodge of New York insists that the maintenance of the edict prejudices the case against its lodge: but would not the withdrawal of it, then, under the laws of New Jersey, prejudice it the other way? It seems to us, that the claims of the parties cannot in any sense prejudice the case: if the edict *created* the interdict, it should be withdrawn, but as it is only a statement of the law of New Jersey, it does not seem to us any prejudice to the New York case, and, therefore, should not be allowed to prevent the reference. This case is creating considerable feeling in the two jurisdictions, and some sixty pages in the Proceedings are devoted to the discussion and history of it.

In a case in which a lodge had initiated a candidate not eligible on account of physical disqualification, he pronounced the initiation "null, void and of no effect": we deny the power of the Grand Master or Grand Lodge to do this, simply because what was done, *was* done and cannot be undone: according to the test of a masonic character, he is a mason: the lodge may be punished, and the candidate, if knowingly *particeps criminis*, may be expelled; but he is *in* the Fraternity and all the edicts in the world cannot change the fact. Declaring that an initiation actually made is null, void and of no effect, is very different from withholding masonic privileges.

The venerable Grand Secretary, (Bro. JOSEPH H. HOUGH) the senior of all in this country in service, submitted a report acknowledging the receipt of three medals, one from the Grand Lodge of Iowa, signaling the opening of the Grand Lodge Library building: one from Illinois, commemorative of their semi-centennial anniversary: and the other from New York, celebrating the payment of the Temple debt.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY VEHS�AGE, written in his genial and pleasant style, but chiefly confined to matters discussed in other jurisdictions, with few comments of his own.

He discusses the New York matter, but as the real question involved is a question of fact which should be settled by some third party, and as we have already expressed our views upon the question that is made a bar to having the question of fact settled, we forbear quotation.

In relation to the matter between Ohio and Tennessee, he says:

"It looks very much as if a serious mistake had been made in commencing this controversy, since, if it have any basis at all, it must involve an interference with and criticism of the internal affairs of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. All the Grand Lodges are strenuous in their maintenance of the right to manage their own matters as they please, without interference, and in the discussions, however they may terminate, neither the Representative nor the Grand Lodge which he represents have any responsibility, whether the conclusion be satisfactory or otherwise."

NEW MEXICO, 1890.

This pamphlet arrives just in season for a brief notice in its alphabetical place.

A portrait of Bro. WILLIAM W. GRIFFIN, the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, who had died during the year, is given as a frontispiece. He had been exceedingly active, and while Grand Master fought the battle of his Grand Lodge for complete and exclusive jurisdiction in its territory, with great ability and power, and finally succeeded in bringing the matter to a happy issue and establishing peace at home and fraternal relations with the mother Grand Lodge. Bro. ALBERT J. FOUNTAIN delivered a deserved eulogy, upon the announcement of his death, which is published in the Proceedings.

The Grand Master (A. H. MOREHEAD) announced the constitution of the two lodges chartered the previous year and the organization of two new lodges *U. D.*

The Grand Lodge adheres to a pretty strict construction of the law in relation to physical qualification.

The Grand Master decided that a request for the postponement of a trial must be decided by the *lodge*, but the Grand Lodge held that it must be decided by the *Master*. The decision was based upon the by-laws of the lodge. The question is a new one; in the absence of *enacted* law, it would seem that the decision of such matters is within the province of the Master; but we apprehend that under most codes of procedure, the decision of such questions is vested in the lodge; upon an examination of several codes, however, we find that the line of division between the powers of the Master and those of the lodge is rather uncertain.

A committee consisting of one from each lodge, and chosen by them, met to consider the permanent location of the Grand Lodge: Albuquerque was selected by quite a decisive vote, but when the matter was presented to the Grand Lodge, the consideration of it was postponed to the next annual communication.

Resolutions, directed against the Cerneau organization, were adopted without dissent.

The Report on Correspondence (107 pp.) was presented by Bro. MAX FROST: it is a very well written document, but his printer makes no distinction (save by quotation marks) between extracts and comment, so that one does not readily apprehend it.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1889.

We have a pamphlet covering the Proceedings at the meetings held during the year ending June 24, 1889.

Of those at the meeting held August 16, 1888, when the United Grand Lodge was formed, we gave full account in our report last year.

Only a week later a special meeting was called to attend the funeral of Bro. JAMES S. FARNELL, Past Grand Master, whose death caused a sad loss to the craft in that jurisdiction.

We refer to our last report, also, for an account of the installation of the Grand Officers, September 18, 1888, the date of the organization of this Grand Lodge.

Various special meetings were held for the transaction of routine business incident to the organization of the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Ritual reported progress, and the matter was recommended with power, subject to the approval of the Grand Master: the proposed Ritual was based upon the work of the English Lodges.

At the meeting in March last,

"Letters were read from the Grand Secretaries of England and Scotland, formally announcing the fact that their respective Grand Lodges had unanimously recognized this Grand Lodge as an independent Institution, tendering their hearty congratulations for the result so successfully achieved, and their warmest wishes for our future welfare. The Grand Secretary was directed to reply in equally courteous and cordial terms, and at the same time to inform them that *every* lodge in the colony having tendered their allegiance, the Union was '*absolutely*' complete.

"In contrast to the foregoing, the Grand Lodge writes 'withholding its recognition' in consequence of certain lodges, formerly under their jurisdiction in New South Wales, having gone over to another Constitution whilst owing to the home authorities a large sum of money. As it was manifest that some confusion of facts existed in the minds of the Executive of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, the Grand Registrar was requested to take the matter in hand and reply thereto, and there is little doubt but that on receipt of his letter, 'recognition' will be readily accorded."

At the annual meeting in June, the Grand Officers were installed and the Grand Master delivered a brief address of congratulation.

We have not noted in our review of each Grand Lodge its action in relation to this Grand Lodge: but every one, to which the matter has been presented, has accorded full and hearty recognition.

NEW YORK, 1889.

Excellent portraits of Past Grand Master JESSE B. ANTHONY and Grand Secretary EDWARD M. L. EHLERS are given in the Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge met just after the terrible disaster in the Conemaugh Valley. Grand Master LAWRENCE, immediately upon opening the Grand Lodge, announced the fact in brief words, suggesting that the Grand Lodge extend its sympathy in substantial and liberal form, and, thereupon, the Grand Treasurer was directed to telegraph \$2,000 to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in aid of the sufferers.

Much of the address of the Grand Master (FRANK R. LAWRENCE) and of

the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge are devoted to the Masonic Temple and to the proposed Hall and Asylum.

He announced the death of JOSEPH D. EVANS, Past Grand Master, and for so many years Representative of our Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of New York: of him he says:

"M. W. Joseph D. Evans, Past Grand Master, died in the city of Brooklyn on the 11th day of September, 1888, at the advanced age of more than eighty years. Bro. Evans had been a member of the Fraternity for by far the greater part of his life, and his career as a mason had ever been distinguished by activity and zeal. After long and faithful service he was chosen as Grand Master in the year 1854, and again in 1855. Retiring from the Grand East in the year 1856, for thirty-two years thereafter he continued an active member of this Grand Body, rendering valued service as a member of many of its committees, and often lending the benefit of sound judgment and ripe experience to its principal subjects of discussion. Having long been the Senior Past Grand Master present at our Annual Communications, he was well known to all the recent members of this Grand Lodge. He was much respected as a merchant and citizen, and his unremitting devotion to the affairs of Masonry furnishes to all his brethren a golden example."

And the Committee add:

"Our venerable Bro. Joseph D. Evans departed this life September 11, 1888. His age was more than fourscore years, and for more than one-half a century he had been an honored member of the craft. At the very commencement of his masonic career, his ability and merit were recognized by his brethren, nor in all the years of his active masonic life did he ever lose their respect, their confidence, and their esteem. He honored himself and the Fraternity in every position to which he was advanced. His promotion to the supreme dignity of Grand Master of this Grand Body was an honor most worthily bestowed, and his election to a second term was not only an indorsement of the work which he had done, but also a graceful and appreciative expression of the confidence and love of his brethren.

"Bro. Evans was a man of ability, integrity, and honor. His opinions were conclusions carefully and logically thought out, and modestly expressed. In the turbulence of divided counsels and estranged brethren, his voice and vote were always for harmony and peace. His pacific spirit and exhaustless charity were moral jewels which adorned our brother's character and beautified his life. His Masonry was not a beautiful but fruitless theory, it was a practical and consistent reality. It was not something which he *wore*. It was something which he *was*. We sadly miss our venerable brother, and sincerely mourn his loss."

This tribute to his memory is a just one. The attachment of Bro. EVANS to Masonry was so great that he continued his active labor upon important committees up to the very end of his life. In the masonic governing bodies of which he was a member, he was always in his place, watchful of the proceedings, and even ready to challenge the propriety of measures that seemed to him in conflict with masonic law or the welfare of Masonry. He was ever modest in the expression of his views, but clear, firm and forcible. He was no obstructor of the dispatch of business, but took nothing, which he did not understand, for granted. He seemed to have no pride in victory, seeking only for correct results: when satisfied that he misunderstood or was in error, he was ready and prompt to admit it. Of unswerving integrity as a man, of unselfish devotion to Freemasonry, and unchanging in his friend-

ships, JOSEPH D. EVANS commanded the respect of the community, the gratitude of the craft, and the warm affection of his friends: and all are alike losers by his death.

The Grand Master further said:

"M. W. John W. Simons, Past Grand Master, died at his home at Central Valley, on the 22d day of October, 1888, in his sixty-eighth year.

"John W. Simons was a man of high and indisputable genius. Entering the masonic fraternity early in life, he very soon, and to the exclusion of other pursuits, became deeply interested in our brotherhood, and during many years devoted to its service talents which, if applied in more popular fields, would assuredly have commanded due distinction and reward.

"Fascinated by the mysteries of the fraternity, no man delved more deeply in its quarries than he, and the results of his labors were given to an appreciative brotherhood the world over in writings whose pure and scholarly style, unassailable accuracy, and keen discrimination of statement marked their author as a master teacher in the craft. Though his later years were somewhat obscured, his intellect was brilliant to the last, and your present Grand Master can bear grateful testimony to the value of his aid and services during our very recent labors. I shall not attempt to enumerate now the many masonic honors conferred upon him; suffice it to say that there were few marks of distinction within the power of the fraternity to confer which had not been his. In this Grand Lodge he rose by successive degrees to the highest station, and during the year 1860 he was the Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York. For a great many years he had been the chairman of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and his annual reports, written in that capacity, were replete with wit, learning, and eloquence, and abounded in useful information. Among the guild of learned and gifted brethren who hold like positions in other Grand Jurisdictions, and to whose labors every masonic student is so greatly indebted for the circulation of masonic knowledge, Bro. Simons was recognized as the peer of any; and the published transactions of many of our sister Grand Lodges, issued since his death, contain just tributes to his services and attainments."

Few writers and few speakers had the power of touching the sensibilities, possessed by Bro. SIMONS. To a ready command of words, his voice and look added a charm, that enabled him to melt to tears or convulse with laughter. Genial, loving and kind, his pathos was always real, and his wit never biting. He commanded the affection of his friends, and enemies he had none. By his associates of the guild, he will be greatly missed; it was always a pleasant relief to read his reports. While he was not so logical or analytical as some, he was wonderfully persuasive: indeed, he made us desirous of agreeing in his conclusion, whatever our convictions might be. Hail and Farewell.

Since the session of the Grand Lodge, another of New York's most distinguished and beloved brethren has joined those who had gone before: Past Grand Master JOHN L. LEWIS is dead. Of him we hope to speak more fully hereafter. The deaths of EVANS, SIMONS and LEWIS have made an immense gap in the ranks of the veteran masons of the world.

Grand Master LAWRENCE announced the payment of the Temple debt and the celebration of the event by a jubilee on April 24, 1889. The construction of the Masonic Temple was only a part of the original plan, which embraced an asylum as well as hall. The hall having been completed and paid for, the

craft at once addressed themselves to securing an asylum: the fund for this purpose had reached \$140,000: a location had been selected and secured, consisting of 160 acres situated at Utica, very near the centre of the state. Measures were taken to increase the number of the Trustees and to push forward the enterprise with vigor: the cost of the main building was limited to \$100,000. This is a brief statement of the result of much labor, inquiry and consideration.

BRO. LAWRENCE was elected Grand Master for the fifth time, but declined, saying:

"M. W. Grand Master and brethren of the Grand Lodge, I appreciate from the bottom of my heart the supreme honor which you so kindly confer, yet I feel that the time has arrived when I should retire from the station in which your favor so long has retained me, and with the utmost regret, and certainly with no want of appreciation of your more than kindness, I beg that you will permit me to decline further service. The labors of recent years have told repeatedly upon me, and such energies as I may possess are imperatively required elsewhere. In retiring from this station, believe me, I hope to continue to serve you none the less. I hope to be none the less active in every good work which the craft may undertake. Most Worshipful Grand Master, I beg most kindly to decline this honor."

His four years of service were productive of the grandest results. Nothing so represses the efforts of the craft for good, as a debt. He found the craft in New York heavily burdened, and with largely decreased and decreasing numbers; a feeling of discouragement, distinctly perceptible to those, who had been from year to year watching the situation, was growing up, threatening disaster, if not disgrace. He undertook to raise the burden, and his success has been glorious; it is no wonder that every lodge in the state united in the celebration of the jubilee. As long as the Temple shall stand, the name of Bro. LAWRENCE will be deservedly remembered with gratitude and praise.

On leaving the Grand East, he said:

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

"Another moment and my voice shall be heard no more in this place, and how, my brethren, shall I speak to you the final words? Surely no man has ever been more greatly honored by his brethren than have I. Five times it has been your pleasure to call me, by your unanimous acclamation, to the chief station among you. During four years it has been my privilege to occupy that exalted position. Retiring now, I have the rarest happiness to do so at a time of the greatest prosperity, and bearing, I believe, the love of my brethren. Believe me, brethren, the events of the past four years will always be the brightest in my memory, and, believe me, among the great body of the craft, there is no one who hopes more earnestly than I do, that the future which awaits the fraternity may be as bright as our hopes have made it; and surely, brethren, as the new day which has dawned upon the craft advances toward meridian through the exertions of all the brethren, and through the efforts of those whom you have now inducted into office and of their successors, under the blessing of divine Providence, the work of our hands shall prosper, from year to year. Brethren, dear brethren, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

While we have already given expression to our sense of the obligation

the craft are under to him, we deem it due to him to quote the following from the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"Resolved, That we, the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, in the one hundred and eighth Annual Communication assembled, do offer, and hereby extend to the M. W. Frank R. Lawrence, our heartfelt thanks and gratitude for the great labors he has performed, the great work he has accomplished, and the great lesson he has so successfully taught the craft. He was called to the Grand East at a time when the Fraternity was overwhelmed with a debt so appalling in its magnitude, that the most hopeful of the brethren turned from a consideration of its liquidation, as from a question impossible of solution. Nothing daunted by the immensity of the sum to be raised, the enormous labor required to be performed, nor by the general belief that the task, self-imposed, was beyond the hope of accomplishment, he manfully, earnestly, and with the courage of a dauntless faith, devoted with unflagging zeal the high talents with which he is endowed, to the noble and glorious work he had undertaken, which work, being now accomplished, redounds for all time to the glory of the craft, and justly entitles our beloved and devoted brother to be named as the foremost mason of the present day. He has brought from the dream of our hopes, the establishment as a fact, of an asylum for our widowed and orphaned ; a retreat for the worthy distressed brother mason ; and an abiding-place for those upon whom old age is stealing."

We are glad to find that under the administration of Bro. HERMANN CARTER, the Grand Lodge Library is growing year by year.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was presented by Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, the review of Foreign Grand Bodies having been prepared by Bro. CHARLES SACKREUTER.

It is an exceedingly condensed abstract, with brief extracts and briefer comments.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"We are greatly in favor of the regulation requiring every lodge to furnish at each decade a compilation of its history for that period. Its importance in the preservation of facts which make up the links of masonic progress should induce each Grand Lodge to include among its standing committees one 'on Masonic History' as the custom in Maine."

* * * * *

"The noble action of Bro. Edmund B. Mallet, Jr., in presenting, for the third time, 'a free bed in the Maine General Hospital,' for the use of deserving cases amongst the Masonic Fraternity of Maine, is worthy of mention as an illustration of systematic charity."

In relation to the lodge, which admitted and initiated knowingly men of the worst character, he says :

"Our brother is correct in his conclusion that the case did not come up on appeal before the Grand Lodge. It was such a flagrant breach of law that it demanded and received prompt and summary action on the part of the Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge sustained him therein. Among the privileges granted a lodge is to make masons, under wise restrictions as to character, standing, and moral worth. When, by connivance or fraud, persons notoriously bad are admitted, as was done in this case, the welfare and good name of the Fraternity demands sharp and speedy punishment."

Referring to our remarks in relation to Quebec, he says :

"The principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty is peculiarly an American doctrine, maintained by each Grand Lodge, and we uphold the right of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as sovereign and independent in its jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge of England does not assent to that doctrine; and, furthermore, in this case there is another element which enters into the matter, which is a factor to be considered when forming a judgment on the situation of affairs between the two Grand Bodies, and that is, the fact that when the Grand Lodge of England recognized the Grand Lodge of Canada—which originally occupied the territory—it was with the express condition that the English lodges within that territory were to continue undisturbed in their allegiance and privileges. Furthermore, after the Grand Lodge of Quebec was organized at a period subsequent thereto, that agreement or understanding was ratified by the Grand Lodge of Quebec—specially mentioning the three lodges located in the city of Montreal which retained their allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England.

"In view of these facts we cannot agree with the conclusions of Bro. Drummond that the *maintenance* of these three lodges is to be held and considered as great an invasion of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge as the *establishment* of a lodge in that jurisdiction.

"If it was the question of the instituting of new lodges within that Province by the Grand Lodge of England or any other Grand Lodge—subsequent to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Quebec—there could be but one voice on the part of every American Grand Lodge.

"It seems to us, in view of all the facts, that the action of our Grand Lodge in 1887 covered the essential points in a matter which should be regarded as a difference between two Grand Bodies with which we as a Grand Lodge should not interfere, except to recommend action which will restore peace and harmony between the powers specially interested."

Erroneous statements, often repeated, eventually are frequently accepted as truths. The statement that "the Grand Lodge of England does not assent to that doctrine" [exclusive territorial jurisdiction] is erroneous, though almost daily made by writers, whose situation has not caused them to keep familiar with masonic events. Had Bro. ANTHONY been preparing these reports for the past ten years he would not have fallen into the error. The Grand Lodge of England not only "assents to" but *insists upon* this doctrine. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba, a few years ago, organized a lodge in Gibraltar: but the Grand Lodge of England declared it to be an illegal lodge, *because established in her territory*, and as warmly insisted upon the doctrine as any American Grand Lodge ever did: and the Grand Lodge of Manitoba yielded and removed the lodge.

Again, the last sentence in the first paragraph of our quotation is utterly erroneous. That "agreement" was never ratified by the Grand Lodge of Quebec. On the contrary, she claimed from the start exclusive jurisdiction *over all lodges* and masons in Quebec, and has never abated that claim "one jot or tittle": and more than that, the Grand Lodge of England recognized the Grand Lodge of Quebec, though making that claim, without condition or limitation; it is true that afterwards this recognition was recalled as having been inadvertently made!

The *maintenance* of lodges may not be so "*great*" an invasion of rights as the *creation* of lodges: but it is an *invasion* all the same, and as such is un-

lawful: both are the exercise of an act of sovereignty by one sovereign in the territory of another—and that is the test.

In his review of Quebec, he falls into the same error, and bases his argument upon it. Oh, no, Quebec never made any agreement which she afterwards repudiated: it was the Grand Lodge of England which granted full recognition and afterwards “recalled” it.

If Quebec had made such an agreement, it is very doubtful if all the Grand Lodges would have recognized her on the ground that, by allowing another Masonic Power to exercise acts of sovereignty in her territory, she would not be really an “independent and sovereign Grand Lodge.”

Speaking of himself, Bro. ANTHONY says:

“I am aware, that, following after the late chairman—M. W. Bro. Simons—who for so many years filled this position with great ability, in many respects this report will suffer by comparison. Our departed brother had the peculiar ability requisite for the discharge of this duty, which, combined with years of experience in this particular field, enabled him to present a report in every sense honorable to this Grand Jurisdiction. Accepting with many misgivings, this responsible position—through the favor of the Grand Master—I can only ask that charitable consideration which inexperience demands.”

While we regard Bro. SIMONS's reports as almost unapproachable in their peculiar character, this report shows that Bro. ANTHONY will maintain the high reputation which his predecessors have won for his Grand Lodge.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1890.

The address of the Grand Master (SAMUEL H. SMITH) is comparatively brief and chiefly devoted to local matters. He notes one extraordinary coincidence:

“On this day, one hundred and nineteen years ago, in London, Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, through the sign manual of Charles Dillon, D. G. M., attested by James Heseltine, Grand Secretary, empowered Joseph Montfort, Esquire, of Halifax, in the Province of North Carolina, as Provincial Grand Master of and for America, to make masons and constitute and regulate lodges.

“Under this authorization some of those lodges exist to-day and are represented here this evening. In our centennial observances our history has been referred to. We can look back over the past and refer with pride to our progress. In the place of a handful of masons connected with three or four lodges, and scattered over a vast, unbroken territory, we have, to-day, more than two hundred lodges in the jurisdiction of North Carolina, and back of them stands a host, numbering over eight thousand—valiant craftsmen who are animated by the same zeal and faith which inspired our forefathers.”

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

“The past year, so far as Masonry in North Carolina is concerned, has been exceptionally favorable. Fourteen new lodges have been instituted, some dormant lodges revived, and large accessions to membership have been made.”

The Grand Secretary supplements this as follows:

"Four hundred and seventeen charters have been granted to lodges. Nearly two hundred of them have been surrendered, and other lodges have succeeded to the occupancy of the masonic field for its more successful cultivation. The liberality of the Grand Lodge in granting charters in this way may not, in many cases, have proven the wiser course, yet it has contributed to the advancement of Masonry and the enlargement of its influence in many sections of the state. Our lodge rolls ought to contain an active membership of fifteen thousand, but not quite eight thousand still remain affiliated. The cause for this is two fold: First, the extensive execution, some years ago, of the law authorizing lodges to 'exclude' members for failure to pay dues. Second, the surrender of charters, which has still left many in a position of non-affiliation. The first is being remedied by the relaxing of the exercise of the powers given, and the second by the position taken by the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, that it is better to revive an old lodge than to establish a new one in the same territory where two lodges are not needed or cannot be sustained. Thus our membership is gradually increasing each year and old lodges are resuming their places on the registry of the Grand Lodge."

The Orphan Asylum is reported as in a prosperous condition. It had in it, at the time of the report, 260 children, and the average for the year had been 256. The Grand Lodge paid \$2,000 towards its support for the year and over \$200 as incidental expenses. The state paid \$60,000, and from other sources nearly \$8,000 more had been received, and the whole expense was over \$20,000, or about \$80.00 for each child, in addition to the "plant."

In order that the Grand Lodge might continue its payment to the Asylum of \$2,000 annually, the District Deputy system was abolished, and a Grand Lecturer appointed.

The Report on Correspondence (94 pp.) was presented by Bro. EUGENE S. MARTIN.

In his review of the District of Columbia, he gives a brief statement concerning the organization of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, concerning which many errors have been printed. The only suggestion that we have to make here is, that he may mislead by his statement that the original Grand Lodge of North Carolina was organized in 1771. This was a *Provincial* Grand Lodge, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and was organized by the Provincial Grand Master, (precisely as had been done earlier in several of the other Colonies) and *not by the pre-existing lodges*: on the contrary, the Provincial Grand Master organized the lodges, except one chartered directly by the Grand Lodge of England, which in 1787 organized the independent Grand Lodge of North Carolina. There is a history of the introduction of Masonry into North Carolina in the Appendix to Gould's Masonic History (American Edition): we should be very glad to have Bro. MARTIN examine that and give his views thereon, especially if he finds any errors in the statement.

In his review of Maine, he refers to our statement in relation to the change in the plan of masonic government introduced by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina in 1787, with the remark that he does not perceive how

it affects the *sovereignty* of the Grand Lodge. The government of the United States is not a sovereign, because it receives all its powers by grant, and only as provided in the constitution: Bro. PARVIN has always claimed that Grand Lodges have no powers except such as are granted to them in their constitution: manifestly this is erroneous, so far as concerns Grand Lodges, which are the constitution-making power, and can amend their constitutions at their pleasure: but is it not true of these Grand Lodges, whose constitution cannot be amended except by the submission to the lodges and adoption by them? In other words, is not such a Grand Lodge limited in its powers, precisely the same as the government of the United States is limited?

In his review of Maine he says:

"In regard to our opinion that a lodge cannot be opened in the absence of the Master and Wardens, he says:

"We would be glad to have him examine the law and usage of the Grand Lodge from which his own has sprung, and tell us what there is in the 'reason of the thing' to overcome that law and usage."

"We must confess that we do not exactly understand what Bro. Drummond means, but in stating our reasons for holding as we do, we, perhaps, may answer the question. General Regulations, section 2, provides that the Master has the right and authority of congregating the members of his lodge, &c.; in his absence the Senior Warden shall act, unless a Past Master be present, 'though he (the Past Master) cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the lodge, or in his absence the Junior Warden.'

"Thus showing the necessity of one of those officers being present."

We mean this; from a time long anterior to the chartering of the Provincial Grand Lodge of North Carolina, it has been the law and usage of the Grand Lodge of England that in the absence of the Master and Wardens from a meeting of the lodge duly called and held, a Past Master (the immediate Past Master, if present) may open the lodge, preside and do business precisely as if the Master or a Warden were present; now in consideration of this long usage, what objection "in the reason of the thing" can Bro. MARTIN see to this course?

When that Regulation was adopted, there were no *stated* meetings of lodges; they met only when "congregated," that is, in our phrase, "specially called": the Past Master had no authority to call a *meeting of the lodge*, but when called, and the Master and Wardens were absent, the Past Master could preside and call future meetings. The Regulation does not imply that one of those officers must be present.

The "congregating" part of the Regulation now applies only to *special* meetings, because under our laws establishing "stated meetings," the lodge is "congregated" by force of the law and without action by Master or Warden.

The Regulation contemplated that in the absence of the Master, the Past Master took precedence of the Wardens in presiding, even when they were present. This undoubtedly grew out of the old law that only *Masters* could do *work*, and Wardens might be only Fellow Crafts. There are even

now traces of this old idea, as it is held in some jurisdictions that only Masters or Past Masters can do work; and we think that that is the foundation of the Virginia practice of conferring the Past Master's degree upon the Wardens of lodges.

But in 1723, it was provided that in the absence of the Master, the Warden (if either is present) fills the chair, "even though a former Master be present," and the power of a Past Master to preside was limited to cases in which the Master and Wardens are all absent: and such has remained the law and usage to the present day.

Now these old regulations came to this country with Masonry, and when independent Grand Lodges were formed, they were accepted as a part of the masonic common law. It was entirely competent for Grand Lodges to amend or repeal them, either directly or indirectly, by adopting laws in conflict with them. The Grand Lodge of North Carolina has adopted laws in conflict with this law in relation to Past Masters, as it had a perfect right to do, and in that jurisdiction, a lodge cannot be opened unless the Master or a Warden is present. In Maine, on the other hand, this old regulation has never been repealed, but its existence and force has been recognized by usage ever since Masonry was introduced into Maine.

The suggestion of Bro. MARTIN, that the Master and Wardens are alone recognized as responsible for the action and proceedings of the lodge, is undoubtedly correct in North Carolina, but is not so in Maine. No evils have followed the practice of allowing Past Masters to open lodges in Maine in the absence of the chair officers; but on the contrary good results have followed, especially in lodges having a widely scattered membership.

Upon another point, Bro. MARTIN says:

"As to our opinion, denying the right of an accuser *per se* to appeal, in addition to what we have already said, we will add, should it so happen in any case, that a lodge violates the law or justice in rendering a judgment, we think a proper representation of the matter to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, would receive attention and cure the evil. This covers the main point contended for by Bro. Drummond."

Exactly; if the case can be presented to the Grand Lodge and be acted upon, and the errors corrected, it makes little difference how it gets there; such proceedings are *in effect* an appeal, and we care little what the proceeding is *named*, so long as the desired result is obtained; but query, could the Grand Lodge, under its constitution, take jurisdiction of such a case and reverse the action of the lodge?

We most heartily endorse the following:

"We particularly admire the manly fight he is making against the 'Iconoclasts,' 'Progressionist,' and 'Modern Theorists.' 'Remove not the landmarks our fathers have reared' is wisdom, and we regard with sorrow and apprehension the disposition manifested by some to ridicule well settled principles because *old*—to court change and to graft on to Masonry new ideas, methods and regulations, totally inconsistent with its principle of foundation, ancient customs, usages and landmarks.

“ ‘ Woodman spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough.’ ”

We also unite most earnestly with him in the wish that printers would use *Arabic* instead of *Roman* numerals.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1889.

In our Report last year, we announced the organization of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota and the prospective change of the name of the Grand Lodge of Dakota to South Dakota.

We have received the official Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota at its organization, June 13, 1890. We find nothing to change our views as to the entire regularity of the proceedings and the praiseworthy harmony and unanimity which characterized them.

The following resolution was adopted :

“ *Resolved*, That the subordinate lodges, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be numbered according to the date of their respective charters, and that the said charters be called in, properly endorsed, and re-issued to said lodges forthwith, bearing the numbers from one to twenty-seven, consecutively, signed by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and attested in due form by the Grand Secretary.”

Each Grand Lodge passed resolutions making the Past and Present Elective Grand Officers of the other, Honorary Members of itself.

We trust that this harmonious action and the closest fraternal relations will ever continue : and they will, if the spirit pervading both Grand Bodies at the time of separation shall continue.

We have not noticed the recognition of this Grand Lodge by the other Grand Lodges as we have reviewed them, preferring to say here, once for all, that recognition has been accorded, without a dissenting voice, by every Grand Lodge, which has met since the official notice of the organization of this new Grand Lodge has been issued.

We shall submit to our Grand Lodge resolutions of recognition, and we have no doubt that they will be adopted.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1889.

An emergent communication was held April 2, 1889, to attend the funeral of Bro. BENJAMIN CURREN, Grand Secretary, whose death we announced last year.

At the annual communication, immediately after opening, the Grand Lodge formed in procession and marched to St. James Church, and listened to a sermon by Rev. C. W. McCULLY, Grand Chaplain.

The portrait of Bro. CURREN is given as a frontispiece to the Proceedings. The Grand Master (Rev. DAVID C. MOORE) says of him :

"He was descended from a Loyalist family who settled in Nova Scotia after the American war of Independence. He was born in the University town of Windsor, in 1826, and matriculated at King's College in 1843, taking his B. A. degree in 1847, M. A. 1859, B. C. L. in 1871. A large part of his life was devoted to teaching, and an able teacher he was, as many of his old pupils will gratefully testify. Ancient languages did not exhaust his classic learning, the classics of his mother tongue and those of France and Germany were equally familiar to him. When in 1868 the government of Nova Scotia entrusted the now venerable Dr. Aikens with the compilation of papers from the Archives of this Province, such as referred especially to the expulsion of the French, Dr. Curren translated the ancient French writings most successfully, as can be seen in the volume published with the title 'Selections from the Archives of Nova Scotia.' His knowledge of modern languages was also useful as Examiner at his *alma mater*, of whose Board of Governors he was for many years an active member."

* * * * *

"If the tongues of Keith, and Crowe, and Taylor—my departed predecessors—could speak, they would, I know, join in full accord with those of my living predecessors, Grand Masters Laurie and Johnstone, and my own, in one harmonious testimony, that for 19 years he, by his industry and attention, by his kindness and his courtesy, as well as by his universally acknowledged learning and ability as a masonic jurist, was the fly-wheel of the machinery of our masonic work, and won the love and esteem of all his brethren in the jurisdiction."

* * * * *

"To Virgin Lodge, No. 3 (I feel sure I will have you all with me in this), I offer the sincere sympathy of Grand Lodge in that they have had to strike from their list of Past Masters the name of one so eminent, who was proud at all times to speak with fond affection of her—his mother lodge—wherein he was initiated in 1860. He died on the last day of March, aged 63. It was Saturday—the intervening Sunday delayed the news of his death—but on Monday I hurried to his family, and to Virgin Lodge. Opened Grand Lodge in ample form the next day, and assisted by a large number of the officers of Grand Lodge and of brethren of subordinate lodges, did all the honor that could be done to his remains. And now we can but 'cherish his memory here.' Let us do so by emulating his masonic virtues. For myself, I owe to him most largely my position to-day—when it was proposed to me to allow myself to be nominated I gravely doubted my ability to succeed those eminent masons who had already occupied the throne, and but for his overruling, and more than all the assurance of his able help, I certainly could not have undertaken the work which I have, even with his help, so unworthily done. I feel that it is no disparagement to the members of Grand Lodge to record my opinion that it will be long before his successor—be he who he may—will be as proficient in things masonic as was Benjamin Curren."

From correspondence and a few personal meetings, we formed much the same opinion as expressed by the Grand Master.

The Grand Master had been exceedingly active: he made a large number of visitations, which evidently results in much good to the craft.

In his account of his visit to St. John's Lodge at Halifax, he recounts two interesting incidents:

"St. John's Lodge has a grand history, and it wisely prints with its by-laws the list of masons made year by year from the earliest date (St. John's will be 120 years old next year.) Many military men have been made masons in St. John's Lodge, among them the gallant General Sir John Moore, over whose grave at Corunna,

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note."

"Another brave General, still living, was made a mason in St. John's Lodge—Sir Montague McMurdo. It was my good fortune to meet him in Italy in 1883, when he told me he nearly failed to get into a lodge in England after thirty years' absence, 'having failed to remember the name of his lodge,' and was mysteriously set right by a brother already in lodge, who sent out word into the ante-room. Remembering this I took a copy of St. John's by-laws and mailed it to him, and the other day I got the following post card in reply :

"ALASSIO, ITALY, 12th May, 1889.

"My best thanks to you for remembering me so kindly. A perusal of the lists about 1839 recalls many to my memory who have long passed away; gone to the land of all good masons. I see Bazelgette's name (1838.) It was he, no doubt, who was in lodge when I failed to inscribe the name of my lodge in the book (having forgotten it, bad mason that I am!) in London thirty years after.

Yours very truly,

"M. MCMURDO."

Of another lodge, he says ;

"You can see for yourself, brethren, how New Caledonia is again made new; how Phoenix-like she has risen from her ashes. You know how New Caledonia invited our presence, and you are even now experiencing their brotherly kindness and hearty hospitality. My brethren of New Caledonia are mostly sprung from sons of Old Caledonia, a modest retiring race, who might blush if I said too much, if I could say *too* much in their praise, more-over the 'noble race' are just a little renowned for the attachment each man has for his clan, and if I praised a Gordon I might be thought to slight a Chisholm; if I said too much of a Johnstone I might have the whole of the Frasers at my heels; and if I tried to save myself by throwing a sweet morsel to my pursuers they would be outnumbered by the McDonalds and I should be crushed."

We most heartily congratulate him upon all the good fortune described in the following:

"To be allowed to see a church arise in an outpost of his parish cannot be otherwise than an intense satisfaction to a clergyman; to be allowed to lay the corner stone of such an edifice must, of course, be an additional gratification; to be allowed to dedicate in the name of the same holy person, in whose name his Alma Mater was set apart 1,200 and more years ago and the day to happen (without any intervention of his own,) on the anniversary of the birth of his own revered mother, and for that clergyman to lay the corner stone in the capacity of Grand Master Mason is a combination of circumstances, I think I may safely call 'unique,' and for the bringing about of which I have largely to thank you."

If his zeal, patience and fidelity in discharging the duties of the Grand Mastership are parallel in his profession (and we doubt not that they are), he is eminently deserving of the enjoyment of the pleasure this incident afforded him.

We are sorry to observe that the income from Freemasons' Hall was not sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and the incidental expenses.

The reports of the District Deputies show that they have performed their duties with earnestness, zeal and ability: but some lodges are in a semi-dormant state, and others are dead in everything save in name: so that the increase in the active lodges scarcely keeps the total membership good.

In this pamphlet are given the constitution of the Grand Lodge, the forms

for public ceremonies (in which the giving of the public grand honors are required), as well as forms for installations and other ceremonies, which are not public in that jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was the work of four brothers, THOMAS TRENAMAN, REV. CLARENCE W. MCCULLY, REV. DAVID NEISH and T. B. FLINT. Each signs his initials to his review, and there was no joint action, each writer being alone responsible for his portion of the work. They give an interesting abstract.

The Proceedings of our Grand Lodge had not been received : as we meet in May, and the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in June, neither of us can have the Proceedings of the other for the current year, so that our Proceedings for 1888 were the only ones they could have had for review : this probably did not occur to them.

OHIO, 1889.

The Proceedings have the portrait of Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS.

The Grand Master (LEANDER BURDICK) has the sad duty of announcing the deaths of quite a number of eminent craftsmen.

He briefly refers to the controversy with the Grand Master of Tennessee, stating that he had placed the correspondence in the hands of a committee.

It seems that the Cerneau faction has taken another step against Grand Lodge authority : it has issued a circular in which it is stated, in effect, that the Consistory will examine into cases of expulsion under the authority of the Grand Lodge, and if they are for a specified cause, the expulsion will be disregarded, and the standing of the party in the Cerneau Bodies held not to be affected thereby.

The Grand Lodge had revoked the charter of a lodge, and when the proxy of the Grand Master undertook to carry the order into effect, the former members of the lodge refused to obey, and had an injunction (issued *ex parte* and without any hearing) served upon him. The Grand Master stated also that he had information that former members of the lodge were holding clandestine meetings, and thereupon issued a circular warning the craft thereof. Many of the members of the lodges, whose charters had been arrested, applied to the Grand Secretary, and received certificates enabling them to join other lodges.

He had granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Newark, in place of one of the lodges whose charters were arrested.

He also issued a dispensation for a lodge at Bucyrus : but he says :

" Before the brethren could organize under the dispensation, the rebellious faction again had recourse to the civil court, and secured a preliminary injunction, preventing said brethren from forming or opening a lodge of masons in the city of Bucyrus. This assumption of authority over the acts

"Another brave General, still living, was made a mason in St. John's Lodge—Sir Montague McMurdo. It was my good fortune to meet him in Italy in 1883, when he told me he nearly failed to get into a lodge in England after thirty years' absence, 'having failed to remember the name of his lodge,' and was mysteriously set right by a brother already in lodge, who sent out word into the ante-room. Remembering this I took a copy of St. John's by-laws and mailed it to him, and the other day I got the following post card in reply :

"ALASSIO, ITALY, 12th May, 1889.

"My best thanks to you for remembering me so kindly. A perusal of the lists about 1839 recalls many to my memory who have long passed away; gone to the land of all good masons. I see Bazelgette's name (1838.) It was he, no doubt, who was in lodge when I failed to inscribe the name of my lodge in the book (having forgotten it, bad mason that I am!) in London thirty years after. Yours very truly,

"M. McMURDO."

Of another lodge, he says ;

"You can see for yourself, brethren, how New Caledonia is again made new; how Phoenix-like she has risen from her ashes. You know how New Caledonia invited our presence, and you are even now experiencing their brotherly kindness and hearty hospitality. My brethren of New Caledonia are mostly sprung from sons of Old Caledonia, a modest retiring race, who might blush if I said too much, if I could say *too* much in their praise, moreover the 'noble race' are just a little renowned for the attachment each man has for his clan, and if I praised a Gordon I might be thought to slight a Chisholm; if I said too much of a Johnstone I might have the whole of the Frasers at my heels; and if I tried to save myself by throwing a sweet morsel to my pursuers they would be outnumbered by the McDonalds and I should be crushed."

We most heartily congratulate him upon all the good fortune described in the following :

"To be allowed to see a church arise in an outpost of his parish cannot be otherwise than an intense satisfaction to a clergyman; to be allowed to lay the corner stone of such an edifice must, of course, be an additional gratification; to be allowed to dedicate in the name of the same holy person, in whose name his *Alma Mater* was set apart 1,200 and more years ago and the day to happen (without any intervention of his own,) on the anniversary of the birth of his own revered mother, and for that clergyman to lay the corner stone in the capacity of Grand Master Mason is a combination of circumstances, I think I may safely call 'unique,' and for the bringing about of which I have largely to thank you."

If his zeal, patience and fidelity in discharging the duties of the Grand Mastership are parallel in his profession (and we doubt not that they are), he is eminently deserving of the enjoyment of the pleasure this incident afforded him.

We are sorry to observe that the income from Freemasons' Hall was not sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and the incidental expenses.

The reports of the District Deputies show that they have performed their duties with earnestness, zeal and ability: but some lodges are in a semi-dormant state, and others are dead in everything save in name: so that the increase in the active lodges scarcely keeps the total membership good.

In this pamphlet are given the constitution of the Grand Lodge, the forms

for public ceremonies (in which the giving of the public grand honors are required), as well as forms for installations and other ceremonies, which are not public in that jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) was the work of four brothers, THOMAS TRENAMAN, REV. CLARENCE W. MCCULLY, REV. DAVID NEISH and T. B. FLINT. Each signs his initials to his review, and there was no joint action, each writer being alone responsible for his portion of the work. They give an interesting abstract.

The Proceedings of our Grand Lodge had not been received : as we meet in May, and the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia in June, neither of us can have the Proceedings of the other for the current year, so that our Proceedings for 1888 were the only ones they could have had for review : this probably did not occur to them.

OHIO, 1889.

The Proceedings have the portrait of Past Grand Master S. STACKER WILLIAMS.

The Grand Master (LEANDER BURDICK) has the sad duty of announcing the deaths of quite a number of eminent craftsmen.

He briefly refers to the controversy with the Grand Master of Tennessee, stating that he had placed the correspondence in the hands of a committee.

It seems that the Cerneau faction has taken another step against Grand Lodge authority : it has issued a circular in which it is stated, in effect, that the Consistory will examine into cases of expulsion under the authority of the Grand Lodge, and if they are for a specified cause, the expulsion will be disregarded, and the standing of the party in the Cerneau Bodies held not to be affected thereby.

The Grand Lodge had revoked the charter of a lodge, and when the proxy of the Grand Master undertook to carry the order into effect, the former members of the lodge refused to obey, and had an injunction (issued *ex parte* and without any hearing) served upon him. The Grand Master stated also that he had information that former members of the lodge were holding clandestine meetings, and thereupon issued a circular warning the craft thereof. Many of the members of the lodges, whose charters had been arrested, applied to the Grand Secretary, and received certificates enabling them to join other lodges.

He had granted a dispensation for a new lodge at Newark, in place of one of the lodges whose charters were arrested.

He also issued a dispensation for a lodge at Bucyrus : but he says :

"Before the brethren could organize under the dispensation, the rebellious faction again had recourse to the civil court, and secured a preliminary injunction, preventing said brethren from forming or opening a lodge of masons in the city of Bucyrus. This assumption of authority over the acts

and power of the Grand Lodge, and rights of its members to assemble in private meeting, by the secular court, appears so unwarranted and unusual, that I determined to assume the responsibility of employing competent attorneys to defend and protect the interest of the Grand Lodge, and I there-upon directed the brethren at Bucyrus to retain Bro. S. R. Harris to assist Bro. Babst in the defence of said brethren."

We cannot conceive what possible ground there could be, upon which an injunction in such a case can be issued; it is equally a puzzle whether viewed from a masonic or from a legal standpoint.

The two lodges which were complained of before the Grand Lodge last year had recalled their circulars and made satisfactory explanations.

Some members of another lodge had carried masonic matters into the courts, but the Grand Lodge deferred action thereon until the decision of the court shall be rendered.

Under the head of "A Retired Veteran" the Grand Master said:

"In the haste, incident to the closing of the last communication of the Grand Lodge, a resolution of thanks was adopted expressing the esteem held for the retiring Grand Secretary. It has occurred to me that, in parting with an esteemed brother who has been an official part of the Grand Lodge during the administration of so many Grand Masters, we would do honor to ourselves by making some further expression of our regard for one who has been associated with us so many years.

"At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, held in the town of Chillicothe in the year 1852, John Day Caldwell was elected to the office of Grand Secretary of this Grand Body. At that time there were some two hundred and thirty chartered lodges on the roll.

"This zealous brother has been successively re-elected, and has continuously served this Grand Lodge as R. W. Grand Secretary, for a period of thirty-six years.

"The name of John D. Caldwell can be found on the charters of three hundred and twenty lodges subordinate to this Grand Body, his services having been signalized by freedom, fervency and zeal. The 'Record' shows that hundreds of thousands of dollars have passed through the hands of this faithful officer, and 'every penny accounted for.'

"In the spirit of appreciation of services rendered, not for the pecuniary consideration, is it not fitting and proper that some appropriate testimonial should be given by this Grand Lodge, as a mark of our esteem for one who was ever ready to discharge any duty required? I trust this suggestion will receive attention at the hands of a special committee."

In relation to this the following was unanimously adopted:

"The long, zealous, and distinguished services of R. W. Bro. John Day Caldwell have already been recognized by this Grand Lodge, both in its official actions and by the hearty commendations of its M. W. Masters. Your committee feels that something more is due to this brother, in remembrance as well as recognition of all that he has been to, and done for, this Grand Lodge through a period of more than the average life of man, and would respectfully recommend that Bro. John Day Caldwell be appointed *Emeritus Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge for life*, and that the R. W. Grand Secretary be instructed to procure and present to Bro. Caldwell a suitable jewel as a badge of that office, and for that purpose the sum of one hundred dollars be appropriated."

We are very glad to see this recognition of the long, zealous and scantily-paid services of Bro. CALDWELL. We are glad also to see that it is proposed

to increase the salary of his successor. Very few have any adequate idea of the amount of labor involved in the discharge of the duties of Grand Secretary, and the consequence is that, as a rule, the salary of the office is not commensurate with the ability, labor and skill required in the discharge of its duties: and we do not think Ohio has been an exception to the rule.

The committee to which was referred the Tennessee matter reported at some length. Except in some matters of detail not affecting the general question, the statement of the matter does not differ materially from that given by us last year. It must be said, however, that the Grand Master of Tennessee stated to his Grand Lodge, as facts, his inferences, which are apparently not justified by the documents: and the Ohio committee, with much reason, claim that he was the partisan and his action was influenced by his partisanship, and not the Grand Master of Ohio. However, the personal matters are of little consequence: the erroneous system now prevailing in relation to Grand Representatives has resulted in an interference, or an *attempted* interference by the Grand Master of one Grand Lodge, with the internal affairs of another Grand Lodge, utterly unwarrantable and unallowable.

It was decided that, when a lodge was allowed to change its location *without change of jurisdiction*, although the limitation was contrary to the constitution, the lodge must either comply with the limitation or move back.

A report from a joint committee, consisting of committees from the associate Grand Bodies, was adopted, looking to the establishment of a Masonic Home: the first effort is to secure the necessary funds, by subscriptions from individuals, masonic bodies and a *per capita* tax laid by the Grand Lodge.

A Master of one of the lodges appeared at the door in a state of intoxication: a committee was appointed to investigate the matter forthwith; upon their report he was, by the Grand Lodge, deposed from his office as Master, but in view of extenuating circumstances, left in other respects in good standing. It was stated that at home he was a temperate man, but when away, and at least once before, while in attendance on the Grand Lodge, allowed himself to be overcome by the use of liquors.

The Representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia presented himself as "the Representative for the oldest Grand Lodge in the United States": before he named the Grand Lodge, which he represented, we can see the Representatives of several other Grand Lodges starting up to ask "When was *my* commission recalled?" Several Grand Lodges claim to be the oldest, but the one in fact the oldest had no Representative in the Grand Lodge of Ohio to challenge this announcement.

The matter of the incorporation of lodges was discussed, and, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge disapprove the incorporation of Subordinate Bodies, and will hereafter insist that subordinates shall not take measures to procure incorporation."

The Grand Lodge met in the "Cathedral of the A. and A. Scottish Rite," and the Grand Lodge acknowledged the courtesy by adopting the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the use of this magnificent temple, so freely and generously tendered, free of charge, by the A. and A. Scottish Rite Masons of Ohio, to this Grand Lodge at its present session, entitle them to our warmest thanks and kindest regards, and that the same are most fraternally tendered."

We have read with much interest the Reports of the District Lecturers, which take up about forty pages in the Proceedings. Several of these Officers (who correspond to our District Deputies) evidently appreciated the importance of their duties, and *their* reports are valuable to the Grand Lodge and their services beneficial to the craft. It occurs to us that the Districts are too large, so that too many lodges are assigned to each lecturer for visitation, in order that the system may give its full usefulness.

The Report on Correspondence (162 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM. Of course, he devotes considerable space to replies to criticisms of the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio in the Cerneau matter—especially to Bros. ROBBINS of Illinois, and VINCEL of Missouri: he gives a history of the controversy, showing very clearly that Bro. ROBBINS' idea, that "Grand Lodge Supremacy * * is not called in question," is utterly erroneous.

In his review of New York, we find that he raises the question, which we have already discussed without being aware of his remarks; he says:

"The relations existing between the M. W. Grand Lodge F. & A. M., of New York, and the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio having always been of the most fraternal character, it is with much regret that we feel called upon to direct the attention of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York to the unfraternal acts of one of its officers.

"Regardless of that fraternal comity which has always prevailed, and which we trust may ever continue to exist, between these M. W. Grand Lodges, the newly elected Grand Treasurer of the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York has, as the head of one of the so-called Cerneau 'Supreme Councils of the United States, its Territories and dependencies,' spared no pains in publishing and circulating slanderous and vituperative misrepresentations of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Ohio, the Grand Master, its committees, and members. In this connection, the fact of *his election as Grand Treasurer* by the M. W. Grand Lodge of New York, and his official standing and prominence therein, having been *repeatedly paraded* and published in what purports to be an official organ of that so-called Rite as a *vindication of Cerneauism*, and as illustrating its standing within the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge, is of itself sufficient cause to make a reference thereto pertinent to this report."

He calls attention to the issue, by this officer of the Grand Lodge of New York, of a circular, over his own name, and styled an "Official Communication" and "Ohio Encyclical," in which the Grand Lodge of Ohio is grossly

insulted: we have not seen this document, but it is stated that its author *has caused it to be circulated very generally in Ohio*. We are indeed surprised that this brother has taken this course: we had supposed that he had too much regard for his own Grand Lodge to be guilty of conduct so discourteous and unmasonic; we cannot help believing that his zeal must have hurried him into action which he deeply regrets. It is certain that if a mason, not a member of a Grand Lodge, should come into almost any jurisdiction and there circulate such a document in relation to the Grand Lodge as this "Ohio Encyclical" is, he would be expelled from all the rights of Masonry forthwith for this offence committed in its own jurisdiction, from whatever other jurisdiction he might hail: and the fact that the offender is a member of a Grand Lodge ought not to give him impunity.

In relation to the "Past Master's degree," he says:

"Like many others in his opposition to the so-called 'Past Master's degree,' in his discussion he loses sight of *facts* that have *never* been *disproven* in relation thereto, viz:

"1st. That there were certain *secret* ceremonies, *equivalent at least* to a degree, connected with the installation of the Worshipful Master into the duties of his office in 1723 and *prior thereto*.

"2d. That both of the Grand Lodges in England, when two were in existence, used and recognized similar secret ceremonies in that connection.

"3d. That the esoteric ceremonies connected therewith were not only the same with both of those Grand Bodies, but are the same, in spirit at least, now in use."

So far as Bro. VAUX is concerned, the question is wholly in relation to the *name*; he insists upon "Passing the Chair" as a part of the installation ceremonies, but denies that it should be called a "degree"; others declaim flippantly about it, but whether they desire to abandon the old ceremony or call it by another name, we do not know; we have sometimes thought that they do not themselves understand precisely what they mean.

Bro. CUNNINGHAM well says:

"The whole war is, in reality, against the name, and has a parallel in the fight of Don Quixote against the wind-mill. The ceremonies mentioned *may* have been termed 'Passing the Chair' only, by both ancients and moderns. Whilst Webb and others termed those ceremonies the 'Past Master's Degree,' the name may not be material, certainly *would not* be with the writer; but the ceremonies *are material*, and if they were necessary in 1723, and prior thereto, they are equally necessary now, and the lessons and symbolism connected therewith should be as impressively communicated now as then. That its Ritual has been corrupted by farcical interpolations and facetious illustrations does not detract from the beauty of its symbolism; but their elimination is where the war should come in."

And we would add that the fact that the Chapter has a degree of the same name need not frighten any one, or prevent our using our own ceremony; but the most absurd thing about this matter is, that some of the modern iconoclasts desire to get rid of it, because they fear that retaining it may be an admission that the Chapter is a masonic body!

In reference to the initiation of American residents, by foreign lodges, he says:

"There is, however, a sufficient punishment in the enforcement of the spirit of *our own* laws for such cases, as absolute non-recognition by American lodges of *any mason* made in violation of the American doctrine of jurisdiction (and the supremacy of a Grand Lodge within its own jurisdiction) until he is formally healed, after a clear ballot, by a lodge having jurisdiction, with consent of the Grand Master of such jurisdiction, is in accordance with masonic law and usage, and is a masonic requirement justified under the circumstances, regardless of the opinion of those who sneer at Grand Lodge sovereignty and inherent rights.

"If strictly followed, the withholding of masonic recognition and the deprivation of the privilege of visitation would be sufficient to deter 'tourists abroad' from taking advantage of such opportunities for the evasion of American laws; and the mere possession of the degrees would be of but little pleasure or profit to an unworthy recipient who could only procure them by evading a ballot in the lodge where he was best known."

He thus refers to the Report of Bro. JOHNSON, of Indiana, a matter which we intended to notice, but finally overlooked:

"The 'last word' seem to be a matter of annoyance to our Brother of Indiana in his unique report, as he says, under the head of Missouri: 'Bros. Vincil, DeLap and Drummond might talk till the end of time, and each would be of the same opinion still. Come now, to be a contest—"who shall have the last word?"' And in his review of Ohio and Iowa, 'what committee is to have the last word is of very little moment to the craft.'"

Of course we cannot answer for the future, but if Bro. JOHNSON had been on the committee for a longer time, he would have known that discussion has led to our changing our opinion, more than once; and that the same is true of Bro. VINCIL. Bro. JOHNSON little understands the spirit of those whom he names, or of many others, when he thinks that they seek to have the last word as such, any more than the chess player seeks to have the last move; in both cases, the object is, not merely to move, but to answer the adversary's last move, or, in default of that, to surrender.

He gives a very interesting discussion concerning the "Landmarks," but we can only refer our Brethren to it, not having further space to give to Ohio.

OREGON, 1889.

The Proceedings contain the portraits of BERRYMAN JENNINGS, the first Grand Master, and of JACOB MAYER, the retiring Grand Master. A special meeting was held to attend the funeral of the former, who died December 22, 1888, at the age of eighty-two years. Since its organization in 1851, this Grand Lodge has had *twenty-eight* Grand Masters, *twenty-five* of whom still live: within the same time our Grand Lodge has had *twenty* Grand Masters, of whom only *twelve* are living; down to 1858, our Grand Masters were those who had been made masons before the suspension of work in the (anti-masonic excitement; none of our Grand Masters before 1858 are living, and of the *fourteen* between 1858 and 1890 (inclusive), *twelve* are living and *eleven* were in attendance at the recent session of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. JENNINGS was born in Kentucky, in 1807: went first to Illinois, and

in 1829 to Iowa, where in 1830, he taught the first school west of the Mississippi and north of the Missouri: in 1847 he went to Oregon, thence to California in 1850, and soon after back to Oregon. He was made a mason in Iowa in 1844; was Senior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of California in 1850, and the same year was elected Grand Treasurer: he gave his name to a lodge in Sacramento: but in 1851 he was back in Oregon, assisted in forming its Grand Lodge and became its Grand Master.

The Grand Master (JACOB MAYER) started out to visit the lodges; but was prevented by an accident: he says:

"When I entered into the office of Grand Master there was no duty that I considered more pleasant and at the same time more exacting, than that which required me to visit subordinate lodges. With a willing heart I went forth to perform this duty, but before I could complete the rounds I met with an accident that made it impossible to proceed further. On the 27th of November last, in company with Past Grand Master R. P. Earhart and Past Master Eugene D. White, of Willamette Lodge, No. 2, I started up the Willamette River from Portland on a steamboat to visit our first Grand Master, Berryman Jennings, at his residence on the bank of the river below Oregon City, who was then not expected to live but a few days. Owing to bad management of the steamboat at the landing, I was thrown from the narrow and very long foot board, extending from the boat to the shore below, into the river, striking on the rocks, where I sprained my left ankle, which laid me up for nearly four months. I was taken up the hill to the residence of Bro. Jennings, and while prostrated there upon a cot, in the room with our brother, we exchanged words of sympathy for the misfortunes of each other. In due time medical aid came and I was removed to my own residence."

* * * * *

"The steamboat from which I was thrown into the rocks and water, broke her shaft in attempting to hold her position and drifted away. Later, Captain Bell, of another steamboat, at Oregon City, learned that his Grand Master was disabled and in need of a conveyance to take him to his home in Portland, changed the course of his boat and came especially and took me to Portland."

We trust that he has fully recovered. In spite of this accident, he was a laborious officer and performed an immense amount of routine business.

He says:

"In August my attention was called to the presence among us of one Calvin C. Burt, an expelled mason, who was travelling through Oregon selling degrees of his peculiar rite. He succeeded to some extent, but I immediately notified the brethren in our jurisdiction of his objects by circular, and his mission soon ended. If our brethren would read our Reports on Foreign Correspondence it would save them from the traps of these so-called masonic peddlers. The exposure of this man's work is found in our report of 1885."

The Grand Secretary says:

"We have nothing to report at this time, as no progress has been made during the past year. Permit me to urge upon our venerable brethren the importance of placing their masonic record in the archives of the Grand Lodge for the use of the future historian of this Grand Body. During the past year our loved Past Grand Master, Berryman Jennings has gone before us, and we have but a meagre account of his masonic record and history."

We, in Maine, have done a splendid thing in the way of procuring lodge

histories : but we have not given attention to securing the masonic record of individuals, except that brief accounts are given in some of the lodge histories.

It was decided that in lodges *U. D.* all Master Masons, members of lodges in that jurisdiction, have the right to vote upon petitions for initiation.

An attempt to adopt the system of biennial sessions was defeated.

The Grand Master was authorized to lay a special *per capita* tax to cover the deficiency that then existed, as well as the amount necessary to defray the current expenses of the Grand Lodge.

The following report was adopted :

"That at the present time there is no trouble in the jurisdiction of Oregon on this subject, and it is to be hoped there will not be any in the future ; that it is proper to say to our brethren that this Cerneau (so-called) Masonry is clandestine, and they are hereby warned not to embrace it, under the penalties that must follow a violation of the edicts touching clandestine masons found within our lodges."

The following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That Bros. Jacob Mayer, R. P. Earhart, C. H. Lewis, D. P. Thompson and S. F. Chadwick be and they are authorized to purchase, on behalf of this Grand Lodge, property in the city of Portland suitable for a Masonic Temple, upon such terms as they may deem proper. The Chairman of the Committee on the Educational Fund is authorized to turn over and pay to said committee the funds he has on hand, and the dividends he shall receive during the ensuing year, to pay on said land ; and to the payment of said land this Grand Lodge hereby pledges its faith."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That in case the committee should purchase land for a Temple, they are authorized and directed to procure, to be drawn and prepared, plans and specifications for a Temple to be erected thereon ; and that they submit the same to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication, with estimate of cost and their recommendation thereon."

* * * * *

"*Resolved*, That every brother who may join in a petition to form a new lodge shall file with the Grand Secretary a dimit from some regularly constituted lodge, or a certificate under seal, that he is a member in good standing of some lodge of this jurisdiction, and clear of the books."

The last resolution is a wise one ; it avoids the evil of requiring petitioners to become unaffiliated, and at the same time secures positive evidence of their good standing.

The Report on Correspondence (202 pp.) was presented by Bro. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK. He follows his former method, and gives us a very patiently prepared abstract with appropriate extracts and pertinent comments. He says he reviews the reports as they come in, and it takes him from December to May to finish his review : if we should adopt that course, we should print our reviews in the order in which they are written.

It is refreshing to read his report, for in spite of his longitude, he believes in sustaining Masonry as it is and has been, and opposes all attempts to "improve" it.

On the "Saloon question," he says :

"The restraint in suppressing these evils is in the interest of family, of manhood, decency and good morals. Society must protect itself against such evils. Their existence can not be justified on the ground that they are a business. Retailing liquor by the drink can not be called a legitimate business. There are no business principles involved in it. It is a crime against society, and it is committed with impunity in country saloons and low dives in cities. Saloon keepers bring this judgment upon themselves by selling drinks to the inebriate, the young and the already drunk customer, when they know these men should not have a drop of liquor. Nobody knows it so well as the seller. This is what make these places so odious. There are gentlemen who take their cups in decent places that are never thought of in this legislation, because they are out of the way. Business, no,—not business—the low practice of making drunkards and making them worse, is not business. In this no mason should engage. Better go on the highway and search for mail bags and express boxes. *Try that business*, for it is a business if the other is."

And of "prerogatives":

"There are customs, and we may say 'prerogatives,' that are adhered to in the line of good government by all in authority that are not mentioned in the written instruments or laws referred to. There is a law unto the office that is unwritten. Magna charta may be made to limit this power, but not to control it, or if evil results from its exercise, to restrain it; but the governments of the world show that the power of rulers is not wholly converted into a subserviency to laws of a legislative body or to the provisions of constitutions. The authority of the Grand Master was suggested by the power of the sovereign, neither of which will ever be destroyed. A man in his family has prerogatives and power which he exercises over it that no law or constitution can reach; and yet he is governed by the constitution and the laws of his own town, state and nation; and to come around 'now-a-days' with straight jackets for our Grand Masters and try to put them on, makes us shout with all our might—"By the Eternal," for really it seems in some parts that there is less enlightenment in the principles of Freemasonry, 'now-a-days,' than there was when the masonic order was founded. The strength and life of the masonic tree are its roots and old growth and we should not destroy them. We have so vowed."

In one matter he does not agree with us; he holds that a mason from one jurisdiction going into another and committing an offence there, can be tried for it only "when the offence charged is an offence in every masonic jurisdiction": we hold, on the contrary, that every mason coming into our jurisdiction is amenable to our laws, precisely as he is to our civil laws. Masonic laws, like civil laws, operate in the territory for which they were framed; no laws of another jurisdiction, civil or masonic, can nullify those laws or limit their operation. Neither civil nor masonic laws *follow the individual*, but operate *throughout territory* upon individuals therein. We cannot see why a lodge in one jurisdiction cannot try one of its members for violating the law of another jurisdiction, as well as for a violation of its own laws; but if it cannot, it is certain that a lodge can try any mason for a violation of the law in its jurisdiction, and it seems to us that his own jurisdiction must recognize the proceedings as valid. The sovereignty of a Grand Lodge does not amount to much, if masons from abroad can come into its jurisdiction and violate its laws with impunity.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1889.

A cut of the Masonic Temple and a portrait of the Grand Master, CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, are appropriate "companion pictures" in these Proceedings, for Bro. MACCALLA has had much to do with Masonry in that jurisdiction in the past years. We also have the portrait of Bro. ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, Grand Master some twenty years ago.

A petition was received from five brethren, formerly connected with the Cerneau organization, but who had severed their relations with it, asking an investigation of the question whether that organization claims, or has ever claimed, any authority over Symbolic Masonry: but the Grand Master ruled that part of the petition out of order, as the question had been already passed upon by his predecessor, by himself and by the Grand Lodge.

A brother recommended for initiation two candidates, knowing them to be residents of New Jersey, and they were initiated: charges were filed against him as well as against the two candidates for misrepresenting their residence: one of the candidates was convicted and expelled: the other received the second degree before the charge was filed against him, and he and the recommender were acquitted. On appeal, the decision was reversed, the recommender suspended for six months, and the Fellow Craft expelled. The committee say:

"The entire proceedings appear to be a flagrant violation of masonic usages and a transgression upon the rights of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Our Grand Lodge has always maintained the sovereign right over every portion of its jurisdiction; it will not permit any transgression upon its territory, and has always been quick to resent such encroachments; it has been but a few years since the fraternal intercourse with a sister Grand Lodge was on the verge of a serious disturbance for a similar trespass upon its authority. It has repeatedly decided that a resident of one state cannot enter another for the purpose of receiving the degrees in Masonry without first having permission of the Grand Lodge holding proper jurisdiction over his residence; it carefully guards its own borders, and cannot permit an injury or injustice to a neighboring jurisdiction by its own or any act of its subordinate lodges; it must at all times prevent innovations of the landmarks, customs, and usages of the craft, and in view of the facts presented in these cases it must maintain and support these principles by such punishment upon those who have been guilty of their violation as will prevent recurrences of like character."

The question now arises, what is the *status* of this expelled Fellow Craft? Does his expulsion deprive the Grand Lodge of New Jersey of jurisdiction over him? Can one Grand Lodge thus deprive another of jurisdiction over a resident in the territory of the latter? Considering the position of Bro. VAUX upon another question, we would like his views upon this: we also commend it to Bro. WAIT's attention.

The GIRARD Charity Fund has grown from \$20,000, its original amount, to \$61,200, while the Grand Lodge Charity Fund amounts to \$72,000: the Sinking Fund for the payment of the Temple debt is close on to \$450,000. The income for the year had been \$113,358.58, of which \$35,707.98 was for

rents, \$48,211.49 from dues, \$15,671.00 for initiations, \$9,120 from the "Sale of dispensations," and \$150.00 for "attests." The current expenses of the Grand Lodge for the year were about \$14,500, including \$2,500 paid the Grand Master, \$2,500.06 expenses of Deputies, and \$6,150 salaries of Grand Officers and clerks to Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Finance Committee. The Grand Secretary received \$20.00 for dispensations to "raise," and \$2,900 for dispensations to "pass the chair": it is said in another place that he received \$9,120 for dispensations, but the source of the difference, \$6,400, is not stated; we at first suspected a printer's error, but the totals show that there is none: besides, the estimate was that \$8,000 would be received from that source for the ensuing year.

We are highly gratified to find the following:

"Union Lodge, No. 121, Free and Accepted Masons, by unanimous resolution decided to honor the distinguished services to the fraternity of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and indeed of the world, of Past Grand Master Richard Vaux.

"The testimonial took the form of a full-length portrait in oil by one of our best artists. Permission was requested of this committee to hang the portrait in Ionic Hall, which was cheerfully and fraternally granted."

The action of the committee was approved by the Grand Lodge.

A memorial of affectionate regard and esteem for the veteran Bro. JOHN THOMSON, who had died during the year in his ninety-first year, was adopted. He was to Pennsylvania, what Bro. GERRISH was to Maine.

The "Girard Charity Fund" has long been one of the most interesting matters connected with this Grand Lodge: and the name of its founder has been held almost in veneration for the immense amount of good that has been the result of his action. It is not often that so important an event has been repeated in one jurisdiction. But it is with a pleasure that seeks expression almost in tears, that we chronicle the fact that another fund of a similar character and for a similar purpose has been placed in charge of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania by another large-hearted brother. At the annual communication in December last, Bro. THOMAS R. PATTON, for many years the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge, presented to it \$25,000, as a memorial of his affection for his lately deceased wife, to be held as a trust fund "for the relief of poor but respectable widows of forty-five years of age and over, who have reached that period of life when they cannot sufficiently provide for themselves, and whose husband was a Master Mason in good standing in this masonic jurisdiction within three years of his death": of the income \$500 is to be distributed annually and the remainder added to the principal until it amounts to \$50,000, when \$1,500 is to be distributed annually and the remainder of the income added to the principal until it amounts to \$100,000, when the whole net income is to be distributed: the Almoners are to be one Past Master from each of the Philadelphia lodges, to be appointed annually by the Grand Master. Bro. PATTON adds:

"I would here state that in the event (which I do not deem probable) of

there ever being more than one Grand Lodge in the territory of the State of Pennsylvania, this Fund and Trust shall belong absolutely and solely to the Grand Lodge which meets in Philadelphia, and its benefactions shall be given only to those to whom the said Grand Lodge shall dispense it under the provisions of this Trust."

The Grand Lodge accepted the gift and trust, by the unanimous adoption of these resolutions :

"*Resolved*, That the munificent and truly masonic gift of Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer Thomas R. Patton, just offered to this Grand Lodge, is accepted in the spirit which inspired the donation.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge offers to Bro. Patton the testimony of its fraternal appreciation of his noble charity.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge accepts the gift under the special conditions attached thereto, and hereby agrees that a strict construction in carrying out each of the provisions the donor has attached to the donation shall be ever maintained by this Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That this fund shall be known as '*The Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund*.'"

What can words add to the simple statement of this transaction ? We shall not make the attempt, only expressing our most earnest hope that Bro. PATTON may live long and see and enjoy the results of his beneficence.

The "Ahiman Rezon" of the Grand Lodge was amended so that the section in relation to the composition of the Grand Lodge reads as follows :

"The Grand Lodge is composed of the Grand and Past Grand Officers, the Masters and Past Masters by one year's service, and Wardens of all lodges lawfully warranted and duly constituted by it, and under its jurisdiction, and the elected Representatives of such lodges."

We never have noticed what the powers of "the elected Representatives" of lodges are, but we apprehend that they correspond to "proxies" in other jurisdictions.

The Grand Master (CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA) delivered an exceedingly interesting address. He announces the deaths of Bros. SAMUEL HARPER, GETER C. SHIDLE, JOHN C. YEAGER and JOHN THOMSON, with a discriminating and appropriate tribute to the memory of each. We knew Bro. HARPER best, and the Grand Master very accurately states our estimate of him :

"Although nominally of the city of Pittsburgh, in Freemasonry he was really of the entire jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. Indeed, he measured up to the full stature of a cosmopolitan Freemason. His gifts and acquirements were marked. Facile with tongue and pen, wise in council, tireless in labor, ceaselessly a student of the craft, thoroughly grounded in the Landmarks of ancient Freemasonry, his wide experience, encyclopedic knowledge, and mature judgment fitted him to be a Mentor to the craft."

We would gladly copy his account of the relief to the Johnstown sufferers, but the exemplification of Freemasonry shown in that disaster is already known.

Referring to "the Cerneaus," he says :

"Notwithstanding my predecessor, Grand Master Eichbaum, in the latter part of his second term, had officially declared them to be 'clandestine,' sev-

eral brethren connected with said rite endeavored to demonstrate to me that this action was mistaken and unjust.

"This led me to examine the question for myself, in the light of principle. At that time the flood of light since shed on the subject was wanting. After a thoughtful consideration of the subject, and a careful review of the history of the so-called Cerneau rite in the past, I came to the independent and impartial conclusion that the said rite was radically vicious and masonically clandestine; that it had, at various times in the past, unlawfully assumed to warrant lodges which should, and did, confer what they styled the three degrees of ancient Freemasonry; and that, in addition, the rite was in correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, with which, and its dependent bodies, this Grand Lodge had severed all masonic intercourse."

In consequence he issued an edict requiring brethren to sever their connection with that Rite within ninety days: at the expiration of this time, he issued another edict requiring Masters of lodges to make return of all (if any) who had not conformed to the former edict, and of all who *had* conformed: of the result, he says:

"Returns have already been received from the Worshipful Masters, and the action of the brethren, who had been misled in connecting themselves with the so-called Cerneau rite has been in the highest degree creditable to their masonic manhood and their loyalty to this Right Worshipful Grand Lodge. With only four or five exceptions, they have all abandoned their allegiance to the said rite; and as to the few who still adhere, proper masonic action is being taken."

We have read with great interest his brief accounts of his numerous visitations for ceremonial and other purposes. He addressed very many of the lodges upon masonic subjects, choosing a different subject for each address: Bro. VAUX and others also delivered addresses: the subjects selected and our knowledge of the ability and learning of their authors make us regret that the benefit of these addresses has not been given to the "craft universal."

He announces decisions involving construction of the Ahiman Rezon, some of which we copy for the information of our craft:

"It is not permissible for a brother to be a member of two lodges at the same time, either in this jurisdiction or in this and another jurisdiction. Dual membership was prohibited as long ago as the year 1804.

"It is not proper for the officers of a lodge to wear their jewels or masonic clothing at the funeral of a deceased brother. 'Masonic dress' is all that is permissible, unless a dispensation be granted by the Grand Master to wear masonic clothing, and it is not customary to grant such a dispensation.

"A Masonic Hall can only be occupied by masonic bodies. The Egyptian Rite of Memphis is not a masonic body."

"When a brother who was a Past Master by service in another jurisdiction affiliates with one of our lodges, he is entitled to recognition as a Past Master in the lodge of which he has become a member; but he does not become thereby a member of Grand Lodge.

"It is not permissible, in accordance with the usages and customs of the Fraternity in this jurisdiction, at the dedication of a Masonic Hall, or constitution of a lodge, to have a ball, or to have a reception or banquet at which the profane may be present.

"No member of a lodge has the right to demand that another member shall either cast a black ball or interpose an oral objection for him. If he wishes either of these done, he must do it himself in open lodge.

"The Worshipful Master of a lodge is responsible for the recording of the Minutes in accordance with the prescribed form of Minutes set forth by the Grand Lodge. It is his duty to see that the Secretary has a copy of this form and strictly follows it."

As Chapters, Councils, Commanderies, and bodies of the A. and A. Rite occupy Masonic Halls in Pennsylvania, the third decision recognizes these as "Masonic Bodies," as we think correctly, but contrary to the views of some writers in these later days; and we do not perceive how this decision is reconcilable with the views of Bro. VAUX, as we understand them.

The last decision touches upon a point, recently somewhat discussed, but we believe it is law in all jurisdictions, although the Secretary is installed and his duties stated to him; the Master is responsible for the proper discharge of their duties by all the officers of the lodge, and this involves the power of deciding what is a proper discharge of those duties.

Grand Master MACCALLA closes his address as follows:

"The universal craft is ancient, and so is the particular craft which is circumscribed within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. It is the most venerable in formal organization on the American continent; it possesses the oldest unchallenged masonic lodge records which testify to craft life and work; and it is in the possession of, and constantly diffusing to its constituent lodges, the oldest and the purest secret work known to the fraternity of Freemasons around the globe. Our usages, customs, and landmarks are likewise of pristine purity. Together, these form a composite, harmonious perfect whole. Our Freemasonry is not after the fashion of these times; it is no result of a compromise with profane views; but it is truly ancient and as truly honorable. Nowhere can the trilogy of the Ancient Craft degrees be found more consistently or deftly rendered than in the lodges of the fraternity in Pennsylvania. This is not fiction, nor flattery, but fact. May it always be true. Here let the old work, the old landmarks, the old usages and customs ever find a home, ever receive homage, ever be the rule and guide of masonic faith and practice."

While we have the most profound admiration for, and hearty sympathy with, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in its desire and intention to adhere to the ancient usages and landmarks of the craft, we are constrained to say that it is intolerant towards its recognized peers: it exhibits often a we-are-always-right-and-every-body-else-wrong spirit that is justly offensive to other Grand Lodges.

In verification of this, we give a statement of masonic history. The English Grand Lodge (organized in 1717,) kept on in the even tenor of its way for some thirty-five years. Some time before 1752, some masons and lodges seceded from the Grand Lodge and organized, first as a "Grand Committee" and subsequently as a Grand Lodge. The first record is of a meeting of the "Grand Cominittee" Feb. 5, 1752, when LAWRENCE DERMOTT was elected Grand Secretary, and "the President and late Grand Secretary" delivered the books, &c., into his hands. The Grand Lodge was organized by the choice of Grand Officers, Dec. 5, 1753. DERMOTT was connected with this Grand Lodge, either as Grand Secretary or Deputy Grand Master, nearly all the time for almost *forty* years: he was "the life and soul" of it; in fact,

it may be truly said that *he* was the Grand Lodge. A man of wonderful executive ability, zealous, energetic, untiring, uncompromising and not over-scrupulous, he impressed upon his Grand Lodge very many of his own personal characteristics. He gave his own organization the title of "Ancient," and such was the persistence of himself and his adherents, that they succeeded in being known by that title and fixing upon the older and regular body the title of "Moderns" so effectually, that some of them applied that title to themselves. DERMOTT's Grand Lodge was aggressive, self-sufficient, and uncompromising. It did not recognize the other body as masonic or the members of its obedience as regular masons, and of course did not allow them to visit its lodges. Of course it adopted usages, work and laws different from those of its rival. From this Grand Lodge the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania sprung, at a time, too, when DERMOTT was at the height of his power and his uncompromising bitterness towards "the Moderns," as he styled them. The other Grand Lodges in this country sprung (so far as they originated from Great Britain) from the old Grand Lodge, or the Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland, (both of the latter recognizing both of the English Grand Lodges) or by a union of lodges holding under two or more of the Grand Lodges named or American Provincial Grand Lodges.

There had previously existed in Philadelphia a lodge, which the evidence shows was a voluntary lodge, without a charter, which went out of existence about 1740. Also in 1749, a Provincial Grand Lodge under Massachusetts was formed by masons who had been members of the old lodge; but this was superseded in 1750, by a Provincial Grand Lodge, holding under the *old* Grand Lodge of England. "The Ancients" organized a lodge in Philadelphia in 1758; and a Provincial Grand Lodge in 1764, which dissolved in 1786, and on September 26, 1786, the lodges of its late obedience formed the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. This last Provincial Grand Lodge corresponded frequently with DERMOTT, and implicitly followed his directions. The consequence was that it was active, aggressive, energetic and bitter towards the other organization. It refused to recognize the members of the older body, declaring them to be irregular and clandestine; they could be admitted to its lodges only as profanes were admitted. Its affairs were conducted with great ability, and the result was that it drove the other Provincial Grand Lodge to the wall, so that it and all its lodges went out of existence; no such lodge was ever received under the obedience of "the Ancients," and no such mason, so far as any record has been found, ever became a member of an "Ancient" lodge without being initiated *precisely as if he had never been a mason*. The victory of the "Ancients" was complete by the utter annihilation of their rivals. It is manifest, therefore, that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania dates from 1764 and its earliest lodge from 1758. It is the only one in the country formed exclusively by lodges hailing under the so-called Ancient Grand Lodge. It has adhered with wonderful tenacity to the usages, laws, work and precepts of DERMOTT, *except in one very import-*

ant particular : it has recognized the Grand Lodges of the other organization as regular and entered upon masonic relations with them.

In England, the two Grand Lodges united in 1813 : there were at first two Grand Lodges in South Carolina, but they united in 1808, the union, however, was not permanent ; some of the "Ancients," holding that "the Moderns" were not masons, repudiated the union and recognized the Grand Lodge ; and a complete union was not formed till 1814. In the other jurisdictions, the distinction between "Ancients" and "Moderns" was either never known or obliterated earlier, so that there was no discrimination between masons.

In Pennsylvania, the distinction was adhered to till December 27, 1785, when it was agreed that a letter should be sent to the Modern lodges, expressive of a desire for a general union, but no action had been taken as late as 1790 : after that date, however, the word "Ancient," as a term of distinction among masons, is not again found in the record.

When this practical abolition of this distinction was made, the other Grand Lodges, or many of them, had laws, usages, &c., derived from the old Grand Lodge, differing from those of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, but many of them existing from a time anterior to DERMOTT's day, and thus antedating not only the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania but also of the Grand Lodge from which it sprung.

When the other Grand Lodges recognized the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, they assumed that her laws, usages, work and polity were not in conflict with the fundamental laws of the Institution ; and when she recognized them, she assumed and admitted that their laws, etc., were in consonance with those fundamental laws.

The consequence is that while the usages and laws of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania are entitled to the respect of all masons, those of other Grand Lodges are entitled to equal respect from her and the masons of her obedience.

But the fact is that the long established usages and laws of other jurisdictions have been declared, in her official Proceedings, to be unmasonic and subjected to ridicule ; and the same course has been pursued in unofficial publications under the control of her high officials. To be sure, these were the acts of individuals, but they exhibit the spirit which, as it seems to us, is justly offensive to her sister Grand Lodges.

We would be the last in the world to object to the criticism of departure from the landmarks, and ancient laws and usages of the Fraternity ; but considering that Masonry in America sprang from two systems, differing in non-essentials only (as shown by the fact of union), the old usages of the craft under either system are entitled to equal respect ; and when it is shown that a certain usage is an ancient usage of the craft, criticism of such usage, as unmasonic, is justly offensive.

While Grand Master MACCALLA could scarcely have intended, in the ex-

tract we have made, to suggest comparisons in the line of our remarks, what he said will, we think, be quite generally so understood.

The Report on Correspondence (215 pp.) was presented by M. W. Bro. RICHARD VAUX. His printer still compels us (except in his introduction) to use care and labor to distinguish his extracts from his comments.

We go out of our ordinary course to congratulate our distinguished brother upon the civic honor just conferred upon him, with such singular unanimity, by his fellow citizens.

As usual in his introduction, he discusses briefly general questions.

He thinks that we find the origin of the rule relating to physical qualifications in the qualifications for priests described in Leviticus. We do not so understand it: our rule originally applied to *operative* masons, and related to their capacity to do the work of *operative* masons; hence the qualification, that the candidate must have "no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord."

Of the "Past Master's degree," he says:

"Since the question of a 'Past Master's Degree' has been discussed, it is now out of sight. By the consensus of opinion it now appears that 'Passing the Chair' is the basis of the formality of a 'Degree.' Between the 'Degree' and the 'ceremony' there is no place for the institution of a tribunal which must be created if 'Degrees' are conferred."

Those brethren who favor the discarding of the ceremony, and have supposed that they had the support of Bro. VAUX, must find that they had no warrant for their assumption. We do not perceive the necessity of having a tribunal "if degrees are conferred." As matter of fact, degrees have been conferred by a single person, and we see no necessity in the nature of things for its not being done. "By the consensus of opinion," nearly unanimous, the ceremony is called "The Past Master's degree," and we have not seen any reason for so much talk about it: and we doubt if there ever would have been any, were it not that the Chapter has a degree of the same name.

He concedes the power of one Grand Lodge to make a mason of a resident of another jurisdiction, but most earnestly deprecates the exercise of it, because thereby serious injury may be inflicted upon the craft in the jurisdiction in which such person has his residence. He says:

"If the several Grand Lodges of the states of the United States would formally and independently address the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland, calling attention to this subject, doubtless the fraternal relations existing between the Grand Bodies would cause such an address to be cheerfully considered."

He says further:

"A mason, if out of the jurisdiction of his own lodge, or even masonic jurisdiction, committing a *masonic offence*, is triable in the jurisdiction of the lodge in which the offence was committed. It does not require that his own lodge should be asked for permission to try him by the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offence was committed."

This is doubted by some, but we do not perceive how a Grand Lodge can be sovereign in its own territory unless it possesses that power.

The following is a correct statement of the law as we understand it, except that while the proposition that, in the absence of the three "chair officers," the lodge can be opened only by dispensation, is in accordance with the law of the "Ancient" Grand Lodge, under the law and usage of the old Grand Lodge, the lodge could be opened by a Past Master; such was the law as early as 1723, and continued to be the law of that Grand Lodge till 1813, and has been the law of the United Grand Lodge ever since:

"As we understand, the station of the Master, if he is not present, is taken by the Senior Warden, and if he is absent, then the Junior Warden. This is for one meeting or for the term of the Master's service if he leaves the place or dies. He cannot resign. If the three officers are absent, the lodge cannot open; if all three are present and the 'warrant' is not in the lodge, it cannot open. The Right Worshipful Grand Master can deputize a Past Worshipful Master to open the lodge if the officers are absent and the warrant is handed to him by order of the absent officers."

In his review of Illinois, he states in few words the fundamental principles, which *ought to have* decided the "Vienna case":

"The only question—the fundamental, essential, eternal question which Freemasonry demands to be answered—is, do those who seek to be Freemasons believe in God? Do they accept the Holy Bible as expressing God's holy law? Do they acknowledge Him as the Great Architect of created things and the Divine power which governs man? The Turk, Mahometan of Arabia, Christian, the Prophets and the Hebrew Patriarchs, and those from the beginning of days, never rejected the essential elements of these propositions."

* * * * *

"If we fully comprehend our dear Bro. Robbins, we think he asks if a mason may not change his religious belief. We answer, yes. He may change his religious belief if he ever had any, but he cannot abjure the belief he voluntarily confessed, on which he obtained his initiation into Freemasonry. If he does that, then he ceases to be a Freemason. He cannot even be permitted to enter his lodge unless he impliedly reaffirms his belief. If by a mental reservation he then abjures it, he conceals a moral perjury. He abandons Freemasonry at the hour he abjures the faith he proclaimed at his initiation."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We have read Grand Master Sleeper's address with great satisfaction. It is a sound, conservative masonic paper. We would not be true to our convictions if we did not express our regret that Grand Master Sleeper states he *publicly installed* the officers of four lodges. Yet our esteemed Brother closes his address with these words: 'Let us see to it that when Freemasonry shall pass from our hands those who receive it from us shall find it possessed of all that worth and all those capabilities for good which it is our happiness to know it possesses in our time.'

"How deeply we are pained to look in vain for some recognition of the unchangeable, unalterable, indestructible Landmarks of the craft when those who receive Freemasonry from 'our hands' shall find it in the fulness of those eternal characteristics which mark it from all other profane institutions! We think if that should be the inheritance of those who come after us, then its 'work' and all its capabilities for good would be the entirety of an inheritance that in the aforetime was created by the wisdom which cometh from above."

Our brother's criticism is far-fetched and without cause; that the Landmarks of Freemasonry are "unchangeable, unalterable and indestructible," is so thoroughly recognized in Maine, that it never entered the mind of our Grand Master, that any question could arise concerning them; he had reference solely to the conduct of masons, upon the idea that the active influence of Masonry is what its members make it, as is manifest from the preceding paragraph of the address, which Bro. VAUX does not quote.

He says further:

"The reports of the Committee on Appeals are models of judicial judgments. It would be well if all such Grand Committees of Grand Lodges would adopt the system which Maine has made so excellent."

In newspaper phrase, he "gives us a personal notice," occupying nearly a page: we find occasion to quote but two lines:

"Our experience has convinced us that it is of but little utility to attempt to controvert our learned brother."

That depends!

In our last report, we referred to the fact that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania (if Bro. VAUX represents her views) has repudiated the precedent established by herself at her own organization. In reply Bro. VAUX says:

"We cannot see the remotest resemblance between Pennsylvania and New South Wales. In Pennsylvania the lodges that constituted the Provincial Grand Lodge were the recognized representatives of the craft in Pennsylvania. No other jurisdiction exercised any authority in Pennsylvania but the Provincial Grand Lodge. England had established the Provincial Grand Lodge. When that lodge dissolved, England's jurisdiction over the lodges ended. She never asserted her jurisdiction over Pennsylvania after our lodges established the Sovereign Grand Lodge. These lodges then formed a Sovereign, Independent Grand Lodge, and so reported to England, and in the then usual way asked recognition, because then the new Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was the only supreme sovereign masonic authority existing in Pennsylvania. England admitted the correctness of the course adopted, because this principle was indisputable. She never complained of the course adopted, but approved it by tendering recognition without objection or qualification."

Bearing in mind, that Bro. VAUX's contention was that a new Grand Lodge cannot be recognized by other Grand Lodges, until the parent Grand Lodge has consented to its formation, it will be seen that his reply admits that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania did not have that consent, nor wait for it! It was, perhaps, presumption in us, at least in Bro. VAUX's eyes, to compare the Proceedings of a new Grand Lodge with those of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. But let us see. A Provincial Grand Lodge existed in Pennsylvania, created by the Ancient Grand Lodge of England, under whose government it and its lodges continued to be. But the time came when those lodges desired to form an Independent Grand Lodge. Did they wait for the Grand Lodge to withdraw its authority or assent to their proposed action? Not at all. As the first step towards forming a Grand Lodge, the representatives of the lodges declared the Provincial Grand Lodge dissolved. What authority had they for this? Not an atom, unless they pos-

sessed, as they declared they did, the *inherent* right to form a Grand Lodge without consent of any power in the world. Their first act was to dissolve, by *inherent* right, all connection with the Grand Lodge of England. In the formation of new Grand Lodges, the same course has been taken, the only difference being in the mere form of proceeding; they dissolve their connection with the parent Grand Lodge by voting to form a Grand Lodge with a declaration of their right to do so. In New South Wales, there were one or more District Grand Lodges: the lodges in effect declared these dissolved, and proceeded to form a Grand Lodge, following the Pennsylvania precedent very closely: in principle, the proceedings were identical. Even according to Bro. VAUX's statement, "England's jurisdiction of the lodges ended" *by the act of the lodges without the consent or even knowledge of England*. No more than that was done in New South Wales. But, says Bro. VAUX, England finally recognized the new Grand Lodge. True, but not till ten years afterwards: was the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania less than a lawful, sovereign Grand Lodge during these ten years? If the Grand Lodge of England had refused to recognize her, would she have given up her organization and again submitted to the government of her parent Grand Lodge? "*We throw not.*"

The only safe, sound and masonic rule is that embodied in the action of the Representatives of the lodges when the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was formed. The Provincial Grand Lodge, following the language of the Declaration of Independence, declared "That this Grand Lodge is and ought to be, a Grand Lodge independent of Great Britain, or any other authority whatever, &c." The idea that a set of men, using this language, deemed the consent of the Grand Lodge of England of any importance whatever, is manifestly absurd.

Bro. VAUX undertakes to be very courteous, but he sometimes forgets himself. In our last report, we referred to our having once been present when the ceremony of "passing the chair" took place, and we added, "we are very sure that the assembly was called a 'Past Master's lodge.'" He insinuates very broadly that we were insincere in our use of the term "very sure." If we had been "very Vauxish," we should probably have declared, without qualification that it *was* so called; but as our recollection was not positive we qualified the expression: Bro. VAUX declares that "it was never so called by any masonic authority." He gives so restricted and peculiar meaning to the term masonic, that we are at a loss to determine whether or not he means to deny that in the ceremonies it was called a Past Master's Lodge or an equivalent name: our brother is so nice in his use of language that if the term used was "lodge of Past Masters," he would deny that it was called a Past Master's Lodge!

As a further example of his use of words, in the discussion relative to public masonic ceremonies, he is driven to the position, that while Grand Lodges in their distinctive character may perform public ceremonies and

give "public Grand Honors," they are not *masonic* ceremonies nor *masonic* Grand Honors, because according to his definition of the word "*masonic*," it can relate only to acts done in a tyled hall!

Again, he says:

"Our venerated Past Grand Master, the late Joseph R. Chandler, as we often heretofore contended, never assisted in any public exposition or public performance of a *masonic* ceremony. All that apochryphal statement about his being present at a public installation in Washington remains yet to be canonized as verity. That it was held, whatever it was, in 'a church,' as reported, lends contradiction to his presence at a public ceremony of a lodge of Freemasons."

Before using a term so discourteous as "apochryphal statement," it would seem to have been the part of discretion, if not of courtesy, to have examined the official Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia; if he had done so he would have found the official record of the ceremonies of the public installation, including the part taken therein by Past Grand Master CHANDLER. According to his definition of the word "*masonic*," Bro. CHANDLER did not participate in a "public masonic ceremony," although he did take a prominent part in a public installation.

Nor were the ceremonies in a "church," according to his definition of that word; we find that Bro. VAUX defines (in effect) a "church" to be the edifice of his own denomination, dedicated to the service of God, so that no other than religious services can be held therein; or possibly, the edifice of another denomination so dedicated and reserved for religious services only. We used the term, and we understand that the official record uses it, in the generally understood sense, a house of worship, although sometimes used for other purposes.

Nor is he always disingenuous; he says:

"It is owing to this loose, *ad captandum*, superficial way of treating serious questions that 'public installations' and 'Grand Honors' and all that brood of public advertisements of Masonry, to attract the attention of sight-seers, have crept into the vocabulary of the craft in this day, and is excused, or, it may be, justified because some do not 'perceive the impropriety' of attempted innovations into the inexorable law of the Fraternity."

In this he classes "public installations" and "Grand Honors" as innovations; he has done so heretofore, indeed, is wont to call them recent innovations; indeed, he has expressed his fears that we are largely responsible for them! To be sure, he passes over in silence our reply to this personal matter. But it has been shown beyond the possibility of honest denial, that in the Grand Lodges holding under the old Grand Lodge of England, and their subordinates, from a time antedating the formation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, these public ceremonies have been among the usages and customs of the craft. In this connection we refer to our comments upon the closing paragraph of the address of Grand Master MACCALLA.

He adds:

"As to Bro. Vincil's 'flail,' which Bro. Drummond seems to appropriate, he says that he *who knows how to use it* does not hurt himself. That may

be generally true, but the best thrasher is sometimes the victim of the ill-advised use of this instrument. We do hope Bro. Drummond will try and learn how to handle so dangerous a *masonic* tool."

Undoubtedly our good brother speaks this *feelingly* from experience. We thank him for the caution: as he was the first to introduce the "flail" in connection with Masonry, and as he evidently knows the effect of an ill-advised use of it, his advice will have all the greater weight with us.

Bro. VAUX has one doctrine in which he will find few supporters. He holds that immoral conduct, except in cases in which it is a violation of the masonic obligation, is not an offence of which masonic law takes cognizance. Upon looking further, however, we find that this is one of his refinements in the use of words. A mason cannot be tried for drunkenness but may be for "conduct unbecoming a mason," and the charge sustained by proof of drunkenness! The charge may be "conduct unbecoming a mason," and the specification, drunkenness: and upon these the accused may be convicted and disciplined. Inasmuch as the almost, if not quite, universal practice is to make the charge for "unmasonic conduct" and describe that conduct in the specifications, the point raised by Bro. VAUX has no application.

In his review of New Hampshire, he says:

"The Grand Master refused to grant a dispensation to Star-in-East Lodge to appear in public on an occasion not masonic. So wise a course, so surely in harmony with ancient masonic teachings, is so gratifying, especially now, when public installation of lodge officers is sought to be justified, that we notice Grand Master Currier's action. May we be permitted in an humble and fraternal spirit to refer this to our dear brother Past Grand Master Drummond, of Maine? That is so close to New Hampshire it won't have far to go."

He will undoubtedly be delighted to know that the *law* and *practice* in Maine and New Hampshire in relation to public installations and masonic processions are identical. If he had clearly observed, he would have seen that applications for dispensations have been invariably refused in Maine, in the same class of cases as that in New Hampshire; indeed, that is so well understood by the craft that they are not now even applied for.

It appears from his review of New South Wales, that when the parent Grand Lodge refuses its consent to the formation of a new Grand Lodge, other Grand Lodges may inquire into the reasons for withholding the consent, and if they are not "masonic reasons," the refusal to give consent may be disregarded. He says:

"After a careful examination of the facts as reported by the Board of General Purposes, the only objection to the recognition by all the Grand Lodges having had jurisdiction in the territory now occupied by the Grand Lodge of New South Wales is one of a purely financial character. Ireland makes no objection to the severance of allegiance of her lodges. She objects on a question of unpaid dues by these lodges to her, contracted while under allegiance to her and working under charters granted by her. We do not regard this as a sufficient masonic objection, especially as Ireland makes no expression of any other reason for declining to recognize the Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

Accordingly he reported in favor of recognizing the new Grand Lodge, and his recommendation was adopted. Bravo, Bro. VAUX! Another step in the same direction and you will land on firm and solid ground.

In his review of Ohio, he well says:

"We have no right to even suggest the proper treatment of those engaged in this disloyal conduct. It would be the grossest indiscretion to interfere even by a hint as to Grand Master Williams's line of action.

"But we *can* say, that if perchance it had been our fate to hold the gavel in Ohio, the charters of these lodges would have been at once taken up and the lodges therefore closed.

"Profane courts of law might be invoked against us, but no learned, honest lawyer, who for his virtue and legal ability was made a judge, would ever undertake to administer a system of jurisprudence of which he could know nothing, but which he might know was older than any profane legal authority of this age."

He pretty sharply criticises the decision of our Grand Lodge, that if a resident rejected candidate is made a mason in a jurisdiction according to its laws, the jurisdiction in which he was rejected has no legal cause of complaint. We think Pennsylvania would be obliged to decide in the same way. Such a man coming to Maine might find it impossible to visit a lodge, but we do not see how one Grand Lodge can prevent another's making masons of the residents in its own jurisdiction: masonic *comity* is not masonic *right*. Bro. VAUX must know that a majority of the Grand Lodges do not recognize the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, but hold that when a man, whether rejected or not, removes from a state, the Grand Lodge of that state loses all jurisdiction over him. Is he prepared to advocate the disruption of all masonic correspondence with all these, because, in executing their own laws in their own jurisdiction, they act contrary to the laws of his Grand Lodge? In the case between Illinois and Scotland, he admits the *power*, but deprecates the exercise of it: so do we, but when put as a question of masonic law, the answer must accord with *right* and not *comity*. He, however, misinterprets the decision: it was not that "Maine had no objections"; that question was not asked; the question related to the *legal power*; and that was the question which was answered.

We would be glad to copy his remarks in relation to the Tennessee and Ohio matter; but we find that we have given more space to Pennsylvania than we supposed, and must omit them. We may say, however, that they are in substantial agreement with the views we have expressed.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1889.

M. W. Bro. JOHN YEO retires from the Grand Mastership, after having held the office from the organization of the Grand Lodge, fourteen years. His address is brief, and confined to matters of local interest.

There are twelve lodges: ten of them did work: the net gain for the year was five, and yet the membership of only two lodges fell off.

The Grand Lecturer had visited several of the lodges, finding most of them in good condition.

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria were recognized.

The total membership is 494; the Scottish origin of many of the members is shown by the fact that there are a round one hundred of Mc's among them.

QUEBEC, 1890.

We are indebted to the Grand Secretary for advance sheets, for which we tender hearty thanks.

The address of the Grand Master (ISAAC H. STEARNS) is a model business document, containing but few matters of more than local interest. He had, in compliance with the vote of the Grand Lodge at its previous session, recalled the edict of non-intercourse with the English lodges. He says that Bro. WALKEM had devoted much time to the effort to bring about a settlement of the trouble, and he hoped for a successful and happy result. We were hoping that a result would be reached by this time.

The Committee on General Purposes say:

"The correspondence between our Grand Master and M. W. Bro. Walkem, as mediator between England and Quebec, has been laid before us, and fully justifies the action of our Grand Master in withdrawing edicts at Grand Master Walkem's request, thus carrying out in letter as well as in spirit the plain and decided instructions and intentions of Grand Lodge."

As usual, the District Deputies (or nearly all of them) had performed their duties assiduously and with good results.

Three lodges having failed to make returns for some time, it was voted that their warrants be cancelled, unless returns should be made within three months.

The business of the session was transacted harmoniously.

The Report on Correspondence (108 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS—an excellent abstract with sound comments.

He well says:

"The ritual is not all there is of Masonry. It is to the brethren but its outward and visible sign. We have always taken strong ground upon the necessity that exists for making lodge meetings more interesting and instructive. The Grand Master of Canada is right when he declares that if this was done there would be a better attendance at the lodges and fewer suspensions for non-payment of dues. We are ready to go further still, and to object to the installation of any Master-elect who is not competent as well to instruct and govern his lodge as to properly work the several degrees."

* * * * *

"We are almost entirely with him in his argument with Bro. Vincil, that to entitle a mason to masonic honors after death, he must have been earnest in preserving the good opinion of his masonic brethren while living. Still, there is very much in Bro. Vincil's contention for the application of correctives before the faulty member needs a funeral, and we have already condemned, on former occasions, that masonic charity which, while deeming

a licentious brother good enough for fraternal intercourse while living, declines to be identified with his dead clay."

In reply to Bro. ROBBINS, in relation to two important matters, he says:

"That due care should be exercised in the recognition of newly formed Grand Bodies is, of course, essential. In foreign Grand Lodges it is, above all, necessary to be assured that their formation was regular, that they were the first in their territory, and that the modes of recognition and initiation are masonically orthodox. So long as the constituent lodges that united in the formation of the Grand Lodge profess obedience only to such Grand Lodge, it should matter not to us whether they were chartered by other Grand Lodges or not. What Grand Lodge issued charters to the subordinate lodges that created the Grand Lodge of England,—the Mother Grand Lodge of us all? And how in every clime may a mason find a home, and in every land a brother, if he is to recognize as genuine Freemasonry that only which flows from English or American parentage?"

* * * * *

"We are prepared to go as far as the great majority of our brethren, and much farther than some of them, for the sake of the universality of Freemasonry; but we believe that Masonry is better without those whose necessary O. B. of fidelity could only be administered to them upon a volume which they decline to accept as of Divine authenticity, and regard as of human origin only. As we have before contended, the Agnostic and the Mormon are not available material for the building of the masonic temple. It is begging the question to class a belief or disbelief in the Divine authenticity of the Bible with any of those differing views of Biblical doctrine or various Scriptural interpretations, which are represented by the various sects of Christendom."

In reply to Bro. VAUX, he says further:

"It is of considerable importance to us that the position we assume in this matter should not be misunderstood. We have long ago uttered no uncertain sound when the question of Grand Lodge Sovereignty and the obedience due thereto, in jurisdictions wherein it has been legally established, has been at stake. In its defence, and in our fidelity thereto, we yield in enthusiasm to nobody, not even to Bro. Vaux. But the universality of Freemasonry is an older landmark than the principle of Grand Lodge Sovereignty, and our loyalty to the latter will never require that we should treat as spurious all the Masonry of those countries that have never set up our own system of masonic government. We have the most profound esteem for Bro. Vaux, and the utmost respect for those who think with him. But if we consent to the masonic ostracism of all our brethren in foreign lands, who have never bowed the knee to that particular form of masonic rule that was inaugurated but a century and three-quarters ago, what security have we that in the centuries that are yet to be born, those to whom it is our duty to hand down the principles of our order unimpaired will not be asked to separate themselves from those of their brethren who will not worship at the same altar, or subscribe their preference for the same form of national government?"

RHODE ISLAND, 1889.

The Grand Lodge laid, with full ceremonies, the corner stone of the Town Hall in New Providence. The "Eulogy on Masonry" and the address on the occasion, both published in the Proceedings, are of an unusually high order of excellence.

A proposition to amend the constitution by placing Past Masters of other jurisdictions (being members of lodges in that state) on an equality with Past Masters of that state, so far as holding office in the Grand Lodge is concerned, was defeated. The committee reported in favor of it, but, as it appears to us, on untenable ground, viz: that it is not necessary to restrict the Grand Lodge in its choice of officers. The restriction is not in accord with masonic principles: masonic rank, wherever legitimately obtained, ought to be recognized the world over; the Master Mason of one jurisdiction stands on an equality with a Master Mason of any other jurisdiction; a lodge in another state is recognized as a lodge, as much as a lodge in our own state: the Master of a lodge in another state ought, on the same principle, to be recognized as such, precisely as if he had been a Master of a lodge in our state: he gains his rank, not under the special law of one jurisdiction, but under the universal masonic law, as binding as a landmark: once a Past Master, always and everywhere a Past Master. So our Grand Lodge has practically construed it; to be a Grand Warden a brother must be a Past Master by service; we have had a Grand Warden, who had become eligible by presiding over a regular lodge in New Brunswick.

Formerly the Deputy Grand Master was elective: more recently, he was made appointive by the Grand Master: an amendment to restore the former system was defeated. One argument for the change was not answered; custom has made the office the stepping stone to the Grand Mastership; so that if the Grand Master appoints his Deputy, he in fact appoints his successor, which ought not to be tolerated. The right of the Deputy to succeed the Grand Master has been created by custom to such an extent, that if one is not promoted, he and his friends feel that he has been most unjustly used. We do not speak from mere theory, we have known actual cases, in which good brethren (and their friends) have been deeply wounded, by being made Deputy Grand Master and their expectation of being Grand Master raised, and then being unceremoniously relegated to the ranks. Change the custom, or *elect* for Deputy the brother it is intended shall be the next Grand Master.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM N. ACKLEY) announces, with words of eulogy, the deaths of two of his predecessors, M. W. Bros. LLOYD MARTIN and CHARLES R. CUTLER.

While the jurisdiction is not an extensive one, he had performed a large number of official acts, showing himself to be a wise, cautious and faithful officer.

He had found that many brethren deprecate the length of our ceremonies and the late hours necessitated thereby. The complaint arises from having several candidates. He suggests curtailing the lectures for the time, to be given in full later, and also allowing a greater number of candidates to go through at once than the law now allows. We doubt.

His closing words are good reading, although it would seem that they

could not be used in a lodge in Illinois, without a violation of the law of the Grand Lodge:

"The strength of Masonry is in her principles and her men. Would the craft build worthily for the future they must be loyal in every way and to every interest in the present. The Holy Writings will furnish us our moral code to guide our corporate and individual life. The Spirit from on high shall shed on all who seek it that energy which alone can give to laws their vital breath. I commend you, brethren of Grand Lodge, and of the wider constituency of our Grand Jurisdiction, to the beneficent care of that all-wise Father, Whom all true masons humbly revere, and Whose infinite power and love can keep and guide us safely along the level of time till we reach that nobler level of the eternal for which we were created."

The Committee on Monitor reported its completion and adoption by the Grand Lodge, and it was ordered to be printed. The committee reported progress with the second volume of the reprint, and an appropriation was made to continue the work.

Eloquent eulogies on Bros. MORTON and CUTLER were pronounced in Grand Lodge.

A special communication was held to dedicate the monument erected by the city of Providence to the memory of THOMAS ARTHUR DOYLE, Past Grand Master, and, at the time of his death, Mayor of the city. An immense procession showed the esteem in which Bro. DOYLE was held: the ceremonies were imposing; the "eulogy on Masonry," by Past Grand Master WILLIAM N. ACKLEY, and the oration by Past Grand Master NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, add to the high reputation this Grand Lodge has deservedly acquired for its ceremonies and addresses upon these occasions.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1889.

The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of "the Hotel Chiquola," a cut of which is inserted in the Proceedings. It seems to us that a "hotel," however imposing, does not come within the line of public structures, the corner stones of which may be laid with masonic ceremonies.

A special communication was held at the same place to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple, a cut of which forms a frontispiece to the Proceedings.

† From the address of the Grand Master (RICHARD FURMAN DIVVER) we learn that four other special communications were held 'to lay the corner stones of a court house, a public school building, a college and a church: in these cases, there is no doubt that masonic usage justifies the proceeding.

We are very glad to quote the following from his address, and we trust that it is the beginning of better things for the craft in that jurisdiction:

"This has indeed been a busy, but pleasant year to your Grand Master, and I trust a profitable one to the craft. New and good material is now seeking admission into our lodges. Many of our dimitted brethren are returning back into their lodges. Old lodges, whose charters have been

surrendered, are asking to be revived and anxious to again take their places in our ranks. Applications for dispensations to form the new lodges have been granted. Our lodges are now demanding a higher standard of morality from the applicant for admission into our order, and a more consistent walk from those who are already within our fold. Old debts that have been hanging over our craft for many years are being reduced. Some enterprising lodges are tearing down their old halls and building new ones. A spirit of generous rivalry is being stirred up among the craft, and although some of our lodges have not kept in line and pressed forward in this grand onward march, yet, I must congratulate you on the prosperous condition of the craft in our jurisdiction."

An application had been made to him for a dispensation to confer the degrees upon a blind man, which, of course, he was compelled to refuse, and of course, also, the Grand Lodge sustained his decision.

Among his decisions were the following:

"2. That it is the duty of a Secretary of a lodge to inform an applicant of his rejection, in writing, with the seal of the lodge attached.

"3. It is the duty of the committee appointed on the application of a candidate for the degrees of Masonry, to examine into his moral, as well as his mental and physical qualifications, and they should be satisfied that the candidate believes in God, before they report favorably upon his petition."

The first of these is evidently correct, but we think that it is not always adhered to in practice.

The second was approved by the Grand Lodge, after substituting "Supreme Being" for "God." We confess to an inability to understand the significance of the change. Will Bro. INGLESBY enlighten us?

The Grand Master issued the following edict, which was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"It has been brought to my attention, that to a greater or less extent, a custom has obtained in some districts of this jurisdiction of 'funeralizing' the dead as it is called, that is, that some time after a mason has been buried his lodge is summoned, and repair to the closed grave and perform a funeral service. There is no warrant for such a proceeding; and in the opinion of your Grand Master it is not only inconsistent with the beautiful burial service contained in the Ahiman Rezon, or Book of Constitutions, but is almost a travesty of it.

"Should a lodge desire to have a special service in memory of a deceased brother, it may hold a lodge of sorrow, either in the lodge room, or in a church or other place, where the family of the deceased might attend. You are therefore instructed to notify the lodges in your several districts that funeralizing the dead, or reading the masonic burial service over closed graves is interdicted in this jurisdiction, and in future will not be permitted."

We know of one case in Maine, in which a brother, before his death, expressed an earnest desire to be buried with masonic honors, but whose family refused to allow it, claiming that he had abjured Masonry, and the lodge held a modified funeral service over his grave.

The Grand Master announces a continued improvement in the financial condition of the Grand Lodge: he had made an appeal to the lodges to give one day to the service of the Grand Lodge, and a number of them heartily

responded. We find no statement of the debt, but we infer that it was reduced \$1,000 during the year.

We find one decision which, the Grand Lodge held, involved no question of masonic law. A brother conveyed a lot to a lodge, apparently for the site of a hall: the lodge built a hall upon it and occupied it for several years, and, then ceasing to meet, its charter was revoked. The Deputy decided that when the lodge ceased to exist, the lot reverted to the heirs of the donor: and that when the lodge was revived by the restoration of its charter, it regained no rights in the lot or hall; in some states the masonic law and civil law are, that in such a case the Grand Lodge would have become the trustee, and prevented the reversion to the owner.

An invitation was extended to the Grand Lodge to attend the "Jefferson Davis Memorial Meeting": but after discussion it was decided that "the Grand Lodge could not attend as a masonic body."

An invitation was also extended to attend the memorial exercises in a body, and "R. W. Bro. S. P. Dendy, in an eloquent address, moved the acceptance of the invitation extended by M. W. Bro. Smyth, and that the members of the Grand Lodge attend the services as citizens and in a body. The motion was adopted by a rising vote."

The Grand Lodge approved the following decision:

When a brother in good standing, in consideration of the lodge deferring erasure of another brother for arrears of dues, promises to pay said dues, and subsequently refuses to pay the arrears guaranteed by him, the lodge may proceed to erase the brother in arrears just as though no promise had been made, and as if its action had not been suspended by said promise, and should proceed to try the brother who guaranteed payment, for unmasonic conduct."

The Grand Master was complimented by a unanimous vote, to hold the next annual communication at Anderson, his residence. A proposition to amend the constitution by making Charleston the permanent place of meeting of the Grand Lodge was introduced: it cannot be acted upon until the next session: our experience and observation have satisfied us that the amendment is a wise one.

Bro. VAUX, of Pennsylvania, will probably hold that the proceeding indicated in the following is not in accordance with masonic law: it is, however, in accordance with the usage in almost every jurisdiction, and, as we think, correct usage:

"The M. W. Grand Master announced that as a number of brethren had informed him that they had been unable in their own lodges to have the Past Master's degree conferred upon them and thereby to be duly installed to the office of W. M., to which they had been elected, he had requested R. W. Bro. A. Doty, Senior Grand Warden, after the closing of the Grand Lodge, to convene a lodge of Past Masters and confer that degree upon such as were qualified to receive it. That R. W. Bro. Doty had kindly consented to perform that duty, and had appointed the time, immediately after the close of Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY.

In relation to a case in Alabama in which a trial of a Master was commenced before the proper tribunal, and before it was concluded the accused ceased to be Master, and, thereupon, it was held that the trial could not proceed further, he well says:

"When the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master referred the matter to the special tribunal, it is manifest that the reference was right, and the accused being a W. M., was before the only constitutional tribunal that could try him. Its constitutional jurisdiction over the accused having attached, could not be divested by any act of his, and therefore that tribunal should have gone on with the case and tried him. It is a rule of all Courts, that the Court first acquiring jurisdiction retains it, and this rule is in force as much in Masonry as elsewhere. Our point is simply, that the jurisdiction having properly attached was not divested by subsequent events, and the constitutional tribunal organized by the Grand Master should have tried the case."

He gives us this interesting item of masonic history:

"We know that before the organization of Grand Chapters, the Royal Arch degree was recognized as within the control of Ancient Craft Masonry, because the charter of the lodge of which the writer is a member, was issued in 1789, and authorized the conferring of the Royal Arch degree. In fact the first Royal Arch Chapter in South Carolina was organized in 1796, under the jurisdiction of this lodge,—Orange Lodge, No. 14,—upon the understanding that the chapter was not to interfere with Ancient Craft Masonry."

We are pleased to note elsewhere that this lodge celebrated its centennial.

In reply to Bro. BASSETT, he says:

"He asks us as a conundrum whether, under the right of visit, the craft is not entitled to be present at the communications, and if so, why do we adopt a resolution that all Master Masons in good standing be admitted to seats? To this we answer, that this is a custom that has prevailed in Grand Lodge from time immemorial, and we presume is founded upon good reason. Grand Lodge is a legislative body, and admission to the floor of such body is always exclusively for members or those specially invited. In Grand Lodge the whole lodge room is the floor, hence it is reserved for the members of Grand Lodge, else they might be crowded out entirely. This, without more, would justify and explain the resolution,—but we suggest that the 'right of visitation' itself is a qualified right, and with strict propriety should be called the right 'to apply for permission to visit,'—because any member of the lodge may, by stating that he cannot sit in lodge with the applicant for admission, exclude him from his 'right of visitation.' This applies as well, under Bro. Bassett's argument, to Grand Lodge as to a subordinate lodge, and therefore we think it best to extend the invitation conveyed by the resolution."

The same law as to visitation prevails in Maine, but has never been applied to the Grand Lodge. But the recognized law of this jurisdiction is, that there is no right of visitation in the Grand Lodge. So the usage has been, until recently, to adopt a resolution inviting Master Masons to be present; quite recently it has been suggested that this matter is within the rightful control of the Grand Master: and now he issues the invitation or order, but only after the Grand Lodge has been opened.

He says:

"In commenting on our views in reference to the correctness of our rule that the conferring of the degrees does not, *ipso facto*, make the newly raised brother a member of the lodge conferring them, he asks whether this is not an encouragement to non-affiliation? We answer unhesitatingly that it has not proven so in this jurisdiction, and we think it much fairer and better to the candidate to permit him to select his Masonic Home, after he has been in position to make an intelligent selection."

The same practice prevailed in Maine from the introduction of Masonry therein until comparatively a few years ago: but in consequence of complaints in other jurisdictions the other rule was adopted.

We have often wondered why every mason does not agree with him in this:

"It has always seemed to us that inasmuch as non-affiliation is a great evil, every road that will bring back a non-affiliate, who is otherwise worthy, should be shortened and made as smooth as possible."

On this ground we believe that affiliation fees are unwise; and unjust in those jurisdictions, in which non-affiliates are practically held to have no masonic rights, except to ask to be affiliated, and pay for the performance of duty!

In that jurisdiction, officers are installed in a lodge opened on the first degree, "so that all the craft may be permitted to be present."

Last year we expressed our regret that our brother had limited his comments; he gives one good reason (the financial one) and one not quite so good; we are glad to find that he has returned, even if only partially, to his old plan.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Although the session of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was held after the session of our Grand Lodge last year, the proceedings were so important, that we gave an account of them in our report. We notice it here, merely to say that when it meets in 1890, it will become undoubtedly the Grand Lodge of South Dakota: and while we do not expect to review its Proceedings, we do hope to include the names of its Grand Master and Grand Secretary in the Table of Addresses in the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge in which this report is published.

TENNESSEE, 1890.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN T. WILLIAMSON) is a compact business document. He announces the deaths of four Past Grand Masters: JAMES MCCALLUM, JOHN C. BROWN, DOUGLAS R. GRAFTON (while residing in Texas) and ELIHU EDMUNDSON. He had arranged for a Lodge of Sorrow, which was accordingly held, and a eulogy pronounced upon each one of these deceased brethren. It was afterwards determined by the Grand

Lodge to hold no more Lodges of Sorrow, but to return to the former practice of having obituary tributes prepared and incorporated in the record of the Grand Lodge.

We met BROS. McCALLUM and BROWN, when the General Grand Chapter met at Nashville in 1874: and Bro. EDMUNDSON at the conventions of the Coptic Rite in New York in 1872 and 1873, as well as at Nashville in 1874. Bro. BROWN was then Governor: he was born in 1827, and had won the highest honors of his state. We would be glad to quote from these eulogies: but as they take up thirty pages of the Proceedings, it is manifest that no quotations can do justice to them.

The deaths of these distinguished brethren were a sore loss to the craft in Tennessee: but as we write, we have the announcement of another loss, to be felt more severely than even the other. Their Grand Master, the beloved BENJAMIN F. HALLER, is dead. To us also, his death is a personal grief, and we hope hereafter to record a tribute to his memory.

Of the condition of the craft the Grand Master says:

"The returns from the Subordinate Lodges show a net increase of about one thousand members during the year. This, in connection with the fact that last year showed the largest increase in numbers for many years, is very gratifying, and shows that Masonry in Tennessee is on rising ground, and should stimulate and encourage us to work more earnestly in the future than we have done in the past."

An edict had been issued requiring non-affiliates to pay a certain amount to the Grand Lodge for the Masonic Home Fund: those failing to do so were suspended *en masse* by the Grand Lodge: the Grand Secretary gives their names in the Appendix—nine pages of them. It does not seem masonic to suspend a class of persons, without a hearing or an opportunity to have one, and without even naming them, and leave it practically to the Grand Secretary to determine who have been suspended and who have not. It should be added that the Grand Master and Grand Secretary were authorized to remit the dues of those whom they should find unable to pay.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, composed of all the Past Grand Masters, report in relation to the Ohio difficulty, regretting that fraternal relations have not been renewed, but stating that upon a review of the whole matter they can see no error in the former proceedings of the Grand Lodge. In their statement of the facts, however, they ignore the matters which were offensive to the Grand Lodge of Ohio: if, by this, it is intended to disavow an endorsement of those acts, it would have been better to have said so expressly, and if that were done the Grand Lodge of Ohio ought to be, and we believe would be, fully satisfied. At any rate, we fully endorse one position of the Tennessee committee:

"With regard to the right so strenuously asserted by the committee in the pamphlet alluded to, that the nomination by Grand Master Burdick of a person who should be commissioned as *our* Representative within *his* jurisdiction was conclusive, and 'not a matter for their (our) consideration,' your committee take issue pointedly and unequivocally. We admit the undoubted

right of the Grand Master of any jurisdiction to decline to receive distasteful or improper persons appointed as Representatives by other Grand Jurisdictions. And for this reason, as the speediest method of arriving at an appointment that would be acceptable, it has been the custom to ask for, receive and accept nominations by the jurisdiction to which the Representative is to be accredited. But such nominations are not conclusive; they are a courtesy extended, not a right to be demanded. It cannot be that the appointing power vests elsewhere than in the jurisdiction to be represented."

We are bound to say, however, that custom has given the Ohio Committee reason for their position; if the old usage shall be restored as the result of this difficulty, we shall not be *very* sorry that it has happened! It is curious to see how the practice, that a Grand Master practically appoints the Representatives *near his own Grand Lodge*, has grown up. Formerly a Grand Master, desiring to make an appointment, selected the Representative himself: but sometimes he did not know a suitable person, and so sought information from the Grand Master of the other Grand Lodge, who would suggest names: this soon grew to formal nominations; at one time many Grand Lodges suggested *three* names; naturally the one first named was generally selected, and from that custom it soon came to be understood that it was etiquette to take the one first named; this led to the naming of only one: and the idea soon prevailed that the appointing power was bound to take the one named, or "nominated"; and the natural consequence was, that in case of a vacancy, the Grand Master of the jurisdiction to which the Representative was to be accredited took the initiative to fill it. This is all wrong in principle, but has become quite universal usage: this Ohio-Tennessee controversy is a natural consequence; and we sincerely hope that it will cause a "return to first principles."

We think the Grand Lodge of Tennessee ought to disavow any approval of any adverse criticism of the internal affairs of Ohio, and the latter Grand Lodge should, thereupon, ask to have fraternal relations renewed, and an exchange of Representatives, agreeable to both, made in a common-sense manner.

We notice, also, that the Tennessee Committee say that the letter, which was grossly offensive, was "a private letter"; but from the copy given we find it was from Bro. INGERSOLL, *as Grand Master*, to Bro. BURDICK, *as Grand Master*, written upon *official paper*, and under *official seal*. This error of the Tennessee Committee is a very serious one; indeed, its correction destroys the whole basis of their action.

In Tennessee, heretofore, the accused has not been allowed to testify in his own behalf, and the following sensible rule was adopted:

"And the rules of our municipal law are a safe guide in determining the competency of witnesses."

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That a non-affiliated Master Mason, suspended by the Grand Lodge for non-payment of the dues assessed against him, shall be restored

to all his rights as such by the payment of the dues for the non-payment of which he was suspended, and the receipt of the Grand Secretary for said dues shall be sufficient evidence of such payment."

The Report on Correspondence (155 pp.) was presented by Bro. FRANK M. SMITH. He confines himself to a very full abstract with very few comments.

In reply to Bro. ROBBINS, he intimates very plainly that in Tennessee the "color line" would be drawn against any visiting masons, without regard to whence they came.

He quotes our report of last year in relation to the Ohio matter, and asks his readers to read also what Bro. VINCIL wrote: Bro. V. wrote excitedly concerning "High Ritters," without his usual discrimination. We refer to it, to ask for information, as we wish to know the truth. It has been claimed that Bro. INGERSOLL, when he had his controversy with Ohio, was not a member of the "Cerneau Rite," and it also has been said that he was. *Which is true?* If he was, the vials of wrath poured out by Bro. VINCIL should justly have fallen on *his* head, instead of that of Bro. BURDICK. We confess that we have supposed that he was a member of the Cerneau Rite, because we could not conceive that any one, not afflicted with that insanity, could, in a letter to another Grand Master, stigmatize, in effect, a large majority of the latter's Grand Lodge, as "that class of masons * * who have made themselves conspicuous, as did PHILIP LE BEL, CALVIN and TORQUEMADA, by their zeal in persecution of their brethren"!

TEXAS, 1889.

As we read the address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM S. FLY), we found that his office was not a sinecure; but as we went through the Proceedings we were very forcibly struck with the large amount of labor devolving upon the executive officers and committees of this Grand Lodge. Although the printing is compressed as much as practicable, type used so small as to be almost invisible and much matter heretofore printed omitted, we have a pamphlet of almost 550 pages: to be sure, nearly 200 pages of the small type is used, without, in our judgment, equivalent advantage, in printing some twenty thousand names, but the amount of matter which *must* be printed is very large.

The territorial jurisdiction is so immense that it is very difficult to administer the affairs of the craft by the usual machinery. The lack of sufficient instruction by the Grand Lodge led to the formation of two associations, which, though formed in perfect good faith and with the best intentions, and really productive of good results for the time being, were usurping powers of the Grand Lodge: the Grand Master properly required them to be abandoned, and the Grand Lodge sustained his action.

The Grand Master reports forty-four decisions, nearly all of them based upon local law.

We do not believe in the following: by a parity of reasoning, a Master Mason ceases to be a mason when he dimits: of course the decision may be in accordance with the constitution of the Grand Lodge, but if so, the constitution ought to be changed:

"That a brother who has lost his privilege as Past Master by dimitting from the lodge over which he presided, cannot resume the same by again affiliating with his lodge, and he should not be reported to the Grand Lodge as a Past Master."

The following will be questioned in some quarters, but we hold that they are correct:

"34. The officers of a lodge were installed without opening the lodge. Held, that the officers were not legally installed, but it was an irregularity that did not affect the work of the lodge. I ordered the officers properly installed in 'tyled lodge.'

"35. That the officers of a lodge installed by any other than an actual Past Master are not legally installed, but acts performed while irregular would not be void."

A member of a lodge was murdered: it offered a reward for the arrest of the murderer: the Grand Master ordered the offer to be recalled as an unmasonic interference with the civil law; his action was approved by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master well says, in relation to this case:

"One of the cardinal principles of Freemasonry is a strict non-interference with affairs of church or state. Upon this rock is the great super-structure reared, and the storms of ages have beat upon it in vain, while kingdoms and empires have passed away and nations have risen, fallen and been forgotten. At no hour in our history can this doctrine be more strongly insisted upon than the present, when there is a growing tendency in church and societies to cut loose from the ancient moorings and drift out into the turbid waters of politics and interfere in the administration of civil affairs."

Of the District Deputies he says:

"Too much stress cannot be put upon the importance of the office of District Deputy. The Grand Master may be the commander-in-chief, but the District Deputies are the active officers to see his commands executed, and too great care cannot be exercised in their selection. It is almost an invariable rule that where the District Deputies are zealous, energetic, intelligent and devoted to the principles of Freemasonry the craft is in a flourishing state. They are brought in direct contact with the Subordinate Lodges, and upon their shoulders will devolve the duty of keeping alive the fires of the order."

This is especially true in large territorial jurisdictions in which it is impossible for the Grand Master to have much personal supervision.

The deaths of Past Grand Masters JAMES F. TAYLOR and GEORGE M. PATRICK, and of Bro. GEORGE H. BRINGHURST, for twenty-five years Grand Secretary, were announced; we have scarcely got out of the habit of looking for Bro. B.'s name: and when we first received a circular without his name as Grand Secretary, and that of Bro. BORRS as Grand Treasurer, we actually laid it aside as coming from an irregular Grand Lodge; and we were not undeceived until we received the Proceedings: the incident forcibly im-

pressed upon us the truth, that men pass away but institutions endure: we miss these beloved brethren, but find the Grand Lodge still growing in strength and usefulness.

We wish all those who hold that Masonry must "keep abreast of the progress and spirit of the age" would read, again and again, and study until they fully appreciate, the following from Grand Master FLV's address:

"This is an age of secret societies and brotherhoods, many of them appealing to a love of tinsel, show and gaudy ceremony; but Masonry is truth, simple in its dress, simple in its love, eternal in its principles, irresistible in its influences; with no dogma but universal benevolence, with no allies but faith in man and trust in God, with no desire but the elevation of the race, with no anchor but hope, and no rudder but love, she teaches men of a better life here and whispers of the bright life to come. Arrogating to herself no prerogative of church or state, unchanging and unchangeable, because founded upon the affections and necessities of men, the same in every age, clime and nation, the great brotherhood moves on forever. Learn, if you have not already, the value of the inestimable treasure committed to every mason, and so live that its influence may be felt and appreciated of men. Repel any suggestion of innovation, for the very vitality of Freemasonry rests in the unchangeableness of its teachings. Masonry is the garnered-up, concentrated wisdom of ages, and its truths are incapable of improvement, or its principles of being made better and clearer. Let us be true to her teachings, true to her tenets, and we will then be true to ourselves, to our fellows, and to our God."

It was decided that the official accuser, though taking no part in a trial, cannot vote in the Proceedings relating thereto.

The Grand Secretary cites as an evidence of prosperity an unusual promptness in the payment of their dues. He says 675 lodges in all have been chartered, of which 166 have demised, leaving 509 working lodges. We wonder what he would think was going to happen if every lodge should make its returns and pay its dues before the session of the Grand Lodge? We wonder what our Grand Secretary would think *had happened* if *one-eighth* of the lodges should fail to make their returns before the session? We are surprised to learn that in Texas, the dues are not required to be paid by a fixed day some time in advance of the session: if that is done, the Grand Secretary can prompt the dilatory lodges.

The Committee on Printing have evidently had a sad time: they would make their estimates and report: then the Finance Committee would reduce the estimates, and of course the Grand Lodge would sustain the committee, asking for the least money: the result was confusion and expensive printing: this year, however, the Committee on Printing asserted itself, and the Grand Lodge evidently came to the conclusion that "too many cooks spoil the broth," even if it is a *financial* one.

One curious but important case came before the Grand Lodge: one of the members of a lodge was tried by it for slander, convicted and suspended for one year. Two men under indictment in the U. S. Court were murdered (lynched) by a mob: the sheriff and other *executive* officers of the county were indicted for participation in the mob: the accused was Judge of the

U. S. Court : the accusers were the county treasurer and other *ministerial* officers of the county.

The committee say :

"Some time after the indictments were found, as stated, the accused remarked to an attorney, in course of a conversation with him in regard to a judicial matter before him, 'that he was unable to fence out of his mind the suspicion that the county officers were connected with the mob,' and this remark was substantially reiterated in more than one subsequent conversation with others. The accused was afterwards called upon by a friend of the aggrieved parties and an explanation requested. This he declined to give, alleging that he would not be interviewed masonically in regard to his official duties, and that it was a prostitution of Masonry to attempt the use of its symbols for such a purpose. Subsequently a committee of the lodge called on the accused, when he frankly avowed his utterances as a public official and conservator of the peace, and informed them that at the time of making the utterances complained of he did not have the accusers in his mind; and leaving the unquestioned inference that the remarks made by him were intended to apply to the peace and executive officers of the county, who were under indictment for participating in the mob."

They find that the evidence did not support a charge for a masonic offence, and add :

"But we go further. The accused was a judge, a high conservator of the peace, and if he believed that any person, whether mason or profane, was guilty of a high crime, it was not only his right but his bounden duty to denounce it, and a failure to do so would have marked him as unworthy of his high position.

"Your committee has yet to learn that to wear the badge of a mason, and practice its teachings, conflicts with any public or private duty, whether as a public official or a member of society. On the contrary, we are taught to believe and trust that Masonry enhances our sense of every duty, and we profess it to be but a poor purpose if we are not thereby made better citizens, better officers, bold and unsparing in the denunciation of wrong and crime, and better in every relation of life."

* * * * *

"It is indeed to be deplored that a conflict so unseemly and unnecessary should have been provoked between our ancient and honorable Order and constituted authority. The wrong, however, of such a proceeding is not chargeable to the Order, but to the unseemly conduct of those who profess, to follow its high teachings, and who seem to have forgotten the high duties and obligations imposed upon them as men and masons."

We are greatly gratified that the committee gave so plain and forcible an exposition of the relations of Masonry to the civil law : we admire the truly masonic spirit which induced the Judge, while refusing to be catechized, to explain that his remarks did not refer to the accusers : to submit to be catechized would have been a violation of both civil and masonic law ; to make the explanation, was consistent with both ; we trust this lesson will be heeded.

This and one or two other cases, which came before the Grand Lodge, suggest that a conviction and punishment for maliciously filing frivolous or false charges might do good in that jurisdiction.

The Masonic Home Fund is increasing, and the directors confidently

expect that at no very distant day it will reach the required amount of \$100,000, and the erection of the home be commenced.

An immense amount of routine business was transacted, and we find many other matters of interest, which we would be glad to notice, but we must pass on.

The Report on Correspondence (170 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS. As heretofore, he spares neither time nor labor to make a thorough review of the Proceedings, with comments that make his work very interesting and instructive.

He asks how a Grand Lodge *per se* can know anything of a Royal Arch Chapter: in the same manner that it may know that a stranger is a mason —by voucher.

In the earlier part of his report, he advocates taking no notice of "the High Rites"; but before he closes it, he sees that his Grand Lodge is likely to be *obliged* to notice it. He undoubtedly sees that discords and dissensions follow the let-alone policy, and of course he understands that they are detrimental to Masonry, and we presume that he holds that the Grand Lodge has the power to make an effort to defend itself. It may reason in this wise: it takes two to make a quarrel; we have one element here now, but if we did not, we would not have it; the other is not here, and it shall not be allowed to come; we can keep one away and prevent discord, although we cannot keep both away; "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We are sorry we cannot agree with Bro. Drummond that it is 'unjust, unmasonic and wicked' for a Grand Lodge to restore a suspended or expelled mason to all his former rights and privileges, and not (except) to membership in the lodge. The Grand Lodge of Texas reserves to itself the right to assume original jurisdiction, and to restore or not to membership as in its judgment it deems best for the interest of all concerned, and we believe this the better course. It not infrequently happens that the restored member prefers not to be restored to membership, and often the lodge does not desire it. Being restored otherwise he occupies the position of a non-affiliate with a dimit in his pocket, and is left free to choose his own home, the lodge, of course, to which he may apply being willing to receive him. How the placing him in such a position can be either 'unjust, unmasonic or wicked' we fail to perceive."

As this *reads*, it is all right, and agrees with the law in Maine, except in one particular: but as it *reads*, it is not what we were discussing. We were discussing the case in which, on appeal, the Grand Lodge reverses the proceedings of the lodge *for illegality*; our position is, that when reversed they are as if they never had been taken, and the accused is placed in the same position as he was before the trial; his membership in the lodge is a *right*, and if the Grand Lodge of Texas allows a member to be deprived of this right *by illegal proceedings*, and without his consent, we have no hesitation in repeating that it is "unjust, unmasonic and wicked." If Bro. M.'s

Lodge should pass a resolution depriving him of membership and he should appeal to the Grand Lodge, and that should say the proceeding was utterly illegal, but still that Bro. M. was out of the lodge, even "with a dimit in his pocket," we should hold the proceeding deserving to be described by those three adjectives, and several others of the same character, but more forcible if they could be found!

He explains how the constitution of his Grand Lodge is amended: the method is substantially the same as our own, except that it requires a majority of the lodges represented, and also a majority of the other members of the Grand Lodge. This method really carries out the House and Senate idea more perfectly than ours.

We now think we misunderstood his position last year; we understood him to say that when the Grand Master decides a case, his decision *of that case* is subject to be reversed by the Grand Lodge, while we hold that it cannot be; at the same time we hold that the Grand Lodge may declare that such shall not be the law in the future. From what he now says, we think that he understands the law as we do.

He, too, draws the "color line," but he does not seem to be aware that in England and the Dominion of Canada colored men, probably freeborn, however, are often made masons; we presume that the discussion of the questions growing out of that fact is premature so far as his Grand Lodge is concerned, but it is, and has been for years, a practical question in the border jurisdictions. The decision has been uniform, that such a visitor can be excluded only by the peremptory objection of an individual member of the lodge.

There are numerous other matters in this excellent report which we have marked for notice, but finally conclude to limit our review to points for discussion, omitting those concerning which his views are in accordance with our own.

UTAH, 1890.

We always take up these Proceedings for examination with a degree of interest amounting almost to anxiety. The craft are nowhere in America situated in circumstances of so much danger to the Institution as in Utah. But they have borne themselves grandly and have increased, slowly it is true, in numbers and in influence. The light of their redemption from the adverse elements surrounding them seems now to be dawning, and we trust and believe that it will soon bring the perfect day.

The Grand Master (ABBOTT RODNEY HEYWOOD) says:

"The year that has elapsed since last we met within these walls, has been one of signal advance in material prosperity for our Territory. There has been an addition of new blood and a quickening of the circulation of the old, that makes a permanent and prosperous country assured. Rejoicing in this welcome advance and making our adorations to the Deity for His

goodness and mercy, we at the same time bow to the sorrows which have been received from his edicts."

He announces the death of P. Grand Master PHILIP HENRY EMERSON. He was a native of Vermont: was Grand Master by succession in 1879, and by elections in 1880, 1881 and 1883. He has since served upon the Committee on Jurisprudence and in other active positions. He was well read in masonic law, an eloquent speaker and a forcible writer. He was born in 1833; was first a teacher, and later was admitted to the bar: removed to Michigan, and in 1868 was elected to the State House of Representatives; then twice to the Senate, of which he was elected President, and thereby became Lient.-Governor and later acting Governor: in 1873, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Utah, which office he resigned early in 1885 to resume the practice of his profession; in every position and in all the walks of life, whether as judge, lawyer, citizen or mason, he was one whose example it was safe to emulate.

We have known him only through his masonic addresses and reports, but our estimate of him was much the same as that of Bro. DIENL, who says of him:

"Suffice it to say that in every station and place in our Grand Lodge he had no superior. As Master of Story Lodge, as a member of Weber Lodge, with which he affiliated in 1885, as Deputy and Grand Master, as a member of any committee, as a maker or expounder of masonic law, as a lecturer or orator on any masonic topic, whether in the lodge, Grand Lodge, or on ceremonial occasions, or at the festive board, he was always industrious and zealous, impressive, eloquent, and grand. Powerful to grasp the subject, quick to digest it, ready to give it expression, serious, pathetic, or humorous, as occasion demanded, he knew just how to say the right thing at the right time. He was born a leader and died a leader. The stuff he was made of is not plentiful, and his like we may never look upon again."

Will the Masters of some ten or so of our own lodges, whose charters have not been recorded, note the following from the Grand Secretary's address:

"The loss of the charter of Corinne Lodge, No. 5, the debate in Grand Lodge on the subject and the total absence of a copy thereof convinced me that I had neglected a very important duty in the early days of our Grand Lodge. The mistake has been corrected. I procured a charter book, in which I copied each charter issued by the Grand Lodge. It is never too late to amend mistakes. If hereafter a charter should again be lost or destroyed a correct copy of the same can be found in the charter-book."

He says further:

"In Utah almost every other man is a prophet (it is catching, something like La Grippe,) and I believe your Grand Secretary is one of the other men. At the beginning of the year I prophesied an upward move in the march of Masonry, and it has come to pass. During 1889 we have gained seventeen members. Enough to give encouragement for the future, yet small when taking into consideration the many good American citizens who have for the past two years made our fair territory their permanent home, and among whom much excellent material can be found for the building of the masonic edifice."

We learn with great sorrow, that a heavy affliction has fallen upon our brother: we quote from his report:

"Friends and brothers of the Grand Lodge: All my reports of this year are incomplete. In December last I stood in the presence of the great mystery of all mysteries, in the presence of death and by the side of an open grave. My only dear daughter, the image of her good mother, kind and charitable, industrious and accomplished, a true woman, passed away and entered the limitless realms of an unknown world. She is gone, never to return."

* * * * *

"Her short life was a happy life. But how terrible the affliction and how piercing the grief. I loved her so much and felt so happy in her happiness. Pardon me. I cannot say more."

This was noticed by the committee in their report, and if the kind words and earnest wishes of his brethren can assuage his grief, he has that consolation in a very marked degree. The sentiments of the Grand Lodge were further shown by an increase of salary, by a unanimous vote, as he was not permitted to speak and object: the "new rules" were strictly enforced on the occasion.

The Grand Lodge voted to procure Grand Representatives' jewels "of pure Utah silver"; by the way, we have "whispered to Bro. CHASE" and shall expect to see one of those jewels in our own Grand Lodge at its meeting in 1891.

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) was presented by Bro. DIEHL: while his affliction has probably made his report (in the words of the committee of his own Grand Lodge) less "exuberant and joyful," it is even more earnest and forcible.

His zeal and anxiety for the welfare and prosperity of his adopted home are scarcely second to his devotion to Masonry, especially as its principles and teachings are on his side in the contest he is waging for the triumph of morality and virtue.

In Utah *three* make a Master Mason's lodge: he gives an exceedingly interesting account of the manner in which the *seven* rule was repealed and the old law restored; he favors the seven rule; so far as financial matters are concerned, it is a safe one, but so far as ritualistic matters are concerned, we confess that we would not disturb the old law and usage. The change was carried in Utah by a *coup*—not exactly a *coup de main*, however. One lodge, under the seven rule, consisting of only eleven members, widely scattered, but earnest and zealous masons, was often prevented from holding its regular meetings for want of the seventh member; they applied to the Grand Lodge for relief: the debate was long, earnest and even excited. Finally a Methodist minister, member of the lodge referred to, made an earnest speech in favor of the change, and in closing described the condition of his lodge thus: "You can and you can't; you shall and you shan't: you be damned if you do and you be damned if you don't!" Before the opponents could rally, the amendment had been adopted, and has been the law ever since: and moreover, we do not believe that any harm has come from it.

Bro. DIEHL holds that advancement should be prevented only by charges

and conviction after a hearing. We think that this is the extreme in one direction, as preventing it by a single vote is the extreme in the other. An Entered Apprentice is a mason: but he is not a Fellow Craft, and the theory is, that more is required of a F. C. than of an E. A.: we think that there are reasons which should prevent advancement which are not sufficient to found charges upon: so we hold that our rule in Maine is the correct one, viz: that the objector must make his reasons known to the lodge, and their sufficiency must be determined by it: if necessary, the lodge can investigate and even give the candidate an informal hearing.

We find that Bro. DIEHL attended the Connecticut centennial celebration and expected to find us there; we appreciate his kind words: we were very greatly disappointed at our inability to be there: and the regret is greatly increased by the knowledge that we missed meeting Bro. DIEHL. We are glad to find that Bro. DIEHL had a pleasant visit north, and we assure him, that if he had come "Down East," he would now have pleasant remembrances of us, as well as of New York and Philadelphia, and we know by experience what those are.

He rejoices "with exceeding great joy" at the impending downfall of the Mormon Hierarchy—a joy that our observation of the conflict enables us in some degree to appreciate.

VERMONT, 1889.

A fine portrait of the retiring Grand Master HALL, with a brief biographical sketch, is given as an introduction to the Proceedings.

In relation to the condition of the craft, he says:

"The record of the year does not materially differ from others: prosperity has generally 'attended our way': a healthy interest has everywhere been manifested; a good amount of work has been done, and the Green Mountain State has maintained her proud position in the sisterhood of Grand Lodges for zeal, ability and a progressive masonic spirit. Good and true men have fallen in this and other jurisdictions, the rays of whose influence have been felt to the widest limits of the masonic world, and the going out of whose lights have made us feel the gloom, but the spirit of our teachings gives us confidence in the belief that they are "not dead but gone before."

He announced the following decisions:

"Although the action of a Lodge in 'dropping a member from the roll,' for any cause, is unlawful and void, if a member is thereby deprived of lodge privileges and benefits, he should not be required to pay dues to the lodge during such time.

"Provision for an election by ballot implies that each member shall have the right to cast a secret ballot, and a majority of votes so cast are necessary for an election; it is improper for a lodge to attempt to authorize a member to cast the vote of the lodge for an officer.

"An officer *intentionally* neglecting his duties to the lodge is subject to discipline.

"A brother having received one or more degrees in another lodge, may, with the consent of such lodge, petition any lodge for the remaining degree

or degrees, but a unanimous ballot is necessary, and an objection after ballot and before a degree is conferred has the same effect as a black ball. The brother objecting cannot be required to give his reasons—in this respect it stands like an original petition.

"In Masonry there is no statute of frauds or limitations, neither is it governed by statute or common law rules; the question in every case of masonic offence is, has the brother violated the laws or principles of Masonry, if so, he is subject to discipline, no matter whether it is an offence against the law of the land or not.

"While masons are under every honorable obligation to fulfill their civil contracts, neither Masonry nor masonic lodges are mediums for enforcing civil obligations; it is only when a brother is guilty of fraud or intentional wrong that injures another, thus constituting a masonic offence, that the lodge takes up the matter and deals with the offender.

"A mason cannot prefer charges against himself; if false accusations are made against him by a brother, charges may be preferred against the accuser, or the Worshipful Master, in his discretion, may cause an investigation to be had either before a committee or the lodge. Slander or libel by one brother against another is a grave masonic offence.

* * * * *

"Unless the by-laws of a lodge provide otherwise, the vote of a lodge upon ordinary questions should be by a show of hands; the Master may in his discretion, require the vote to be by ballot, or in any other way that he deems for the best interests of Masonry.

"Neither suspension nor expulsion removes an objection made after ballot by a brother in good standing when the objection was made.

"An objection before ballot does not have the effect of a black ball, but the Master should so inform the objecting brother that he may be present when final action is taken upon the petition.

"The report of a committee upon a petition should, as a general rule, be acted upon when made, but the Worshipful Master may, if in his judgment further time is necessary to investigate the character and standing of the applicant, order action deferred until a subsequent regular communication, giving notice of the time when final action will be taken. The simple fact that the Master fears an adverse ballot is not sufficient reason for deferring action."

These were all approved by the Grand Lodge, except that "ballots" was substituted for "votes" in the second, and to the fifth the following was added:

"But charges should be preferred and action taken therein by the lodge, within a reasonable time after the offence becomes known to the lodge."

These seem to us to be correct and are new, or rather the application of old principles to new questions.

We earnestly commend the following to the craft, especially to officers:

"No wiser expenditure of time and money can be made than in bringing the brethren together for work, instruction and social intercourse. I earnestly urge my friends in official stations, if they desire to be strong with the members, to cultivate their acquaintance; inform yourselves upon some subject or subjects of Masonry, and give the brethren who are less informed the benefit of it; it is through their partiality that you receive your honor, and it is your duty in some measure to repay them. Masonic office is no sinecure, and the man who regards it as such is unfit for position. The charge to the brethren at the close of the installation ceremony 'to unite in the grand design of being happy and communicating happiness' should not be forgotten."

He had found that many of the unpleasant difficulties, into which masonic organizations are led, grow out of the difference in the laws of the different jurisdictions, and he adds :

"The solution of the problem must be wrought out by agitation in each jurisdiction, and a graceful yielding here and there upon half a dozen questions, such as jurisdiction over rejected material, residence before petition, limits, effect of suspension for non-payment of dues, status of petitioners for a dispensation and a few other mooted questions, would soon place us in smooth sailing. It has been a source of disappointment to me that some of our able correspondents, who run upon a broad gauge and are willing to concede a little for harmony, with the opportunity they have for discussion infinitely superior to that of Grand Masters, have not suggested a common platform with reference to the above subjects. It would not be adopted at once, but after consideration and possible amendment, I believe it would commend itself to the more thoughtful and receive approval. While the masons of Vermont are as tenacious in their opinions, and adhere to their own laws as strictly as any, I am sure they would be glad to join other Grand Lodges in the adoption of certain common regulations affecting and controlling questions of jurisdiction."

Louisiana tried this plan; the manner in which the proposition was received, gave little promise of success and little encouragement for another attempt. However, some progress has been made: several Grand Lodges have given up their own usages in order to be in accord with the others.

Of two veterans he says :

"Our venerable brother Hollenbeck remains with us, the only connecting link with our early history; I am happy to say that he is fairly comfortable, and trust that he may round out a century. I am sure that every member of this Grand Lodge joins in an earnest prayer that these last days may not only be free from pain and anxiety, but that they may be days of peace and rest.

"R. W. Bro. William Brinsmaid, who has for so many years been an earnest and zealous worker in the various masonic bodies, has for weeks been confined to his house by a partial shock of paralysis. We miss his cordial greeting, his hearty hand shake, and his ever ready assistance. We tender him our heartfelt sympathy, and sincerely hope that his affliction may not be lasting, but that in our future meetings we may enjoy his counsel and assistance."

Since he wrote Bro. BRINSMAID has received his release from pain and suffering. He was a zealous and devoted mason, whose death is a severe loss to the craft.

But the most important matter before the Grand Lodge was the complaint of a New York lodge against a Vermont lodge, for infringement of jurisdiction. The New York lodge had rejected a candidate, who was afterwards accepted by, and received the degrees in, the Vermont lodge. The complaint was, by agreement of the two Grand Lodges, referred to P. Grand Master CHARLES ROOME for decision. We believe that this is the first instance on record of such a reference. On that account, the case is an important one; we think that the success of the experiment will go far towards establishing such a reference as the mode of proceeding between two Grand Lodges, when similar questions arise.

It appeared that the candidate, after having been rejected several times, moved into Vermont, and after living there a year and a half, petitioned the Vermont lodge for the degrees and received them. In his petition, he stated that he had been rejected in 1877: in explanation he said that he had signed petitions and left them in the hands of his friends, who had presented them without his actual knowledge, and he was not aware of the subsequent rejections. His statement is confirmed by the fact that one petition was presented several months after he removed into Vermont and within less than a year before he petitioned the Vermont lodge, but of this rejection the latter had no knowledge. In New York the law of perpetual jurisdiction prevails: in Vermont, the force of a rejection lasts only one year. The arbitrator decided that the last ballot and rejection by the New York lodge were utterly void, as the candidate was a resident of Vermont when the petition was received by the lodge. He also decided that as the Vermont lodge, *under the laws of its Grand Lodge*, could lawfully receive the petition, the complaint of the New York lodge must be dismissed.

The arbitrator says :

"In the first place, it cannot be said that any general masonic rule exists on the subject of jurisdiction over rejected material. No one in New York would hold, for example, that a brother who has received the degrees in one Vermont lodge without a waiver of jurisdiction after the lapse of a year since his rejection in another Vermont lodge, is for that reason any the less a mason in good standing, or that any question can be raised as to the regularity of his status. Such being the case, it would seem that each jurisdiction can lawfully adopt that policy it may deem most wise; and that although one Grand Lodge may differ from another, still, as each claims the right to decide for itself, so each must respect the rule adopted by the other. Thus we must here hold that the law of perpetual jurisdiction prevailing in New York is the law governing the question in New York; and that the law of one year's limitation prevailing in Vermont is likewise and just as truly the law governing the question in Vermont.

"The second point is then presented as to which rule should give way to the other. If Bro. Curran had been elected in a New York lodge without the prior waiver of jurisdiction by Apollo Lodge, such lodge would have violated the law by which it should have been governed and would be liable to censure. In the present case, however, Aurora Lodge violated no law prevailing within the State of Vermont. The candidate had resided in Vermont for over a year and still resided there, and he had not been rejected by any other lodge lawfully within the year. In no Grand Jurisdiction other than that of Vermont was he eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry. The law as laid down by their Grand Lodge fully authorized Aurora Lodge to receive and act upon the petition, and it cannot be said that they were bound to know the law prevailing in another state. If in so acting they had violated any general rule of masonic jurisprudence, or if they had infringed any of the landmarks of the craft, all masons throughout the world would unite in condemning their action and the law of their Grand Lodge could offer no defence. Aurora Lodge, however, simply did in Vermont a thing which would have been contrary to local policy and irregular if done in New York, but which when done and where done was in accordance with law. Bro. Curran was therefore lawfully made a mason by the law prevailing in the jurisdiction in which he received the degrees, and the legality of this act must be recognized elsewhere. In matters fundamental and of the essence of Freemasonry we may well refuse to admit the legality of an act done in another jurisdiction where they have been violated; for that which is there

deemed Masonry and masonic is not that which we call by the same names here. As to mere questions of local policy, however, we must recognize the right of other masonic bodies to decide for themselves, and in such matters an act which is lawful in the place in which it is done is lawful elsewhere."

In addition to the importance of the questions decided, we have another reason for giving this decision so much in detail. Bro. Vaux quite severely criticised our Grand Lodge for making precisely the same decision, and we fraternally call his attention to this case. It is true, that other Grand Lodges have decided the case in the same way, but these decisions seem to have escaped his attention. We think this decision will go far to settle as law, that when a man is made a mason, in accordance with the masonic law of the jurisdiction in which he resides, the Grand Lodge of no other jurisdiction has any legal cause of complaint.

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS. He gives a fine abstract with occasional comments.

We learn from him that in that state, funeral ceremonies are performed *by the lodge*, and that while *seven* are required to do business in a Master Mason's lodge, *three* may work.

He agrees with Bro. ROBBINS in holding that Grand Masters have prerogatives, adding:

"At the risk of exceeding our allotted space, we also give in full his views upon the question of the prerogatives of the Grand Master, believing as we do that his position is a more rational one than is maintained by others of our western brethren."

* * * * *

"It may be further said, that no complaint has ever arisen yet that the Grand Masters within her borders, exercising that power, have acted otherwise than for the best interests of the craft in general."

Of the Past Master's degree, he says:

"Bro. Parvin evidently misconstrues our position, as, if memory serves us correctly, we distinctly stated that there was a distinction between the so-called degree employed in the installation ceremony, and the capital Past Master's degree. The form used by the lodge is the esoteric portion of the ceremony attending the installation of the master-elect of a duly chartered lodge of Freemasons, and as such we firmly believe that the Grand Lodge has the same power to prescribe its form, that it possesses to prescribe the exoteric form of the same ceremony. It is not a degree, in the sense the term is masonically used everywhere else. It makes no advancement, neither is it a step to further advancement, nor is it the chief corner stone of a rounded whole."

Referring to the address of Grand Master SLEEPER he says:

"He urges greater uniformity of work, and believes that the lodges paying closest attention to esoteric matters are generally most active and prosperous. So do we; and we frankly confess we have little sympathy or respect for the 'mighty men of Gilead' who are continually preaching that 'too much time and energy are devoted to perfection in the rendition of work, and too little to the symbolism and real object of the work.' Our experience is, generally speaking, that neglect of the one now leads to perfection in the other. Indifference begets indifference; interest is lost; members dimit, or are sus-

pended for non-payment of dues; and the usefulness of the lodge is materially weakened, if not entirely destroyed.

"On the other hand, it is most frequently the case that 'close-working' lodges render the work in the most impressive manner. Frequently too, generous rivalry arises between neighboring equally 'close-working' lodges, followed by an interchange of social and fraternal courtesies, and renewed interest that manifests itself far beyond the bounds of the lodge room. This at least is the result of our observation, and we know that the most prosperous lodges in Vermont, in the true masonic sense of the word, are those which have attained nearest to a perfect rendering of the ritual."

There is no doubt whatever that if the members of a lodge are interested in the work, they will show it: but after all how much is interest worth that ends in the manner in which the work is performed? The incidental results which he describes are the very ones which the craft are urged not to neglect for mere effect to secure verbal accuracy in the work.

There are other matters of much interest, both in the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge and in this report, that we intended to notice, but we find that our report is reaching a length not intended, and we must leave them.

VIRGINIA, 1889.

While the address of the Grand Master (ROBERT T. CRAIGHILL) is chiefly devoted to local events and his own acts, it shows that the duties of the office have been discharged with the ability, fidelity to our ancient usages, and zeal which have characterized his jurisdiction.

He announces the death of the Deputy Grand Master, GEORGE HINES JORDAN, a mason much beloved, whose learning and love for the institution gave great promise of his increased usefulness in the future.

While his praise of the administration of his immediate predecessor we have no doubt made that modest brother blush, it was well deserved and we copy his remarks for that reason, as well as to show the condition of the craft, and to commend to our brethren his earnest words against innovation:

"When I entered upon the duties of my office, a year ago, I found that the benign and masterly rule of my illustrious predecessor, Most Worshipful Wm. F. Drinkard, had brought the Grand Jurisdiction, in all its departments, to such a healthy and prosperous condition, that, partly for this reason, and partly in compliment to his pre-eminent wisdom and excellence—not to mention my warm affection for him personally—I concluded to leave things as I found them, by renewing all his appointments without exception. The present flourishing state of things, as a general rule, throughout our beloved Order in Virginia, appears to me to have justified such action on my part; for, it gives me pleasure to report to you officially, that, in my opinion, never before, in the history of our state, has Blue Lodge Masonry been stronger, more respected by the outside world, or more faithful to the heaven-born principles which underlie its fabric. It is true, my observation has shown me that there are two or three localities where the Order appears to be languishing to some extent; but I have taken the trouble to ascertain the causes, and am satisfied they are now in process of removal. It is also true that to the attentive eye of a Grand Master, surveying the entire jurisdiction,

there are some out-croppings, here and there, which might develop into disturbing elements amongst us, and which, if not firmly checked in their first beginnings, might in time lead to infractions of that conservatism which has ever characterized the masons of the 'Old Dominion;' yet I feel sure it will only be necessary to point them out, at the proper time, to the Grand Lodge, to insure a speedy and effectual arrest of their encroachments. The time can never come, I believe, when this noble body of masons can be betrayed into intemperate action on any question, or led away from its safe moorings of a hundred years and more into any of the untried fields of modern experimentalism. The adage '*tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*' does not apply to Freemasonry as known and practiced in Virginia; on the contrary, we not only prescribe but we practice the motto '*semper eadem*;' and woe betide the day, brethren, when we materially depart from it."

He speaks emphatically of the good result arising from the adoption of the new Text Book at the previous session: and urges that amendments to the code of law be not lightly or readily made.

He relates the following interesting incident:

"The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, which met in Tri-ennial Conclave in the City of Washington, D. C., on the 8th day of October, 1889, called together an immense concourse of Master Masons from all parts of our country, including visitors from Canada and elsewhere. Matteson Lodge, No. 175, of Joliet, Illinois, filled with the laudable desire of visiting the historic lodge where George Washington had presided as Worshipful Master, requested of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, the privilege of conferring the Master Mason's degree on that classic ground. Being desirous of gratifying the brethren from Illinois, I authorized the Worshipful Master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, to open his lodge in due form on the occasion, and permit the officers of the Illinois lodge to confer the degree *in the bosom of his lodge*; which was done, the candidate being an F. C. of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22. I was present myself on the occasion, as was also Most Worshipful J. C. Smith, of Illinois, and many other distinguished brethren from various Grand Jurisdictions. The work was done with great skill, and there were many things suggestive of improvement upon the modes of some of our Virginia workmen."

The erection of the Temple had been unexpectedly delayed by the failure of parties to furnish the stone as fast as required. The whole work was under contract at a cost, excluding the lot, of about \$140,000.

The following is the law for the representation of lodges in the Grand Lodge:

"Stationed officers of the subordinate lodges are *ex-officio* entitled to represent their lodges. If either one or more of them be absent, his place may be filled by some brother furnished with a resolution of the lodge appointing him, certified by its Secretary under the seal of the lodge. If the lodge fail to elect proxies, or if none of them can attend, then the Master may, under his hand and the seal of the lodge, appoint some brother as his proxy. Provided that the brother acting as proxy is a full contributing member of the lodge or of some lodge in the same masonic district. Provided further, that no brother shall represent more than three lodges."

It will be perceived that this method is the same as ours, except that the lodge may appoint a proxy for each officer, instead of one for the lodge. In some respects, this method is superior to ours: each member has one vote and only one, unless he is a Master's proxy for more than one lodge: on

the other hand, a lodge only partially represented has only a partial vote, and not a full vote as with us.

The committee appointed at the preceeding session to consider the practicability of establishing a Masonic Home were about reporting unfavorably, when a brother offered to give \$5,000 in cash at once, and further assistance for its maintenance : thereupon the committee reported :

"1. That it is expedient to establish a Masonic Home, and that the work may be commenced at once.

"3. That the Grand Master of Masons in Virginia be authorized and requested to appoint nine Master Masons, who shall constitute the first Board of Governors of the institution, and that the said Board, as soon as appointed, shall proceed to take the necessary steps to have the institution incorporated and to secure the necessary funds, by donations or otherwise, for establishing and carrying on the institution.

"2. That the name of the institution be the 'Masonic Home of Virginia.'

"4. That the said board shall report proceedings to each Grand Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge."

The report was adopted, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to Bro. A. E. BABCOCK for his munificent donation.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of Past Grand Master WILLIAM TERRY, and Deputy Grand Master GEORGE HINES JORDAN.

The Report on Correspondence (67 pp.) was again presented by Bro. WILLIAM F. DRINKARD : interesting, instructive and able as usual.

His conception of a Grand Lodge is different from ours : as we understand him, each annual assembly is a *different Grand Lodge*, while our idea is that it is the annual communication of the *same* Grand Lodge. Our idea is that while made up of different members, it is the same body. He makes it like a Legislature which ceases to exist on a fixed day, and the one that assembles is a new body. With us, there is no day prescribed for the installation of lodge officers ; so that elections and installations occur during almost every month in the year. In some jurisdictions, officers are installed on a given day, and in consequence the representative membership in the Grand Lodge changes on that day : we believe this is the case in Virginia. The idea of a perpetual body seems to us more in accord with masonic polity, and we invite Bro. DRINKARD's attention to this. These remarks grow out of his query how one Grand Lodge can bind its successor : whereas our idea is that the question should be how can a Grand Lodge at one session bind itself in relation to its action at a later session. We are not saying that there would be any different answer.

Of a new doctrine, that has a few advocates, he says :

"Reasoning from analogy is dangerous ; nevertheless we will say that a mason is a mason wherever he resides. Grand and subordinate lodges are but the parts that go to make up a whole. A Virginia mason, moving to California, may prefer to hold his membership in Virginia. Why not ? In point of fact, Virginia masons residing in other states, *do* hold their membership in this state. Suppose when they go away they withdraw from the lodge here, and, after residing in California a year or two, wish to affiliate

in Virginia, can anybody say them 'nay,' or offer a good reason why they should not be allowed to do so? Nay, verily; and if they are Maine masons, they have the same right to affiliate in Virginia, though living in California."

In reply to "the-King-can-do-no-wrong" argument, he says:

"Well, that is a harmless doctrine. Queen Victoria 'can do no wrong.' Why not? Because the English people desire theirs to be a stable government; and in order to this end, and not to be compelled to resort to arms to get their rights, they very sensibly charge all wrong acts to her cabinet, and, authorizing her to install a new cabinet, allow her to conform her official acts to the wishes of the new ministry. She has no opinions of her own. It may be truly said, therefore, that in practicing upon the theory that the King can do no wrong the English people *take away* all the King's prerogatives. So Bro. Anderson has used an unfortunate illustration. But up to the days of Charles I the King did have prerogatives. The Grand Master also had prerogatives before Charles' day, and has them now. Masonry has not changed. We find these prerogatives very serviceable in Virginia. They seem to us to be one of the things that differentiate Ancient Craft Masonry from the new-fangled confraternities of this day. When Masonry degenerates into the likeness of these latter bodies as societies, it will have no *raison d'être*. There will be no place for it. The field will have been fully occupied. A Grand Master without prerogatives is a mere simulacrum, the ghost of a real Grand Master."

And further:

"The Grand Lodge is the Supreme Executive, the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Legislature. The functions of all three departments of government belong to the Grand Lodge. If a regulation pretends to bind her, she repeals it as a Supreme Legislature, executes the new law as the Supreme Executive, and, as the Supreme Court, adjudges the new law to be valid."

Of landmarks:

"For violating its own regulations no Grand Lodge can be called to account. But for violating what is called a landmark, or, to use other words, for violating what all other Grand Lodges regard as inviolable customs and usages, a Grand Lodge may be disciplined. The opinion of the masonic world no Grand Lodge could withstand."

* * * * *

"We don't take much stock in any list of landmarks that we ever saw, so we cannot comply with Bro. Thompson's request. Nevertheless, there are some things in Masonry for which we have no other and no better name. A landmark is a *sine qua non* in Masonry—as, for illustration, no O. B. no mason; no legend of the Third degree, no mason; no Master, no lodge; no mysteries, no mason, &c., &c. If there be any landmarks, they are customs and usages which cannot be abolished or disregarded without destroying Masonry. But as to Grand Lodge 'constitutions,' so called, they are nothing. They bind no Grand Lodge—neither the Grand Lodge which adopts them nor any other Grand Lodge. Grand Lodges may choose to respect these 'constitutions,' but if any Grand Lodge were to abolish its whole 'constitution' at any meeting by a majority vote, though that constitution provided that it could not be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote of two successive Grand Lodges, that would put an end to that 'constitution.' The word 'constitution' has misled many good brethren."

We have been in the habit of holding that the "Constitution," (so called) so far as it affects the Grand Lodge, is a Code of Rules limiting the *manner* in which it will exercise its powers, and while, if it should act in violation of this Code, there is no power but itself, which can gainsay it, still, if a

member of the Grand Lodge makes a proposition to proceed in a different manner, it is the duty of the Grand Master presiding to rule it out of order and refuse to allow it to be considered.

Speaking of plural membership, which still is allowed in Virginia, he says:

"The advantage is to the lodge. It enables a lawyer to hold membership in each of several counties in which he practices, and thus to help weak lodges. It enables a brother of any one of ten lodges in this city to serve a second lodge as its Master or in any other capacity, without quitting his mother lodge. Here, where refreshments are served at every meeting, a brother might dislike to visit too often, no matter how fond he was of so doing. We have never had any trouble growing out of dual membership, unless we call it trouble to regulate it. We mean that so far as we know, no two lodges have ever had a disagreement as to the status of a brother belonging to both lodges."

He further thus enlarges on a point which we have already noticed:

"The Grand Master has those notions concerning the Grand Master's office, which prevail in 'the home of the setting sun.' Like too many others, he mistakenly talks about the Constitution of Masonry, rather than of the Constitutions of Masonry—that is, the regulations. For a Grand Lodge, itself the supreme power in the Grand Jurisdiction—having legislative, executive and judicial powers—to pretend to make a Constitution binding upon any future Grand Lodge is to attempt the impossible. Each Grand Lodge is sovereign and independent. Each Grand Lodge possesses all the powers not denied to it by the landmarks (which landmarks are themselves not ascertained). What would Grand Master Smith do if the Grand Lodge of Illinois were to set at naught one of the provisions of its own Constitution—say, re-elect a Grand Master oftener than 'the Constitution' allows, or do any act forbidden by its so-called 'Constitution?' Nothing. No other Grand Lodge would dream of interfering. The 'Constitution' would be ruled out. But if a landmark were set at naught, the other Grand Lodges would declare non-intercourse. In a word, the landmarks are the only Constitution Masons have, and are the only restrictions upon the prerogatives of the Grand Master. For a Grand Lodge to undertake to deprive a Grand Master of these prerogatives, is to violate the landmarks, which are the supreme law of the masonic world, 'anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.'"

Last year his report contained no review of Maine; he says:

"Right here let us say that it was not the fault of our Grand Secretary, nor of the mails, that we made last year no review of Maine; but our own. We put away the volume of Maine proceedings in so secure a place that we forgot all about it. So if we accord double space to Maine this year, no one need be surprised."

He then devotes nearly eight pages to Maine. We trust that the expression of our regrets, that he had apparently not received our Proceedings, did not cause him to think that we measure his regard for our jurisdiction by the amount of space he devotes to us. At the same time we knew that failure to acknowledge the receipt of our Proceedings, if no more, was not intentional. One can show his regard by saying "How do you do?" as much as by talking to us by the page. So we measure *our* talk by the apparent cause for it, rather than by an effort to be polite!

We make extracts showing his views upon various questions :

"Bro. Drummond defends lawyers. Lawyers are the most conservative and at the same time the most liberal element in the community. They are the bulwark of true Masonry. Take them out of the several Grand Lodges and soon there would be no such thing as Masonry. We should have in its stead something 'American.'

"Try the old Virginia plan, Bro. Drummond. Make every elective officer stand the test of a secret ballot taken in his absence from the lodge-room."

"In Virginia, any brother in any lodge complaining of the action of a subordinate lodge or its Master in a criminal case may appeal."

He quotes our question.

"When a judge swears to support the constitution and laws of a state, does he violate his oath when he decides that a *law* of the state is in conflict with the constitution, and therefore *void*?"

And adds :

"No. No more does a Grand Master when he claims his prerogatives under the customs or landmarks of the fraternity and dispenses with a so-called constitution, which is really nothing but a Grand Lodge by-law or regulation the Grand Lodge can at any time repeal or disregard."

He says "quorum" is not a good masonic word.

We find that we were in error in believing that the Grand Lodge of Virginia did not exercise jurisdiction over lodges, admitted to be within West Virginia, after the Grand Lodge of that state was formed. It was done, even after she recognized that Grand Lodge, to which, however, she accorded only a qualified recognition.

He says further :

"Whoever admits that there are landmarks in Masonry, is estopped from denying the Grand Master's prerogatives. The admission that there are landmarks which cannot be changed, 'wipes out all arguments in relation to the inherent rights of Grand Masters, and reduces the discussion to a single question : Are there powers inherent in the office of Grand Master by the landmarks of Freemasonry ?' The existence of a landmark is shown by the usage of the craft from time immemorial."

"We agree with Bro. Drummond that a prosecutor (Junior Warden or anybody else) ought not to vote in a criminal trial. 'A man cannot *even* play prosecutor or defender without enlisting his sympathies and his prejudices, and thus absolutely preventing his being impartial, and that, too, without his knowing it.'"

"We would say to Bro. Schultz, that in Virginia a lodge can be opened on a funeral occasion (but on no other occasion) by a Past Master or a Past Warden, even a Past Master of another lodge. The claims of the deceased brother are regarded as supreme."

We judge from this that in Virginia the burial of the dead is *lodge work*, and not merely that of an unorganized assembly of masons.

We quote the following in order to ask for information :

"Though our Grand Master may grant a dispensation to install officers in public, it seems to us that the difference is in kind, if not in degree, the same as the difference between conferring the degrees in public and laying a corner-stone in public. The Grand Lodge may be at labor in laying a corner-stone, but it is the labor of operative masons, which could always be done in public. Not a word is used which is not in the book. But not so in installing officers."

Is there any part of the Installation ceremony in Virginia, which is not printed in the book, except that part during which even Master Masons are excluded, and only Past Masters allowed to be present?

We supplement our question by adding, that with that exception our Installation ceremony is in the book, and has been for about a century at least.

He sustains the doctrine that if a candidate is made a mason in the jurisdiction in which he has his residence according to its laws, no other jurisdiction has cause of complaint, even if he has been previously rejected therein.

We take a special interest in tracing the laws and usages in Virginia, since we had occasion to study carefully the early history of our Grand Lodges. We have already referred to the fact that in Pennsylvania the laws and usages came from the Ancient Grand Lodge, while in Massachusetts they came from the old Grand Lodge. In the latter Anderson was followed; in the former, Dermott. In Virginia, the lodges came from both sources, and we find a blending of the laws and usages of both. A strain of Scottish blood is found both in Massachusetts and Virginia: but while the work of the Scottish lodges seems to have been more nearly that of the Ancient Grand Lodge, their laws and polity seem to have been substantially the same as those of the old Grand Lodge. Happily the fundamental principles were the same in all, and the differences relate to non-essentials, so that in spite of minor differences, Masonry in all the jurisdiction is "one harmonious whole."

WASHINGTON, 1889.

No longer "Territory," if you please, Mr. Printer: we believe, as matter of fact, however, that the word has never been in the name of the Grand Lodge.

The instantaneous transition from Virginia to Washington would be startling, but the contrast would be scarcely more marked, than we find in coming from the review of the one to that of the other. In Virginia the masons are distinguished for their adherence to the old laws, usages and traditions of the craft which have come down to them, while in Washington the tendency is to make Masonry what they deem it *ought* to be in the light of *modern* ideas and *modern* methods.

These observations are suggested by the address of the Grand Master (NATHAN S. PORTER). A lodge lost its charter, and the question was whether

the lodge could continue to meet and work without it; he gave the necessary permission, but came to the conclusion that that was not necessary, and devoted about a page of his address to an argument in support of that decision, which the Grand Lodge approved. In his argument, he does not inquire what the *masonic law* is, or *what the usage of the craft has been*, but proceeds as if the question had never been raised before and discusses and decides it under the principles of the *civil law*. His argument is the same one that has been used, more than once, within a few years—that the charter is only *evidence* of the authority, and that, although the *evidence* of the authority may be lost, the authority still exists and may still be exercised. Even if we admit that this reasoning applies to masonic law, he overlooks that while he has stated the general rule, there are exceptions to it, so far as the conclusion is concerned. There are numerous statutes providing for the issuing of licenses as authority for the pursuit of particular business, which provide that the party authorized shall not pursue such business *unless he has his authority with him* for exhibition, if necessary. For example, under the U. S. laws, it was formerly required that certain business should not be carried on without obtaining a license, which must be kept in the place where the business was carried on, or it should be no authority. When the great fire of 1866 devastated Portland, and burned some of these licenses, the holders of them could not do business until a duplicate was procured. In other words, the authority under the grant could not be exercised without the presence of the evidence of the authority. There are numerous similar state laws. Before 1717, masons met and opened a lodge as a matter of right and without any charter; on account of abuses which grew up, this right was abolished and a charter was required; in order that it might be known that a lodge was lawfully holding a meeting, the presence of the charter was required; the definition of a lodge then made and ever since continued, and still taught to the Entered Apprentice at the very time of his initiation, is “a certain number of masons, duly assembled, having the Holy Bible, Square and Compasses, *with a charter or warrant empowering them to work.*” The original reason for this law has not ceased: and the reasoning of Bro. PORTER does not control it, any more than it would the statute laws to which we have referred. But our point is, that arguing the question under the principles of the *civil law*, rather than seeming to ascertain the *masonic law and usage*, illustrates the tendency of which we have spoken.

Other decisions were announced, chiefly arising under the local law; a lodge has jurisdiction to discipline for offences committed in its jurisdiction, without regard to the membership of the offender: and the accuser may appeal from an acquittal.

We regret to find that Grand Secretary REED had been confined to his room with illness, which materially interfered, in his judgment, with the proper transaction of the business of his office, in order to be ready for the

meeting of the Grand Lodge : we find no evidence of any lack, and we doubt if it would have been suspected, if he had not said so.

He announces that the matter of furnishing Grand Lodge clothing had not been attended to by the Committee on Finance, because the chairman, Bro. P. G. Master LEVI ANKENY, had directed that the clothing be ordered and the bill sent to him ; the order had been given, but had not then been filled.

The Grand Lecturer says :

"As some of the lodges are financially embarrassed and not able to defray the expenses of a lecturer, I beg to recommend that this Grand Lodge devise some means to help our poorer sister lodges, that they may be able to receive this work. How this may be best accomplished I am unable to say, whether by a certain sum set apart for this purpose by this Grand Lodge, or by a direct tax on all lodges, but until some means are devised I see no way in which our poorer lodges are to receive the benefit of instruction."

There is no doubt that, as a general rule, the lodges least able to pay the expense of instruction, and therefore the most likely to neglect obtaining it, are those which need it most ; the common good requires them to be instructed, and the Grand Lodge owes it to the craft to see that the needed instruction is given. The Grand Lodge provided that the state be restricted : that a school of instruction be held in each district, at least once in each year, and that the expense be borne by the lodges in the district, provided, that if any lodge shall be unable to pay its portion of the expense, it should, upon the request of such lodge, be paid by the Grand Lodge.

A member of the Grand Lodge having met with an accident on his way to the Grand Lodge, whereby he was prevented from attending, a resolution of sympathy was adopted, and his mileage and *per diem* ordered to be paid to him.

The Report on Correspondence causes sorrow to all our brethren. On account of the illness of Bro. REED, the Grand Master requested Bro. LOUIS ZEIGLER to prepare the report and he consented : but the fire which destroyed Seattle burned his office and its contents, including the Proceedings to be reviewed : then the work of rebuilding occupied all his time to exclusion of everything else. Our brother has universal sympathy.

He gives us thirty-six pages, however, reviewing the ten Grand Lodges first in alphabetical order, and also Ohio and Tennessee. He evidently wrote rapidly, and for the most part gives only an abstract. But his remarks under Ohio, in relation to the duty of obedience to constituted authority, are worthy of being read and heeded by every mason in the world :

"It is mortifying in the highest degree, for a mason who believes in the eternal principles, and high moral teachings of our time-honored institution, to see a Grand Master of Masons, when in the legitimate discharge of his duties in accordance with the dictates of the customs and traditions of Freemasonry, and the immediate orders of his own Grand Lodge, met by restraining orders issued from the courts of the land forbidding the inspecting and regulating of subordinate lodges, and to do such other things and acts which the landmarks and constitutions of Freemasonry require him to do. There is something wrong somewhere. To for one moment think

that a man who voluntarily comes forward and in an unbiased condition assumes our sacred vows, and in the most solemn manner, on his sacred honor, pledges fealty without mental reservation, to our landmarks, traditions, customs and constitutions, and then at a moment when perchance the action of his Grand Lodge displeases him, he lays aside his obligations and ignores his pledges of loyalty, and invokes the power of the secular laws to prevent the enforcement of the dictates of the landmarks and the immediate orders of his Grand Lodge, it is beyond our comprehension and credulity. In our humble judgment it is the duty of every mason to obey the orders of his superiors in office, and the mandates of the governing powers of his jurisdiction, without resistance or murmur. But should these orders or mandates prove oppressive, there is a proper time and place to right every wrong. Grand Lodges cannot afford to be oppressive, and Grand Masters cannot properly be despotic. If perchance they are, our benign laws will right the oppressive evil and secure to every mason his just dues in due course of time. Freemasonry cannot tolerate insubordination nor for one moment countenance rebellion for any cause."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1889.

From Virginia over the Rocky Mountains to Washington, and from Washington back to West Virginia, is the route by which the alphabet leads us!

The Proceeding have the portraits of P. Grand Master THOMAS H. LOGAN, whose death we announced last year, of P. Grand Master and P. Grand Secretary ODELL S. LONG, and of the present Grand Master, FRANK BURT, with a biographical sketch of each.

Six special communications were held during the year, at two of which a lodge was "publicly constituted and its officers installed."

While the address of the Grand Master (GUSTAV BROWN) is a succinct statement of his official acts and decisions, he gives one paragraph of a general character which is worth volumes:

"The spirit of harmony existing within our borders is a tower of strength to the principles of our brotherhood, which seek the true enlightenment of the human race by the beneficent influences of brotherly love, truth and peace. With us our ancient landmarks have remained inviolate,—the guiding star to a bright course,—and upon the threshold of the ensuing year, I give it you strictly in charge to guard and protect them from innovations. The landmarks, with their ancient tests and formulas, should be treasured like the sacred scriptures, to which we must make no addition, and from which nothing must be taken away."

He says:

"Complaint made by Huntington Lodge, No. 53, against Temple Lodge, No. 9, Richmond, Va., that the said lodge had conferred the degree of Masonry on Mr. J. B. Haller, who had been rejected twice by Huntington Lodge, without either the knowledge or consent of said lodge. I addressed a letter to M. W. Grand Master of Virginia and informed him of the complaint. In his reply he stated that Temple Lodge, No. 9, was fully informed of the petition by No. 53, and satisfactorily informed as to the personal standing of the petitioner before acting upon the petition, and also stated that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction over a profane is not recognized in the Grand Jurisdiction of Virginia."

This is another case of the same class which we have several times noticed in this report, and which Bro. VAUX criticised. Virginia asserts the doctrine and West Virginia acquiesces in it, but under protest against the propriety of the law in Virginia.

The Report of the Grand Secretary, Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON, and his biographical sketches, show him to be such a zealous, able and faithful officer, that Masonry can scarcely help prospering in that state under his administration.

Under the head of "Text Books," he says:

"Soon after the adjournment of the Grand Lodge I sold the entire edition of our text books. I have had many calls for them during the year, and was compelled to respond that I could not fill the orders received. I therefore ask that I be directed to print a new edition of 1,000 copies of this valuable book for West Virginia masons."

In addition to that, a Digest was also published; the price of the Text Book was seventy-five cents, and of the Digest one dollar; in the state there are 4,074 affiliated members, and yet apparently there were called for as many copies of the Text Book in one year as in Maine with her 20,000 masons in *ten* years. One reason probably is, that in West Virginia the Text Book *must* be followed in the work; while in Maine, though adopted by the Grand Lodge, *in practice* it is not followed.

They have, in that state, a double system of visitation, by District Lecturers and by District Deputy Grand Masters; both sets of officers make reports, showing the condition of the several lodges visited.

An eloquent and fitting tribute to the memory of Bro. LOGAN was submitted by the Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (154 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON.

His printer has made it *hard reading*; and will Bro. ATKINSON allow us to say further, that if he would have the printer put reports, addresses and resolutions in type different from that of the text, the Proceedings would be more easily read and more readily comprehended?

He commences his report with a review of the Proceedings of his own Grand Lodge at the session at which his report was presented—*theoretically*, if not practically. If we had noticed this before we came to his report we should have been tempted to copy it, for our own review, so far as it goes. We find from it, that Past Grand Lecturer SAMUEL B. BENDALL, who sent to the Grand Lodge a letter of excuse for not attending, because in all probability he was lying on his death-bed, and to whom a message of condolence and sympathy was sent, died before the Proceedings were published. According to Bro. ATKINSON's statement he was the ideal Grand Lecturer: his memory was so tenacious that he never changed a word, syllable or letter from the way he received it: he had committed the entire Text Book to memory, so thoroughly that "it was familiar to him as his A B Cs."

Bro. A. reviews Arizona *feelingly*: he had been there: he refers to Tombstone as "that city of gold dust, long pistols and mixed drinks." He says further:

"I congratulate Bro. Goldwater on being chosen Grand Master. His name, which is eminently an appropriate one for Arizona, assures us that his administration will be a *pure* one. When the writer was in Arizona he found not only 'gold water,' but silver water, 'fire water,' and lots of other kinds of water also. A silver-tongued individual, out in the Santa Rita mountains, 'took him in' and 'bamboozled' him out of all his money by getting him to invest in a silver mine. 'But he can't do it again, hallelujah,' as the old comedian, Alf. Burnett, used to say. My recollections of Prescott, Tucson, Tombstone, and other Arizona towns are fringed with gold."

He quotes the decision of Grand Master SLEEPER (1889) as "good law": he quotes quite fully from our last report, in some cases expressing assent, and in none dissent.

He inserts in his report a memorial page to Bro. JOHN W. SIMONS of New York—one of the most appropriate that we have ever seen.

He thus endorses our remarks last year in reference to a ballot for each degree, when the question is, under the law, one of proficiency only:

"The law in West Virginia requires an examination in open lodge as a test of proficiency. A ballot must also be taken before a candidate can advance. Our system frequently produces confusion. Candidates are often prevented from advancing by the appearance of a B. B., although the candidate may have been perfect in his examination. The secrecy of the ballot prevents inquiry as to the cause of the casting of the B. B., and the candidate is therefore compelled to wait till the next session of the lodge. If a candidate is absolutely proficient, he should be advanced; and if any brother is possessed of important knowledge against a candidate's moral character, he should reveal it to the lodge, and charges should be at once preferred against him in an E. A. or F. C. lodge, and thus, in a manly way, prevent advancement. One ballot is all that should be required, and this is when a candidate's application is passed upon. The W. M. alone should decide whether a candidate is proficient. It is his prerogative, and not the lodge's. Our law is herein defective."

Of the Ohio matter, he says:

"The Cerneau members must do one of two things: First, they must secure the repeal of the edicts of the Grand Lodge on the subject of Scottish Rite bodies, or second, they must yield obedience to the edicts of the Grand Lodge in regard to that matter, as well as others. Whenever a lodge rebels against its Grand Lodge, it will be crushed in the end. It has been so from time immemorial. It will be so always. I refer my brethren to Hiram Lodge, Connecticut. That was an old, wealthy, powerful lodge. She refused to accept the work prescribed by the Grand Lodge. Her charter was promptly revoked. Communication with her was interdicted by all the Grand Lodges of the country. The result was, she was frozen out, and was glad enough to yield obedience to the higher authority of the Grand Lodge. It will be so in Ohio. It will be so everywhere."

We have undoubtedly gone by, without reading, some of his comments owing to the difficulty of keeping track of the "quotation marks."

WISCONSIN, 1889.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the beloved and brilliant Past Grand Master JED P. C. COTTRILL, who had died during the year.

The Grand Master (MYRON REED) announces also the death of BENJAMIN T. KAVANAUGH, the first Grand Master of Wisconsin. He pays a warm tribute to the memory of Bro. COTTRILL: of him, he well says:

"With unusually bright intellectual faculties; with a memory that could be called wonderful; with a scholarship equal to that of almost any other man in the state; with an ability to grasp the most difficult questions and group together in their proper order the facts relating to them; with the power of making concise and telling statements of fact; with a large vocabulary and the ready use he could make of it; with a knowledge that seemed to be boundless upon every subject he had investigated, it is no wonder that he took first rank in every order to which he belonged and in every body with which he was connected.

"But aside from this he possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which are of more consequence than rare learning or bright intellect. He was a man of strict business integrity, professional honor, social purity and unflinching moral courage.

"He was a man of kindly disposition, genial and companionable, ever ready to say a kind word or do a generous act.

"As a man and as a mason he rendered valuable services in behalf of suffering humanity, and how much he may have done will never be known 'until the records of the recording angel are published in the court above,' as was said of him by one of our distinguished brethren in announcing his death. He belonged to the true type of Masonry and the world was made better by his having been in it.

"It is a source of consolation to all good masons who had the honor of his acquaintance, that the Grand Lodge at its last two communications and during his long continued illness, in appreciation of his valuable services to the craft, bestowed upon him a substantial token of remembrance to uphold and strengthen the hands of his true and devoted wife, whose fidelity and courage through long years of sickness did so much to mitigate the ravages of disease and lighten the shadows that beclouded that once bright intellect. It is also a source of gratification to know that the different organizations of which he was a member, have by suitable resolutions, eulogies and publications, given full and proper expression to the esteem in which he was held, for his unblemished character, his eminent services, his fine ability, his unsullied integrity, and his unswerving fidelity to principle and justice. This Grand Lodge, whose interests he so long and faithfully guarded, will miss his services and mourn the loss of her brightest jewels."

The following decision (which was approved by the Grand Lodge) touches upon a question which has been recently discussed and in relation to which there has not been agreement in views, and the law in different jurisdictions does not agree: the decision is in accord with our views as heretofore expressed:

"The candidate for third degree having passed through the work of the first section of the degree, has passed the south and west gates and arrived at the east gate in the progress of the work of the second section. At this point he utterly refuses to proceed, and demands to be taken from the lodge, which demand is complied with. What is his masonic status?

"The candidate, some months later, asking to proceed, does an objection from a brother debar him from being finished up as a M. M.?

"A. The masonic status of the candidate is that of a Master Mason, but

not with all the rights and privileges appertaining to the degree. He would not have the right to visit the lodge in third degree, because he has not received all the secrets of the degree. His status would be, not altogether, but something like that of a non-affiliated or an excluded mason. He has the rights of a mason, except those afforded by the lodge.

"He is a Master Mason obligated, and would be liable to discipline for a violation of his obligation. He is a Master Mason without those essential attributes that would confer upon him the rights, privileges and benefits of that degree.

"It is the right of the Master to finish up the work commenced upon the application of the candidate, notwithstanding objection from any member of the lodge. The objection is not one that comes within the letter or spirit of Section 7, Article 10, Constitution.

"It is not an objection to advancement, within the meaning of that section, any more than it would be in any case where, for any reason the work of conferring the degree had been interrupted, as in case of a sudden sickness.

"The fact is the candidate has been advanced, and the objection comes too late.

"It is the prerogative of every Master, subject to constitutional prohibition or restriction, to finish up any work he may have commenced, as much so as to convene or close his lodge at pleasure, or admit or deny admission to any member. It is one of those powers for which he is only accountable to the Grand Lodge, and then only for abuse thereof."

The following decision, also approved by the Grand Lodge, is in accord with a decision of our Grand Lodge, the correctness of which has been doubted :

"A petition for affiliation was presented, a committee appointed and ballot taken the same evening, and petitioner declared duly elected. At a subsequent meeting the W. M. declared the ballot void, because not according to Section 6 of 'General Regulations,' and ordered another ballot, which proved to be dark. Which ballot should stand ?

"A. If the lodge between the first and second ballots received and acknowledged the brother as a member in any manner, as by enrolling him as a member, by admitting him to the lodge, by appointing him upon a committee, or by any act aside from the mere act of casting the ballot and declaring the result, then in such case the first ballot should stand and the petitioner be regarded as a member the same as if no other subsequent action had been taken. But if there had been no act of recognition by the lodge between the two ballots, to indicate that he had been received and treated as a member, then the second ballot should stand and his application be regarded as rejected."

In other words, mere election does not make the petitioner a member of the lodge ; some act must be done (in Maine the signing of the by-laws) before he becomes a member, and before that, an objection nullifies the election.

He doubted the policy of allowing lodges to adopt by-laws providing that members, paying dues continuously for twenty years, should thereafter be exempt, but the Grand Lodge declined to interfere.

The Grand Master takes strong ground against intemperance, and against the admission of the intemperate and those engaged in saloon-keeping : he urges also that those addicted to intemperance, and persisting in it, should be disciplined. He says :

"How many bright, intelligent, big-hearted men and masons do we see go down around us almost every day by the use of strong drink."

We would copy further, but prefer to give the action of the Grand Lodge, which adopted the following resolutions by a *unanimous* vote :

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no person who is engaged in keeping a saloon or selling intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, shall be initiated into any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, nor shall any mason who is so engaged be received in any lodge by affiliation.

"*Resolved*, That it is hereby made the imperative duty of all lodges in this jurisdiction to exclude from lodge and ante-rooms all intoxicating liquors.

"*Resolved*, That the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is hereby declared to be a masonic crime, and it is hereby made the duty of all lodges to restrain the same as far as possible by trial and punishment."

JOHN W. WOODHULL, Past Grand Secretary, applied for re-instatement, but we regret to find that the Grand Lodge felt compelled to adopt the following report :

"That while they are disposed to throw the broad mantle of masonic charity over the faults of an erring brother, yet they are constrained to believe that such restoration at this time would not be for the best interests of the craft, and therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be not granted."

The following was adopted as a modification of the law of perpetual jurisdiction :

"*Resolved*, That a lodge shall lose jurisdiction of rejected material when petitioner has ceased to be a member of its jurisdiction for five successive years.

"*Provided, however*, That action shall not be had upon any such petition until at least five weeks notice of the reception thereof shall be given personally or by mail to the W. M. or Secretary of the lodge in which such material was rejected."

As we understand it, the law of Wisconsin permits no surrender of jurisdiction, except over candidates actually accepted.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by our clansman, DUNCAN MCGREGOR.

Under the head of "The condition of the craft," he gives brief but exceedingly comprehensive statements of matters of interest in each jurisdiction.

In reply to us, he says :

"Yes, Bro. Drummond, it would be no difficult task for us to trace our lineage back to some Highland Cateran, even to Rob Roy himself. Had we been consulted as to ancestry or place of birth, Rob Roy and the Highlands of Scotland would not have come last in the line of preference. You remember, too, that James or Hamish, Rob's most noted son, was surnamed Drummond. Well, as Andrew Fairservice would say: 'If Rob was ower bad for blessing, he was ower gude for baning.'"

Under the head of "Landmarks," he gives extracts from Bros. PIKE, MACKAY, SIMONS, MORRIS and SCOTT, but without comments.

He devotes about six pages to the memory of Bro. Rob MORRIS, quoting the tributes of others, and giving quotations from his poems.

In his "conclusion," he says :

"Then again, if we are not mistaken, Committees on Correspondence are usually appointed from the Grand Secretaries or from the Past Grand Masters, eminent for their acquaintance with masonic literature and skilled in the actual management of a Grand Lodge and familiar with the duties of the most important offices of that body. In the present case, however, the appointee had no experience in the official duties of the Grand Lodge, but was as it were created Committee on Correspondence *at sight* by the Grand Master. That being the case it could hardly be expected that our opinion would have much weight. We have therefore preferred to present what we have found, and now it is placed in your hands for approval or disapproval."

From his reports, and what we know of our Wisconsin Brethren, we are confident that his opinion *would* have weight, and would make his report more valuable to his readers.

WYOMING, 1889.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM DALEY) is brief, but shows the prevalence of harmony, a good degree of growth, and a careful and very intelligent administration of the affairs of the craft.

One new lodge had been organized during the year, making twelve in the Territory.

The proceedings were of a routine character: the Committee on Grievances and Committee on Jurisprudence had nothing before them.

The Grand Lodge made an appropriation for the Library of the Grand Lodge.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge is published in the Proceedings. We quote the preamble, and several of its provisions; they accord with those of the Eastern and old jurisdictions more nearly than we had supposed.

"WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge possesses the inherent power to form a constitution as the fundamental principle of its masonic action, and to enact such by-laws from time to time as it may deem necessary for its own government, and to make such rules and prescribe such regulations for the administration of its subordinate lodges as will insure the prosperity thereof and promote the general good of Masonry; and

"WHEREAS, Every Grand Lodge is the true representative of all the fraternity in communication therewith, and is in that behalf an absolute and independent body, with supreme legislative authority:

"*Provided, always,* That the Ancient Landmarks of the order be held inviolate."

* * * * *

"The Most Worshipful Grand Master has the right to convene the Grand Lodge in special communication on any emergency which in his judgment may require it. He has the power, at his discretion, to assemble any subordinate lodge and preside therein, inspect its work, and require a strict conformity to the constitutional rules and regulations of the order. For good cause he may suspend the functions of any lodge until the ensuing stated communication of the Grand Lodge.

"It is his prerogative to make masons at sight, and for this purpose he may summon to his assistance such brethren as he may deem necessary. He has the command of every other Grand Officer touching the duties and

administration of their several offices, and he may call on any and all of them at any time for advice and assistance on all business relative to the craft."

* * * * *

"The Grand Lodge has original and exclusive jurisdiction over all subjects of masonic legislation, and appellate jurisdiction from the decision of the subordinate lodges; and its enactments and decisions upon all questions shall be the supreme masonic law of the territory (or state.) It shall prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the subordinate lodges as will, in its arbitrament, conduce to the welfare, prosperity and happiness of the craft, and may require from them such dues and fees as will, at all times, discharge the engagements of the Grand Lodge."

We do not apprehend that the use of the word "legislative" in the preamble is exclusive: but it illustrates what we have thought to be the case, that the conception of a Grand Lodge is too generally that of a legislative body: for that reason we would insert the words "judicial and executive" after the word "legislative."

We regret to find by the by-laws, that the Grand Lodge allows its subordinates to deprive a member of his membership by illegal proceedings.

The Grand Lodge holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; requires a ballot for each degree; allows an appeal by others than the accused, and has the power to amend its constitution.

The Report on Correspondence (56 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL. He is a student, thinks for himself and writes forcibly. We wish that, as Grand Secretary, he would use *figures* for his pages, and make his printer set up extracts "solid": this may seem to be a small matter, but the reader would comprehend more readily, and to print so that what is written will be easy of comprehension is, by no means, unimportant.

In his review of Alabama, he notes a decision in relation to the trial of a Master, and insists that the law is imperfect and erroneous; but we are glad to say that in almost all other jurisdictions the Master must be tried by the Grand Lodge: in some jurisdictions, the Grand Master may appoint a commission to try him at once, whose decision is reported to the Grand Lodge; in others, the Grand Master summons him to appear for trial at the next session of the Grand Lodge, and in the mean time may suspend him from office, and in some jurisdictions may suspend him from his other masonic rights pending the trial, if, upon investigation, it is deemed necessary for the proper protection of the craft: but we believe that Bro. K., while sustaining suspension from office pending the trial, draws the line there, and objects to temporary suspension from masonic rights: it is not perceived that there is any difference in principle. Would Bro. K. object to the arrest and imprisonment of an alleged criminal pending his trial? We are glad to say, that in these jurisdictions guilty Masters do not escape, but the system works well and avoids the unreasonable complications involved in the Alabama case.

In his review of Florida, he says:

"Our Florida brethren appear to be wrestling with the question of a brother's right to demand a sight of the charter before examination; confusion appears to reign. We do not believe in any such right; he is a poor mason that cannot keep out of a clandestine lodge, at least in this country, without seeing a charter. The right of objection to admission is pretty firmly established and a brother or person making such demand can pocket it with the objection, and where is his power or remedy to enforce such demand? In such case he is out in the cold and has neither seen the charter nor been admitted. We hold that upon request and by courtesy he may be granted a sight of the charter; the right to demand it, we deny. The greatest frauds and dead beats resort to this, 'I demand a sight of your charter before submitting to examination.' Very often this makes them solid. With some masons it is nearly if not equal to all other tests. As an offset to such demand the Master or committee should in every case meet it with a demand for written evidence of the visitor's good standing. What is sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

We agree that no one has a right to *demand* to see the charter any more than he has a right to *demand* to visit. But he has a right to ask courteously for both; circumstances may make it, in his mind, advisable to do so; the lodge has a right to deny granting his request, and that would be the same to him as a refusal to allow him to visit: no lodge would refuse an inspection of its charter, if the request was courteously made. The fact that "dead beats" do it, is no reason for changing the law. On the other hand, it would often be gross discourtesy to demand the exhibition of vouchers that the proposed visitor "was made in a regular lodge": circumstances may make such a precaution wise and necessary; when courteously made, the requirement should be courteously met. The presumption should be, in all such cases, that the parties are acting in a fraternal spirit, and with a due caution to protect the craft against imposition. If the manner on either side rebuts that presumption, let the examination stop then and there. The theory of Masonry is that a brother may desire to visit a lodge, where he knows no one, and knows of the existence of the lodge only after brief inquiry of the profane; and that the lodge will welcome a genuine brother, and "discountenance impostors:" and also that there are clandestine lodges and impostors. The time has been in the great State of New York, when a Massachusetts mason—a stranger—could not visit a lodge without an inspection of its charter: and when a Massachusetts lodge could not admit a stranger from New York unless he produced vouchers "that he was made in a regular lodge." If common sense and common courtesy are used there can be no abuse of these old laws.

His reply to Bro. ROBBINS covers the whole ground, and puts the matter upon the correct basis:

"He believes Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa and all other jurisdictions who have legislated against Cerneauism have hewed outside the line of Ancient Craft Masonry or words to that effect. On this we have to differ and we are not a follower of the Scottish Rite Cross either: for that very reason, we endorse the action taken. It is well known and will not be disputed that an attempt on the part of any masonic body to occupy the territory of any Grand Lodge and confer the three craft degrees, would be met with

the united opposition of every Grand Lodge in this country, and if persisted in would result in a fight similar to that of the Kilkenny cats. We believe two rival bodies of said rite, if allowed to occupy the same territory, will have the same result in the end among Ancient Craft Masons. On that ground and that alone we commend the action taken, especially before the foundation is laid for disturbing the peace and harmony now existing in our several Grand Jurisdictions."

We do think his reference to a New Hampshire case is hardly fair. One brother gave another money to pay a clergyman for attending a funeral: the latter converted the money to his own use, and for that he was tried. The clergyman had nothing to do with the case: as for the clergyman's not being entitled to pay, no such question came up: we do not imagine that Bro. K. would hold that if a brother chooses to send money to a clergyman, perhaps to pay actual expense of attending the funeral, it would not be a masonic offence if the brother, by whom it was sent, should fraudulently keep it from the clergyman and convert it to his own use. As Bro. K. received the knowledge of the case at second hand, it is not surprising that he completely misunderstood it.

He refers to our remark that "lodges have no inherent rights in candidates," and thinks that we substantially agree: and we think so too; our remark was directed against the growing idea, that when a candidate applies to the wrong lodge, the gist of the offence is that the right lodge has been unlawfully deprived of the fee; whereas, we hold that the gist of the offence lies in a violation of a law calculated to protect the craft.

Referring to the trial of a Master, he says:

"If we are not mistaken, we have read all about several such trials by Grand Lodge wherein it was held that as the accused was no longer Master of his lodge he could not be tried for what he did in that position, and where the lodge tried him the Grand Lodge held that it could not do so for any act committed while Master. Just such a mockery of justice as this was what we declaimed against and shall continue to decry. We care not whether the lodge or Grand Lodge is the court if a speedy trial can be had in such cases. It is a known fact that Grand Lodges seldom or never reach cases of this kind until after the accused has become a Past Master, when the above is usually the result. Comparing the lodge and Master with a court and its judge, we do not believe is a fair statement of the proposition involved, and because every Grand Lodge jurisdiction in the world might hold it to be a fair statement, does not change the question of injustice wrought under the system of trial in such cases."

If he has ever read any other case in point except the Alabama case, we would be glad to know where. The Alabama decision was not, in our judgment, sound law: as shown in this report, others are of the same opinion; it is not law in any other Grand Lodge within our knowledge. If Bro. K. will refer to our last report, he will find that we expressed the same opinion then.

In further reply to us, he says:

"Our brother in commenting on what we said in regard to the highhanded use of the claimed prerogatives of the Grand Master, wherein we said that

'for every wrong there is a remedy,' wants to know where the remedy is if the Grand Lodge does a wrong and persists in it. The last sentence is very cunningly worded. Have never known a Grand Lodge 'to persist in a wrong committed.' If not righted then and there it will be when it convenes again and the wrong is discovered. Not so under the claim of inherent rights. On this question, our brother, like many others, believes that we wish to strip the Grand Master of all power. Nothing of the kind. It is the absurd claim of some prerogative masons that he has the inherent right to do nearly everything, which we combat. We seek to have these intangible powers defined and put in print to be seen and understood by all masons."

Nor have we ever known, nor he either, we venture to say, of a wrong committed by a Grand Master under his power, and persisted in, except in the sense in which it is also true of a Grand Lodge. Whether a transaction is wrong or not is almost always a matter of judgment. We have known numerous instances in which a minority has believed that the Grand Lodge committed a wrong and persisted in it: and it is only saying that the members of a Grand Lodge are human, when we say that, in all human probability, in some of the cases the minority were right, and that the Grand Lodge did commit a wrong and persist in it. But when we come to an *admitted* wrong, his proposition is as true of the Grand Master as of the Grand Lodge; in fact, the former has an advantage, for he can remedy the wrong as soon as it comes to his knowledge, while the Grand Lodge must ordinarily wait till the next session.

He says further:

"He also quotes our comments on a case where a Grand Master suspended the Master of a lodge from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and adds that the laugh is on this writer because he did so *under an express provision of the Constitution of his Grand Lodge*. If this be so, and we have our brother's word for it which we do not doubt, such provision was no doubt placed there by those who believed in carrying out the doctrine of autocratic power to be wielded by the Grand Master, and it meets no defence at our hands, because it is indefensible whether committed by the Grand Master under and by inherent power or under the form of said constitutional provision."

We cannot tell by whom or when it was placed there. It has been the law so long that its origin cannot be traced, and, moreover, it has been exercised, and no one has ever pretended that the power was ever improperly exercised. There is no more reason for assuming that Grand Masters will use their power wickedly than that Grand Lodges will do so.

Again he says:

"He searched diligently and found that no Grand Master ever gave a dispensation for admission of a candidate without an unanimous ballot. We give it up, and congratulate him upon finding one thing wherein a Grand Master has failed to exercise a prerogative. We have wondered whether some Grand Master had not made a mason at sight or at will without a ballot. We hope not."

Not a "failure to exercise a prerogative." Under the landmark, the Grand Master has no power to dispense with the law requiring a unanimous ballot in order to accept a candidate in a lodge. As to making masons at

sight without a ballot, we have no doubt that it has been done. We are all the more satisfied of this, because the express provision of his own Grand Lodge, which we have quoted, does not require one, nor contemplate one. The landmark relates only to forcing a member *into a lodge* against the objection of one member.

We are glad to find that our fears in relation to his views, as expressed last year, were greater than his real views justify. He says:

"Our brother has misconstrued what he terms our avowed desire to build up an 'American System of Freemasonry.' We have never intimated a purpose to advocate a change of the principles, objects, system or work of Masonry. A great change in the system of government as practiced in monarchical governments and that of this country is already patent to every one. What we do advocate is that our constitution and laws, like those of our civil government, should explicitly and definitely provide that all powers and rights should be well defined therein, and not left to the will of one or a few men, as we understand the case to be in other masonic countries. In other words, as heretofore stated, we believe our Masonry should be controlled by written and not by unwritten laws; and if our brother will refer back to this and our former reports he will nowhere find that we have advocated a removal of the landmarks, but he will find, as he already knows, that we are not by any means alone in demanding a full knowledge in regard to what are and what are not landmarks. All are agreed upon some. Many are in doubt, and others are used to-day and discarded to-morrow as suits the purpose or convenience of the mason interested. We are as ready and shall stand as firmly by those not in dispute as any mason. If all this is proof of our avowed desire to build up 'an American System of Freemasonry,' then we plead guilty. Our progressiveness consists in advocating that which is tangible and not intangible."

There are other remarks in his report of the same general tenor. We certainly understood from his expression in his former report, "American system of Freemasonry," that he advocated a change in the form of masonic government to make it pattern after the civil government of the United States; we so understood the more readily, because there are those who advocate such a change. But as we now understand him, all he means is that Masonry shall be governed by *written* laws only. Will he pardon us for saying that that is a Utopian idea, which is beyond the power of human beings to realize? We have ponderous volumes of statute civil law: and yet, they contain but a small fraction of the law by which we are all governed in our relations to each other in the community. The "common law" growing out of fundamental principles (which may well be called landmarks) and out of the long usages of the people is invoked as a rule of conduct *ten times* where the written statutes are *once*. Just the same talk has been made about the common law: men have tried to codify it, but the attempt has always been a miserable failure. Like the landmarks and usages of Masonry, no two agree as to what it is. Courts have made decisions in relation to it, until the reports of their decisions are so voluminous that it would require a lifetime to read them once. Yet for all this the "common law" or "unwritten law" (as it is called) is everywhere recognized as being as valid and binding as the statute law.

The relation of masons to each other, to the craft, to the lodge, to rulers in Masonry, and to the Institution itself, involve the application of many principles. As in the administration of the civil law, as cases arise, the principles governing them will be stated and applied. To say that masons disagree in relation to them, is only to say that masons are human, and consequently not perfect.

As long as Masonry exists there will be Apprentices and Masters, learners and teachers. The fact, that more light is to be gained only by study, is impressed upon the mason at every step he takes. The novitiate is seeking after Truth, and he is nowhere taught that he will ever learn *all* Truth in this life. The study of the principles of Masonry, its symbolism, and the laws that govern us in our masonic relations, is a life work—and when the end of life comes, our study is just begun. The experience of every one is, that the more he studies Masonry, the more he loves its study. Let us then direct our efforts to understand and practice Masonry, *as it is*, and not waste them *in seeking to improve it*.

We confess that our examination of the constitution of this Grand Lodge has given us an agreeable surprise. We find it tainted with "the progressive spirit of the age" to an exceedingly small extent. We find from this report, that Bro. KUYKENDALL is no mere iconoclast, as we have feared, but one who comes to his conclusions by study and thought, seeking only the best good of the institution; and we hope and believe that as he continues to study and think, he will ultimately say "Amen" to the proposition to *maintain Masonry as it has come to us from the fathers*.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We have gone through the Proceedings in alphabetical order, reviewing those of all the American Grand Lodges except *four* whose pamphlets were not received in season for notice in their regular order. At this writing we have received *two* of the *four* and have strong hopes of receiving the other *two*, certainly one of them, before closing our report.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1889.

At the semi-annual communication the majority of the Committee on Jurisprudence submitted an extraordinary report in relation to the powers of the Grand Master.

Incidentally the question of the effect of the approval of by-laws by the Grand Lodge was involved, and while some stress seems to have been laid upon it, it was not discussed. We hold that the approval of by-laws *adds no force to them*, but is a precautionary measure and puts them in operation :

the approval is required to prevent, as far as practicable, any conflict between the by-laws and the laws of the Grand Lodge, but if one is overlooked that is in conflict with such laws, the approval gives no force to it. If also the Grand Lodge subsequently enacts any law in conflict with a previously approved code, the approval does not affect the operation of such law upon the by-laws.

The majority of the committee are of that class of masons who put the Grand Master on a level with the chairman of a debating society, and while it might be expected that queer reasoning would be used by them, this report, in that respect, outdoes anything of the kind that we have ever seen.

They say that the Grand Lodge *delegates* (italics ours) certain specific powers to the Grand Master: there is no such word as "delegate" in the constitution; it declares that the Grand Master possesses certain powers; but they coolly declare that the declaration in the constitution that the Grand Master "has" "power" and "full authority," *delegates* or grants to him this power and authority! They would, of course, hold that when I say my neighbor owns his house, I thereby grant it to him!

But they find in the constitution that he "has all the prerogatives that inhere to his high office." We are glad that the fathers, who drafted the constitution, are, by being dead, saved from the mortification of knowing that it could ever be thought that they would be guilty of undertaking to "delegate" a "prerogative!" And especially a "prerogative" that "*inheres* to a high office!"

Their next proposition is, in effect, that only those prerogatives *inhere* in an office which are specifically granted to it!

Their next proposition is that a prohibition from doing a certain act without a dispensation from the Grand Master, is a delegation of power to the Grand Master to grant the dispensation!

They wisely ignore the other provision, that a certain privilege of a lodge is not subject to the dispensation of the Grand Master: would they have said that this is a delegation of power *not* to grant a dispensation?

At the annual communication the Grand Master (HARRISON DINGMAN) delivered a long and interesting address, much of it taken up with an account of the *faux pas* of Dr. GORGAS in holding masonic communication with the Grand Orient of France. As we are advised that he has retraced his steps as far as possible, we do not deem the matter of sufficient interest now to call for further notice.

He granted several dispensations to lodges to receive the petitions of non-residents—men in the naval service of the United States: the constitution prohibits lodges from "initiating any one not a resident of this District for a period of twelve months next preceding the date of his application, without first having received the consent of the lodge nearest his place of residence under seal." The words "except by dispensation" are not added: there is no grant of any such power in the constitution, nor any specific

declaration that he possesses the power: he granted them only by virtue of the "prerogative inherent in his high office."

Of course we expected to find that the Committee on Jurisprudence, by a majority, reported that the Grand Master has exceeded his powers and that these acts were void. But no such report appears in this pamphlet. Indeed, the Grand Lodge seemed to have no idea but that the Grand Master's action was all right, as *we* think it was, although it was in direct conflict with the propositions and general conclusion of the report which we have noticed.

A lodge commenced balloting upon a petition, and before all had voted it was found that no more balls, white or black, were left for use. The Master declared the ballot closed, and finding that black balls had been cast, declared the candidate rejected; the Grand Master decided that the Proceedings were void and ordered another ballot upon due notice, and his decision was approved by the Grand Lodge. Upon the next ballot, the candidate was elected: undoubtedly black balls were thrown on the first ballot, because there were no others.

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON. It covers only the Proceedings received previously to the session of the Grand Lodge—some *forty-three*. It is a wonderfully condensed abstract with fewer comments than usual: but those comments are all wheat, and require no winnowing.

In all jurisdictions the following used to be the law and *ought to be* now, but is not in some jurisdictions:

"There should be some discretion given to a lodge whereby, if deemed proper, an unaffiliated brother could have the last honors paid to his remains and the memory of his usefulness, when in the health and vigor of his manhood he gave *all* his services to Masonry, but 'when misfortunes assailed him and his enemies persecuted him,' those who had been benefited by his masonic life could not pay the honors of Masonry to his memory."

We are glad to know the law of foreign jurisdictions in relation to physical qualifications:

"In the Grand Lodge Constitutions of the majority of Grand Lodges of the United States, and universally in all other countries, any candidate who can comply with the ritual observances, receive and impart, if necessary, the proper instructions of the rite, is eligible for all the degrees. Why? because he comes under the most exact provisions of the 'old charges' and the regulations old and new."

And he adds:

"Personally, we advocate the English system, with a most liberal construction; as an officer of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia we sustain our constitution, which provides that any candidate is eligible who can comply with all the requirements of the ritual."

Of life membership, he well says:

"A judicious plan for life membership would result in great good to any lodge which should adopt and persistently maintain the plan. Few lodges,

however, can be found where the members could comply with the system. It would require an advance of more money than a majority of those seeking to enter our doors could afford at once. Another plan might be adopted to permit, first a small payment in addition to the annual dues the first year, and a gradual increase in the additional amount each year until the total amount for life membership will have been paid in. *Second*, that the money paid for life membership should be *funded*, and nothing but the interest thereof ever be expended, until the fund should arrive at a certain sum, after which, the surplus could be used *only* when the annual revenue fails to meet the annual expenses.

"In this manner *only* can a lodge be sustained by life membership to any extent among its members."

The limitation to use the income *only* is not mathematically correct and would make the fee at the start too large: the member would thereby pay the commutation of *perpetual* dues instead of *life* dues. The sum should be fixed so that it, with its income, would pay the annual dues during the member's life: the lodge should have the right to use annually an amount equal to the annual dues of the members, and no more: and if the amount of the life membership fee is correctly fixed, the funds safely invested and this limit of expense maintained, the result will be all that is desired.

He says:

"The trial of a mason differs from that of a state criminal as the *moral* society to which he belongs differs from the society *at large* of a state. State criminals often escape punishment from legal technicalities when in a masonic trial no such pleas should avail. If there be moral evidence of an offence against our laws or against morality, a conviction should follow, although the offender may have escaped punishment in the state trial."

He has come to a conclusion in this matter by relying upon common rumor—frequently false, without his usual investigation. His statement "state criminals often escape punishment from legal technicalities" is not correct; if he would investigate, he would be amazed to find how little there is to found that statement upon. It is true that not infrequently an indictment is quashed, or that a case fails upon a legal technicality: but does it follow that the criminal "escapes punishment"? By no means; in almost every case he is again indicted and again tried, and, if the evidence is sufficient, is convicted. Will Bro. S. please understand, that if a criminal successfully defends upon a "legal technicality," the result is no bar to a second prosecution, and that in every case in which there is good reason to believe that he is guilty, he *ought to be*, and in actual practice almost always is, again prosecuted?

The same thing happens in masonic trials—charges are quashed, and new ones preferred. A man sitting as a juror in the Court, or in the lodge, is very much the same man, and upon the same evidence would be very likely to come to the same result. The object in both civil and masonic trials is the same—to find the truth. If Bro. S. will undertake to give an instance of "moral evidence" not admissible in Court, but admissible in his view in masonic trials, he will find the task so difficult, that he will see that there is no such distinction as he claims.

He says further :

" We have tried faithfully, since we have occupied this position, to be divested of *every local* idea on masonic law. We have surrendered the prejudices of our early masonic education, and we have struggled hard to get others to do likewise, that we might meet on fair ground—the field of the cloth of gold"—and discuss masonic questions in a masonic spirit, and not with partial local educational predilections and straight-laced and modern ideas, to bring into our Grand Lodges those matters with which each individual lodge is charged to conserve."

We sometimes think that our good brother has surrendered something more than "prejudices" in one or two particulars, and adopted modern notions for ancient usages and laws. We think so all the more because he says that the "inherent prerogatives" of Grand Masters "were the products" of DERMOTT; the doctrine has always prevailed in Massachusetts *and did not come from Dermott.*

MASSACHUSETTS, 1889.

We have not reviewed the Proceedings for 1888, and may do so hereafter. In 1889, *seven* special, *four* quarterly and *one* stated communications were held.

A full and exceedingly interesting tribute to the memory of Bro. FIELDER ISRAEL, Grand Chaplain, was paid by his associate, Bro. CHARLES H. LEONARD. At "the feast" in December, 1888, we met Bro. ISRAEL, heard him address the brethren and received the warm grasp of his hand as we listened to his parting words; only a short time thereafter came the news of his sudden and sad death. One of his favorite sayings was, "Dutiful as a son of the order," and Bro. LEONARD well says, "no set of words better expresses what he was in all his masonic relations."

Among the public ceremonies was the dedication of the Pilgrim Monument at Plymouth. In spite of a severe rain, the occasion was a very interesting one. We were unable to be present, but have since made a pilgrimage to inspect the monument. It was also our intention to kiss "the Yankee Blarney Stone" (as Pat called Plymouth Rock), but so much time was spent with other matters, that that ceremony was postponed. Seriously, the monument, in design and execution and the events it commemorates, renders it exceedingly fitting that the Grand Lodge should lend its aid to celebrate the completion of it.

One singular case came before the Grand Lodge. A man received the first and second degrees in Minnesota, and his advancement was stopped for cause. He came to Massachusetts and made inquiry as to the manner of obtaining the third degree. He was informed that it could be done only with the consent of the Minnesota lodge. Undoubtedly knowing that that could not be obtained, he applied for initiation in Massachusetts, stating in his petition that he had never before applied. He was accepted and re-

ceived the degrees. Afterwards the lodge learned the facts and the matter came before the Grand Lodge; it was referred to a committee, who notified him for a hearing, and the foregoing facts appearing, the Grand Lodge, upon the recommendation of the committee, declared him to be a clandestine mason. We assumed that while the declaration is general, the Grand Lodge limits its effect to the proceedings in Massachusetts. We have somewhat changed our views as to this class of cases, and are inclined to think that *expulsion* is more effectual and logical than declaring him to be clandestine: in this case expulsion would take away whatever masonic rights he acquired legitimately in Minnesota. Indeed, the theory that when a regular lodge confers the degrees upon a man, he becomes a mason, and can be deprived of his masonic character only by discipline, is becoming quite universally accepted, and we think rightly so.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (HENRY ENDICOTT) says:

"It is with great satisfaction that I report the condition of our lodges as one of unimpaired prosperity. We may fairly congratulate ourselves upon our progress. Harmony and peace are unbroken, both as regards the lodges within our jurisdiction and as to our relations with similar bodies in other parts of the country. Our financial condition testifies to the same prosperity, and the outlook for the future is indeed encouraging. Let us be grateful for all the blessings with which we are endowed, and receive them as trusts which we must deserve."

With the ordinary duties of the office, the public ceremonies and his numerous visitations, the Grand Master had been a very busy man. He retired after three years' able, efficient and exceedingly satisfactory service: his own lodge recognized this and procured for him an elegant Past Grand Master's jewel, which was presented to him in Grand Lodge by his successor, immediately after his installation. The address of the Grand Master and the reply of Bro. ENDICOTT are very happy:

"R. W. HENRY ENDICOTT:—My first duty, after the completion of the organization of this Grand Lodge, is one most agreeable and satisfactory to me, as it gives me an opportunity of honoring you, my beloved and respected predecessor.

"The brethren of your own home lodge, Mizpah, of Cambridge, the meaning of which name is 'God be between me and thee,' proud of having so distinguished a mason in their midst, proud of having one of their own Past Masters chosen Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, have combined together to mark the retirement from that high office of so true a Grand Master, so true a mason, and so true a man as Henry Endicott.

"They have requested me in their behalf to present to you, as a token of their love and admiration, this Past Grand Master's jewel, which with infinite satisfaction I place in your hands. Well deserved, nobly earned, gracefully worn, it will remind you that you have been worthy of the thanks of your brethren, that you have been faithful and just in every trust, and that you are and will be while life shall last, in the hearts of us all.

RESPONSE OF BROTHER ENDICOTT.

"MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER:—In accepting this beautiful gift I feel deeply the inadequacy of words to express my sincere gratitude for the friendship that prompted it. Surely there is something better here than even gold and diamonds, and that is the regard of those who have known

my masonic career for years and find it worthy of their esteem, and thus honor me with their friendship.

"The slight services which I have been able to render to our beloved order have been richly rewarded by the fellowship with my brethren, and my first thanks are due to this generous consideration. Do not think that I am indifferent to the rare beauty of this visible token. I shall cherish it always as a priceless emblem of the brotherhood that unites us, and in many future days it will speak to me messages of love and kindness.

"I thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the gracious words with which you have accompanied this presentation. Permit me also to tender through you to the officers and members of Mizpah Lodge my grateful acknowledgments for this beautiful gift, and my heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of the lodge and each one of its members."

He is succeeded by Bro. SAMUEL WELLS, a native of Maine, son of Governor and Judge WELLS, who was made a mason in Waterville Lodge.

The constitution of the Grand Lodge requires that the names of candidates must be borne on the notifications of the meeting at which they are to be balloted for: upon appeal (upon another question) it was held that a ballot for a person whose name was not borne on the notice was irregular and illegal and a new ballot was ordered.

A special communication of much interest was held to lay the corner stone of the addition to the State House. The corner stone of the old structure was laid by the Grand Lodge nearly one hundred years ago.

After the installation came the "Grand Feast," at which your chairman had the honor and pleasure to be present. As this is one of the few usages of our mother Grand Lodge which we have not adopted in Maine, we copy from the record enough to show its character, and a hint of the grand enjoyment it affords:

"It was no 'bare imagination of a feast' which the one hundred and sixty-four hungry brethren found awaiting them, but one that amply satisfied their wants, and in the disposition of it they proved themselves most valiant trencher-men. Somewhat more than an hour was occupied in the performance of this always welcome duty, and at half-past seven o'clock the M. W. Grand Master called the brethren to order and said:—

"BRETHREN,—The most agreeable duty devolving upon the Grand Master during the masonic year is that of presiding over this assembly and extending a hearty greeting to you all; and it is with great pleasure that I claim the privilege you have so kindly given me of standing here and giving a warm welcome not only to the brethren of the Grand Lodge and its distinguished guests, but to all brother Master Masons.

"Around these tables, in this presence, animated by the spirit of Freemasonry, we are brothers alike, partaking of the same nature and sharing the same hope; and as the Saint whose day we select for this celebration was the beloved disciple, so let this Feast be one of love and affection, emblematic of the first tenet of our profession, Brotherly Love.

"Another privilege that I have to-night, and which I am sure you will be glad to have me use, is that of refraining from a long address at this time. I much prefer, and you will doubtless approve of my decision, to assume one of the duties of the Chaplain 'to allure to brighter worlds and lead the way.'

"The brethren then rose and drank the four regular toasts of the Feast of Saint John."

After music by the quartette the Grand Master called upon various brethren to respond.

The Grand Master kindly alluded to our Grand Lodge, albeit he gave us a rank by service which we trust it will be many years, if ever, before we attain :

"Many years ago the lodges of the State of Maine were under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, but since the separation of the two states Maine has had a Grand Lodge of its own. The relations between the two Grand Lodges have been intimate and fraternal, and it is a pleasant feature of our annual Feasts to have a representative of our sister Grand Body with us. I take pleasure in introducing to you Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, Senior Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine."

The responses are reported, and when it is said that Bros. WILLIAM PARKMAN, WILLIAM R. ALGER, SERENO D. NICKERSON, BENJAMIN A. GOULD, and HENRY ENDICOTT were among the speakers, it will be seen that the entertainment was of a high order. Moreover, the addresses were not mere "after-dinner speeches," to pass away with the occasion, but discussions of masonic subjects, highly instructive and worthy of being remembered and thought over.

We wish our annual communication might be so arranged as to enable us to follow this custom.

We are sorry to go to press without the Proceedings of Manitoba, and Mississippi: we counted quite surely upon receiving the latter, but they have not arrived; by the kindness of Bro. SPEED, we have the Grand Master's address, the report of the Committee on Law, and (we think) the report of the Committee on Correspondence, but we cannot review them intelligently without knowing the action of the Grand Lodge thereon.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

Our advices from the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia are quite meagre. In fact they publish but little of interest. The Grand Lodge of Scotland published most, but we received the Reporter for 1889 in season for our last report and that for 1890 has not come to hand. In the other Grand Lodges named the most of the business is done by the Board of General Purposes, and the sessions of the Grand Lodge are brief. Ireland issues a pamphlet of eight pages, wholly devoted to accounts and statistics. Some of the others meet quarterly or more frequently, and publish a brief account of the proceedings—almost always entirely of a routine character.

But the Australasian Grand Lodges all have an official organ published monthly, from which we are able to obtain much information. They are evidently rapidly becoming unified, notwithstanding lodges from three or

four Grand Jurisdictions are now under one banner in every one of the three Grand Lodges. They seem to have entered upon a career of great prosperity, and their success is insured by having able and energetic Grand Officers, sustained by a high degree of interest among the craft.

We are surprised at one thing: the lodges do not, as we infer, make returns of their membership to the Grand Lodge. The editor of the official organ of New South Wales referred to our Statistics as an "*estimate*" and added that a large percentage of reduction must be made, to get at the actual membership. He did not understand that the result was in no sense an "*estimate*" but made from the official returns of the lodges and in the highest degree accurate; as lodges pay a *per capita* tax upon every name returned, there is little probability that the statement of the membership is at all inflated.

We wish the other Grand Lodges would adopt the system of annual returns: it would be gratifying to know the number of the members of their obedience; moreover, our experience shows that the system of returns causes lodges to look more carefully after their members, and so not only aids in the proper administration of masonic affairs but tends to promote the prosperity of the craft.

We have received no Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Peru since our last report, but the "*Revista*" indicates that the number of lodges is slowly increasing, and that while the membership is not increasing rapidly in numbers it still has a steady, solid and prosperous growth.

A Grand Lodge has been formed in New Zealand and also one in Tasmania.

The official Proceedings, containing the account of the formation of the former, have been received. We are unable to determine whether a majority of the lodges took part in the movement. The chairman stated that there were 148 working lodges in New Zealand, of which 90 had voted in favor of the formation of a Grand Lodge and only 24 against it—leaving 34, which seem to have taken no action. The declaration recites that a majority of the lodges had determined that it was expedient to form a Grand Lodge, but, as published, it is signed by those purporting to represent *sixty-four* lodges. One brother was apparently W. Master of four lodges; and we are not sure that all the brethren, who signed the declaration, do so as representatives of lodges.

We learn from the "New Zealand Craftsman" that Grand Officers were elected and were to be installed April 30, 1890. From a slip published later we learn that the installation actually took place and that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is an accomplished fact. But there is a division among the craft, and it is said that many lodges, which voted at first in favor of the movement, changed front and declined to participate in it, and that several District Grand Masters did the same thing: as we understand it, the opponents deny the claim that a majority of the lodges have participated in the

formation or support of the Grand Lodge. We hope to receive decisive information before the next session of our Grand Lodge.

We learn that a convention was held March 8, 1890, to organize a Grand Lodge: it resolved that a meeting should be held June 20, 1890, to complete the organization of the Grand Lodge by installation of the Grand Officers.

GRAND ORIENT OF FRANCE.

We notice this Body to call attention to an amazing statement made by the President of the Council of the Order, and published to the world by the Grand Orient itself.

At its instance a so-called Centennial International Masonic Congress was held in Paris, commencing July 16 and 17, 1889. An account of the sittings of the Congress, and of the addresses delivered in it (a book of one hundred and seventy-five pages), has been published by the Grand Orient of France.

As a specimen of the invitations sent out, the letters to the Grand Orient of Belgium, the Grand Lodge of England and the Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Greece are given.

Besides the Grand Orient of France, there were persons said to be delegates, from the Supreme Council of France; the Symbolic Grand Lodge (Scottish) of France; the "Oriental Rite of Misraim"; the Grand Orient of Belgium; the Grand Lodge Alpina (Switzerland); the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary; the Grand Orient of Italy; the National Grand Orient of Spain; the Grand Orient of Athens; the Lusitanian Grand Orient; and the Symbolic Grand Lodge of Seville.

A brother from the Grand Orient of Brazil, Bro. KUHE, of Columbia Lodge, Melbourne, and Bro. WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, were introduced. The latter took no part in the proceedings and apparently was not present on the second day. Bro. KUHE took an active part, and his presence was taken as a sign that the relations of the Grand Lodge of England, admitted to be not cordial, were soon to become more intimate; but we suspect that the brother has learned before this time that his zeal greatly exceeded his wisdom.

Two historical addresses were delivered, one covering up to 1800, and the other from 1800 to 1885. In the former, we remark in passing, it is stated that French Masonry originated in 1725, directly from the Grand Lodge of England. The same speaker eulogizes the first article of the Constitution of the Grand Orient, from which belief in God and the immortality of the soul had been expunged, and claims that that is taught by Anderson's Constitutions, following very much the same line of argument used by Bro. ROBBINS in his last report, prepared about the same time.

The President of the Council made an address in relation to the same subject.

He said that when the proposition to modify the first article of their Constitution, so that a belief in God and the immortality of the soul should no longer be a requisite for admission unto the fraternity, was under discussion, the chief argument against it was, that it would compromise their relations with foreign masonic powers, and would isolate French Masonry "from the bosom of universal Masonry"; that the reply was that the same argument was used when the Grand Orient suppressed the Grand Mastership, on the ground that the office and its powers were in conflict with the principles of French Freemasonry, and that no such result had followed.

It is true that no such result followed that radical change; but we believe that the Grand Orient should then have been stricken from the roll of masonic bodies by every Grand Lodge and Grand Orient in the world; and we believe that it would have been very generally done, had the attention of the masons of the world been called to it.

After this historic allusion the President asks:

"Have the prophetic fears of those who sought a postponement of that modification been realized? Have foreign powers broken their relations with the Grand Orient of France?"

In reply he makes the remarkable statement that the *most part* of the foreign powers have maintained their former relations with the Grand Orient of France. He *does* admit that some powers have been alienated, but he believes that it is through a misunderstanding, and that the day is not far distant when the same powers, better informed, "will renew with us the chain which ought never to have been broken."

When it is remembered that no one of the English speaking Grand Lodges or other governing masonic bodies recognize the Grand Orient *as a masonic body*, the wildness of the statement and the futility of the hope of the President will be perceived. But apparently, on the strength of this statement, an impression has gone abroad that most of the American Grand Lodges are maintaining masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France. The matter has been recently submitted to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and a report, concluding as follows, was unanimously adopted:

"I fail to see the force of his reasoning or when the necessity arose for such a step being taken at all. From a masonic standpoint, at any rate, it is contrary to the very letter of its faith and fundamental principles: and if the belief in a Supreme Being is done away with, then the whole lore upon which Masonry is founded, and the principles of its existence are swept away. For these reasons, I cannot see how any Grand Lodge or body of masons can possibly recognize the Grand Orient of France as a kindred Institution, deserving fraternal support and recognition at their hands."

We believe that the brother from Brazil had no authority to represent the Grand Orient of Brazil, and that the result of any attempt of his to secure favorable action from that body will be the same as in New South Wales.

It goes without saying that the Massachusetts brother must have attended through an utter misapprehension.

We further understand that none of the South American bodies have any masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient.

Really, all the governing bodies claiming to be masonic, which do recognize the Grand Orient of France were represented in the Congress, and of those, at least *four* have failed to secure general recognition. They have secured the recognition of the Grand Orient, for that body has apparently been always ready to recognize anything that would recognize it.

The President asserted that other powers have adopted the same constitution, naming the Grand Lodges of Brazil and of Hungary: if we understand his reference, the former was an ephemeral body, which failed to secure recognition, and the Grand Lodge of Hungary scarcely makes itself known beyond its borders.

The statement of the President is so monstrously exaggerated, that it is difficult to account for it. The truth required him to say that the "prophetic fears" had been more than realized, and it is unfortunate that he did not know the truth and in consequence misled his associates.

Nor is the position of the Grand Orient at all misunderstood: it has never been understood that it required its candidates to be atheists or *anything else*: but it is understood that it admits atheists and men of any manner of belief, whereas it is a fundamental principle of *Freemasonry*, that an atheist is neither eligible to Masonry nor *capable of being made a mason*: an atheist cannot comply with the crucial test that makes one a mason. It is not, therefore, because the French masons (so called) are, or are not, atheists, but because the ceremony, *by which one can be made a mason*, has been abolished by the Grand Orient, that it can no longer be recognized as a masonic body.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual Table.

It will be observed that the net increase in membership is nearly 21,000, and nearly 6,000 more than the year previous,—and in the same Grand Lodges, for while there are 56 this year and only 55 last year, the increase comes by the division of the Grand Lodge of Dakota.

The amount of "work" increased, and there is also a gratifying increase in the number of affiliations and re-instatements.

On the other hand the losses are less: the suspensions for non-payment of dues have fallen off nearly one thousand, although there had been a falling off of six hundred the year before.

On the whole, the result of the year is gratifying, in all the elements of prosperous growth. Several of the jurisdictions have stemmed the ebb of the tide, which had prevailed for some years, and are evidently on the increase.

GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	8,501	589	599	396	0	13	271	146
Arizona,.....	424	25	30	29	0	0	15	4
Arkansas,.....	12,323	830	598	525	27	27	355	191
British Columbia,.....	587	62	63	27	0	.....	*7	7
California,.....	15,407	610	635	364	4	5	299	248
Canada,.....	19,818	1,139	477	664	1	2	675	239
Colorado,.....	4,754	338	344	137	5	.....	*80	54
Connecticut,.....	15,434	614	207	122	1	4	104	219
Delaware,.....	1,645	103	11	19	2	.....	*3	25
Dist. of Columbia,.....	3,946	211	124	52	0	0	57	48
Florida,.....	3,396	342	257	212	6	.....	*109	65
Georgia,.....	†12,448	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho,.....	748	41	35	25	0	.....	*8	11
Illinois,.....	41,479	2,105	1,097	1,235	26	.....	*707	519
Indiana,.....	23,330	1,211	744	700	33	29	442	331
Indian Territory,.....	992	125	100	72	3	4	14	12
Iowa,.....	21,969	1,243	785	1,100	11	19	.....	258
Kansas,.....	17,333	1,226	750	931	9	.....	*344	167
Kentucky,.....	15,236	1,105	795	697	12	.....	*561	244
Louisiana,.....	4,259	273	211	115	0	.....	*57	91
Maine,.....	20,647	832	204	279	2	2	160	318
Manitoba,.....	1,707	120	136	131	0	0	129	23
Maryland,.....	5,027	157	35	39	2	0	30	50
Massachusetts,.....	30,110	1,443	1,881	452	1	0	236	422
Michigan,.....	30,685	1,615	675	708	12	.....	*543	352
Minnesota,.....	11,441	835	331	352	13	.....	165	107
Mississippi,.....	7,243	481	464	308	2	7	319	154
Missouri,.....	26,945	1,165	1,030	922	37	34	587	411
Montana,.....	1,670	118	149	52	1	1	36	22
Nebraska,.....	8,643	638	649	349	11	.....	*168	68
Nevada,.....	1,024	17	43	27	0	.....	*25	15
New Brunswick,.....	1,885	82	34	69	0	.....	*19	24
New Hampshire,.....	8,280	.....	334	90	0	1	41	116
New Jersey,.....	13,610	653	276	201	0	3	205	202
New Mexico,.....	629	39	34	3*	0	.....	*31	10
New York,.....	74,065	4,171	2,053	905	18	.....	2,740	1,121
North Carolina,.....	9,456	584	333	267	22	11	272	139
North Dakota,.....	\$1,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia,.....	2,887	162	64	110	0	1	66	41
Ohio,.....	34,184	1,848	1,357	945	40	11	1,203	414
Oregon,.....	3,564	177	149	116	2	5	64	55
Pennsylvania,.....	39,893	2,147	652	394	0	.....	*514	544
P. E. Island,.....	494	21	8	14	0	0	6	4
Quebec,.....	3,050	209	52	88	0	0	97	30
Rhode Island,.....	3,850	197	217	24	1	0	17	48
South Carolina,.....	5,329	†350	.....	148	.....	.....	210	70
South Dakota,.....	2,766	486	255	223	2	16	69	30
Tennessee,.....	16,155	998	1,185	508	21	31	234	235
Texas,.....	21,558	1,172	1,214	1,249	33	.....	*429	404

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Utah,.....	475	30	23	15	0	1	9	12
Vermont,.....	8,524	357	101	129	5	3	51	110
Virginia,.....	9,400	.....	74	329	8	13	229	156
Washington,.....	2,389	172	158	68	3	3	14	20
West Virginia,.....	4,074	249	144	147	7	7	96	48
Wisconsin,.....	13,387	672	232	321	3	7	242	150
Wyoming,.....	631	61	16	19	1	0	1	3
Total,.....	651,028	34,450	23,124	17,438	388	350	13,364	8,947

* Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct.

† Estimated: number of degrees conferred 1,049.

‡ Other statistics not given: net gain 281.

§ Other statistics not given.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.
	1890.	1890.	1889.	1889.	1888.	1888.
Members,	56.....	651,028.....	55.....	630,048.....	55.....	615,136
Raised,	53.....	34,450.....	54.....	33,148.....	54.....	29,985
Admissions, &c.,	53.....	23,124.....	54.....	21,115.....	53.....	20,593
Dismissals,	54.....	17,438.....	55.....	17,029.....	55.....	16,681
Expulsions,	53.....	388.....	53.....	390.....	50.....	370
Suspensions,	35.....	350.....	36.....	272.....	37.....	348
“ npt. dues,	54.....	13,364.....	54.....	14,405.....	54.....	15,024
Deaths,	54.....	8,947.....	55.....	9,033.....	55.....	8,214

TO GRAND SECRETARIES.

These tables would be more valuable and much labor would be saved, if Grand Secretaries would adopt the same system and give a RECAPITULATION, as most do. Some merely foot the columns and leave the readers to pick out the items: if these would give a RECAPITULATION, the information would come to the notice of very many more in their own jurisdiction, and would save scolding by statistic-gatherers: as an illustration, examine the tables of Bro. BOWEN of Nebraska. The division of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was made at end of masonic year in 1889, and we are obliged to take the statistics in a lump, except as to number of members.

BRO. WOLHIN, of Georgia, does not give the amount of work, &c., but only the number of members and the net gain.

BRO. CLEAVES, of New Hampshire, does not give the number “raised,” but includes the new members under “admissions”: this reduces the total of “raised” from *two* to *three* hundred and increases the real number of “admissions” to the same extent.

BRO. INGLESBY, of South Carolina, gives the number of degrees conferred,

but neither the number "raised," nor the "admissions": and puts those expelled and suspended in one group.

BRO. ISAACS, of Virginia, does not give the number "Raised."

We are not mentioning these by ways of complaint, because undoubtedly these officers give what the law of their respective Grand Lodges directs; but to show how nearly the same system prevails, and with the hope that those who do not conform to it may be able and inclined to do so.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives the Proceedings reviewed, the date and duration of the annual communication, and the pages of these Proceedings upon which the review commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and Length of Annual Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 2 to 4, 1889.	709
Arizona,	November 12 to 14, 1889.	712
Arkansas,	November 19 and 20, 1889.	715
B. Columbia,	June 22 to 24, 1889.	718
California,	October 8 to 12, 1889.	719
Canada,	July 17 and 18, 1889.	724
Colorado,	September 17 and 18, 1889.	728
Connecticut,	January 15, 1890.	733
Delaware,	October 2 and 3, 1889.	738
Dist. of Columbia,	November 13, 1889.	888
Florida,	January 21 to 23, 1890.	739
Georgia,	October 29 to 31, 1889.	744
Idaho,	September 10 to 12, 1889.	748
Illinois,	October 1 to 3, 1889.	751
Indiana,	May 28 and 29, 1889.	759
Indian Territory,	November 5 and 6, 1889.	760
Iowa,	June 4 to 7, 1889.	762
Kansas,	February 19 and 20, 1890.	768
Kentucky,	October 22 to 24, 1889.	772
Louisiana,	February 10 to 12, 1890.	776
Maryland,	November 19 and 20, 1889.	781
Massachusetts,	December 27, 1889.	892
Michigan,	January 28 and 29, 1890.	782
Minnesota,	January 16 and 17, 1889.	784
Minnesota,	January 15 to 17, 1890.	786
Missouri,	October 15 to 17, 1889.	790
Montana,	October 30 and 31, 1889.	793
Nebraska,	June 19 and 20, 1889.	795

Nevada,	June 11 and 12, 1889.	798
New Brunswick,	April 23 and 24, 1889.	798
New Hampshire,	May 15, 1889.	799
New Jersey,	January 29 and 30, 1890.	804
New Mexico,	January 27 to 29, 1890.	807
New South Wales,	Year ending June, 1889.	807
New York,	June 4 to 6, 1889.	808
North Carolina,	January 14 to 16, 1890.	814
North Dakota,	June 12 and 13, 1889.	818
Nova Scotia,	June 12 and 13, 1889.	818
Ohio,	October 22 and 23, 1889.	821
Oregon,	June 12 to 14, 1889.	826
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1889.	830
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1889.	843
Quebec,	January 29 and 30, 1890.	844
Rhode Island,	May 20, 1889.	845
South Carolina,	December 10 and 11, 1889.	847
South Dakota,		851
Tennessee,	January 29 to 31, 1890.	851
Texas,	December 10 to 12, 1889.	854
Utah,	January 21 and 22, 1890.	859
Vermont,	June 12 and 13, 1889.	862
Virginia,	December 10 to 12, 1889.	867
Washington,	June 11 and 12, 1889.	873
West Virginia,	November 12 and 13, 1889.	876
Wisconsin,	June 11 and 12, 1889.	879
Wyoming,	December 3, 1889.	882
Foreign Grand Lodges,		895
Grand Orient of France,		897

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
 STEPHEN BERRY, }

Bro. WM. R. G. ESTES, for the Committee on Dis-
 pensations and Charters, submitted the following re-
 port :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have considered the
 matters referred to them and report as follows :

1. In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Green's Land-

ing, to be named Reliance Lodge, the requirements of the constitution have been complied with.

We therefore recommend that a charter be granted, and that their dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.

2. In the matter of the petition of Dirigo Lodge, 104, praying that a copy of the original charter from the record of the Grand Secretary be granted them on account of having lost theirs by fire April 28-29th.

We recommend that their prayer be granted.

3. In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Boothbay, to be named Bay View Lodge, the requirements of the constitution have been complied with.

We therefore recommend that a charter be granted, and that their dispensation be continued until the lodge shall be duly constituted.

4. In the matter of the petition of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, praying that the charter of Oxford Lodge, under date of Sept. 14, 1807, be recalled, cancelled by proper endorsement thereof and returned to the lodge to be retained in its archives as a document connected with its history, and that in consequence of the condition of the charter of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, a certified copy of the same be issued to said lodge as the authority under which the lodge shall work; that it be authorized to retain in its archives the original charter: and that this action, attested by the M. W. Grand Master and Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge, be endorsed upon both.

We recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the expense of the same be paid by Oxford Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

FESSENDEN I. DAY,	} Committee.
WM. R. G. ESTES,	
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

A petition from Baskahegan Lodge, for the restoration of JOHN H. SARGENT, was received and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

BRO. MARQUIS F. KING, for the Committee on Finance, submitted the following report:

The Committee of Finance have considered the suggestion of the Grand Master, relative to securing more desirable apartments for the Offices and Library of the Grand Lodge, and have visited the rooms referred to by him. There is no doubt that the offices he names are much more conven-

ient and accessible than the one in present use, and the only objection there can be to change, would be that of additional expense. The committee are unable to give an estimate of the cost, but cannot believe that it would be larger than the Grand Lodge would cheerfully incur for the increased convenience; and, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grand Master be authorized to secure for the use of the Grand Lodge two offices on the second floor of this building, as suggested in his address: provided they can be had upon terms which he shall consider equitable.

Respectfully,

J. B. DUNBAR,

M. F. KING,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

} Committee.

Which report was accepted, and the Resolution adopted.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Finance Committee, submitted the following report:

MASONIC HALL, May 7, 1890.

Your Finance Committee, to whom was referred the motion, made by the Representative of Richmond Lodge: "That the per capita tax of twenty cents be reduced to fifteen cents," respectfully report:

That in view of the facts that the amount of present income from that source is largely returned to members as "per diem" and "mileage"; and also that the contemplated change in rooms for Grand Officers may be attended with some expense to this Grand Lodge, therefore, we recommend that it is inexpedient that the motion have a passage.

J. B. DUNBAR,

M. F. KING,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

} Committee.

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND suggested that a suitable number of the Maine Masonic Text Book should be purchased to supply other Grand Lodges who exchange with this, and the matter was referred to the Committee of Finance.

BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER submitted the following report :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee, to which was referred the report of the Grand Lecturer, has carefully examined the same, and believing the recommendations therein contained, especially the one relating to the manner of wearing the apron, to be in accordance with ancient usage and for the benefit of the craft in Maine, unanimously recommends that they be adopted.

We further recommend that in addition to the copy filed with the Grand Secretary, a duplicate copy be filed with the Grand Lecturer, to be transmitted by him to his successor in office.

FRANK E. SLEEPER,	} Committee.
WM. R. G. ESTES,	
HERBERT HARRIS,	
GEO. R. SHAW,	

Report accepted, and recommendations adopted.

At 2.50, Portland Lodge, WILLIAM N. HOWE, Master, was introduced, the officers took their stations, and exemplified the third degree, by raising Bro. OTIS PERCY ANDERSON to the sublime degree of Master Mason.

On motion,

Voted, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be tendered to Portland Lodge, for the excellent manner in which they have exemplified the third degree.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, until to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 8, 1890. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

The following Invitation from the Committee on Celebration of the 24th of June was read by the Grand Master.

PORTLAND, May 7, 1890.

M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE, *Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.*

I am directed by the Committee of Arrangements of the Masonic Celebration, to be held in this city on the 24th of June next, to extend an invitation to the officers of the Grand Lodge to be present and participate in the celebration as guests of the Executive Committee.

Per order,

C. O. LEACH, *Secretary of Committee.*

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Correspondence, presented the following report, which was accepted :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 8, 1890.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, ask leave to report :

The Grand Master of Quebec having recalled the Edict against certain lodges in that Province hailing under foreign Grand Lodges, there is no longer occasion for the edict in relation thereto issued by the authority of this Grand Lodge and your committee recommend that the same be revoked.

This Grand Lodge, on account of the proximity of its territory to that of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, has a great interest in all matters relating to Masonry in that Province, and especially in relation to the regularity and good standing of visitors therefrom seeking admission to the meetings of our lodges. No Grand Lodge has more earnestly upheld the Grand Lodge of Quebec, than has the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The prospect, therefore, that all difficulties in that jurisdiction are to be

healed, and that the craft will unite under one Supreme Head, is a cause for great rejoicing by us. Those engaged in the effort to secure unity and harmony have our thanks for their endeavors and our most hearty wishes that those endeavors shall be crowned with success. And when that end is reached, none will more sincerely join in the invocation "Blessed are the peacemakers" than the craft in Maine.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY, }

Bro. A. M. WETHERBEE submitted the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 8, 1890.

The special committee to which was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as relates to the returns of lodges, have considered the same and ask leave to report :

They do not perceive that any useful purpose is served by providing the Grand Treasurer with a *full list* of the members of our lodges : they are of opinion that a statement of the amount of work done and of the membership is all that is required to enable him to settle with the District Deputy from whom he receives the Grand Lodge dues.

The Constitution provides that the lodges shall make returns in triplicate annually, "agreeably to the form established and on the blanks furnished by the Grand Lodge." The Grand Lodge has established the same form for all three returns : but it is certainly in the power of the Grand Lodge to establish a different form for one of the returns.

The committee, therefore, recommend that the annexed form be established by the Grand Lodge for the return to be sent the District Deputy, to be forwarded or delivered by him to the Grand Treasurer, as required by the constitution of the Grand Lodge,

FOR THE GRAND TREASURER.

To be Forwarded to the District Deputy Grand Master

Return of Lodge, No. ...

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Initiates,.....	
" " Members returned last year,.....	
" " " admitted this year,.....	
" " " affiliated from other lodges,.....	
" " " re-instated,.....	
Total,.....	_____

Number dimitted this year,.....
 " suspended from membership,.....
 " deprived of membership,.....
 " deceased,
 " suspended from Masonry,.....
 " expelled,.....

Deduct,.....

Present number of members,.....

A true abstract from the Records.

Attest, *Secretary.*

GRAND LODGE DUES.

....Initiations, at Two Dollars each,.....\$

....Members, at Fifteen Cents "

.... " " Five Cents "

Total Dues,.....\$

\$..... A. D. 18..

Received of.....Lodge, holden at.....by the hand of
the sum of.....Dollars and.....Cents,
 agreeably to the foregoing Returns, for which I have signed duplicate Re-
 ceipts.

..... *D. D. G. M....Mas. Dist.*

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 A. M. WETHERBEE, } *Committee.*
 J. FERD. KING, }

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

Bro. HIRAM STEVENS, for the Special Committee on Jurisdiction for Eastern Maine, made the following report, which was accepted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your special committee, to whom was referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as referred to the question of jurisdiction between the lodges situated at Mattawamkeag, Springfield and Danforth, have considered the subject matter, and under the present and existing custom of this jurisdiction as regards jurisdiction of lodges, find themselves unable to present any recommendation to this Grand Lodge; but submit a statement of facts, and ask the Grand Lodge to determine the question that is involved:

1. Forest Lodge, No. 148, is located at Springfield; Pine Tree Lodge,

No. 172, at Mattawamkeag: the town of Kingman, in which there is no lodge is situated between these two lodges: from Forest Lodge to Kingman, is twelve miles by turnpike, and there is no rail communication: from Pine Tree Lodge to Kingman is about sixteen miles by turnpike; a railroad has been built between Mattawamkeag, where Pine Tree is located, to Kingman where there is no lodge, and the distance between these two towns by this railroad is eight miles.

2. Forest Lodge, No. 148, is located at Springfield; Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth; Wytopitlock, in which there is no lodge, is situated in Reed Plantation, in which there is no lodge; from Forest Lodge to Wytopitlock is sixteen miles by turnpike, and no communication by rail; from Baskahegan Lodge to Wytopitlock is eighteen miles by turnpike; a railroad has been built between Danforth, where Baskahegan Lodge is located, and Wytopitlock, and the distance between these two places by this railroad is twelve miles.

The regulation established by this Grand Lodge is that "Every candidate must apply to the lodge in this state nearest his residence, except that he must apply to a lodge in the town in which he resides if one is located there."

Concurrent jurisdiction, even if desirable or permissible, would not be satisfactory to these lodges.

The Grand Lodge are therefore asked to make a decision as to the way and manner by which distance shall be reckoned when there are both rail and turnpike communication from towns in which there are no lodges to towns or places in which there are lodges, either for these special cases, or for law to apply in all cases; or, for the Grand Lodge, since the authority therein lies, to make any other decision upon these special cases as it may desire.

Fraternally submitted,

HIRAM STEVENS, JAMES H. CHADBOURN, JOHN P. KER,	}	Committee.
---	---	------------

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following:

Whereas, This Grand Lodge has decided that in determining the territorial jurisdiction of lodges the distance is to be computed by "the usually traveled route and not by an air line";

And *whereas* it is impossible for the Grand Lodge to determine which is "the usually traveled route" in the two cases mentioned in the report of the Special Committee,

Voted, That, till otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge,

I. Candidates residing in Kingman at a greater distance from Pine Tree Lodge than from Forest Lodge by the common road,

but at a greater distance from Forest Lodge than from Pine Tree Lodge by railroad, may apply to either of said lodges;

II. And the same rule shall apply to candidates residing within the united territorial jurisdiction of Forest and Baskahagan Lodges, nearer to one lodge by the common road, but nearer to the other by railroad.

The Preamble and Vote were adopted.

The Committee on the Pay Roll presented a list of names of brethren asking to be excused; and the committee were invested with power to grant the same.

BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz:

PORTLAND, ME., May 8, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The committee to which was referred the resolution in reference to devising "some plan to increase the efficiency of Masters of lodges," report, that while we earnestly desire the object sought to be accomplished, and have carefully considered several plans suggested, we do not deem it advisable to recommend any specific legislation relating to the same.

While we are aware that in a few instances Masters have proved to be unfit for their position, we believe that such cases may safely be left to the lodges for correction, and we strongly urge them to allow no consideration to induce them to elect as their Master any brother who is not well qualified for that most honorable and responsible office.

FRANK E. SLEEPER,	} Committee.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	
G. E. RAYMOND,	

On motion of Bro. HERBERT HARRIS,

Voted, That an additional *per diem* of one day be allowed to Lookout Lodge, Cutler; Warren Lodge, E. Machias; Harwood Lodge, Machias; Jonesport Lodge, Jonesport; Tuscan Lodge, Addison Point; Pleiades Lodge, Milbridge; Narraguagus Lodge, Cherryfield; Mount Desert Lodge, Mount Desert; Tremont Lodge, Tremont; Marine Lodge, Deer Isle; Hancock Lodge,

Castine; Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick; Washington Lodge, Lubec; Eastern Lodge, Eastport; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke; Winter Harbor Lodge, Winter Harbor; Bar Harbor Lodge, Bar Harbor; Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin; and to the District Deputy Grand Masters of the Third and Fourth Masonic Districts.

The Committee on Pay Roll were instructed to make up their schedule accordingly.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, for the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 8, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to which was referred the petition of JOHN P. KER, W. M.; MARTIN L. PORTER, S. W.; B. W. STINCHFIELD, J. W., and forty-six other members of Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, of Danforth, for the restoration of JOHN H. SARGENT to the rights and benefits of Masonry, beg leave to submit the following statement:

The said JOHN H. SARGENT committed a masonic offence and was tried and acquitted by his lodge.

The matter came before the Grand Lodge upon appeal, which reversed the decision of the lodge and expelled the delinquent. The petition before your committee is not accompanied by any petition from the individual himself. This omission, however, is believed to be an error of ignorance of the requirements, as the delinquent is said by the W. M. of Baskahegan Lodge to be very desirous of restoration.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that JOHN H. SARGENT be hereby restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

Fraternally,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, }
ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted, and Bro. SARGENT restored.

BRO. E. HOWARD VOSE, for the Committee on History of Masonry of Maine, reported as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on History report that during the past year, the histories of Temple Lodge, at Saccarappa, Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell, and

Warren Lodge, at East Machias, have been furnished in manuscript, and that of Bar Harbor Lodge, at Bar Harbor, in print. Over half of the lodges are still delinquent and have not furnished their original histories. Many have not furnished the history of the decade ending in 1880. During the present year, the histories of all the lodges are due, up to the present time, and it is hoped that immediate action will be taken by the lodges and this requirement of the Grand Lodge complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

E. HOWARD VOSE, *for the Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER, for the Committee on Public Grand Honors, made the following report :

PORTLAND, May 7, 1890.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee appointed to ascertain and report as to what are the "Public Grand Honors" in Masonry presents the following report of the results of its inquiries up to this date :

In 1888, Grand Lecturer RAYMOND wrote letters of inquiry to several Grand Lodges, but from the answers received we found we could make no satisfactory report last year. This year the following circular was sent to the Grand Masters of nearly every Grand Lodge in the United States and the Provinces :

SABATIS, April 17, 1890.

Most Worshipful Brother.

In 1888, and again in 1889, I was appointed upon a committee by the Grand Lodge of Maine (See page 56, Pro. 1888, and page 570, Pro. 1889, G. L. of Me.) to ascertain and report as to what are "Public Grand Honors" in Freemasonry. Inquiry showed a lack of uniformity, and it is now desired to know what signs are given by masons in the majority of Grand Lodge jurisdictions upon such public occasions as the laying of corner-stones, dedication of halls, public installations, &c.—the same being those which are called in different monitors "Public Honors," "Public Grand Honors," &c.

Will you please inform me exactly how those "Public Honors" are given in your Grand Jurisdiction ?

As I must make my report on May 6th, an immediate reply will be a favor not only to our Grand Lodge, but especially to

Yours fraternally,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *P. G. M.*

From many jurisdictions, answers were received with great promptness, and your committee is able to report to you the method prevailing in thirty-five Grand Lodges. From the information received it appears that in all the jurisdictions, except four, one of two distinct methods of giving "Grand Honors" in public prevails. For the purpose of distinction your committee will call them the "Mackey" and the "Macoy" methods.

BRO. ALBERT G. MACKEY, in his "Lexicon" published nearly fifty years ago, thus describes "Public Grand Honors": "Both arms are crossed on the breast, the left uppermost, and the open palms of the hands sharply striking the shoulders; they are then raised above the head, the palms striking each other, and then made to fall smartly upon the thighs. This is repeated three times, and as there are three blows given each time, viz., on the breast, on the palms of the hands and on the thighs, making nine concussions in all, the Grand Honors are technically said to be given "by three times three."

For funeral occasions this manner of giving the Grand Honors, accompanied by appropriate words, with a few unimportant changes, is now employed in nearly every Grand Jurisdiction.

But for Grand Honors to be given on public occasions other than funeral, there is a great lack of uniformity, and much "confusion among the workmen" has been occasioned at public ceremonies. In the lists given the committee has placed the jurisdiction as using the method which it reported to be most prevalent.

Those which follow the method given by Mackey are California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Quebec, Vermont, Wisconsin, and, with some variations, Alabama, Canada, Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina cross the right arm over the left on breast. Canada and Florida change the order by raising the hands above the head before crossing arms.

BRO. ROBERT MACOY, in his "Cyclopedia" published about twenty years ago, says that the Public Grand Honors "consist of clapping the hands three times, in rapid succession," and "are to be given on all public occasions except funerals." In New York they are given "by clapping the hands three times, thrice repeated, commencing with the right hand uppermost, then changing to the left hand uppermost, then back again as in the commencement," and your committee understand this to be the manner of giving these signs meant by Macoy, although his definition is not plain.

The jurisdictions which use the "Macoy" method are Illinois, Indiana (?), Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New York, Ohio, Virginia, and, with variations, Colorado, Maryland, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Indiana is reported by one brother as using the "battery," by another as using no public honors, but we place her in the list above. Colorado gives them thus: "(1) Slap left hand once with right, and reverse; (2) the same twice; (3) the same three times,"—and we understand Maryland to give them in the same manner. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia give them by "striking left hand three times with right, right three times with left, left three times with right, followed by quick clapping of hands alternately three times, ended by striking left hand with right and stamping at same instant with right foot."

Pennsylvania claims she is "peculiar," and strictly follows ancient usage, so has no "Grand Honors" to be seen by the profane, no ceremonies except in a tyled lodge, no "sign" or "honor" given in public, but we note that in "The Freemason's Monitor," (Phil. 1853, page 160) edited by Bro. Z. A. Davis, is given a ceremony for laying corner stones, with "the honors of Masonry," in the presence of the chief magistrate and civic officers.

In Arkansas, "the hands are raised above the head, clapped three times, then brought squarely to the hips, repeated three times."

In Rhode Island, "the arms are crossed over the breast and the body inclined forward and backward, this being done three times. In other words, bow three times with arms crossed upon the breast."

In Massachusetts, the same is done, only no mention of bowing was made to us.

In Webb's Monitor, and all others which we have seen, the brethren of a new lodge SALUTE the Grand Master or Grand Lodge by passing in front with arms crossed upon the breast, and bowing as they pass. They also all, or nearly all, call for the giving of "the Grand Honors" at certain times during public ceremonies, thereby proving that the giving of some sign in public has long been a custom of the craft. But as to what that sign is authorities do not agree. If from the thirty-five jurisdictions reporting to us we exclude Pennsylvania, which has no "public honors," and Arkansas, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which seem to have public honors peculiar to themselves, we find the "Mackey" method prevailing in eighteen of the thirty remaining, and the "Macoy" in the other thirteen.

If "majority rule" were to prevail in this matter, it is evident that we must recommend for adoption what we have here called the "Mackey" method of giving public honors, but your committee do not consider it to be of such importance or urgency that it requires to be settled at this session. Many jurisdictions report their uncertainty about it, and a desire to learn the result of our inquiries. We desire further opportunity to investigate the origin of the various methods, and to correspond more fully with well informed brethren before making any recommendations for final action by this Grand Lodge. We therefore present this partial report, (without comments of our own upon facts elicited), hoping it may lead to correspondence and criticisms from other Grand Lodges, which will aid in giving greater uniformity in PUBLIC work, not only in Maine, but also in all her sister jurisdictions.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, }
GEORGE E. RAYMOND, } Committee.

The report was received, ordered published, and the committee were continued.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS, for the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, presented their report, viz :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Condition of the Fraternity submit the following report:

A careful review of the reports of the District Deputies, shows the condition of the lodges generally to be fairly prosperous, and that many of the Deputies have done their duty faithfully.

We wish especially to commend those Deputies who do not look upon their visits simply as opportunities for displaying their rank and dignity but that they are there to investigate not only the "work" of the lodges, but their business and their methods of conducting it, taking care to do this, not in a fault finding, but in a fraternal and helpful way. Especially, will the model Deputy seek to identify himself with the youngest and feeblest lodges in his charge, looking after them carefully, giving them counsel and information, and laboring for their interest as if he were one of their members.

He is not merely an installing officer, but in many ways is the most important Grand Officer in the state, after the Grand Master and Grand Secretary.

In order that the office may be worthily filled, the W. Masters in each district should unite in recommending for appointment the best qualified brother in the district, and then keep him in office until another as good can be found to take his place.

Some lodges are reported as being severely crippled by having a large amount of dues uncollected. On this subject your committee can only reiterate what has been said many times before in this Grand Lodge, that measures should be immediately taken to correct this difficulty for no lodge can prosper while in that condition. When a member owes six, eight or ten dollars dues to his lodge, his interest for the institution generally ceases, and his attendance at lodge meetings are few and far between.

In view of the apparent success attending the Grand Lecturer's meetings, we recommend that the Grand Master be empowered and requested to hold not less than three conventions for teaching work.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT M. PENLEY, }
HERBERT HARRIS, } *Committee.*

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 8, 1890.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence ask leave to report :

They recommend that the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master announced last year be approved.

While making this recommendation, the undersigned would say that in their opinion the decision that the rejection of a candidate by a lodge not having jurisdiction is absolutely void, is erroneous : they believe that when a candidate submits himself to the jurisdiction of a lodge he should abide by the consequences when the decision is against him, as well as when the decision is for him and he receives the degrees. But we find that it is generally held that when a candidate is accepted and the degrees conferred in a lodge having no jurisdiction, he is a mason : but if he is rejected, the rejection is void. In deference to the generally received opinion, therefore, we recommend the approval of the decision as the law of this state.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } Committee.
MARQUIS F. KING, }

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

BRO. DRUMMOND also submitted the following memorial :

At the last session of the Grand Lodge, the death of its oldest member, BRO. OLIVER GERRISH, was announced, and BRO. WILLIAM H. SMITH submitted a sketch of his life and character, appropriate, pathetic and eloquent. It stirred the hearts of us all, as BRO. SMITH, with tremulous voice and tearful eyes, read his tribute to his old and beloved friend. And now we are called upon to perform the same service for BRO. SMITH. Would that we could command his pen to describe his own qualities of heart, which so endeared him to us.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, the son of William Pitt and Priscilla (Clark) Smith, was born in Bowdoinham, January 24, 1828 : but his parents removed with him to Pittson while he was yet a young child.

His father was in such circumstances in life that WILLIAM was called upon at an early age to assist in the support of the family by his own labor : and this necessity was increased by the comparatively early death of his father. He was obliged to forego the privilege of attending school when he was thirteen years of age, and he never resumed it. His education was that ac-

quired by contact with the world. But from childhood he was a great reader, and possessing a wonderfully retentive memory, he acquired a knowledge of the history and politics of this country possessed by few.

He learned the trade of a last maker, and for a short time lived in Boston, but about the time he became of age, he started out in life for himself and went to St. Stephens, in New Brunswick, across the river from that part of Calais known as Milltown. The village of Milltown on one side of the St. Croix and the village of St. Stephens on the other, though divided by the line between two nations, were really one village, so far as the social intercourse of the inhabitants was concerned. While his business was in St. Stephens, and he lived there for some years, he afterwards lived in Calais. He removed from Calais about 1861, and went to Hudson, Mass., where he remained about one year, and came to Portland in 1863, where he continued to live until his death, April 20, 1890.

He was in the last business in St. Stephens, but was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State for a short time: in Hudson, he was in the same business, as well as in Portland, in partnership with James Harper: they were burned out in the fire of 1866, but resumed business in a short time afterwards. In 1868, he was appointed Inspector of Customs in the Portland Custom House, when he relinquished his other business: he held this position till 1885. In the meantime (in July, 1884) he purchased the *Odd Fellows' Register*. In March, 1885, he introduced a Masonic department, and in December, 1887, made this department a separate feature under the title of *Masonic Journal*, since which time the *Masonic Journal* and *Odd Fellows' Register* have been issued monthly, by the firm of Smith & Sale, formed in March, 1887. He also purchased an interest in the *Evening Express* and was for a time its editor: this duty he performed so ably that the circulation of the paper was very largely increased, and it received an impetus which soon brought it into prominence. During the years 1887 and 1888, he was Alderman of Portland, and the latter year Chairman of the Board: while residing in Calais, he had been a member of the city government. In 1880, he was appointed City Liquor Agent of Portland and held that position at the time of his death.

During the later years of his life he was deeply interested in historical and genealogical investigations, and wrote many valuable articles upon these subjects for newspapers and magazines. Indeed, there were few, if any, in Maine more largely acquainted with the citizens of Maine and their personal and family history than was Bro. SMITH. He was a member of the Maine Historical Society and one of the founders and most valuable members of the Maine Genealogical Society.

He early took an interest in Odd Fellowship: held the various offices in the lodge, became a permanent member of the Grand Lodge, whose sessions he regularly attended and in which he exercised an important influence: he was also, for four years, a member of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the

United States, and thus became acquainted with the leading members of the order, by whom he was held in high esteem.

He married Mary Ann McLean, (daughter of Murdock McLean, of St. Stephens) who survives him. Two daughters were the fruit of this union; one died in infancy on the same day on which his mother died. The other married Frank B. Clark, of Portland, and is still living.

BRO. SMITH was made a mason in St. John Lodge, No. 327, a Military Lodge chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ireland. We have not the precise date of his initiation, but he was registered January 20, 1850, according to his diploma, which purports to have been issued by "the Chiefs of the Enlightened Men of the Most Ancient and Right Worshipful Lodge of St. John," etc. He afterwards became a member of Union Lodge, at St. Stephens: this lodge has become extinct and we have not been able to procure the facts in detail. We believe he was a charter member of this lodge, of which he was at one time Master. It was in connection with this lodge that the question of jurisdiction arose between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Lodge of England, in 1860. Union Lodge received candidates from "this side of the line," and among them, it was alleged, candidates rejected by the home lodge. The Grand Lodge of England sustained Union Lodge in its course; but Bro. SMITH, who was Master during a part of the controversy at least, became satisfied that the position of the Grand Lodge of Maine was correct, and the practice complained of was abandoned; so that practically the Grand Lodge of Maine succeeded in establishing its views; and when the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was formed, it adopted as its law, the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction.

BRO. SMITH also received the degrees of Royal Arch Masonry in New Brunswick and became High Priest of his Chapter.

When he came to Portland, he became a member of Atlantic Lodge and of Greenleaf Chapter, in both of which (as well as in the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter) his masonic rank of Past Master and Past High Priest acquired in New Brunswick was fully recognized.

He received the Orders of Knighthood in Portland Commandery, receiving the Order of the Temple and becoming a member, April 29, 1865: he became a charter member of St. Alban Commandery, May 2, 1866, and continued his membership therein throughout his life.

He avoided masonic office in the subordinate bodies; but was very constant in his attendance, serving upon important committees, looking sharply after the interests of Freemasonry, making himself acquainted with the affairs of all the bodies of which he was a member, and ever ready to challenge any measure which he deemed to be in the slightest degree in violation of masonic law or injurious to the interests of the Institution.

He commenced attending the sessions of the Grand Lodge soon after making Portland his home, watching carefully and almost anxiously its

proceedings, and aiding with his counsel and advice. In 1875, he became a member of the Grand Lodge by appointment and installation as Grand Steward: the value of his services was so fully appreciated that he was annually appointed to an office until 1883, when by general desire and a nearly unanimous vote, he became a permanent member of the Grand Lodge by election and installation as Senior Grand Warden. While he was not ambitious of office for the sake of the office, we doubt if any other honor that he received in his whole life, was so highly appreciated by him as this election, because it made him a permanent member of the Grand Lodge.

BRO. SMITH was a man of great natural powers, possessed of a large brain and an active mind; with the advantage of early education and training and the possibility of devoting himself to the necessary pursuits, there is no position to which he might not have aspired and the duties of which he would not have ably performed. He had the power of rapidly grasping any subject, and while he reasoned rapidly, his conclusions were almost always correct. He was a man of strong convictions and positive opinions; there was no fence between conflicting views, upon which he ever sat undecided. Moreover, he was always ready to announce and defend his views, whenever they were in question, or his silence might be misconstrued; he would refrain when the interests of his friends might be endangered, but never on account of the consequences to himself. He was a strong speaker and an exceedingly vigorous writer; he used the battle-axe more frequently than the rapier; and yet his thrusts of wit and sarcasm were often as effective as his crushing blows. But he also had the power, in an unusual degree, of writing with tenderness and pathos, especially of the dead.

He was a big-hearted man, full of sympathy for the suffering and intense indignation on account of those in any manner oppressed. He loved his friends with devotion; and naturally his dislikes were strong and manifest. Indeed, his sympathy for a friend or his indignation at what appeared to him to be oppression, sometimes warped his judgment; if appealed to on the score of friendship, he was perhaps too easily persuaded, especially as he held, with tenacity, to opinions formed under such circumstances. The offices of friendship were not with him mere sentiment, but active co-operation and assistance; and there are a host in our state who owe their successes much to his active, earnest and effective efforts.

He loved children, and children loved him; since his residence in Portland, the loss of a grandchild was the severest blow to him that he was called upon to endure; he could never speak of it without tears and a trembling voice.

He loved work; his business was not drudgery to him; he took great pleasure in historical and genealogical investigation, and in giving to the public the results of it, but more than all did he enjoy everything in relation to Freemasonry, whether witnessing the work, assisting in the transaction

of the business of the lodge, or writing or speaking about the principles of the Institution.

In the Grand Lodge he was always present, always watchful and always ready to give his voice, his labor and his vote to promote the interests of the craft. He disliked any change in the methods of administration of Freemasonry; would tolerate no innovation, but held to maintaining it sacredly as it came to him from the fathers.

His death is a loss to the community, a severe blow to the craft, and a great grief to us all, and especially to those of us, who enjoyed frequent fraternal intercourse with him and shared with him the same labors.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
MARQUIS F. KING,	
ALMON L. JOHNSON,	

We recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolutions:

Resolved, That by the death of Bro. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Past Senior Grand Warden, this Grand Lodge has lost a faithful, vigilant, able and devoted member, whose action was always to promote the right as "God gave him to see the right": the craft has lost a brother, whose sympathies were quick against any manner of oppression, and whose voice uttered, without fear or even hesitation, the promptings of his generous heart: and Masonry has lost one who most earnestly loved the Institution, and rigidly supported and maintained it as it came to us from the fathers.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies to his widow and family in the great affliction which the death of a tender husband and loving father has brought upon them.

Resolved, That a page in our published Proceedings be devoted to his memory.

The memorial was accepted and ordered published with the Proceedings, and the accompanying resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Grand Master then invited Past Grand Master DRUMMOND to assume the East.

The Grand Master elect, ALBRO E. CHASE, was presented and installed as Grand Master in ample form by P. G. Master DRUMMOND, prayer being offered by Grand Chaplain ALBERT T. DUNN.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments :

R. W.	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES ARCHIBALD,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
"	EMILUS W. BROWN,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	HENRY H. SMITH,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "	Castine.
"	HANNIBAL HAMLIN,	" 5th "	Milo.
"	CHARLES YORK,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "	China.
"	EDWARD P. HAHN,	" 8th "	Lincolntonville.
"	HILLARD W. ROBINSON,*	" 9th "	Warren.
"	WILLIAM A. RICHARDS,	" 10th "	Waldoboro.
"	WILLIAM J. LANDERS,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	J. EUGENE LEWIS,	" 12th "	Winthrop.
"	HENRY C. POWERS,	" 13th "	S. Norridgew'k.
"	FRED. W. RIDEOUT,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	ROSWELL C. BOOTHBY,	" 15th "	E. Livermore.
"	J. FERD KING,	" 16th "	South Paris.
"	FRANCIS E. CHASE,	" 17th "	Woodfords.
"	MELVILLE GOULD,	" 18th "	Hiram.
"	HORACE MITCHELL, JR.,	" 19th "	Kittery.
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "	Lincoln.
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	" 21st "	Bar Harbor.
"	E. REED PACKARD,	" 22d "	Corinna.
"	FRANK H. HARGRAVES,	" 23d "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. VINAL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kennebunk.
"	ALBERT T. DUNN,	" "	Portland.
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
"	WILLIAM BRUNTON,	" "	Yarmouth.
"	CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Dennysville.
"	OLIVER H. FERNALD,	" "	Castine.
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM C. MASON,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Waldoboro.
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Calais.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" "	Portland.
"	NATH'L B. EASTMAN,	" "	Warren.
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" "	Fryeburg.
"	EDMUND McMURDIE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
"	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Lewiston.

* Deceased.

W.	NAHUM S. DROWN,	<i>Grand Pursuivant,</i>	Biddeford.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES F. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The remaining officers, elect and appointed, were then presented and installed into their respective offices by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, and proclamation thereof was made by the Grand Marshal.

Grand Master CHASE then assumed the East.

On motion,

Voted, That the dues of Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks' Mills, for the past year, be remitted, the lodge having lost its hall by fire.

The Grand Master appointed the following:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

CHARLES E. SNOW, STEPHEN SCAMMAN, WILLIAM N. HOWE.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.

On Publication.

IRA BERRY, DAVID CARGILL, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE.

On History of Masonry in Maine.

HERBERT HARRIS, HIRAM CHASE, ALBERT MOORE.

On Dispensations and Charters.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, WM. R. G. ESTES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

On Amendments to Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, JOHN W. BALLOU.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING, FRANK E. SLEEPER.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, STEPHEN BERRY.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

HIRAM CHASE, E. HOWARD VOSE, LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON.

On Transportation.

STEPHEN BERRY, LEANDER M. KENISTON, ALMON L. JOHNSON.

*On Library.*THE GRAND MASTER (*ex officio*), JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, IRA BERRY.*On Better Method of Voting in Grand Lodge.*

SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, MANLY G. TRASK, ALGERNON M. ROAK.

BRO. OLIVER A. COBB, for the Committee on Pay Roll, presented a schedule, which was accepted and ordered paid.

The Committee on Finance reported verbally a recommendation in regard to the Text Book, and it was in accordance therewith,

Voted, That a suitable number of the Maine Masonic Text Book, to supply other Grand Lodges who exchange with us, be purchased under direction of the Grand Master.

BRO. FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the Annual Communication was transacted, which report was accepted.

The minutes of this communication were read and approved: and, at high twelve, the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, prayer being offered by Grand Chaplain DUNN.

Attest:

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.



REPORTS

OF

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District.

November 2, 1889, I visited Trinity Lodge, at Presque Isle, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. It was well rendered. This is a good working lodge, the officers are prompt and do their work well. The records, under the skillful hand of Bro. H. B. THAYER, are neatly and correctly kept.

December 21st, I installed the officers of Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, W. Bro. J. S. HALL acting as Marshal. To the installation services were invited all masons, their wives and a few other friends, the hall not being of sufficient size to admit of a public installation. After the installation service, we were called from labor to refreshment. The occasion was a very pleasant and I trust a profitable one to all present.

January 1, 1890, I visited Washburn Lodge, at Washburn. I was requested to install the officers of that lodge, which pleasant duty I proceeded to perform. After this service, we were treated to refreshments, to which all did ample justice. There were present the wives and friends of the brethren. This lodge is in a prosperous condition. The records are well kept and the finances of the lodge are in excellent condition.

January 6th, I again visited Trinity Lodge, at Presque Isle. The work of the evening was in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was very well rendered. There was a large number out and the evening was profitably spent. This is a fine lodge.

January 30th, I visited Caribou Lodge, at Caribou, and installed the officers. After the installation, all partook of a fine oyster supper.

March 12th, I visited Monument Lodge, at Houlton, and installed the officers. The brethren present numbered more than fifty. There was no work on that occasion. The lodge is very prosperous, they having had twelve initiations during the year. The records are finely kept by Bro. STETSON.

March 20th, I visited Caribou Lodge, at Caribou, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was performed in a manner creditable to the officers, who were nearly all new at the business. They all manifested a desire to perform their work according to the ritual. The records are still kept by Bro. C. B. ROBERTS, which is a sufficient guarantee of their correctness. There were more than fifty of the brethren present on this occasion, and the evening was profitably spent. As is usual with this lodge, the oysters were forthcoming.

I regret to say that I was prevented from visiting Pioneer Lodge, at Ashland. I set several days to meet the brethren of this lodge, but either the weather or traveling prevented me from taking the ride of thirty-six miles.

Eastern Frontier Lodge, at Fort Fairfield, is my masonic home. I have attended nearly all its meeting during the year, and I trust that my successor will find it, as I think it is, a model lodge. Bro. N. H. MARTIN still has charge of the lodge records, and he needs no commendation from me; his work shows for itself.

In visiting the lodges in my district, I have endeavored to correct the small errors, so far as I could, which so readily creep in, and which are apt to be thought of little consequence. I believe whatever is to be done should be done correctly, even to the smallest detail.

There were, during the masonic year, forty-three initiations in the six lodges comprising this district, which shows a healthy condition of the order.

I am happy to state that peace and harmony prevail throughout the district, and that all the lodges are prosperous.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, allow me to sincerely thank you for the honor conferred upon me and for your kindness during my official term.

Most respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HENRY O. PERRY, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

Fort Fairfield, April 21, 1890.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit this my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the district once. July 9th, I had the pleasure

of meeting the Most Worshipful Grand Master at Machias, attending the dedication of the new masonic hall of Harwood Lodge; and not having been installed as District Deputy, the M. W. Grand Master installed me in Harwood Lodge.

November 20th, I visited Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, and witnessed work on the third degree; and am pleased to say I never witnessed better work throughout.

The officers of this lodge seem zealous in their work, and take a deep interest in their lodge.

This lodge is in good financial standing, the records well and neatly kept, and harmony prevails.

December 9th, I visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, by request of W. M. E. M. SMALL, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was performed very accurately; the attendance was quite good, considering the inclemency of the weather, a heavy rain storm prevailing, which I had the discomfort of riding through from Calais by team, as there was no boat running that day.

The brethren of this lodge are zealous and regretted very much having their W. M. Bro. E. M. SMALL remove from their midst, and in appreciation of their kind feelings toward him, they gave him an elegant copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary, which was presented, in behalf of the lodge (or brethren) by Bro. N. B. NUTT, with most fitting remarks.

I found their records in good hands, very neatly kept by their veteran Secretary, N. B. NUTT; and peace and harmony prevailed.

December 12th, I had the pleasure of meeting Grand Lecturer RAYMOND at the Deputy's convention held at Waterville, and there learned some valuable masonic instruction, but regretted the shortness of the session, as the Grand Lecturer was obliged to leave at 3 P. M.

January 31st, I visited Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was creditably worked throughout. I made what necessary corrections were required, and gave them some instructions in the mode of working. This lodge is in good condition financially; records in able hands, and peace and harmony prevail.

February 5th, I installed the officers of Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton. This is my own lodge and I attend regularly. Having a new board of officers (excepting the Master), they are not quite proficient, but are good material, and, with practice and lodges of instruction which they hold weekly, will no doubt work up to the standard.

I appointed a district convention of the lodges in this district, to be held with Washington Lodge, at Lubec, on March 20th, but regret very much to say, that owing to pressing and important business, I could not be present with the brethren. I learned, however, that quite a number met and had a pleasant time.

March 31st, I visited St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais, and witnessed

work on the second degree, which was fairly performed. I regretted very much the small attendance, as a number of the officers were absent. I made some corrections in their work and imparted instructions. Lodge in good condition financially, and records in able and energetic hands.

Thanking you kindly, Most Worshipful Sir, for the honor conferred upon me, and thanking the brethren of the different lodges in this district for the courtesies received, I remain

Yours fraternally,

B. F. CHADBOURNE, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Princeton, April 1, 1890.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALERO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Therewith submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Third Masonic District:

I have visited every lodge in the district once, and most of them twice, and have witnessed work, or an exemplification, in each. I find the lodges are doing very good work. All seem earnest and ready to take advantage of every opportunity to perfect themselves in the ritual. I have also examined the records and find them in good condition. There is one more lodge in the district than last year, and a consequent gain in members and amount of work.

The new hall, begun by Harwood Lodge last year, was dedicated early in July. This is the finest hall in the district, and the lodge may well feel proud of such a beautiful room for its meetings. Tuscan Lodge, by new furniture, has added very much to the comfort and appearance of its hall.

On the 21st of November, the Grand Lecturer held a Lodge of Instruction in Masonic Hall, Machias. The attendance was not very large on account of bad weather, but those present were greatly benefited, and through them the lodges they represented.

February 12th, I held a District Lodge of Instruction in Tuscan Lodge hall, at Addison. This meeting was more fully attended than that of last year, there being about seventy brethren present, showing, I think, an increasing interest in this yearly "District Meeting," all the lodges but the two most distant being represented. At the afternoon session, the E. A. and F. C. degrees were gone through, brethren from the various lodges occupying the stations and places. The evening session was a special communication of Tuscan Lodge. The M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates by that lodge. The work was nicely done, showing that time and

study had not been spared by the officers. At each session ample time was given for questions, discussion and sociability. I feel sure that this meeting will prove beneficial to all the lodges represented.

I wish here to extend my thanks to the brethren of Tuscan Lodge for their courtesy and endeavors to make this meeting a success, and one to be remembered by all who were present.

In closing this report, I desire to thank the brethren of the lodges throughout the district, for the kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred.

Respectfully submitted,

E. R. WINGATE, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District for the year ending May 6, 1890.

I have visited all the lodges in the district with the exception of those in Ellsworth and on Mount Desert Island.

Hancock Lodge, Castine, I have visited quite regularly. This lodge is small and does but little work, but its financial condition is as good as any in the district, the attendance on lodge meetings is good, its officers keep well posted, and what work is done is well done.

Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin, and Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick, are not doing very much work, but what I witnessed in each lodge was well done. These lodges are in a sound condition financially and the utmost harmony prevails in both.

The work in Rising Star Lodge, Penobscot, is well done, and at the present time I believe perfect harmony prevails. The financial condition is now good but the method of doing business has, in the past, been rather remiss. A comparatively young lodge, it has not until recently appreciated how much the welfare of any lodge depends upon the painstaking care and fidelity of the Secretary and Treasurer. The Masters of lodges should remember that these officers are subject to their authority and consequently some responsibility rests upon them.

Ira Berry Lodge, Bluehill, is the smallest lodge in the district. It is having some work, however, and performs it well. The records are well kept and the officers are zealous. All that is needed is a little more interest on the part of some of its members.

Rising Sun Lodge, Orland, has done more work than any chartered lodge

in the district, and I have reason to believe that the material has all been sound. The financial condition of the lodge is excellent, the records are well kept, and the work is well done. There is no better or more prosperous lodge in the district.

In accordance with your desire, I have given all the attention I could to affairs on Deer Isle. I am glad to report that, so far as I can discover, there is now no ill-feeling among the masons in this town. Eight years ago I visited Marine Lodge and was instrumental in its resuscitation. At my recent visitation, I was surprised, knowing something of the difficulties and trials of the lodge, at the excellent condition in which I found it. The lodge has a nice hall, well furnished, and is entirely free from debt. There is a membership of over a hundred and money in the treasury. There has also been a very marked improvement in the work, which now corresponds much more nearly with the ritual than formerly. I found Reliance Lodge, v. D., occupying a good hall and zealous to do their work well. Though I consider it a misfortune to have two lodges in this town, I believe that both *can* be sustained. I find no disposition on the part of Reliance Lodge to any except an honorable competition with the parent lodge, and the only doubt I heard on the part of any member of Marine Lodge was, that as the material for work became somewhat exhausted, the lodges might become careless as to the extent of their jurisdiction. This is, I conceive, the only future danger, and if Reliance Lodge receives a charter, either the two lodges should have joint jurisdiction, or the Grand Lodge should draw a definite division line.

Finding myself unable to keep my appointments with the lodges at Ellsworth and Mt. Desert, I appointed Past Master JOHN F. REA (who had attended with me the Lodge of Instruction held by the Grand Lecturer at Waterville) to act in my place. He reports Lygonia Lodge as in good condition and having quite a large fund in the treasury. He witnessed work on the second and third degrees, which was well done, though not quite up to their own standard of correctness, as many of the officers were new.

Esoteric Lodge is out of debt, has a good fund in the treasury and did excellent work in the E. A. degree. Bro. REA reports the records of both these lodges as remarkably good and fit to serve as models for the other lodges in the district. He thinks no better can be found anywhere.

He reports favorably on the condition of the records and finances of Bar Harbor Lodge, and was well pleased with the work done there. This lodge has had trouble with one of its officers, but as the whole matter will come before the Grand Lodge and has already been laid before you, it is unnecessary to say anything in regard to it.

Bro. LEVI LURVEY, my predecessor in office, did me the kindness to visit Mt. Desert and Tremont Lodges in my place. He reports that Mt. Desert Lodge "is in a more flourishing condition than it has been for some years past. It is well officered, the attendance is good, the new lodge room is as

convenient and well furnished as any in the district, and harmony prevails."

Tremont Lodge he reports as in a healthy condition, out of debt, and doing work which will compare favorably with that of any lodge in the district.

I regret that I was unable to visit these two lodges as I intended. My absence is accounted for by the failure of the Steamer Richmond to make her customary trip.

March 31st, I visited Felicity Lodge, at Bucksport. The attendance was not so large as I would have liked, but the work was exemplified on the E. A. degree and was done satisfactorily. The records of the lodge are well kept, and the financial condition is improving. The lodge room has been repaired and refitted, and everything indicates a renewed interest and a prosperous future.

I may say of the district, generally, that it is in a very prosperous condition. There is as near uniformity in the work as is practicable, perhaps, and still the lodges are not making the mistake of supposing ritual work to be the end and aim of Masonry.

In accordance with your wish, I have taken into careful consideration the propriety and feasibility of dividing the district. Of the propriety I think there can be no possible doubt. The district is now so large in territory, and contains so many lodges, that no District Deputy, having any business of his own to demand his attention, can afford to visit all the lodges, or to give that care to the interests of Masonry in the district which is due from him. With two exceptions the fourth district contains more lodges than any of the other districts. It is not, however, the *number* of lodges alone that should be considered, but their relative *location* as well. Hancock County is so cut up by rivers and bays that it is a hard one to travel over. The steamboats do not run in the winter, which is the most appropriate time for visiting lodges, and the facilities for going by rail are of but little avail. I would therefore recommend, and strongly urge, that the district be divided as follows: That Lygonia and Esoteric Lodges, in Ellsworth, Bar Harbor Lodge, in Eden, Mt. Desert Lodge, in Mt. Desert, Tremont Lodge, in Tremont, and Marine and Reliance Lodges, in Deer Isle, constitute one district; and that Felicity Lodge, Bucksport, Rising Sun Lodge, in Orland, Rising Star Lodge, in Penobscot, Ira Berry Lodge, in Bluehill, Hancock Lodge, in Castine, Eggemoggin Lodge, in Sedgwick, and Naskeag Lodge, in Brooklin, be made into a separate district.

In conclusion, I would remark that the extreme length of this report is unavoidable, except by omitting all reference to individual lodges. I desire to express my thanks to the brethren for their uniformly courteous treatment, both to myself and those who filled my place, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the unexpected as well as unsolicited honor of my appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEORGE A. WHEELER, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

Castine, April 1, 1890.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit the *status* of the Fifth District observed during the past year.

I have visited all the lodges in this district, excepting Pacific Lodge, at Exeter, which I was prevented from visiting last winter by the prevalence of "La Grippe."

I installed the officers of Mount Kineo, Mosaic, Piscataquis and Pleasant River Lodges. Have witnessed "work" in all the lodges except Pacific, that being the only one that has had no work during the past year.

Some of the lodges that have been nearly dormant for some years past, are having marked eras of prosperity. This is especially true of Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter, the meeting that I attended being the occasion of a double "Raising," with nearly two hundred brothers present. Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville, and Composite, at La Grange, also are enjoying plenty of work. The work, as a whole, is well and impressively performed, both officers and members seeming to realize its solemnity and importance.

There are two matters that have particularly attracted my attention, viz: the matter of "delinquent dues" and "records."

I find in nearly every lodge a large amount of uncollected dues on the Secretary's books. I have invariably recommended the speedy squaring of accounts between the lodge and its members. If the brother is unable to pay, remit them; if he is able to pay, collect, or deprive of membership. I have never yet seen a member who owed his lodge several dollars for annual dues, who was very much interested in Masonry. My theory is, "That a man to whom Masonry is not worth \$1.00 a year, is not worth 20 cts. a year to Masonry." Therefore, the sooner a lodge is rid of such a burden, the better off it will be.

As to records, I have found in quite a number of the lodges visited by me, that it is the practice of the Secretary to take his *minutes* into the lodge, read them as the *records*, have them confirmed as records, and then copy them into the record book at his leisure. This practice I have condemned in every case. I found some Secretaries who had not had the records in the lodge room for two or three years; in others, no meetings had been recorded for five or six months, all being on the minutes. Upon inquiry of other District Deputies, I find that it is a condition of things existing in other districts as well as in my own. Perhaps calling attention to these things at some session of the Grand Lodge might "leaven the whole lump at once."

I will take occasion right here to express my appreciation of the uniformly kind and cordial reception tendered me by the brethren of this district;

and to you, Most Worshipful, for the favor conferred upon me by the appointment.

Most fraternally,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herein communicate to you the condition of the nine chartered lodges belonging to this Sixth Masonic District, for the year ending in March, 1890.

I have officially visited each lodge once, but have frequently been present at the communications of Rising Virtue and St. Andrew's Lodges.

September 16, 1889, I installed the officers, excepting the Worshipful Master, of Star in the East Lodge, at Oldtown, before a respectable number of its members. Since my last visit to this lodge, the furnishings of its main hall have been greatly improved. The members take much interest in all that pertains to the lodge, have purchased a lot upon which to build, and have accumulated the sum of \$1,700. The records are well kept, and in all essential respects this lodge is decidedly prosperous.

November 16th, I met with the brethren of Mystic Lodge, at Hampden, and saw the E. A. degree conferred. The work was but fairly performed. The records are full and apparently accurate. The attendance at the communications of Mystic Lodge is commonly large, and with its commodious, convenient and well-equipped lodge room, there is no good reason why it should not be one of the best lodges in the district.

January 18, 1890, I was present at a largely attended communication of Lynde Lodge, at Hermon. The M. M. degree was accurately and well conferred. The Secretary keeps the records satisfactorily, and it can be truthfully said that Lynde Lodge is active and promising.

January 21st, I officially visited, by invitation, Rising Virtue Lodge, at Bangor, when, in the presence of an unusually large number of the brethren of this city and vicinity, the M. M. degree was very finely conferred. Indeed, the work was so exceptionally well done by the various officers, that I doubt if the most critical representative of the Grand Lodge could have found a reasonable excuse for offering a suggestion or making a correction. The records, as has justly been said for many years, are perfectly kept.

January 28th, with the assistance of W. Bro. NORRIS E. BRAGG, I installed the officers of Rising Virtue Lodge before a large assemblage of masons.

At this point, I wish to call attention to an erroneous statement made by me unwittingly in my last report. Through some inexplicable misapprehension of facts, I incorrectly rated Rising Virtue Lodge as regards its financial and numerical strength. I should then have said, as I do now say, that in point of number of members and of abundance of means it is excelled, in this district, only by St. Andrew's Lodge.

January 31st, assisted by W. Bro. NORRIS E. BRAGG, as Marshal, I installed the officers of St. Andrew's Lodge, at Bangor. Having attended a majority of the meetings of this body for nearly ten years, I am able to testify to the uniform excellence of the work of its officers, who are ever striving to maintain the enviable position for which it has properly been given credit for many years past. The Secretary, who in December last was re-elected to his present office for the twentieth successive year, is able to display a record book faultless in all respects.

February 8th, in fulfillment of an appointment, I rode fourteen miles in very stormy weather to visit Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel, and found six members of the lodge present. The visit was obviously of benefit neither to the Grand Lodge, the subordinate lodge, nor to myself.

February 15th, I rode twelve miles to visit Kenduskeag Lodge, at Kenduskeag. The weather being pleasant but cold, I anticipated meeting, at least, a quorum of the members. Four were present. The results of a visit, under such circumstances, are worthless to all concerned.

February 19th, at a special communication of Mechanics' Lodge, at Orono, I saw a creditable exemplification of the F. C. degree. Though but little actual work is done by this lodge, owing to its limited jurisdiction, still Mechanics' Lodge is prepared to render good service to the craft, in that its various chairs are well filled, its hall suitably placed and attractively furnished, and in that it aims to admit to membership only those whose characters will stand the test of a strict investigation. The records are properly kept.

February 21st, Meridian Splendor Lodge, of Newport, exemplified before me the E. A. degree in an unusually satisfactory manner. I was able to note a marked improvement in the work of this lodge as compared with that of last year; and also in the general appearance of the lodge room. The records are good, and I am confident that the interest in masonic affairs has been renewed in this vicinity.

The charters of these nine lodges have all been recorded by the Grand Secretary. Each lodge carries insurance on its property, and no one of them is in debt.

Although, in certain respects, the lodges in this district are able to make a satisfactory showing at the end of this masonic year, yet it is quite certain that several of them have failed to reach that standard of proficiency and that degree of prosperity which lies within the power of each to attain. If a lodge desires to make itself what it should be, attention must be paid

not only to a correct rendering of the ritual, but to making itself conversant with the nature and objects of the institution, the common principles, rules and decisions of masonic law, together with an intelligent understanding and a proper performance of those ceremonies, which, when carried out earnestly and in their true spirit, make the desired impression and produce the results sought; but which, when otherwise performed, are negative in their teachings, or, at least, of doubtful utility.

In endeavoring to carry out this idea, it has been my aim to impress upon the lodges the necessity of regularly studying, at their meetings, the forms for the various masonic ceremonies, the digest of the laws of Masonry, and of subscribing for and reading books and papers relating to the craft. How far these suggestions may be carried out remains to be seen, but the desirability of more knowledge I cannot doubt, when the commonest laws of the institution are unfamiliar to some of the Masters of lodges, and when to them, even the requisite number for a quorum for business is unknown.

The duties as well as the pleasures, belonging to the office with which I have for two years been honored, will soon pass into other hands, and it is my sincere hope that my successor will find that the institution has not suffered through any act of omission or commission on my part, and that he may be able to take the work where I have left it and bring about a condition of the craft in this district which will advance the prosperity of the individual lodges and of the fraternity at large.

Fraternally and respectfully,

WILLIAM C. MASON, D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my third report as District Deputy for the Seventh Masonic District.

December 31st, I visited Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, at Plymouth. The lodge opened at two o'clock P. M., and I witnessed work on two candidates in the third degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner, after which we repaired to the hotel where the ladies had prepared a bountiful supper, of which we all partook with a hearty good relish. The remainder of the evening was spent in singing and social intercourse. This lodge, I am pleased to report, has made good progress since my last visit; I examined their records, which are a model of neatness, and found them correctly kept.

January 1st, visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, Brooks, at its regular

communication. Examined their records and found them correct. Installed their officers in the presence of invited friends. After installation a short time was spent in the lodge room listening to remarks from several of the members of this lodge. The brethren and their ladies then repaired to the hotel where we partook of an excellent turkey supper, after which we returned to the lodge room, where the remainder of the evening was spent discussing lodge work. I witnessed the closing of the lodge by the new officers, which was well done.

January 2d, I visited Archon Lodge, No. 139, East Dixmont. On account of bad weather and traveling, there were but few present. This lodge has had but one candidate the past year; yet the brethren seem to manifest quite an interest in their lodge work, as they are holding weekly meetings, exemplifying the work, passing lectures, &c. I think this lodge must prosper with Bro. CHADBURN as Master. Records in good hands.

January 3d, visited Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, Unity. Examined their records, which have been well kept by Bro. LIBBEY. I then installed the officers elect in the presence of the ladies, followed by a supper at the hotel, after which we returned to the lodge room, where we listened to an able address by Rev. Bro. WRIGHT. This lodge has had a large amount of work the past year, and is also the largest and wealthiest lodge in this district.

January 30th, I visited Unity Lodge, No. 58, Thorndike. Regular communication. Lodge opened at 2 P. M. Examined their records and found them neatly and correctly kept; they expected work on third degree, but the candidate did not appear, so we had a social and interesting time discussing lodge work. We then repaired to the Grange Hall, where the ladies had prepared a bountiful supper, after which we returned to the lodge room. I then installed the officers elect in the presence of the ladies; after installation, an hour was spent listening to very interesting remarks by the brethren.

February 1st, visited Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, Searsmont. Regular communication. I expected to see work in this lodge, but found, on arriving in the village, the brethren and citizens mourning the sudden death of Bro. E. L. BEAN, one of the principal business men of the place, who occupied the store under the hall, and was also one of the solid members of this lodge. He was to be buried the next day with masonic honors, so there were but few of the brethren present; exemplified work on M. M. degree, which was well done; made some corrections and gave such instructions as I thought necessary.

March 1st, visited Liberty Lodge, Liberty. The E. A. degree was conferred on a candidate in a correct and impressive manner. Although the weather and traveling were bad, there was quite a large number present, and they seemed to manifest an interest in the work. Records still in the hands of Bro. A. P. CARGILL, which is a guarantee of their correctness, as he has sat in the south-east for eighteen years.

Made arrangements to visits Seabasticook Lodge, Clinton, but on account of bad weather was unable to do so. I learn they are enjoying their usual amount of prosperity.

Central Lodge, at China (of which I am a member), I have attended most every meeting during the year; we are enjoying a good degree of prosperity. Harmony and brotherly love still prevail within its borders. Its records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. W. W. WASHBURN, who has discharged the duties of Secretary for sixteen years.

In closing, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred by my appointment, and the brethren of all the lodges for their uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEO. B. PRAY, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

China, April 14, 1890.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit to you the report of my official labor in the Eighth District.

I have visited all the lodges in the district but one. I find the records neatly and correctly kept without an exception. The officers are interested, and recite the ritual nearly correct, and I found one master, who I think can recite the whole of it, as also all of the Text Book that is used in the work.

There is not that uniformity in conducting the work that I would like to see, either in opening and closing, conferring the degrees or public ceremonies.

I find that in some lodges they declare the lodge at refreshment while performing public services.

The lodges of this district would all be pleased to have the Grand Lecturer hold a lodge of instruction at Belfast, not later than October, if convenient; it is central for the district, and convenient for many other lodges. The brethren of Belfast have a large hall and will cordially greet all who may come to the convention.

There has been a change of Secretaries in two lodges. Phoenix Lodge, at its annual meeting, elected Bro. JAMES PATTEE, Secretary, which office had been so ably filled by our late Bro. R. W. CHARLES W. HANEY. Bro. PATTEE is a keen observer of the proceedings of their meetings and has had years of experience as a copyist, so that he will make a good Secretary.

Pownal Lodge, for some reason which no doubt was good, elected Bro. CHARLES C. PARK, Junior Warden, and Bro. ALBERT M. AMES, Secretary. Bro. AMES is a young man of good habits and fine abilities, and will keep his records very close to his minutes. Therefore I can report the records of the lodges in this district all in good hands. Their lodge rooms, without an exception are commodious and well furnished, the lodges are out of debt, and either own their hall or have a creditable amount invested and in the hand of trustees.

There is but one unrecorded charter in the district, and the Secretary has promised me that he will attend to it, and have it recorded this summer.

Being unable, or lacking the resolution, to visit Howard Lodge, No. 69, Winterport, I requested Bro. JAMES FREEMAN, my predecessor, to visit for me. He reports as follows:

"Agreeable to your request, I visited Howard Lodge, March 28th, and examined the records and found them correct. Our new officers take an interest in their work and everything is going along smoothly."

I have been courteously received by officers and brethren in the district, and such instructions as I have been able to give have been well received, there being a general desire for uniformity of work.

Fraternally,

EDWARD P. HAHN, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

Lincolntonville, April 5, 1890.

NINTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit a report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

I regret to say that owing to ill health since September last, I was unable to visit the several lodges assigned me. I deputized Bro. J. FRED. HALL, of Aurora Lodge, Rockland, (a man well versed in masonic knowledge) to visit the several lodges in my stead, and I trust he has given good satisfaction. I submit the following as his report.

On February 10, 1890, I visited St. George Lodge, at Warren. The Master Mason's degree was conferred in the presence of a goodly number of the members and visiting brethren. This lodge still maintains its well-earned reputation for excellent work. Records in competent hands.

March 13th, I met Union Lodge, at Union. They anticipated work on the Master Mason's degree, but on account of the bad condition of the roads,

and distance from the lodge room, both master and candidate failed to appear. Past D. D. G. Master J. O. Cobb being present, assumed the East, and work on the Fellow Craft's degree was exemplified in a prompt and earnest manner. This lodge gives its candidates the benefit of all the lectures—a commendable practice which should obtain in all lodges. Records well made and clear.

March 25th, I visited Orient Lodge, Thomaston. The brethren were present in large numbers, several of the adjacent lodges being represented. The Master Mason's degree was conferred on two candidates, and was well rendered, showing a good measure of that impressiveness so essential to good work. The records are correctly kept and the lodge is in a very satisfactory condition.

March 29th, I inspected work in Knox Lodge, South Thomaston. The Master Mason's degree was conferred in a creditable manner, showing that the officers had made careful study of the standard work. This lodge, although the youngest in the district, is manifesting great zeal and interest for the order. Their accommodations are convenient, and their records properly kept.

March 31st, I witnessed work in St. Paul's Lodge, Rockport. The Master Mason's degree was quite spirited and interesting, the officers generally showing a familiarity in their respective parts. The members are deeply interested in the prosperity of their lodge. The records are carefully kept.

April 1st, I inspected work in Rockland Lodge, Rockland. The Entered Apprentice's degree was presented, and considering that the officers were new in their stations, it was very well rendered. This lodge is prosperous; their records are in good hands and neatly kept.

April 2d, I was present at Aurora Lodge, Rockland. The Master Mason's degree was conferred on two candidates, in the presence of quite a large number of the brethren. The work was rendered with good spirit, and in a dignified manner. The records are correct and uniform.

April 8th, I met with Moses Webster Lodge, Vinalhaven, and saw the Entered Apprentice's degree worked in that clear and impressive style for which this lodge is noted; the master giving the entire lecture in a creditable manner. This lodge is located in its own block, and has good and convenient accommodations. Records well kept.

April 11th, I met with Amity Lodge, Camden. There were brethren present from seven different lodges. The work was the Master Mason's degree and was well done, some of the parts being especially impressive. Their quarters being new, are in elegant style, conveniently planned and lighted by electricity. Records faithfully kept.

April 25th, I visited Eureka Lodge, St. George. The membership of this lodge is scattered, some of them being seafaring men and others living or working at a distance from the lodge. They are doing little work, but are hoping for better prospects. There were seventeen present at my visitation, and

work on the Master Mason's degree was exemplified in a satisfactory manner; showing that the Master and his aids are quite well skilled in the work. They have a neat and cosy masonic home, and I gave them words of encouragement and bespeak for them better days. Records in due form.

In conclusion, I will say that I have enjoyed the privilege of visiting every lodge in the district and find them all striving to do work that will stand inspection. I am pleased to note that peace and harmony prevail and that the social and fraternal features of our noble brotherhood so generally abound. I desire to express my sincere thanks to the officers and brethren, for the uniform courtesy and kind attention bestowed upon me as your representative.

J. FRED HALL, *Acting D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Fraternally yours,

H. W. ROBINSON, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Warren, April 30, 1890.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my third report of the Tenth Masonic District.

On receiving notice, I attended the convention for instruction at Alfred, and was pleased with the manner in which the Grand Lecturer conducted the meeting. I have endeavored to carry the instruction I there received to the several lodges of this district, all of which I have visited, except one, which I hope yet to have an opportunity to visit.

January 29th, I visited Anchor Lodge and witnessed work in the Entered Apprentice's degree, which was fairly done.

January 31st, I visited King Solomon's Lodge and witnessed work on the third degree, which was performed in an excellent manner. The attendance was good. I had the pleasure of meeting P. J. G. Warden A. M. WETHERBEE, of Warren; P. D. D. G. Master CHARLES W. STETSON, and P. D. D. G. Master S. J. MILLER, who took a prominent part in the work. Records are well kept. An oyster supper at the Medomak House followed.

February 3d, I visited Bristol Lodge. Not having any work, the evening was spent in reciting the ritual. Records neatly kept. This lodge has remodeled their hall the past year, so that now they are nicely situated; peace and harmony prevail.

March 20th, I visited Lincoln Lodge and witnessed work on the third degree, which was well performed, considering that the muddy condition of

the roads prevented many from being present, so that most of the officers working were *pro tem*. I gave them advice, and, as I hope, encouragement, which were well received. Records very fine.

March 21st, I visited Seaside Lodge. Work on the third degree fairly done. Records in good hands.

March 26th, I visited Dresden Lodge at a special communication called for the purpose. It was very bad traveling, and there were but few present. Work on the Entered Apprentice's degree exemplified in a very creditable manner.

April 2d, I visited Riverside Lodge, and witnessed work on the third degree, which was well rendered. The instructions which I gave them were well received.

Bay View Lodge, v. d., is doing finely and is destined to make a nice working lodge. The brethren will petition the next Grand Lodge for a charter. They have fitted up their hall in good style, and are prettily situated. I have endeavored to give what instruction I thought necessary, and to make the work as uniform as possible.

I have had the pleasure of installing the officers of two lodges in the presence of attentive audiences.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred upon me, and the officers and members of the several lodges in the Tenth District for the courtesy and kindness with which I have been received. Trusting my efforts have not been in vain, and that during the three years I have served as D. D. G. Master, I may have said some word that will be of benefit to my brethren, I retire from the office, begging to be excused from a re-appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

W. I. ADAMS, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

September 17, 1889, by invitation, I visited Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner, and installed the officers elect. The services were public to the families and friends of the members, and a large number were present. My thanks are due to Past Master GILBERT and Mrs. GILBERT for their generous entertainment.

October 23d, I visited Kennebec Lodge, Hallowell, and witnessed work in

the M. M. degree. The jurisdiction of this lodge is very limited and but little work has been done.

October 28th, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, Augusta. The M. M. degree was conferred, and was a decided improvement over last year. It was the best work I have seen in my rounds this year. Records well kept.

October 29th, I visited Angusta Lodge and witnessed work in the second degree. Some of the officers were absent, thus making it embarrassing and difficult for those present to do justice to themselves.

November 4th, I visited Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks' Mills, and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees. It was the first time that the present board of officers had worked these degrees, they having been installed in October, and they worked with credit to themselves. With practice together they will keep up the standard of their work. Records well kept. My thanks are again due to Past Master J. H. BARTON and Mrs. BARTON for entertainment.

November 5th, I visited Hermon Lodge, Gardiner, and saw them confer the M. M. degree, which was very well done, with a decided improvement in some parts of the ceremonies. Records finely kept.

December 10th, I visited Morning Star Lodge, Litchfield Corner, and saw work in the M. M. degree, which was well done. The present officers have done but little work since installation. Records well kept.

December 12th, attended a convention for instruction called by R. W. GEO. E. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer, at Waterville. I believe that these conventions are doing good work, but we ought at least to have *all day and a long evening* for instruction at each convention.

January 6, 1890, by invitation, I visited Temple Lodge, at Winthrop, and installed the officers elect. This lodge has not done any work for some time. Records in good hands.

Monmouth Lodge, at Monmouth, being my home lodge, I have been present at most of their meetings. They have done but little work lately.

It was designed to have a convention of the lodges in this district during the past year, and arrangements were partially made, but the prevalent sickness the first part of the winter seemed to require it to be postponed, and then the "Ice Craze" upset the plan for a later meeting. Have had a serious attack of both myself.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, and also you and the officers and brethren for the many courtesies extended to me during the past year, I remain,

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

DANIEL P. BOYNTON, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

Monmouth, April 24, 1890.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the 13th Masonic District.

With the exception of Cambridge Lodge, of Cambridge, I have visited every lodge in the district once, and some of them twice during the year, and have witnessed work in every lodge, but one, visited. The records of the different lodges are, with one exception, in the hands of former Secretaries, who have often received the approval of former District Deputies, and it is only necessary to say that they are neatly and correctly kept. A good degree of harmony prevails throughout the district. Not a great amount of work has been done, but all have done some. Following is a summary of what I have done :

September 16, 1889, I installed the officers of Euclid Lodge, Madison. The installation was semi-public. After installation a collation was served in the hall. It was a very pleasant occasion.

October 5th, I installed the officers of Lebanon Lodge, Norridgewock. Public installation, followed by supper.

October 16th, I attended the annual meeting of Keystone Lodge, Solon. Election of officers, and work in third degree in the forenoon. A grand dinner served to masons and ladies in the Town Hall, and public installation of officers, followed by a literary entertainment in the church, in the p. m. This lodge is the best fixed financially of any lodge in this district, having quite a library, and several thousand dollars at interest.

October 18th, I installed the officers of Corinthian Lodge, Hartland. The installation was held in the Town Hall at St. Albans (in accordance with a dispensation granted by you for that purpose), and was public, followed by a supper, and an address by Past D. D. G. Master S. A. PATTEN, of Skowhegan.

December 12th, I attended the convention for instruction at Waterville, held by the Grand Lecturer, which was exceedingly profitable to me and a great help in performing my duties.

March 4th, I visited Northern Star Lodge, North Anson. There was no work. The W. Master was kept at home by sickness, and the Senior Warden was absent from town. There was but a small attendance, and there is evidently a lack of interest in this lodge.

March 27th, I visited Euclid Lodge, Madison. Although the youngest lodge, it is one of the best working. The records show a splendid average attendance of the members, and the manner in which the work is performed showed that the officers were familiar with it.

March 3d, I visited Somerset Lodge, Skowhegan. Here also the W. Master was unavoidably absent, but the work was done by Past Master FROST, and was well done.

March 4th, I met with Carrabassett Lodge, Canaan. Rather a small attendance owing to bad traveling. Work exemplified in second degree in a very creditable manner.

March 6th, I met with Siloam Lodge, Fairfield. Work in second degree, which was done very nearly perfect. This lodge showed in their work the good results of the convention held at Waterville by Bro. RAYMOND. It is doing a large amount of work, the evening I was present, there being six petitions presented, all good men and true.

April 23d, I met with Corinthian Lodge, Hartland. Work exemplified in third degree and fairly well done. Some of the officers need a little more familiarity with their parts to make the work pass off smoothly. They are making an effort to secure a new and more commodious hall, (which they greatly need), and one which they can control. The records show a good attendance of the members at the meetings of the lodge.

The evening of April 24th, I spent with Meridian Lodge, Pittsfield. Witnessed exemplification of work in third degree. The work was well done, and the ritual closely followed.

I have attended every regular meeting of Lebanon Lodge during the year. This lodge has had work at nearly every meeting, and there has never been a time since it received its charter when the work has been done so near the ritual as the past year.

In closing my report, I desire to return thanks to the officers and members of lodges visited, for courtesies received, and also to you for the honor of the appointment.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. POWERS, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In conformity with the requirements of the office, I herewith submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

I have the pleasure to report the fraternity in this district in a very prosperous and harmonious condition, and gradually increasing by the addition of valuable material. The interest in the welfare of the Order, and the ambition to conform to the constitution and cheerfully abide by the decisions of the Grand Lodge, is very gratifying, and should place the several lodges in high esteem. A very noticeable and pleasing feature in several of the lodges is the constant attendance of the aged brethren, an example worthy of imitation by the younger ones.

The absence of work in the early part of the year, together with press of business on my part, necessitated a delay in visiting some of the lodges.

December 4, 1889, I visited Village Lodge, of Bowdoinham, and witnessed work in the third degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. W. Bro. BLODGETT, assisted by an able and ambitious corps of assistants, conferred the degree in an impressive manner, and very near the ritual. The records, in the hands of the veteran Secretary, Bro. HIGGINS, speak for themselves as in previous reports. After labor the lodge repaired to the banquet room and enjoyed refreshments. I was accompanied on this visit by Past D. D. G. M. WESTCOTT. I am indebted to Bro. KENDALL for hospitalities furnished on this occasion while waiting for the train.

December 31st, I visited Acacia Lodge, Durham, and enjoyed a very pleasant evening while witnessing work in the F. C. degree, which was exceedingly well done, as might well be expected with W. Bro. LIBBY in the East and past D. D. G. M. HARDING as Senior Deacon. By the strict attention of the candidate as well as the brethren, I came to the conclusion that they received the correct impression as intended. I was cordially received and kindly greeted by all, and shall ever remember with pleasure my first visit to Acacia Lodge, which has again proved her reputation as being among the best at entertaining her guests. Records correct and very neatly kept. Owing to a severe cold, I was unable to install their officers on Thursday evening, January 2d, as was intended.

January 6, 1890, I visited Richmond Lodge, and there found a lodge full of ambition to learn and execute the work and also the rules for the correct government of the lodge. W. Bro. WHITNEY, assisted by a smart, active, and ambitious corps of subordinates, conferred the third degree, and although this was the first time they had worked it in their new positions, the work was done in a very easy and impressive manner.

Richmond Lodge has the material in line for a first class working lodge, and judging from their deportment, energy and work, I predict a brilliant future for them. Records very neatly and correctly kept. Was very favorably impressed by their attentions to a sick sojourning brother.

Being unable to visit Webster Lodge in season for report, I applied to past M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER to delegate some one to represent me at their meeting; which office he very kindly filled himself, and I herewith furnish you with the report as rendered.

"I visited Webster Lodge, Friday evening, March 28th, and saw the E. A. degree conferred upon a candidate in a very creditable manner, considering the fact that the lodge has now no place for meetings, has done no work for some time and occupied for the evening a hall not properly fitted or furnished to aid in making the work impressive. The lodge has recently purchased a building lot, and hopes to erect a masonic hall during the coming year. The lodge has no debt and has a small fund in addition to the lot mentioned. A faithful few retain their interest in the lodge, and if a suit-

able hall can be obtained, the lodge may expect a fair attendance, a healthy increase and good work."

I wish to return my sincere thanks to Bro. SLEEPER for his kindness in performing the duties of the office for me.

April 28th, I visited Ancient York Lodge, at Lisbon Falls, and passed a very pleasant evening. The work for the evening was in the F. C. degree and was done in a very creditable manner, conveying a strong impression upon the candidate. It appears to be the ambition of this lodge to do their work correctly. The records are very neatly and correctly kept by Bro. PARKIN as Secretary. This lodge is in a very prosperous condition, although they have had little work this year.

April 29th, visited United Lodge at Brunswick, unexpectedly, not knowing that I should be able to attend until late in the afternoon. Witnessed work in the F. C. degree; and my visit not being previously announced, it gave me a correct impression of the working capacity of the lodge. This was the second time that they had worked this degree in the places they then held, and it was done in a very impressive and creditable manner. United Lodge has the material for good workmen. Records all right.

I have not visited Solar and Polar Star Lodges officially, as they are both held in this city, and I visit them very often, the former being my home lodge. They have both done a large amount of work the past year, and maintain their relative conditions as per last year's report.

In conclusion, I would say that the fraternity in the 14th District is in the hands of brethren, who are reliable and faithful to their trusts, and take pride in maintaining their previous standards and embracing every honorable means to further their interests masonically. I desire to extend my thanks to you for the honor you have conferred on me by appointment to the responsible duties of the office, also to the officers and brethren of the several lodges for their cordial reception and kind attentions extended to me on my several visits.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED W. RIDEOUT, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Bath, May 2, 1890.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit this, my official report, as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

In this district there are fifteen chartered lodges, thirteen of which I have visited personally and one by proxy. I find the lodges in a healthy and good working condition. In every instance there was a good attendance, and all manifested a good degree of interest, especially the officers, who seemed not only willing but anxious to be informed in the work.

I am happy to report that harmony and brotherly love prevail in every lodge.

In 1887, P. D. D. G. M. WOODMAN reported to you the financial standing of each lodge, and I will refer you to his report for these figures, simply adding that nearly all the lodges have made some gains.

I have visited lodges as follows:

Maine Lodge, January 6th. The E. A. degree was conferred by a new set of officers, (this being their first candidate) which was neatly done. Very few errors were made. W. Master GREENLEAF is a good ritualist, and rendered his part of the work in an impressive manner. He is one of our best Masters. The records are still in the hands of P. Master CRAGIN, which is a voucher for their accuracy. They have a new hall, which is third best in this district.

Mystic Tie, January 7th. By invitation, I installed the officers of this lodge. After installation, work was exemplified in E. A. degree, which was very nicely done. In no lodge have I seen more interest manifested, not only in the work, but in the fraternal features of the order. The records are correctly kept.

Wilton, January 8th. The M. M. degree was conferred. They having had but little practice, the work was somewhat faulty. All seemed to manifest a good interest, and by close application to the ritual, will greatly improve their work. Records are still in the hands of Bro. ADAMS and are correctly kept.

Blue Mountain, February 5th. The F. C. degree was worked in a very acceptable manner. Very few errors were made, except by the Senior Deacon, who only needs a little study to make him a good worker. Records correctly kept.

Davis, February 6th. This is a young lodge and has been under the management of Past Master HIGGINS, as Master, until the present year, and has been greatly prospered. This lodge is in good condition. The M. M. degree was conferred in a manner indicative of close application and good instruction. Records are properly kept.

Franklin, February 7th. Judging from reports of former District Deputies, this lodge has greatly improved in their work during the past year. Bro. Howes, as Master, manifested a good degree of interest, and with practice and close application will make this a good working lodge. Records in good condition.

Whitney, March 20th. Work in Master's degree was quite well rendered, but in some particulars can be somewhat improved. Records well kept.

Evening Star, March 31st. E. A. degree was conferred in a very satisfactory manner. Records in the hands of Bro. COLB are all right.

Tranquil, April 2d. This is one of our best lodges. The F. C. degree was conferred, and in no lodge which I visited, have all the officers worked so well and made so few errors as in this. This lodge can boast of having the neatest and most complete records in this district. Bro. J. F. ARWOOD is Secretary.

Reuel Washburn, April 8th. E. A. degree was conferred. It was done very easily and correctly. I think the removal of Androscoggin R. A. Chapter to this place has had a stimulating effect and will result in good for the cause of Masonry in this vicinity. The records are in charge of your District Deputy.

Rabboni, April 9th. This is a good working lodge. One candidate was initiated in a very correct and pleasing manner. The Senior Deacon and Junior Warden were exceptionally good. Records correctly and neatly kept.

April 11th was set for me to visit Nezinscot Lodge, but as I had eighteen miles to drive in the very worst of traveling, I requested P. D. D. G. Master F. T. FAULKNER to inspect the work for me. He reported that the work was well done. This has been called the "banner lodge" in this district and undoubtedly sustains its former reputation.

Ashlar, April 14th. The M. M. degree was conferred, and most of the officers rendered the work very correctly. The Master confined himself to the ritual more closely than any other Master where I visited. The officers had recently been elected, and several of them were a little faulty. Movements about the hall were very easy. Records in good hands.

Ancient Brothers', April 15th. The work in this lodge was a little faulty some of the officers being careless. All should give more time to the ritual. Records all right.

April 29th was set for me to visit Oriental Star Lodge. Three times I made an effort, but was kept from so doing by causes beyond my control. Being somewhat acquainted with this lodge in the past, and knowing most of the present officers, I think I am safe in saying that they are able to do excellent work.

I desire to thank the officers and brethren for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

R. C. BOOTHBY, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

Livermore Falls, May 3, 1890.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith transmit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in the district, except Jefferson Lodge at Bryant's Pond. This lodge I could have visited, but as they had no work, and as they did not need to be visited to keep them circumscribed within due bounds, I decided to omit this visit, and so notified them. The other lodges are in good condition, with the exception of King Hiram Lodge, at Dixfield. I have visited this lodge twice in successive years, but did not find much more than the appearance of a lodge. Very small attendance, and scarcely any interest, and this has been the case for some years.

During my visits in 1888-9, I found that some of the Secretaries did not spread the annual reports of the financial condition of their lodges upon the records in full. I notified them all that this must be done, (by direction of the Grand Master). During my visits this year, I noticed that but one of them had paid the least attention to it. That one was the Secretary of Crooked River Lodge.

I wish to notice, also, that some of the lodges have, with a small amount in the treasury, reduced their dues to fifty cents per year. I think that the privileges of lodge membership should be worth at least one dollar a year. The resources of a lodge must be very limited on a fifty cent assessment, and their capacity for charity, or other acts of benevolence, be very much curtailed, and it is my experience that the brethren who cannot afford to pay one dollar per year, cannot afford to pay fifty cents. I would suggest that brethren who cannot afford one dollar per year have their dues remitted.

The lodges generally have not averaged as much work as last year, but the work is very well done. Oxford and Tyrian Lodges have the largest attendance and have done the most work. Crooked River Lodge deserves credit for good attendance, and for maintaining their interest in the lodge, as they have a small membership, small jurisdiction, and have had very little work for the past two years.

The lodge Secretaries have generally been prompt in making returns, except the Secretary of Blazing Star Lodge, who has been about thirty days behind for the two years last past.

During my visitations, I witnessed actual work in Paris, King Hiram, Tyrian, Bethel, Mt. Tire'm and Crooked River Lodges, and an exemplification in Blazing Star Lodge.

Oxford Lodge, I have visited at every communication, regular and special. The work has been generally well performed.

R. W. Bro. G. R. WILEY is at present W. M. of Bethel Lodge, which is a certainty that the work is well done. I was most kindly and hospitably en-

tertained while visiting Bethel Lodge. This lodge has too much outstanding dues, which should be collected or pruned. I have been cordially welcomed throughout the district.

wish to testify to my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me in my appointment to this important office. I have not been able to give it all the attention that the district needs.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL R. KNOWLAND, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

Norway, May 5, 1890.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith present my report of the lodges in the Seventeenth Masonic District.

I have visited all of the lodges in this district, excepting Standish, No. 70. This lodge has had no work the past year. I understand, however, that it is in good condition, with the prospect of material being presented in the near future.

November 2, 1889, in company with W. Bro. C. O. MOSES, I visited Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, at North Windham, at its stated communication. It was unfavorable weather for a large attendance. The business of the lodge was well conducted and the work of the Fellow Craft's degree was done in a satisfactory manner. The records are well written, but not so full as they ought to be. I made such suggestions as I thought necessary.

February 19, 1890, I attended the stated communication of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, at Portland, and witnessed work on the Master Mason's degree, which was exhibited in an impressive manner. The records are well kept.

February 20th, I installed the officers of Deering Lodge, No. 183, at Deering, in the presence of ladies and friends. Being a member of this lodge, I have not officially visited it, but have attended most all of its communications. It gives me pleasure to report that a large amount of work has been performed, by which it has been able to extinguish its small debt. The officers have taken commendable interest in rendering the ritual correctly.

February 25th, I visited Portland Lodge, No. 1, at Portland. The work was upon the E. A. and Fellow Craft degrees, and was done in a very correct and instructive manner, which could not fail to impress the candidate. The records are full and well kept. This lodge has had a large number of candidates the past year, having initiated thirty-two, and added to

their membership a class of men that will honor the fraternity, and be a valuable acquisition to the lodge. Refreshments were served at the close.

March 4th, I attended the stated communication of Casco Lodge, No. 36, at Yarmouth. The work was the Master Mason's degree. This being the home of my predecessor, R. W. Bro. L. L. SHAW, I expected to see good work, and was not disappointed. The records are well kept. This lodge, the past year, has adorned its hall with paper, and now have a very attractive and pleasant room. After the closing of the lodge refreshments were served.

March 5th, Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, at Portland, was officially visited. The work was upon the Master Mason's degree, and as this was the second year of service of the present officers, I had no occasion to criticise their work unfavorably. The records kept by Bro. JOHN S. RUSSELL are the best in the district. A very social time was spent in their banquet hall.

March 19th, I visited Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, at Cumberland Mills, in company with W. Bros. C. E. SNOW, W. N. HOWE and C. O. MOSES, and we were cordially received by the brethren. The Master Mason's degree was conferred in a very correct and impressive manner. The records are full and well kept. Before leaving the brethren were entertained at the refreshment table.

March 26th, Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Saccarappa, was officially visited. I enjoyed the company of W. Bros. M. A. DILLINGHAM, C. D. SMITH and C. E. SNOW, and we were hospitably welcomed by the brethren. The records, in the hands of W. Bro. O. A. COBB, are very full and well kept. The work was on the Master Mason's degree and very correctly given. Temple Lodge never sends a brother away hungry.

March 29th, I visited Cumberland Lodge, No. 12, at New Gloucester. No work has been done the past year. There was a fair attendance of the officers and members, considering the distances that many of them have to overcome. I enjoyed the hospitality of Bro. D. W. MERRILL upon this occasion.

March 31st, I attended the stated communication of Freeport Lodge, No. 23, at Freeport. The records are well kept. There was no work, but after the business was concluded, a part of the Entered Apprentice's degree was exemplified. It would not be just for me to criticise the work, as the officers have not had work presented to incite them to study the ritual. They are capable and interested, and I have no doubt, when the opportunity occurs, they will acquit themselves with credit. After the lodge was closed refreshments were served. I am under obligations to Bro. W. C. FOGG for his kind attention and hospitality.

April 1st, I visited Hiram Lodge, No. 180, at Cape Elizabeth. The business was dispatched in a good manner, and the work of the Master Mason's degree performed impressively and as near the correct ritual as it is possible.

The records, under the care of W. Bro. S. SCAMMAN, are complete and neatly kept and show the financial condition to be good.

April 3d, I attended the stated communication of Harmony Lodge, No. 38, at Gorham. This lodge the past year, has papered and refurnished its hall, and now has as pretty and convenient quarters as can be found outside the city. The records are well kept. The work was on the Master Mason's degree and it being the first time the present officers had worked it, the ritual was not so correct as it should be, although they were anxious to be informed in regard to it. It was no unmeaning ceremony when the lodge was called from labor to refreshment.

In some of the lodges it has not been their custom to record the annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer. It is my opinion that it should be done, and I have so instructed them. The past year has been very favorable to many of the lodges, especially in Portland and vicinity, as the returns show the whole number of initiates to be 135, and consequently in these, the ritual has been studied and the effort made to have it correct. I am pleased to say that they have succeeded admirably. I am also glad to report that peace and harmony prevail, and that the records of all of the lodges show the practical illustration of one of the tenets of our profession—Relief.

I desire to express to the several lodges my appreciation of the kind manner in which they have received me, and accepted the suggestions that I offered. I would also extend my thanks to you for the honor conferred upon me.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCIS E. CHASE, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

Woodfords, April 26, 1890.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

I attended the Deputy's meeting of instruction held at Alfred, November 20th, and received valuable instruction from the Grand Lecturer. These meetings I believe are just the things to make the work uniform throughout the state, and I hope they will be continued and be more fully attended.

I have visited every lodge in the district, with one exception, and to some of the lodges I have made two visits. I find a great improvement in some of them over last year: they have evidently heeded the instructions given them.

Most of the lodges are doing good work, take much more interest in it, and work closer to the *ritual*. I believe every lodge in the district have the standard ritual, and the work is very uniform.

Saturday evening, August 10, 1889, I made my first official visit to Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton. Witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, which was done in a very creditable manner. There was a very large attendance. After the work was done, an oyster supper was served.

January 29th, 1890, I visited Day Spring Lodge, at West Newfield. They had no candidate, but exemplified the work to show that they were in working order. This lodge has had but two initiates the past year.

January 30th, I visited Drummond Lodge, at Parsonsfield. There were but very few members present and no work was done. I gave them some instructions and passed a very pleasant evening. The records are well kept.

January 31st, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish. They had no work, but the lodge seems to keep up its past reputation. The hall has been thoroughly repaired and is a very neat and pretty masonic home.

February 1st, I made my second visit to Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton. I find this lodge under an entirely new administration. I witnessed work in all of the degrees, which was rendered in an excellent manner. I find a marked improvement over last year: the work was close to the ritual and was done in a very impressive manner, making this the best working lodge in the district. The records are still in the hands of Bro. R. T. Bailey, which is an assurance that they are kept in a most excellent manner. Have initiated nine the past year.

February 13th, I visited Delta Lodge, at Lovell. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was rendered in a very satisfactory manner. This lodge has the standard ritual, and their work is very much improved since my last visit. The lodge is in a flourishing condition and the records well kept.

March 4th, I visited Adoniram Lodge, at Limington. I am pleased to report that this lodge is again doing some work. It has been at a standstill for a long time, but now seems to have a bright prospect for work. I witnessed work in the F. C. degree which was not very close to the standard ritual work. I impressed on the lodge the necessity of having the prescribed ritual, which they voted to adopt at once. I think with that, and practice, they will be able to do good work. Bro. W. P. PERKINS, W. M. of Greenleaf Lodge, accompanied me on this visit.

March 5th, I visited Freedom Lodge, at Limerick, accompanied by Past Deputy HOWARD BRACKETT and Bros. AYER, PERKINS and JAMESON, of Greenleaf Lodge, Cornish. There was no work. I find this lodge in rather poor condition to do work, as they have had little or no work for the past few years, and I see no prospect of it, as there is a lack of interest in the lodge.

March 1st, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, at Brownfield. Witnessed

work in the E. A. and M. M. degrees, which was very well rendered. I find a marked improvement in the working of this lodge since my last visit. The records are well kept.

April 5th, I made my second visit to Shepherd's River Lodge and witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degree, which was very satisfactory to me. I think this lodge has made the greatest improvement the past year of any lodge in this district. I was accompanied on each of my visits to this lodge by several of the brethren from Pythagorean Lodge.

Pythagorean Lodge is my home lodge. I have been present at every meeting the past year, have witnessed work in all of the degrees, and consider it an excellent working lodge, one of the best in the district.

There have been twenty-eight initiated this year, against eleven last year, in the ten lodges in this district. This completes the report of the several lodges in the Eighteenth Masonic District. I have during my visits made many corrections and suggestions, and have endeavored to make the work uniform throughout the district.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I wish also to extend my sincere thanks to the brethren of the Eighteenth District for the kindness extended to me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WALLACE R. TARBOX, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report as D. D. G. M. of the Nineteenth Masonic District for the past year.

Pressure of business prevented me from making any visits until toward the close of the year, when bad weather and traveling prevented me from reaching all. I have found most of the lodges doing efficient work, and harmoniously and zealously working for the good of the craft.

November 13th, I visited Preble Lodge, at Sanford, and witnessed work in M. M. degree in the afternoon, and listened to a very instructive and able lecture to the public in the evening by M. W. Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND, under the auspices of the lodge. This event was a celebration given in honor of the freedom of the lodge from debt. A powerful rain prevented a large attendance at the lecture. Work performed by this lodge stands second to none in the district.

December 17th, I publicly installed the officers of Springvale Lodge, at

Springvale, and gave some instructions in the work to the officers elected. There seemed to be a deep interest in Freemasonry by those in attendance, and with the present W. M. in charge, Springvale will doubtless be heard from in the near future.

January 3d, I installed the officers of Ocean Lodge, at Wells Depot. I think this lodge will have work to do before the close of the present year.

January 18th, I installed in public the officers of Yorkshire Lodge, of North Berwick accompanied by a pleasant social entertainment. Under the care of W. M. MORRILL, this lodge is safe and sure to increase in membership.

February 5th, I was present at a regular meeting of Saco Lodge, No. 9, at Saco, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a very able manner. The records of this lodge are neatly and properly kept.

February 10th, I visited St. John's Lodge, of South Berwick, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. Considering the amount of work the lodge has performed during the past year, it was creditably given. The records are in good hands.

March 1st, I visited Dunlap Lodge, of Biddeford, and inspected their work, which is as near ritual as any lodge in the district. All the officers performed their work smoothly and skilfully.

March 21st, I was present at a meeting of York Lodge, of Kennebunk, and witnessed the raising of two candidates. The character of the work executed by this lodge is of the highest rank, and when I state that the records are in the hands of my worthy predecessor, GEORGE A. GILPATRICK, it is a voucher that they are carefully and properly kept.

April 1st, I visited Buxton Lodge, of West Buxton, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. Although the traveling was very bad and the membership of the lodge somewhat scattered, there was a goodly attendance and quite an interest in the good of the order.

April 9th, I visited Fraternal Lodge, of Alfred, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. Many of the officers were absent on account of the prevailing disease at that time, and the condition of the weather. Every embarrassment considered, the work was creditably done. While presided over by W. M. LEAVITT, one of the old Past Masters, Fraternal is sure to advance in membership.

April 22d, I was present with Palestine Lodge, of Biddeford. This lodge has done good work the past year, and the offices are in good hands.

I have been present at nearly all of the meetings of Naval Lodge, my masonic home, and I am pleased to report that work borrowed from our sister jurisdiction has been weeded out, and a great interest taken by the officers to perfect themselves in the work of our state. The ritual has been carefully studied, and, under its able master, the work ranks with the best lodges in the district.

I have made several attempts to visit Arion and Arundel Lodges, but have failed each time. From what I can learn, they are in good hands.

There have been fifty-six initiated in the district during the year, and there has been a marked interest in all the lodges. I noticed a decided effort of the officers to perfect the work as much as possible.

I have received many courtesies from the brethren in the district, to whom I extend my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

HORACE MITCHELL, JR., D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

I have visited all of the lodges in the district once, and three of them twice, as per detailed statement below.

October 15, 1889, I had the pleasure of installing the officers elect of Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, in presence of the members, their wives and daughters. This always interesting ceremony, was rendered doubly so in this instance, through the able efforts of an excellent quartette, who furnished the music for this occasion. The installation services were supplemented by a banquet, which reflected much credit on those having it in charge.

December 17th, I installed the officers of Horeb Lodge, in presence of its members and visiting brethren.

December 27th, I also installed the officers of Pine Tree Lodge, the installation being private to members of the fraternity.

I was also invited to install the officers of Forest Lodge, at Springfield, but was obliged to forego that pleasure, owing to previous engagements.

March 4, 1890, I visited Molunkus Lodge, at a stated communication. This is a small lodge, numbering thirty-nine members. There was a fair attendance, but I was considerably disappointed to find that no work had been done the past year. Neither have they completed the hall which they commenced last year: this is principally owing to a lack of funds. There is a determination, however, among the members to raise the amount necessary to complete it by contributions of money and work, in the hopes of being able to occupy it before another winter. I cannot close the report of this lodge without reminding its members of the necessity of harmony and brotherly love existing among them, if they expect to enjoy the benefits and

beauties of Masonry to its fullest extent. I trust another year will result in greater prosperity to this lodge than the one just ended.

March 6th, I visited Katahdin Lodge, at Patten. This was also at a stated communication, and although the weather was unpropitious, a brisk snow-storm being in progress and roads almost impassable, yet there was quite a large attendance. I enjoyed the pleasure of inspecting work in the F. C. degree, which was quite well done. I am glad to say that this lodge appears to be in rather more prosperous condition than at my last visit, and I have reason to look for greater prosperity in the future.

March 7th, I visited Pine Tree Lodge at a special communication. No candidate being in waiting, the F. C. lectures were passed quite creditably. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, and is one of the best equipped lodges in the district, both as regards officers and lodge furniture.

March 11th, I made a visit to Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth, and found a goodly number present. No candidate being present, at my request an exemplification of work in the E. A. degree was given. It was quite well done. The lodge is contemplating building a new hall, not that they are not well accommodated in their present quarters, but their hall is situated at the top of quite a high hill, some distance from the center of the village; they are of the opinion that one nearer the center would secure a better attendance. The lodge appears to be in a healthy condition, and has done quite an amount of work the past year.

March 15th, I visited Forest Lodge, at Springfield. I did not witness either work or lectures, but judging from the opening and closing, should conclude it was well officered, and will sustain its reputation as a good working lodge. I missed from among its members the genial countenance of one of its charter and most active members, a Past Master, a wise counsellor, and a great lover of Masonry. I refer to Bro. P. C. JONES, who has presented his blocks to the Grand Master of the Universe. May they pass the crucial test. Bro. JONES represented his lodge at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and died quite suddenly in about one week after his return home.

March 18th, I visited, in an official capacity, Horeb Lodge, which is my home lodge. I have visited unofficially; quite frequently have always found a good attendance, good work, and large interest. The work on this occasion was on the M. M. degree and was well done; think the lodge is entitled to retain its well earned reputation of being among the best working lodges in the district. While the grim messenger has not been idle in all the lodges throughout the district, this one has particularly suffered, having lost five of its members since my last report.

I have granted the past year Past Master's diplomas to CHARLES B. GODSOE, JOHN P. KER and PHILLIP J. MILLS. The total membership in the district is 560, a gain of three. Number of initiates is twenty-nine; Grand Lodge dues \$170.

I have found the records of the various lodges quite well kept, and taking the district as a whole, think its prosperity has been fully equal to former years.

One invasion of jurisdiction has been reported. On investigation I found it resulted from a wrong interpretation of the regulation governing the same. I think the matter has been adjusted satisfactorily and will not occur again.

I desire here to thank the brethren who have kindly assisted me in the installation ceremonies in the various lodges; also all of the brethren throughout the district for their courteous attentions and the generous spirit in which my corrections and suggestions have been met.

In conclusion, permit me, Most Worshipful, to thank you for the honor of the appointment to the important position of D. D. G. M. I have endeavored to render a just account of my stewardship, and hope my efforts may in a measure be productive in creating that brotherly love and affection without which Freemasonry can exist only in name.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON PIPER, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Lincoln, April 26, 1890.



ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 6, 1890.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund met at 12 o'clock, all being present but Bro. Vose.

A committee consisting of E. P. BURNHAM and MANLY G. TRASK were appointed to examine the securities and accounts of the Grand Treasurer.

Adjourned until 5 P. M.

At 5 P. M. the Trustees met again.

Present—ALBRO E. CHASE, *President*,
MANLY G. TRASK,
ALGERNON M. ROAK,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
A. M. WETHERBEE,
FRANK E. SLEEPER.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY was appointed Secretary, *pro tem*.

BRO. BURNHAM, for the Auditing Committee, reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 6, 1890.

To the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund.

The committee selected to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Charity Fund report that they have examined the book of accounts and that the same is correct. We have inspected the stocks, bonds and books of deposit and other evidences of securities and find them to be as stated, also a certified check showing a cash balance of eighteen hundred and ninety-five and $\frac{7}{10}$ dollars.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } Committee.
MANLY G. TRASK, }

The Grand Treasurer made the following report, which was accepted :

Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1889.

Dr.

May,	To cash paid sundry beneficiaries,.....	\$ 960.00
"	" " Portland Safe Deposit Co.,.....	15.00
"	deposited in Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, ..	1,750.00
"	M. W. Albrow E. Chase,.....	150.00
	To balance of cash in First National Bank, May 2, 1890.	1,895.79
		<hr/>
		\$4,770.79

1889.

Cr.

May,	By balance of cash on hand,.....	1 838.10
"	cash of Grand Lodge,.....	1,000.00
"	" " " Bro. Bennett, dividends, income, coupons, &c.,....	1,932.69
		<hr/>
		\$4,770.79

Settled,

May, 1890.

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

On motion of Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, That sums not called for at the end of the year after being appropriated, shall lapse and be added to the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the petitions for relief be referred to a committee of two for examination.

Bros. TALBOT and ROAK were appointed that committee.

Voted, That the bond of the Grand Treasurer be fixed at \$20,000, with outside securities.

Voted, That an application from WM. DART, of Springvale Lodge, be received and referred.

Adjourned until called together by the Grand Master.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 7th.

Met at 5 P. M.

The Bond of the Treasurer was presented and approved.

The committee on examination reported a schedule.

Voted, To accept the report and adopt the schedule.

Voted, That one represent six dollars, and that the Grand Treasurer pay the amount appropriated, amounting to \$1,074.

Voted, That \$15 be placed in the hands of the Grand Master for the relief of Mary E. Dodge, if he deems the case worthy.

Voted, That \$150 be placed in the hands of the Grand Master for the relief of such cases as may be brought to his attention.

Voted, That the current funds of the year be left for investment at the discretion of the Grand Master and Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That when we adjourn it be to meet at the call of the Grand Master.

Adjourned.

Attest,

STEPHEN BERRY,

Secretary, pro tem.

A true abstract from the records.

Attest,

IRA BERRY,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Regulations of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

ARTICLE I.

The fund is applicable to the following cases, viz :

First, to poor and worthy members of lodges under this jurisdiction, in cases where the funds of their own lodges are not adequate to the exigency of the case.

Secondly, to poor and worthy masons resident in this State not members of any subordinate lodge, and being in circumstances to render such membership not a masonic duty.

Thirdly, to poor and worthy masons being sojourners in this State.

Fourthly, to other cases of distress.

ARTICLE II.

The widows and orphans of deceased masons are to be relieved as the husband or parent would be upon the principle stated in preceding article.

ARTICLE III.

Applications for relief are to be made to the Recording Grand Secretary, in writing, signed by the applicant, or some Master Mason in his behalf who is personally cognizant of his circumstances, stating the peculiar circumstances of the case; accompanied with a certificate from the Master of the lodge to which the applicant belongs, or of the nearest lodge, vouching for his masonic standing and his need of the relief prayed for.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1858.

Voted, That every brother entrusted with funds be required to take receipts for the same, when paid, and forward said receipts forthwith to the Grand Treasurer.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1862.

Voted, That each Almoner be provided by the Grand Treasurer with one printed blank receipt for each person for whom such Almoner draws money from the Charity Fund, which receipts such Almoner is to cause to be signed by the beneficiaries respectively, and file the same with the Grand Treasurer.

Voted, That no Almoner who fails to file with the Grand Treasurer a receipt from each person for whose benefit money has been appropriated by

this Board for the full amount of such appropriation, when the money has been drawn by such Almoner, shall be considered worthy to be entrusted with the sacred office of Almoner for this Charity Fund.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 4, 1871.

Voted, That hereafter no application for relief be considered by the Trustees, unless made in writing, according to Article III of the Regulations of the Charity Fund.

Voted, That the Secretary be directed to make a list of such applications including all that come to his hands up to Monday evening preceeding the day of the Annual Communication; and that all applications presented after that time be referred to the next annual meeting of the Trustees.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary notify every lodge of this action, at least one month before the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 8, 1872.

Resolved, That applications for relief from the Grand Charity Fund *must* state the amount expended in charity during the past year, by the lodge making such application, the names of recipients, and the condition of the finances of the lodge at last annual meeting, or such applications will not be considered by the Trustees.

Voted, That whenever the Grand Treasurer has any money to invest, or considers any change should be made in the investments, it shall be necessary that such investments and re-investments shall first receive the written approval of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary, or a majority of them.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 6, 1885.

Voted, That hereafter all applications for relief, not seasonably presented in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Charity Fund, be passed over.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 5, 1886.

Voted, That the Grand Secretary, when he sends his papers to the different lodges for their returns, issue a circular to each lodge, notifying them that applications to the Board of Trustees for relief must be made in accordance with the rules of the Board of Trustees,—otherwise they will not be considered.

A true copy from the Record of Regulations and Votes.

Attest:

IRA BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

LIST OF LODGES BY DISTRICTS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland.</i> | 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 7 Eastern, <i>Eastport.</i> | 78 Crescent, <i>Pembroke.</i> |
| 37 Washington, <i>Lubec.</i> | 138 Lewy's Island, <i>Princeton.</i> |
| 46 St. Croix, <i>Calais.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Millbridge.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport.</i> |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> |
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill.</i> |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter.</i> | 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston.</i> |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo.</i> | 149 Doric, <i>Monson.</i> |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft.</i> | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville.</i> |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Guilford.</i> | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor.</i> | 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor.</i> |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Oldtown.</i> | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel.</i> |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden.</i> | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag.</i> |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono.</i> | 174 Lynde, <i>Hermion.</i> |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China.</i> | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty.</i> |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike.</i> | 129 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont.</i> |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity.</i> | 146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton.</i> |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast.</i> | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton.</i> |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolntonville.</i> | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast.</i> |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport.</i> | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport.</i> |
| 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden.</i> | 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland.</i> |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston.</i> | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport.</i> |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren.</i> | 84 Eureka, <i>St. George.</i> |
| 31 Union, <i>Union.</i> | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinalhaven.</i> |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland.</i> | 189 Knox, <i>South Thomaston.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset.</i> | 135 Riverside, <i>Jefferson.</i> |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta.</i> | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay.</i> |
| 61 King Solomon's, <i>Waldoboro'.</i> | 158 Anchor, <i>South Bristol.</i> |
| 74 Bristol, <i>Bristol.</i> | 196 Bay View, <i>East Boothbay.</i> |
| 103 Dresden, <i>Dresden.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell.</i> | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield.</i> |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop.</i> | 104 Dirigo, <i>South China.</i> |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner.</i> | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth.</i> |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta.</i> | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville.</i> | 108 Relief, <i>Belgrade.</i> |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield.</i> | 118 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland.</i> |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney.</i> | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne.</i> |
| 54 Vassalboro', <i>North Vassalboro'.</i> | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'.</i> |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson.</i> | 116 Lebanon, <i>Norridgewock.</i> |
| 34 Somerset, <i>Skowhegan.</i> | 161 Carrabassett, <i>Canaan.</i> |
| 80 Keystone, <i>Solon.</i> | 194 Euclid, <i>Madison.</i> |
| 92 Siloam, <i>Fairfield.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick.</i> | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath.</i> |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath.</i> | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham.</i> |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham.</i> | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls.</i> |
| 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond.</i> | 164 Webster, <i>Webster.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore.</i> | 150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston.</i> |
| 29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn.</i> | 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> |
| 57 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |
| 105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston.</i> | 181 Reuel Washburn, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway</i> . | 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel</i> . |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford</i> . | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond</i> . |
| 73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls</i> . | 152 Crooked River, <i>Otisfield</i> . |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris</i> . | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland</i> . | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland</i> . |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester</i> . | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa</i> . |
| 17 Ancient Landmark, <i>Portland</i> . | 127 Presumpscot, <i>Windham</i> . |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport</i> . | 180 Hiram, <i>Cape Elizabeth</i> . |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth</i> . | 183 Deering, <i>Deering</i> . |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham</i> . | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumberl'd Mills</i> . |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg</i> . | 132 Mount Tire'm, <i>Waterford</i> . |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton</i> . | 153 Delta, <i>Lovell</i> . |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark</i> . | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield</i> . |
| 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco</i> . | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells</i> . |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk</i> . | 162 Arion, <i>Lyman</i> . |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford</i> . | 176 Palestine, <i>Biddeford</i> . |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick</i> . | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick</i> . |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport</i> . | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 20.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln</i> . | 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman</i> . |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten</i> . | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag</i> . |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield</i> . | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 21.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth</i> . | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth</i> . |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Tremont</i> . | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Bar Harbor</i> . |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle</i> . | 192 Winter Harbor, <i>Winter Harbor</i> . |
| 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . | 195 Reliance, <i>Green's Landing</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 22.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 49 Meridian Splendor, <i>Newport</i> . | 125 Meridian, <i>Pittsfield</i> . |
| 64 Pacific, <i>Exeter</i> . | 139 Archon, <i>East Dixmont</i> . |
| 75 Plymouth, <i>Plymouth</i> . | 157 Cambridge, <i>Cambridge</i> . |
| 95 Corinthian, <i>Hartland</i> . | 160 Parian, <i>Corinna</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 23.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington</i> . | 115 Buxton, <i>West Buxton</i> . |
| 49 Freedom, <i>Limerick</i> . | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfield</i> . |
| 55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred</i> . | 143 Preble, <i>Sanford</i> . |
| 107 Day Spring, <i>West Newfield</i> . | 190 Springvale, <i>Springvale</i> . |

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Grand Treasurer pay to one delegate who shall be present on the first day of the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and (unless excused by the Grand Lodge) attend during the session, four cents per mile (one way) from the lodge hall to the Grand Lodge hall, and \$1.50 for each day's attendance, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Masters; mileage to be reckoned from the hall of the lodge of which each brother is a member. The distance in all cases to be computed by the usually traveled route. [1883, p. 512.]

2. *Resolved*, That after all the lodges shall have furnished their histories to the present time, it shall be their duty once in ten years, commencing in 1870, to furnish their history for the preceding decade, or so much as shall be lacking. [1866, p. 165.]

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will not remit Grand Lodge dues to subordinate lodges on account of loss by fire of property not insured. [1866, p. 192.]

4. *Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Maine disapproves of the public use of masonic emblems, especially that ostentatious display calculated to lead the world to suppose that we are still an operative fraternity and endeavoring to receive more wages. [1867, p. 113.]

5. *Resolved*, That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision imme-

diately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing. [1868, p. 225.]

6. *Resolved*, That Masters of lodges be required to report to the Grand Master all invasions of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge by lodges of other jurisdictions, with all the circumstances attending, so far as they may be able—to be by the Grand Master reported at each annual communication. [1869, p. 406.]

7. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for degrees, or for an election of an officer or officers of a lodge, under a dispensation from the Grand Master, until the expiration of *forty-eight* hours from the time the notices calling the meeting for action have been issued and delivered. Notices calling the meeting in either case, shall be delivered either in person, or left at the last and usual place of abode of every member within a distance of one mile of the lodge room. Notices to other members may be sent by *mail*. [1871, p. 346.]

8. *Resolved*, That the Master of any lodge may require of any person, who may wish to be examined for the purpose of visiting such lodge, a voucher under seal, that such person had been initiated in a regular lodge: and Masters are enjoined not to allow any person to visit their respective lodges without being vouched for by some well-known brother present, or being found by strict examination to be a mason in good standing. [1883, p. 505.]

9. *Resolved*, That whenever a lodge, after being constituted, requests a Grand Officer to visit them and install their officers, or dedicate a hall, the expenses attending such visit must be paid by the lodge requesting the services, and not by the Grand Lodge. [1874, p. 308.]

10. *Resolved*, That no brother charged with unmasonic conduct, and on trial before any lodge, or this Grand Lodge, should be refused a right to testify in his own behalf. [1876, p. 44.]

11. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of, and is hereby enjoined upon the District Deputy Grand Masters in the several Masonic

Districts, to use their best endeavors to impress upon the various lodges in their several jurisdictions, and their Masters and Wardens, the importance of the attendance of said officers upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to make use of their best efforts to have every lodge represented at all such communications by their first three officers. [1877, p. 301.]

12. *Resolved*, That no action shall be had in any lodge under this jurisdiction, upon a petition for the approval or recommendation for a new lodge, until the same shall have been before the lodge one month. [1877, p. 453.]

13. *Resolved*, That, with the consent of his lodge, a member may petition another lodge for membership without taking a dimit; the lodge receiving the application may act thereon, but the applicant shall not become a member of such lodge until he has filed his dimit and signed the by-laws; and, unless he procures his dimit and signs the by-laws within six months after his election, he shall lose all rights thereunder. [1878, p. 558.]

14. *Resolved*, That on application at a stated communication, and on paying all dues and assessments, a member shall be entitled to a discharge from membership at the next stated communication, without a vote of the lodge, unless charges are pending against him. But this shall not prevent a lodge from recommending a dimitted member to the favorable consideration of the craft. [1878, p. 578.]

15. One lodge cannot confer a degree at the request of another lodge, unless the requesting lodge waives jurisdiction, and the other lodge accepts the candidate in the usual manner, and for its usual fees. [1878, p. 567.]

16. *Resolved*, That no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled or indefinitely suspended upon action by any lodge, shall be entertained by the Grand Lodge, unless notice of the proposed petition be given to such lodge at least sixty days before the session of the Grand Lodge. [1879, p. 46.]

17. It appearing that some questions have arisen as to the

manner of proceeding in order to obtain a dimit, it was decided by the Grand Lodge,

I. That upon application at any stated communication, the lodge may vote a dimit at once, either in the form of an honorable discharge from membership, or with a recommendation, as it may see fit.

II. Or that a member may give notice at a stated communication, that at the next he shall apply for a dimit, and at such next stated meeting, if no charges have been filed and his dues are paid to that time, it is the Secretary's duty to give him a certificate of honorable discharge from membership. The lodge may also vote him such recommendation as it sees fit. The Secretary should note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

III. Or that a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he should state in his petition that he is still a member of ——— lodge (naming it), and then, if accepted, he may procure his dimit in either of the methods above stated, file it with the other lodge, at any time within six months, sign the by-laws thereof, and thus, at once, become a member. [1879, p. 196.]

18. *Voted*, That the Grand Secretary, in issuing notices of each annual communication, notify the lodges that the Committee on Credentials will be in session at half past seven o'clock in the morning, on the first day of said annual communication, in Tyrian Hall. [1880, p. 494.]

19. *Voted*, That any Grand Officer, elected or appointed at an annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and not installed, present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, to a District Deputy Grand Master, or at a meeting of his lodge, and cause a certificate of his installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary; and that the Grand Secretary notify each of such Grand Officers of his appointment, and of the vote of the Grand Lodge providing for his installation.

[1880, p. 496.]

20. *Resolved*, That no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate unless he has had his dwelling-place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least six months during the year next preceding, without the permission of the M. W. Grand Master :

Provided, however, That this shall not apply to sea-faring men absent only on voyages to sea. [1881, p. 617.]

21. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Grievances and Appeals be required to report upon all cases submitted to them, thirty days or more prior to the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, on the first day of said annual communication, except cases of appeal. [1881, p. 808.]

22. *Resolved*, That a tax equal to five cents per member be assessed annually upon the several lodges in this jurisdiction, to be due and payable with the annual dues to this Grand Lodge. [1881, p. 815.]

23. *Resolved*, That lodges be allowed to occupy halls with other associations, provided the District Deputy of the District first personally inspect, and in writing, approve the occupation. But this inspection shall not be necessary in cases where other societies seek to have joint occupation of previously dedicated masonic halls.

Voted, That application to a lodge for joint occupation of their hall by another society, shall be granted only by a two-thirds vote of the lodge, the application having been laid over from one stated meeting to another. *Provided*, however, that in special cases the Grand Master may give permission to act upon such application at any stated or special meeting, if he shall find sufficient cause therefor. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

24. *Resolved*, That lodges may, by a two-thirds vote, refuse to receive and entertain charges presented after the lapse of four years from the time of the commission of the alleged offence, unless the reasons for delay in presenting them grow out of the absence of the accused, or of material witnesses, or the conceal-

ment of the offence, or be decided by the Grand Master to be sufficient. [1882, p. 205.]

25. [*Repealed.*]

26. *Resolved*, That as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, it is proper, under section 127 of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death. [1884, p. 844.]

27. *Resolved*, That while the Grand Lodge does not desire to interfere with the right of the fraternity as individuals to attend or promote balls and dancing—the lodges are forbidden to connect masonic balls, so called, with a lodge, or use the name of a lodge in reference to them, or to advertise them, or sell tickets for admission thereto. [1885, p. 225.]

28. *Resolved*, That when, under the by-laws of any lodge, its annual meeting falls in a month in which there are two stated meetings, the first shall be deemed the annual meeting, and when it falls in a month wherein there is no stated meeting, the stated meeting next before such month shall be deemed the annual meeting of such lodge. [1888, p. 47.]

29. The following regulations in regard to the consolidation of lodges were adopted May 3, 1888.

I. When a proposition to consolidate a lodge with another is made therein, the Worshipful Master shall cause the matter to be laid over to a future meeting, and special notice given to the members of the lodge, that the matter will come before the lodge at that meeting for action.

II. If the lodge votes to consolidate, with not exceeding six votes in the negative, the measure shall be deemed to be carried.

III. Concurrent action must be taken in the other lodge, at a meeting notified for the purpose, in the same manner and adopted by the same vote.

IV. If both lodges vote to consolidate, the proceedings shall

be certified by each lodge to the M. W. Grand Master for examination.

v. If he finds that the proceedings of the lodges are in accordance with these Regulations, the lodges may be consolidated under the name which may be selected.

vi. The oldest charter shall be endorsed under the attestation of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge, as the warrant of the consolidated lodge, which shall take rank as of the date of the charter.

vii. The other charter shall be endorsed in such manner as to show that it is no longer in force, and delivered to the consolidated lodge, if desired, to be preserved in its archives.

viii. The Grand Master, by himself or such brother as he may specially deputize therefor, shall cause the members of both lodges to be assembled, and shall proceed to organize the lodge, by delivering the charter endorsed as above provided: and shall preside during the election of officers, and cause them to be installed: he shall make due return of his proceedings to the Grand Secretary, to be entered upon the records of the Grand Lodge, and reported to Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

ix. The officers of each of the old lodges shall at once deliver and pay over to the corresponding officer of the consolidated lodge all the property, books and moneys of each of said lodges, to be the property of the new lodge. [1888, pp. 58, 59.]

30. 1. Candidates residing in Kingman at a greater distance from Pine Tree Lodge than from Forest Lodge by the common road, but at a greater distance from Forest Lodge than from Pine Tree Lodge by railroad, may apply to either of said lodges;

11. And the same rule shall apply to candidates residing within the united territorial jurisdiction of Forest and Baskahegan Lodges, nearer to one lodge by the common road, but nearer to the other by railroad. [1890, p. 910.]

Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1890.

M. W.	ALBRO E. CHASE,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Portland.
R. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Machias.
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Monmouth.
"	E. B. MALLET, JR.,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Freeport.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	IRA BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES ARCHIBALD,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Houlton.
"	EMILUS W. BROWN,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	HENRY H. SMITH,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	GEORGE A. WHEELER,	" 4th "	Castine.
"	HANNIBAL HAMLIN,	" 5th "	Milo.
"	CHARLES YORK,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	GEORGE B. PRAY,	" 7th "	China.
"	EDWARD P. HAHN,	" 8th "	Lincolnton.
"	HILLARD W. ROBINSON,*	" 9th "	Warren.
"	WILLIAM A. RICHARDS,	" 10th "	Waldoboro.
"	WILLIAM J. LANDERS,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	J. EUGENE LEWIS,	" 12th "	Winthrop.
"	HENRY C. POWERS,	" 13th "	S. Norridgew'k
"	FRED. W. RIDEOUT,	" 14th "	Bath.
"	ROSWELL C. BOOTHBY,	" 15th "	E. Livermore.
"	J. FERD KING,	" 16th "	South Paris.
"	FRANCIS E. CHASE,	" 17th "	Woodfords.
"	MELVILLE GOULD,	" 18th "	Hiram.
"	HORACE MITCHELL, JR.,	" 19th "	Kittery.
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "	Lincoln.
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	" 21st "	Bar Harbor.
"	E. REED PACKARD,	" 22d "	Corinna.
"	FRANK H. HARGRAVES,	" 23d "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev.	CHARLES C. VINAL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Kennebunk.
"	ALBERT T. DUNN,	" "	Portland.
"	C. S. LEFFINGWELL,	" "	Bar Harbor.
"	WILLIAM BRUNTON,	" "	Yarmouth.
"	CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Dennysville.
"	OLIVER H. FERNALD,	" "	Castine.
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM C. MASON,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Waldoboro.
"	JOHN F. OLIVER,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Calais.
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" "	Portland.
"	NATH'L B. EASTMAN,	" "	Warren.
"	WALLACE R. TARBON,	" "	Fryeburg.
"	EDMUND MCMURDIE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Augusta.
"	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Lewiston.
"	NAHUM S. DROWN,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Biddeford.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES F. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

*Deceased.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1890.

- Acacia, 121, Durham. Frank A. Harding, m; Horace M. Beal, sw; Joseph W. Thomas, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Hardy H. McKenney, m; Joshua W. Small, sw; Charles Cutler, jw; George Walter Weeks, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. George H. Weeks, m; Wilmoth H. Hewey, sw; Amasa B. Hall, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. George T. Hodgman, m; Reuel Robinson, sw; George L. Thorndike, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon each month; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Eliot P. Gamage, m; John F. French, sw; Albert M. Thompson, jw; Lebbeus A. Gamage, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Herbert L. Gurney, m; M. Perry Buchanan, sw; Churchill S. Stevens, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October. 15
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Charles E. Snow, m; Alfred King, sw; Fred E. Bickford, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. James A. Underwood, m; William E. Stevens, sw; Charles H. Keopka, jw; William Parkin, s. Meeting Monday on or before full of moon; election, September. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Amos B. T. Chadbourn, m; John F. Tasker, sw; Jeremiah Smith, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Frank M. Irving, m; Joseph Howard Hanson, sw; Frank S. Day, jw; J. Burton Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Wallace R. Wheelwright, m; Isaac P. Gooch, sw; George H. Stone, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Albert Ring, m; Henry A. Torsey, sw; Frank A. Johnson, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 15

- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Charles W. Crosby, m; James M. Pike, sw; John M. Gordon, No. Wayne, jw; Arthur W. Manter, s. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Almon L. Johnson, m; Frank D. Rogers, sw; Andrew M. Haseltine, jw; Charles D. Smith, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Oscar C. S. Davies, m; Manning S. Campbell, sw; William E. Gage, jw; Orrin A. Tuell, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Henry C. Day, m; William F. Manson, sw; William B. Hills, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Eden. C. S. Leffingwell, m; Alfred G. Curtis, sw; John T. Hinch, jw; Edgar F. Brewer, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December. 21
- Baskahagan, 175, Danforth. John P. Ker, m; Martin L. Porter, sw; B. W. Stinchfield, jw; Alexander McClain, Jr., s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, October. 20
- Bay View, v. d. (196), East Boothbay. Ephraim Linekin, m; Edward E. Race, sw; Dennis M. Hogan, jw; James P. Jones, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Joseph E. Friend, m; Fred. N. Kimball, sw; Otis S. Wilson, jw; F. Marion Simpson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Goodwin R. Wiley, m; Julius P. Skillings, sw; Nathaniel F. Brown, jw; David Bridge, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Ethel H. Jones, m; W. Scott Choate, sw; Edwin H. Gay, jw; James E. Blanchard, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, November. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. J. W. Stuart, m; F. H. Bartlett, sw; James S. Morse, jw; Henry M. Colby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Sidney G. Haley, m; Joel H. Byron, sw; Christopher L. Boston, jw; Marshall H. Davenport, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Albert H. Hunter, m; Charles F. Russell, sw; Matthias A. Benner, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. George H. Libby, m; Leonard Palmer, sw; John A. Fellows, jw; Edward C. Ambrose, s. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. John W. Cole, m; Andrew H. Bailey, sw; Jacob T. Brown, jw; Alfred H. Willis, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Albion Runnels, m; Lucian Small, sw; George P. Witham, jw; Calvin B. Roberts, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Noah Ricker, m; Samuel J. Moore, sw; Cecil B. Gardiner, jw; Albion R. Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 38, Yarmouth. Albert J. Curtis, m; Charles A. Collins, Jr., sw; Walter B. Allen, jw; Monroe Stoddard, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 17

- Central, 45, China. Charles W. Jones, m; James O. Fish, sw; Carroll W. Abbott, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon; election, September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Fred H. Savage, m; Daniel Hanscom, sw; Henry B. Dyer, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. George L. Nelson, m; William H. Moore, sw; Milton L. Merrill, jw; John S. Page, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. David W. Hersey, m; Everett H. Fisher, sw; Clarence A. Phinney, jw; Bales A. Campbell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Fernald P. Sawyer, m; David E. Caswell, sw; Simeon A. Turner, jw; Leander Dorman, s. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. William M. Dow, Dry Mills P. O., m; Parker W. Sawyer, sw; Tho's G. Galvin, jw; Geo. H. Goding, So. Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 17
- Davis, 191, Strong. John M. Soule, m; J. Frank Hutchins, sw; Dexter W. Toothaker, jw; Nelson Walker, s. Meeting Friday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Ai Q. Mitchell, m; James D. Ladley, sw; Amos Carlton, jw; George O. Hannaford, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Deering. Frederick Whyley, m; William E. Willard, sw; Charles W. Foster, jw; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. John A. Farrington, m; Andrew J. Eastman, sw; James H. Walker, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday of each month; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. R. N. Barton, m; J. W. Boynton, sw; G. T. Pierce, jw; Cornelius A. Merrill, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. John A. Larson, m; Charles W. Morrill, sw; John A. Randall, jw; Walter C. Jackson, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. Wilbur F. Cate, m; Elbridge G. Bickford, sw; Chester L. Burke, jw; Leonard B. Gahan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Oren E. Brown, m; James E. W. Smith, sw; George F. Chapman, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Fred M. Rose, m; Cyrus P. Berry, sw; Carlos H. McKenney, jw; Nahum S. Drown, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Albert W. Clark, m; Woodbury F. Cleveland, sw; Charles O. Gardner, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday in the month; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. M. Newman Drew, m; Dell H. Stevens, sw; George L. Foss, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Herbert S. Dority, m; Edward A. Byard, sw; Jonathan Bridges, jw; Adrian C. Dodge, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January. 4

- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. William J. Logan, m; Joseph W. Nealley, sw; Robert F. Sweeney, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday of each month; election, December. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Hiram L. Harris, m; Marcellus S. Perkins, sw; Charles O. Huntton, jw; Charles A. Wilber, s. Meeting first Monday evening in month. 13
- Eureka, 84, St. George. Whitney Long, m; Joseph A. Studley, sw; John S. Smalley, jw; Sewell A. Wheeler, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Josiah W. Whidden, m; Charles A. Marshall, sw; Charles H. Dunham, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Martin G. Black, m; Fred. B. Glidden, sw; Merrill A. Tenney, jw; Oscar Hills, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. George O. Mitchell, m; Alonzo Colby, sw; Calvin O. Page, jw; William O. Buck, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Pitt H. Jones, m; Ralph Scribner, sw; Edgar A. Blanchard, jw; Lysander W. Trask, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. James H. Howes, m; Abel Chandler, sw; A. T. Stinson, jw; John C. Whitman, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Alonzo Leavitt, m; Samuel J. Mitchell, sw; Edwin P. Ferguson, jw; Luke H. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Joshua Holland, Jr., m; Fred. W. Libby, sw; Thomas A. Holland, jw; John P. Fogg, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Joseph E. Davis, m; Edgar S. Soule, sw; Granville M. Townsend, jw; William A. Hyde, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Charles H. Adams, m; Walter H. Barker, sw; James W. Ramsdell, jw; Leonard B. Swan, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, January. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Walter P. Perkins, m; William H. Nevers, sw; Ezra P. Pike, jw; Roscoe G. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. John F. Rea, m; Charles A. Gott, sw; John N. Gardner, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Arthur H. Stanwood, m; Gardner D. Weeks, sw; Edward W. Guptill, jw; Fred. W. Harding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Henry H. Smith, m; Eldredge H. Bryant, sw; Bernard L. Farrell, jw; Cyrus W. Beverly, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Charles O. Turner, m; Daniel H. Sherman, sw; Orrington G. Andrews, jw; Leroy W. Goodspeed, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. John Q. A. Jordan, m; James C. Rundlett, sw; John P. Clemons, jw; Stephen Scamman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17

- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Philip J. Mills, m; Fred V. Buzzell, sw; Charles L. Hathaway, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Howard Grant, m; Lewis Atwood, sw; John H. Baker, jw; Albert S. Ware, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Ithima E. Stanley, m; Rodney S. Osgood, sw; Harvey P. Hinckley, jw; Nahum Hinckley, s. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Winfield S. Pendleton, m; John P. Bragg, sw; Geo. A. Warren, jw; Thomas R. Williams, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pont. Walter H. Small, m; Charles E. B. Libby, sw; Arthur C. Ricker, jw; Alden Chase, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Newell Rumery, m; Charles H. Mansfield, sw; Fred M. Smith, jw; Eugene L. Kelley, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. George F. Weeks, m; Charles H. Gilman, sw; T. Johnson Woodbury, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 20
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, m; George N. Carter, sw; John H. Tuttle, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Fred E. Beane, m; E. W. Whitcomb, sw; Charles H. Richards, jw; E. M. Henderson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. George W. Gower, m; Alonzo Moore, sw; Fred Drury, jw; Turner Buswell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Augustus F. Hahn, m; Frank E. Duncan, sw; James W. Cames, jw; William L. Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Frank Stanley, m; Ira J. Parlin, sw; Emerson W. Murch, sw; Henry F. Floyd, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 15
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro'. William A. Richards, m; Washington Levinsaler, sw; Charles E. Hovey, jw; Fred A. Hovey, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Freeman Sellers, m; Warren R. Rowell, sw; Julian Snow, jw; Mark D. Ames, s. Meeting first Saturday of each month; election, February. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. William G. Hunton, m; Gustavus Smith, sw; George E. Coleman, jw; John M. Williams, s. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Edward Lowe, m; Herbert E. Hale, sw; George E. Porter, jw; William J. Haynes, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Thomas Larnier, m; Charles A. Leland, sw; Amos S. Pulk, jw; Leander R. Horsman, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. John C. Sherman, m; Edwin A. Parter, sw; Clarence N. Cram, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, first stated meeting in September. 7

- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Algernon A. Shortwell, m; Wilbur F. Merrill, sw; Joseph E. Nutter, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, m; Forest S. Stearns, sw; Willis Wilder, jw; Andrew P. Coffill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Louis F. Higgins, m; Henry L. Moor, sw; Lloyd H. Higgins, jw; James E. Parsons, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Fred E. Paine, m; West D. Eaton, sw; Fred G. Eaton, jw; Charles N. Patten, s. Meeting Saturday before the full moon each month; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Enoch O. Greenleaf, m; Lauriston A. Smith, sw; George L. Stevens, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Augustus O. Gross, m; George W. Higgins, sw; Moses D. Joyce, jw; Stephen B. Haskell, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 21
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Enoch W. Robbins, m; William M. Merithew, sw; John Putnam, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Elmer G. Roberts, m; Otis W. Lane, sw; Charles S. Brackett, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 69, Orono. Daniel H. Lambert, m; William R. Bolstridge, sw; George A. McPhetres, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Frank B. Farmer, m; Joseph H. Walker, sw; F. O. Ellingwood, jw; David W. Manock, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. William H. Mitchell, m; Wilson M. Stuart, sw; George S. Bradford, jw; Frank M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Albert F. Batchelder, m; Albert A. Parker, sw; Horace A. Burrill, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting on the first Saturday of each month; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Elijah F. Harriman, m; John C. Hussey, sw; John Gosnell, jw; Benj. Harrison Towle, s. Meeting Tuesday on or last preceding full moon of each month; election, October. 20
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Edward A. Prescott, m; Edwin A. Dudley, sw; Frederick O. Flanders, jw; Edward P. Marston, s. Meeting Saturday on or next preceding the full moon in each month; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Henry F. Collins, m; Ira Herbert Carlisle, sw; Geo. H. Gilpatrick, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. George A. Emerson, m; Charles A. Norcross, sw; William H. Tarr, jw; Irving W. Gilbert, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. John C. Cross, m; William W. Thayer, sw; Warren L. Stoddard, jw; James T. Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Oscar C. Lane, m; Frank H. Webster, sw; W. Frank Pierce, jw; W. S. Carver, s. Meeting second Tuesday each month; election, September. 9

- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Jason C. Hill, m; Ezra G. Mason, sw; Joseph P. Carter, Jr., jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before the full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Frank M. Briggs, m; Lendal H. Whitter, sw; Z. G. Manter, jw; David Pearson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Almon P. Pingree, m; Elmore E. Swan, sw; William H. Freeman, jw; Joseph Bennett, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Tire'm, 132, Waterford. Isaac F. Jewett, m; George A. Miller, sw; Waldo T. Brown, jw; Charles L. Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full of the moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Walter H. Nason, m; George H. Higgins, sw; Sanborn R. Emerson, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 124, Weld. Hamlin R. Butterfield, m; D. Frank Holt, sw; G. N. Coburn, jw; Eugene S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Obadiah C. Ward, m; Fred I. Campbell, sw; Emerson K. Wilson, jw; Edward R. Wingate, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Fred. S. Herrick, m; Albert H. Kane, sw; John J. Bridges, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Jesse H. Gatchell, m; Isaac N. Hurd, Jr., sw; J. H. Walker, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemekeag, 166, Vassalboro'. William S. Dutton, m; Charles L. Gifford, sw; Bennett S. Ferguson, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Edwin P. Ramsdell, m; Frank S. French, sw; Albion W. Roberts, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. W. Scott Jones, m; Fred. S. Parsons, sw; Clarence Mantor, jw; Ben S. Collins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Charles H. West, m; Lyman F. Getchell, sw; Wilber F. Cousins, jw; Frank L. Baker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or next before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. Henry W. Peaks, m; Charles H. Scribner, sw; George S. Walker, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Henry M. Gardiner, m; Charles G. Brackett, sw; George H. Gardiner, jw; Horatio G. Copeland, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. James P. Lowne, m; William H. Foster, sw; D. Eugene Chaplin, jw; Richard T. Bailey, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore. Asa G. Timberlake, m; Willie A. Thompson, sw; Adelmor B. Thompson, jw; Sylvan G. Shurtleff, South Livermore, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Irving Frost, m; Seward S. Stearns, sw; Everett F. Bicknell, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16

- Pacific, 64, Exeter. George Jennings, m; Alfred W. Hicks, sw; Silas E. Walker, jw; Roswell C. Rich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon in each month; election, January. 22
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. John Hone, m; Nahum H. Pillsbury, sw; Nathan W. Kendall, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday in each month; election, January. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Joseph S. Barrill, m; Edwin S. Knowles, sw; Charles L. Jones, jw; Mark P. Hamilton, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Horatio Woodbury, m; William O. Frothingham, sw; George A. Briggs, jw; Ernest J. Record, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, at first stated meeting in the year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Elmer A. Brewster, m; Owen W. Bridges, sw; Albert P. Bennet, jw; Andrew H. Knight, s. Meeting Monday on or next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. George E. Johnson, m; Dexter T. Guptill, sw; Frank B. Mathews, jw; James Pattee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. William T. Mincher, m; James H. Chadbourne, sw; Charles P. Van Vleck, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Leroy C. Dorman, m; William E. Hopper, sw; Ira F. Clayton, jw; Charles L. Dunn, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Martin L. Durgin, Jr., m; Edwin C. Moores, sw; Louis C. Ford, jw; Albert W. Murray, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. E. M. Johnston, m; C. H. Dunning, sw; Levi L. Page, jw; Carroll E. Herrick, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Lincoln H. Leighton, m; Aaron F. Ward, sw; William Shaw, jw; Andrew R. Perkins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. -3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Henry S. Thorne, m; Walter G. Loud, sw; Llewellyn P. Toothaker, jw; Simeon P. Waterhouse, Detroit, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. William M. Swett, m; Augustus C. Sprague, sw; George W. Morse, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. William N. Howe, m; Edward E. Cheney, sw; Edwin F. Vose, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. John M. Ames, m; George E. Lothrop, sw; Charles C. Park, jw; Albert M. Ames, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. William Batchelder, m; Calvert Longbottom, sw; Charles F. Moulton, jw; Samuel H. Emery, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Henry M. Small, m; John R. Rollins, sw; John W. Lombard, jw; William H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Edward E. Hastings, m; Edward Weston, sw;

- David H. Chandler, *sw*; Amos C. Frye, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Alanson G. Caswell, *m*; Benjamin B. Toothaker, *sw*; Loima C. Poor, *sw*; Allen L. Maddocks, *s*. Meeting first Saturday in each month; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Edwin K. Smith, *m*; Danville B. Stevens, *sw*; Wilbur H. Judkins, *sw*; George F. Turner, *s*. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September. 15
- Reliance, *v. d.*, (195), Green's Landing. Wilmot B. Thurlow, *m*; Charles L. Knowlton, *sw*; William L. Greenlaw, *sw*; Henry N. Haskell, *s*. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. James C. Mosher, *m*; Charles D. Bachelder, *sw*; Edwin C. Taylor, *sw*; James Tebbetts, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Winfield S. Treat, *m*; Henry W. Bailey, *sw*; Davilla S. Thompson, *sw*; Roswell C. Boothby, *s*. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. William H. Whitney, *m*; Amsbury S. Alexander, *sw*; George Newell, *sw*; William S. Hagar, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Walter J. Creamer, *m*; William L. Bowden, *sw*; Thomas C. Mitchell, *sw*; Edwin A. Sprague, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, *m*; Allard Staples, *sw*; Dudley P. Saunders, *sw*; James C. Saunders, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10 Bangor. Daniel A. Robinson, *m*; Philip A. Coombs, *sw*; Frederick M. Laughton, *sw*; Charles I. Collamore, *s*. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, North Jefferson. L. M. Staples, *m*; B. C. Freeman, *sw*; A. A. Jackson, *sw*; Joseph J. Bond, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Walter T. Prescott, *m*; John P. Marston, *sw*; Henry J. Keating, *sw*; Robert H. Burnham, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday eve of each month; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Nathan A. Benson, *m*; Simon C. Hastings, *sw*; James F. Warren, *sw*; Reuel Field, Eureka, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Augustus A. Cole, *m*; Peter J. Paraday, *sw*; Geo. Robertson, *sw*; George A. Emery, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Marshall Dyer, *m*; Hugh R. Chaplin, *sw*; George W. E. Barrows, *sw*; Arlington B. Marston, *s*. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. John D. Bates, *m*; William G. Gibson, *sw*; Willard H. Pike, *sw*; Stephen D. Morrell, *s*. Meeting first Monday each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. G. Dudley Gould, *m*; Henry W. Vaughan, *sw*; George W. Walker, *sw*; Robert Walker, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Walter H. Downs, *m*; Harvey P. Carlton, *sw*; Joshua E. L. Bradeen, *sw*; Edward A. Chesley, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19

- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Oliver E. Ross, m; Lucius H. Lovejoy, sw; Hosea B. Eaton, jw; Fred. W. Andrews, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. James D. Richards, m; Willard F. Marr, sw; William F. Buker, jw; Byron C. Matthews, s. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. John P. Billings, m; Brainard G. True, sw; David W. Stewart, jw; Reuel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Isaac S. Lowell, m; Frank G. Ham, sw; D. Stinson Patten, jw; Sewell M. Hobson, s. Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Benjamin M. Bradbury, m; Frank A. Crossman, sw; Simeon Merrill, jw; George C. Eaton, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Bant Hanson, m; Otis H. Dunning, sw; Albert A. Robinson, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. George F. Rice, m; Charles A. Marston, sw; Fred H. White, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or preceding full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Charles H. Ogden, m; Frank O. Goodwin, sw; Joseph W. Yeaton, jw; William J. Gowen, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon each month; election, last stated meeting in December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. Orville S. Sanborn, m; William H. Libby, sw; I. Clinton Shaw, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. George F. Lull, m; Frank W. Parsons, sw; Walter H. Stevens, jw; George T. Sewell, s. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. James Craig, m; J. P. Sturgess, sw; Benjamin A. Fogg, jw; Milton Carleton, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Frank I. Bishop, m; Charles C. Stackpole, sw; James E. McIlroy, jw; Elmer L. Lovejoy, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Stephen H. Skillings, m; Frank H. Allen, sw; Thurston S. Burns, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s. Meeting Wednesday evening of the week in which the moon is full; election, fourth Wednesday in December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Frank E. Crowley, m; Francis H. Welch, sw; Charles M. Havener, jw; Emery Robbins, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Everett M. Stevens, m; Henry H. Hanson, sw; George B. Atwood, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. George H. Gilley, m; Gilbert L. Lurvey, sw; James S. Fernald, jw; Cyrus H. Lurvey, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. George W. Mosher, m; William R. Piper, sw; B. F. Owen, jw; Harvey B. Thayer, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Fred. A. Chandler, m; James H. Leighton, sw;

- Uriah W. Curtis, *sw*; Amasa D. Tracy, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Frank R. Harmon, *m*; Hollis E. Dennen, *sw*; James H. DeCoster, *sw*; Prescott R. Cobb, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before each full moon; election, October. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Charles M. Lucas, *m*; Harry E. Messer, *sw*; F. M. Lucas, *sw*; Benjamin Burton, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Oliver T. Newcomb, *m*; Fred. E. Wagg, *sw*; Frank C. Webb, *sw*; Lemuel H. Storer, *s*. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Albert W. Ward, *m*; Edwin Cornforth, *sw*; Edwin H. Littlefield, *sw*; John L. Tilton, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. R. C. Burgess, *m*; Everard L. Priest, *sw*; George S. Hawes, *sw*; Charles E. Crowell, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Orman F. French, *m*; William T. Morrill, *sw*; Irving R. Bradley, *sw*; Silas Burbank, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George H. Blodgett, *m*; George W. Proctor, *sw*; John F. Young, *sw*; Benjamin L. Higgins, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. James E. Tuell, *m*; George Edwin Hathaway, *sw*; Warren F. Pope, *sw*; Francis L. Talbot, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Hugh A. Cragie, *m*; Charles W. Carl, *sw*; George C. Graham, *sw*; Calvin S. Walker, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Gorham C. Shaw, *m*; Rufus F. Stowe, *sw*; H. D. Simpson, *sw*; Edward M. Hines, *s*. Meeting Wednesday, on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. Eben H. Bennett, *m*; William J. Mahlman, *sw*; Clarence H. Clark, *sw*; George S. Thayer, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Warren C. Philbrook, *m*; Reuben A. Call, *sw*; Franklin Walker, *sw*; Martin F. Bartlett, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabatis. Frank E. Marr, Wales, *m*; William H. Wright, *sw*; Herbert Amback, *sw*; Judson Bangs, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Edwin R. Oldham, *m*; Arthur J. Foster, *sw*; William H. Dyer, *sw*; Alpheus Packard, *s*. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Will F. Allen, *m*; Arthur D. Parsons, *sw*; Charles F. Rowell, *sw*; Alonzo B. Adams, *s*. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. Freeland R. Bunker, *m*; Homer C. Guptill, *sw*; William W. Sumner, *sw*; Bedford E. Tracy, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Almon J. Smith, *m*; John C. Lord, *sw*; William Francis Bowen, *sw*; George A. Gilpatric, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 19

Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Frank B. Morrill, m; Edwin I. Tucker, sw; George Bragdon, jw; Eben W. Adams, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January. 19

BRETHREN DIED DURING THE YEAR,

From March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1890.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland—Winslow Andrew, May 1; Andrew S. Haven; Ephraim R. Snow; William Curtis, Dec. 4; Dorville Libby, Jan. 8; Robert F. Day, Jan. 8; Jacob S. Richardson, Feb. 12.
- 2 Warren—Thomas Cole, April, 1889—Captain of schr. J. S. Moulton, lost at sea; Joseph S. Whittier,* May 1—died suddenly, was present at our communication the evening before.
- 3 Lincoln—George S. Merrill, December, 1889.
- 4 Hancock—Jesse Gardner, Oct. 1.
- 5 Kennebec—J. Q. A. Hawes, March 12; S. W. Kimball, Nov. 2; Leverett, Lord, Dec. 28.
- 6 Amity—Harvey H. Cleveland,* June; Isaac M. Strong,* July; Israel Deerow,* October; John Boardman, October.
- 7 Eastern—Levi K. Corthell, May 16, 1889; John Williams, June 12; George Garland, March 19.
- 8 United—William A. Given, March, 1889; Daniel Elliot, 1889.
- 9 Saco—Samuel F. Chase, May 8, 1889; Seth S. Wakefield, Feb. 16, 1890.
- 10 Rising Virtue—William Farnham, Nov. 19, in Boston; John H. James, Dec. 19; Asabel W. McMahon,* Jan. 10,—buried at Eddington.
- 11 Pythagorean—Josiah W. Walker,* Feb. 11, 1890, a very worthy brother; Frank Y. Bradley,* Feb. 27—an exemplar of Masonry.
- 12 Cumberland—George E. Forbes, Jan. 3, 1887—Pastor of the Universalist Parish at Canton, N. Y.; Benjamin Morse,* Jan. 21, 1890.
- 13 Oriental—George Goodridge, March 22; William E. Munn, April 10; Isaac E. Allen, July 21; Robert Edes, Oct. 21.
- 14 Solar—Frank A. Deloche, June 25, 1887; Lebois J. Soule, Oct. 7; Kinsley Bubier, Dec. 16; Charles W. Morse, 1889; Lemuel C. Cushing, 1889—lost at sea.
- 15 Orient—James R. Speed, lost at sea, no date; E. F. Hinks, died somewhere in Massachusetts—has been dead several years.
- 16 St. George—George O. Hallowell,* Oct. 11, 1889.

- 17 Ancient Landmark—Aaron B. Holden,* March 15, 1889; George H. Cloudman,* March 17; Orrin R. Legrow, May 25; Charles Fobes,* July 4, Treasurer since 1853; William H. Phillips,* Sept. 5; A. Lewis Fox,* Oct. 22; John D. Carlisle,* Jan. 7, 1890.
- 18 Oxford—Samuel L. Crockett,* April 3—Past J. W.; Charles A. Mixer,* April 15.
- 19 Felicity—John Douglass, March 21, 1889.
- 20 Maine—Samuel S. Perkins, March 29; John T. Taylor, Sept. 18—oldest member, affiliated March 13, 1848; Joseph G. Hoyt, Sept. 21.
- 21 Oriental Star—Seth W. Turner, April 27, 1889; George L. Dickinson, Aug. 2; Augustus W. Coolidge, Aug. 28; Jefferson Coolidge, date unknown; John White, June 22, 1889; Marshall Child, Feb. 14, 1890.
- 23 Freeport—Samuel Thing, April 4; George W. Jordan, July 4; Hezekiah Fogg, Dec. 23.
- 24 Phoenix—Charles W. Haney, July 13, 1889—Past Junior Grand Warden; Spencer W. Mathews, Sept. 16; William C. Frederick, Nov., 1889, in Massachusetts.
- 26 Village—Emery C. Center, Nov. 6, 1889, aged 40 yrs. 9 mo.; J. Herbert Marriner, Jan. 10, 1890, aged 42 yrs.
- 28 Northern Star—Marcellus Steward,* Feb. 2; C. A. Niles, in New York; Benjamin G. Allbee, buried by Odd Fellows.
- 29 Tranquil—John C. Atkinson, July 20, 1889.
- 30 Blazing Star—Benjamin Edmunds, in New Hampshire, date not known; John O. Kidder, April 23, 1889—he was raised Aug. 29, 1863, in Blazing Star Lodge, and always sustained membership therein. John O. Kidder was nearly 50 years old. When 21 years old he enlisted in the First Maine Regiment, Company H, Captain Charles S. Emerson. After the expiration of the term of service of that regiment, he again enlisted in Company H, 23d Maine Volunteers. He was a corporal in the 1st Regiment, 1st Sergeant in the 23d. Serving his full term in the 23d, he again enlisted in the 29th Regiment, Company I, Captain Pray, was chosen 1st Lieutenant, and served until the regiment was discharged in 1866, stationed after the rebel armies were discharged, in South Carolina. Three adults dying in one family, one dwelling, within two weeks. One grave receiving the remains of two persons so well known, so valuable as citizens, esteemed and well regarded as were John O. and Mary B. Kidder is an event which saddens us all.
- 31 Union—Jesse W. Calderwood,* Dec. 27, 1889; Henry M. Cole,* Feb. 3, 1890; Viram R. Keene,* Feb. 5, 1890; all three honorary members.
- 32 Hermon—James L. Stoddard, Jan. 19, 1890; Frank E. Cobb, Feb. 20; Robert A. Sager, Feb. 25; George Green, Nov. 16, 1889; Peter G. Bradstreet, Sept. 16; Moses B. Bliss, died some eight years ago, in Wisconsin, not known at the time.
- 34 Somerset—George Bigelow, Nov. 19; Peter Malbon, June 18; Thomas H. Nisbet,* May 27; Francis F. Robinson, date not known.
- 35 Bethlehem—William H. Burgess, February 4.
- 36 Casco—Hezekiah E. Corliss, Sept. 8, 1889; John T. Gurney, Jan. 26, 1890; aged 60 yrs.; William H. Higgins, in Los Angeles, Cal.
- 38 Harmony—William Libby, May 11, 1889.
- 39 Penobscot—Elias H. Witham, July 28; Nathaniel L. McCrillis, Sept. 10; Henry L. Wood, Feb. 8.

- 40 Lygonia—Robert Mullan, April 16; James W. Davis,* May 10, killed by lightning; William Day, May 25, at Waltham, Mass.; Charles E. Lord,* in New York City, June 7, of heart trouble; George Hodgkins, July 2, at Lamoine; Roswell K. Swett, July 25, at Corinna; Benj. I. Wood,* Sept. 25.
- 41 Morning Star—Emore T. Townsend, Jan. 21, 1890.
- 43 Alna—Charles H. Morgan,* Oct. 17, 1889—an honorary member; Asa T. Lane, Oct. 2; Leander S. McClintock,* Jan. 27, 1890, at Boothbay; Artell Austin, lost at sea with all his crew, date unknown.
- 45 Central—Seneca Shorey,* April 18; John J. Roberts, July, 1889.
- 46 St. Croix—Samuel Rideout, April, 1889; William H. Young,* June 21; James M. Murphy,* Jan. 17, 1890; Benjamin L. Hutchins,* Jan. 20, 1890.
- 47 Dunlap—Orrin H. Staples, May 11, 1889; Joseph Heney, May 26; Stephen Hanson, June 29; Ansel L. Jelleson, Aug. 12; Daniel Pond, Nov. 7; Charles H. Mitchell, Jan. 21, 1890.
- 50 Aurora—Ezra French, March 24, 1889; Charles F. Wood, Oct. 8, by railroad accident, at Portland; Wm. H. Coffin, Oct. 10; A. C. Tibbetts, Feb. 1, 1890; Samuel L. Keene, Jan. 9.
- 51 St. John's—Moses E. Clark, April 29, 1889; Austin N. Pettengill, Nov. 7; James E. Wiggins, March 17.
- 54 Vassalboro'—Hartshorn Burgess,* May 3, 1889—a devoted mason, and a constant attendant at meetings until old age prevented.
- 55 Fraternal—William Emery, August 31, 1889.
- 56 Mount Moriah—Frank Warren, Oct. 27, 1889; Ephraim Sanborn, Jan. 18, 1890.
- 57 King Hiram—John J. Holman, July 16, aged 88 years, 22 days.
- 58 Unity—Henry Thompson, Oct. 11, 1889.
- 60 Star in the East—Frank P. Oliver, Nov. 10, 1889; George E. Leavitt, Nov. 29.
- 61 King Solomon's—James Ludwig, April 5, 1889; Josiah Mank, 2d, Jan. 25, 1890.
- 62 King David's—Stephen Page,* Dec. 20, 1889.
- 63 Richmond—Charles B. Foster, Nov. 16, 1889; John C. Cooper, Feb. 5, 1889.
- 64 Pacific—Noah Barker, March 29, 1889; Thomas K. Holt, Sept. 10.
- 65 Mystic—Joseph Dean, Dec. 3, 1889; Mason Damon, 1889.
- 66 Mechanics'—Henry C. Powers, April 12, 1889, Past Master; Charles L. Allen, August 21, Senior Warden; John W. Chase, January 15, 1890.
- 68 Mariners'—Peter C. Cane, Feb. 1889, lost at sea with wife and two children; Enoch Perkins, March 19; James Nichols,* April 10, suddenly, at Portland, buried at Searsport; Joseph P. Sweetser,* May 21, at New Orleans, funeral at Searsport; Jonathan C. Nichols,* Oct. 24, large attendance at funeral; Alexander H. Nichols, Nov. 28, at San Francisco—remains brought home; Allen Noyes, January 7, 1890, at Portland, O.
- 69 Howard—A. W. Hardy, March 30; Alden Clark, May 15; John York, Aug. 11.
- 70 Standish—James G. Sturgis, Oct. 18; Frederick Lowell, Nov. 30.
- 71 Rising Sun—Edward Haney, July 12, 1889—the oldest brother in the lodge; Joshua Hatch Hill, Feb. 3, 1890—an excellent man and a good mason.

- 73 Tyrian—Frank W. Rand, March 25, 1889.
- 74 Bristol—Enoch A. Carter, in Massachusetts, date not known.
- 76 Arundel—Sylvester Brown, April 2.
- 77 Tremont—Wilmer E. Richardson, June 16, 1889.
- 78 Crescent—James Little,* January, 1890, in Newport, R. I.—buried at Pembroke.
- 79 Rockland—Wm. Barrack, Feb. 2, 1889; Marcellus P. Smith, July 10; Silas Farrington.
- 81 Atlantic—Albert E. Eaton, Aug. 29; Isaac Barton, Sept. 1; Samuel H. Doten, Dec. 31; John B. Fillebrown, Jan. 15; Sumner C. Rand, Jan. 26.
- 82 St. Paul's—Calvin J. Andrews, Sept. 6, 1889; William E. Clough, Sept. 25; Rufus R. Buzzell, Feb. 13, 1890.
- 83 St. Andrew's—Richard G. Hinman, April 14, 1889.
- 85 Star in the West—Augustus Blithen,* April 13, 1889; Benjamin Fletcher, April, 1889, in California; David T. Jones, July 20, in New York State; George R. Chase, Sept. 3, out West; Stephen Dyer, Jan. 5, 1890, in Massachusetts; Peter Moulton, Feb. 3, in Unity, Me.
- 86 Temple—Robert C. Walker,* May 5, 1889; Fred. P. Hodgdon,* Nov. 4.
- 87 Benevolent—Chas. H. Kimball, May 10; Hiram Ruggles, May 12.
- 88 Narraguagus—Otis S. Plummer.
- 89 Island—Stephen Warren, June 7, 1889—charter member; Pillsbury Coombs, Jan. 28, 1890—a worthy brother; David H. Rose, Feb. 21, 1890—a worthy member and esteemed townsman—also a sterling shipmaster.
- 91 Harwood—Theodore H. Murphy, May 28; Andrew J. Cole, Nov. 27.
- 93 Horeb—Timothy Heald,* March 12; James M. Adams,* March 23; Albert D. Phelps,* May 17; David Stockbridge,* April 14; William H. Spencer,* August 15.
- 95 Corinthian—3 reported—no names.
- 96 Monument—Isaac Duff, April, 1889.
- 97 Bethel—S. F. Gibson,* Oct. 6, 1889—Past Master.
- 98 Katahdin—Ira D. Fish, Feb. 18, 1890—Past Master.
- 100 Jefferson—Rev. David Ricker, oldest member of the lodge, in which he had filled every station—highly esteemed.
- 101 Nezinscot—Phillips Bradford,* July 25, 1889. He had held town offices in Turner, and represented the town in the Legislature. He died in Auburn.
- 102 Marsh River—Albert M. Sturtevant, January, 1890.
- 103 Dresden—Dr. G. L. Stimpson, Feb. 10, 1890; Seth C. Houdlette, April, 1889.
- 104 Dirigo—Abram Merrill, Jan. 8, 1890; Daniel Vining, Feb. 18; W. A. Baston, Feb. 1890.
- 105 Ashlar—Geo. A. Haynes, June 21; R. C. Boothby; Geo. H. Cook.
- 106 Tuscan—Frank Aymar, April 24, 1889, of apoplexy; Zenas D. Worcester, Jan. 1, 1890, abscess of kidney; Christopher Curtis, Feb. 6, apoplexy; Horace E. Tabbutt, Feb. 12, la grippe and pneumonia; Forest H. Putnam, Feb. 21, la grippe and congestion of lungs.
- 107 Day Spring—Samuel Goodwin, April 29, 1889—a charter member, highly esteemed as a mason and citizen.

- 109 Mount Kineo—Everett M. Delano, May 23, 1889; Hiram D. Crockett, Aug. 29; S. W. Newhall, Jan. 8, 1890.
- 110 Monmouth—Orman T. Wing, April 25, 1889, in Turner.
- 111 Liberty—Luther Sherman, March, 1889; Benjamin H. Bachelder, Dec. 20—charter member; Prince R. Nelson,* Jan. 24, 1890; Leander Tobey, Jan. 25.
- 113 Messalonskee—Fred L. Dearborn,* died in Haverhill, Mass., April 18, 1889, buried in Oakland; William H. Ellis, in Smithfield, 9 miles from Oakland—the lodge not notified of his death.
- 114 Polar Star—Peter Erickson, Oct. 30, 1889—master ship "Chesborough," lost on Japanese coast.
- 115 Buxton—Edward B. Warren, Feb. 13, 1890.
- 116 Lebanon—Cullen Ward, Sept. 3.
- 117 Greenleaf—Albion P. Weeks, Feb. 1890.
- 118 Drummond—Joseph Wedgwood,* Dec. 5, 1889.
- 119 Pownal—William Mudgett, June 22, 1889.
- 121 Acacia—Ammi Wells, Jan. 6, 1890; Nathaniel Wilbur, in California, date not ascertained.
- 122 Marine—Eben E. Raynes, April 11, 1889; Seth Whitmore, July 2.
- 124 Olive Branch—Charles Tate, Nov. 12, 1889.
- 126 Timothy Chase—George W. Swift, Jan. 12; Wm. G. Cox, Jan. 27.
- 127 Presumpscot—Charles Jones, July 15, 1889; Wm. F. Nason, June 16; Sawyer Rice, June 15.
- 128 Eggemoggin—Charles E. Witham, June 7, 1889; at his home in Bluehill; Roscoe H. Cain, Feb. 4, 1890, at his home in Brooklin.
- 129 Quantabacook—Elisha L. Bean,* Jan. 30, 1890.
- 130 Trinity—Ansel Packard,* Sept. 27, 1889; Horace W. Holmes, Jan. 26, 1890.
- 131 Lookout—Benjamin J. Snyder, Oct. 2, 1889.
- 137 Kenduskeag—John A. Haselton, Dec. 25, 1889, in Butler City, Mont. Remains sent home to Kenduskeag.
- 138 Lewy's Island—Charles H. Rolfe, May 14, 1889; John W. Loring, May 28; Hazen G. Bailey, July 24.
- 139 Archon—Jeremiah Curtis, June 6, 1889.
- 140 Mount Desert—Israel Atherton, Feb. 1890; William Thomas, Feb. 2, 1890; Winslow N. Hadley, May 19, 1889; John Richardson, Feb. 20, aged 90,—the oldest member of the Lodge.
- 141 Augusta—Greenlief Haskell, April 13, 1889.
- 144 Seaside—Albion Farnham, Sept. 17; Freeman K. Reed, Sept. 17.
- 145 Moses Webster—James Roberts, July 3, 1889; E. F. Allenwood, Jan. 7, 1890.
- 146 Sebastacook—Daniel Moody, April 26, 1889; Josiah Winn, June 19; Zimri Hunter, Aug. 26; Reuel Flagg, Sept. 2; Marshall Hodgdon, Jan. 28, 1890.
- 147 Evening Star—Sullivan C. Andrews, Nov. 10, 1889, at Cambridge, Mass.
- 148 Forest—James T. Bodge, Dec. 25, 1889; Philip H. Jones, May 19; Clement G. Lewis, Oct. 11.
- 150 Rabboni—Thomas Tash.
- 151 Excelesior—Thomas Knowlton, Sept. 1889—charter member; George A.

Bird, sunk near Delaware Breakwater, on board a coal barge, with all his family.

- 152 Crooked River—Otis Fernald, Aug. 2, aged 87 yrs. 22 days; made in Oriental Lodge in 1866—a charter member and honorary member of Crooked River Lodge; G. W. Hicks, Jan. 24, 1890.
- 153 Delta—S. S. McDaniels, August 29, 1889.
- 154 Mystic Tie—Daniel M. Teague, Dec. 9, 1889—Past Master.
- 155 Ancient York—Otis S. Vining, April 19, 1889; Albion Chase, Sept. 22; L. B. Burrill, Dec. 24; John Cornish, Jan. 24, 1890.
- 156 Esoteric—Frank H. Tucker, in South Carolina, date not known.
- 160 Parian—James B. Currier, Nov. 4, 1889; H. W. Grant, Jan. 7, 1890.
- 161 Carrabassett—Abel Prescott, August 10, 1889.
- 163 Pleasant River—C. H. Libby, date unknown.
- 165 Molunkus—Andrew J. Lufkin.
- 167 Whitney—Francis C. Stevens, Aug. 18, 1889.
- 171 Naskeag—Benjamin Nutter,* August 1, 1889; Roscoe H. Bridges, September 20.
- 172 Pine Tree—Humphrey Chadbourn, June 21; Augustus O. Bailey, September 21.
- 173 Pleiades—Charles H. Dyer, May, 1889; Joseph Goldman, March, 1889.
- 175 Baskahegan—Dennis E. Millett,* June 21.
- 176 Palestine—John E. Butler, June 25, in Boston—charter member.
- 178 Ancient Brothers'—Moses B. Prescott, June 1, 1889—Chaplain.
- 179 Yorkshire—Hollis G. Ham, March, 1889.
- 180 Hiram—Horatio N. Smith, May 6, 1889.
- 181 Reuel Washburn—Albion Millett, June 8, 1889.
- 183 Deering—Cummings Rogers, Nov. 8, 1889—charter member.
- 187 Ira Berry—David S. Dodge, Sept. 11, aged 39 years, 11 days, of typhoid fever.
- 191 Davis—Almond J. Tuttle, Jan. 18, 1890, in Providence, R. I.



PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W. HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	Tompkinsville, N. Y.,	"
" DAVID CARGILL,	Livermore Falls,	"
" ALBERT MOORE,	North Anson,	"
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	Saco,	"
" CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	Bangor,	"
" MARQUIS F. KING,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	Skowhegan,	"
" FESSENDEN L. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
" FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabatis,	"
R.W. JOHN J. BELL,	Exeter, N. H.,	P. D. G. M.
" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	Boston,	P. S. G. W.
" DAVID BUGBEE,	Bangor,	"
" THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	"
" SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	Augusta,	"
" JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	Bangor,	"
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	Saco,	"
" LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Camden,	"
" MANLY G. TRASK,	Bangor,	"
" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	Massachusetts,	P. J. G. W.
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	"
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
" GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
" BENJAMIN AMES,	Thorndike,	"
" WILFORD J. FISHER,	Eastport,	"
" SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	Denmark,	"
" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Anburn,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.*

M. W.	WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. ELISHA HARDING,	P. D. G. M.
"	SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	"
"	WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
"	CHARLES FOX,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
"	SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
"	ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
"	NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
"	REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
"	ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
"	HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
"	THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
"	JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
"	ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
"	JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
"	JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
"	FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
"	TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
"	JOHN MILLER,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
"	JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
"	JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
R. W.	PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" FRANCIS J. DAY	"
"	AMOS NOURSE,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
"	DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
"	ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
"	JAMES L. CHILD,	"	" OLIVER GERRISH,	"

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	Henry H. Brown, Birmingham.
Arizona,	George J. Roskrugs, Tucson.
Arkansas,	J. W. Sorrels, Mansfield.
British Columbia,	A. McKeown, Victoria.
California,	Morris M. Estee, San Francisco.
Canada,	Richard T. Walkem, Kingston.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado,	William T. Bredwell, Cañon City.
Connecticut,	Clark Buckingham, New Haven.
Delaware,	James S. Dobb, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	James A. Sample, Washington.
England,	Prince of Wales.
Florida,	Henry W. Long, Martel.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	George L. Shoup, Boise City.
Illinois,	John M. Pearson, Godfrey.
Indiana,	Jacob J. Todd, Bluffton.
Indian Territory,	Leo E. Bennett, Muskogee.
Iowa,	James D. Gamble, Knoxville.
Ireland,	Duke of Abercom.
Kansas,	John C. Postlethwaite, Jewell City.
Kentucky,	William M. Clarke, Hopkinsville.
Louisiana,	Charles F. Buck, New Orleans.
Maine,	Albro E. Chase, Portland.
Manitoba,	J. A. Ovas, Rapid City.
Maryland,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Samuel Wells, Boston.
Michigan,	John S. Cross, Bangor.
Minnesota,	Jacob A. Kiester, Blue Earth City.
Mississippi,	William G. Paxton, Vicksburg.
Missouri,	Theodore Brace, Jefferson City.
Montana,	John Anderson, Missoula.
Nebraska,	Robert E. French, Kearney.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Miles J. Greene, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Belknap.
John M. Ormsby, Tucson.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	W. A. Compton, Little Rock.
Henry Brown, Victoria.	P. Grant, New Westminster.
Alex. G. Abell, San Francisco.	Edmund C. Atkinson, Sacramento.
John J. Mason, Hamilton.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
José F. Pellon, Havana.	Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
Ed. C. Parmelee, Pueblo.	Lawrence W. Greenleaf, Denver.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
William S. Hayes, Wilmington.	Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
William R. Singleton, Washington.	William R. Singleton, Washington.
Shadwell R. Clarke, London.	None.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
A. M. Wolihin, Macon.	Benjamin H. Bigham, La Grange.
James H. Wickersham, Boise City.	Charles C. Stevenson, Boise City.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	William Commons, Union City.
Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.	Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.	Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
Archibald St. George, Dublin.	None.
John H. Brown, Kansas City.	John H. Brown, Kansas City.
Henry B. Grant, Louisville.	James W. Staton, Brooksville.
Jas. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans.	J. Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
Ira Berry, Portland.	Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
William G. Scott, Winnipeg.	William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.	Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.	None.
William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.	Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
John L. Power, Jackson.	Rev. A. H. Barkeley, Crawfordsville.
John D. Vincil, St. Louis.	John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
Cornelius Hedges, Helena.	Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
William R. Bowen, Omaha.	William R. Bowen, Omaha.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Nevada,	C. W. Hinchcliffe, Austin.
New Brunswick,	Thomas Walker, St. John.
New Hampshire,	Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.
New Jersey,	Charles H. Mann, Haddonfield.
New Mexico,	Frederick H. Kent, Albuquerque.
New South Wales,	Lord Carrington, Sydney.
New York,	John W. Vrooman, Herkimer.
North Carolina,	Samuel H. Smith, Winston.
North Dakota,	Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
Nova Scotia,	Rev. D. C. Moore, Stellarton.
Ohio,	Leander Burdick, Toledo.
Oregon,	James F. Robinson, Eugene City.
Pennsylvania,	Clifford P. MacCalla, Philadelphia.
Peru,	Manuel Velarde, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	Neil McKelvie, Summerside.
Quebec,	Isaac Henry Stearns, Montreal.
Rhode Island,	George H. Kenyon, Providence.
Scotland,	Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Blythswood.
South Australia,	Earl of Kintore, Adelaide.
South Carolina,	R. Furman Divver, Anderson.
South Dakota,	Theodore D. Kanouse, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee,	* Benjamin F. Haller, Memphis.
Texas,	A. S. Richardson, Houston.
Utah,	Arthur M. Grant, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	George W. Wing, Montpelier.
Victoria,	Sir William Clarke, Melbourne.
Virginia,	Robert T. Craighill, Lynchburg.
Washington,	William A. Fairweather, Sprague.
West Virginia,	Frank Burt, Mannington.
Wisconsin,	N. M. Littlejohn, Whitewater.
Wyoming.	Leroy S. Barnes, Laramie.

* Deceased.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.	R. L. Fulton, Reno.
Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.	John V. Ellis, St. John.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Wait, Newport.
Joseph H. Hough, Trenton.	Henry Vehslage, Irvington.
Alpheus A. Keen, East Las Vegas.	Max Frost, Santa Fé.
Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.	None.
Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.	Jesse B. Anthony, Troy.
Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.	Eugene S. Martin, Wilmington.
Thomas J. Wilder, Casselton.	
William Ross, Halifax.	
J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.	William M. Cunningham, Newark.
Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.	Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.	Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
J. Arturo Ego Aguirre, Lima.	None.
B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.	None.
John H. Isaacson, Montreal.	E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.
Edwin Baker, Providence.	Rev. Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
D. Murray Lyon, Edinburgh.	None.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	None.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.	William Blatt, Yankton.
John Frizzell, Nashville.	George C. Connor, Chattanooga.
William F. Swain, Houston.	Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.	Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.	Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
T. H. Lemprière, Melbourne.	None.
William B. Isaacs, Richmond.	William F. Drinkard, Richmond.
Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.	Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.	George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
John W. Laflin, Milwaukee.	Duncan McGregor, Platteville.
William L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.	William L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Little Rock.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLF, Nanaimo.
California—ALEXANDER G. ARELL, San Francisco.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colon and Island of Cuba—EDUARDO LOREDO, Havana.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Pueblo.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—DE WITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—WILLIAM K. MILLER.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, Chicago.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Indian Territory—JOHN H. DANNENBERG, Flint.
Iowa—Z. D. SCOBEE, Fayette.
Kansas—JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Jewell City.
Kentucky—ROBERT M. FARLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—GEORGE MUNROE, Winnipeg.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County.)
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—L. Z. ROGERS, Waterville.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Paulding.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Mexico—JOSIAH H. PISHON, Las Vegas.
New Brunswick—DAVID BROWN, St. Stephens.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New York—ELON G. BROWN, Utica.
North Carolina—LEWIS S. WILLIAMS, Charlotte.
North Dakota—FRANKLIN ESTABROOK, Inkster.
Nova Scotia—JOHN W. RUHLAND.
Ohio—CHARLES C. KIEFER, Urbana.
Oregon—JOHN MCCracken, Portland.
Pennsylvania—TORRENCE C. HIPPLE, Lock Haven.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Texas—T. H. HUDSON, Houston.
Vermont—PARK DAVIS, St. Albans.
Washington Territory—WILLIAM McMICKEN, Olympia.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—MELVIN S. YOUNGS, Milwaukee.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

-
- Alabama*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.
British Columbia—THADDEUS R. SIMONTON, Camden.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
Canada—DAVID CARGILL, East Livermore.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabatis.
Colon and Island of Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.
Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.
District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Georgia— " " "
Idaho—JOSEPH W. CLAPP, Augusta.
Illinois—JOSEPH A. LOCKE, Portland.
Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.
Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.
Iowa—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Kansas—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Kentucky—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Louisiana— " " "
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.
Maryland—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—IRA BERRY, Portland.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada— " " "
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico— " " "
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
Pennsylvania—SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, Augusta.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Carolina—SILAS ALDEN, Bangor.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Texas— " " "
Vermont— " " "
Washington Territory—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 96, second clause stricken out. Section as amended, reads :

SEC. 96. No candidate whose application may be rejected by a lodge, shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction other than the one which rejected him, except after five years from such rejection, unless the lodge recommend him to another lodge by a unanimous vote—the vote to be taken by the secret ballot. And if any mason knowingly assist, or recommend for initiation, to any lodge whatever, any candidate rejected as aforesaid, except as above provided, such mason shall be expelled from the institution. [1885, p. 227.]

SEC. 56. This fund shall from time to time be increased by adding thereto such moneys as may be voted into it at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and also by all donations not specially appropriated by the donors. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 57. The interest arising from this Charity Fund may be appropriated, in whole or in part, for the relief of such poor and distressed brethren, their widows and orphans, as the Grand Lodge or the "Trustees of the Charity Fund" may consider worthy of assistance ; and if the whole be not so distributed, the residue, after deducting therefrom such sums as may be necessary for the ordinary expenses of the Grand Lodge, may be added to the fund. [1886, p. 363.]

SEC. 63. No petition for a dispensation for a new lodge shall be presented, unless recommended by all of the lodges whose

territorial jurisdiction would be affected by the formation of the new lodge, and by the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district the petitioners reside, unless such recommendations be unreasonably withheld. [1886, p. 364.]

SEC. 74. In case of vacancy, not filled by the lodge before the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, or the inability of the proxy appointed by the lodge to attend the annual communication, the Master or acting Master may appoint a substitute and give him a certificate under the seal of the lodge; but such substitute can act as proxy only by special vote of the Grand Lodge. [1888, p. 49.]

SEC. 65. The form of a petition for dispensation shall be in substance as follows :

"To the Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine.

"We, the undersigned, being Master Masons of good standing, and having the prosperity of the craft at heart, are anxious to exert our best endeavors to promote and diffuse the genuine principles of Freemasonry; and for the convenience of our respective dwellings, and other good reasons, we are desirous of forming a new lodge, to be named ——. We, therefore, with the approbation of the District Deputy Grand Master, and the lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected, respectfully pray for a dispensation empowering us to meet as a regular lodge at ———, on the — of every month, and there discharge the duties of Ancient York Masonry, in a constitutional manner, according to the forms of the Order and the laws of the Grand Lodge. And we have nominated and do recommend Brother A—— B—— to be the first Master, Brother C—— D—— to be the first Senior Warden, and Brother E—— F—— to be the first Junior Warden of said lodge. The prayer of this petition being granted, we promise strict obedience to the commands of the Grand Master and the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge." [1889, p. 363.]

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY

OF

William H. Smith.

BORN IN BOWDOINHAM, JANUARY 24, 1828.

DIED IN PORTLAND, APRIL 20, 1890.

He was a member of Atlantic Lodge, of Greenleaf Chapter, and
St. Alban Commandery.

He had been Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge; had
been Inspector in the Custom House, an Alderman of
Portland, and held other offices of importance
and responsibility, the duties of which
were faithfully performed.

Whoso keepeth the commandment shall feel no evil thing; and
a wise man's heart discerneth both time and judgment.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

Charles W. Haney.

BORN IN PENOBSCOT, MAINE, JULY 26, 1841.

DIED IN BELFAST, JULY 13, 1889.

Served as D. D. Gr. Master of the 8th District, Junior Grand
Warden of the Grand Lodge, and M. I. G.
Master of the Grand Council.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth
understanding.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge,

1890.

ALBRO E. CHASE, G. M.	Ex Officio.
HENRY R. TAYLOR, D. G. M.	"
DANIEL P. BOYNTON, S. G. W.	"
EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, Rec. G. S.	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, elected May 1, 1888, for three years.	
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 1, " " " "
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 7, 1889, " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 7, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 6, 1890, " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 6, " " " "

ADDRESSES.

ALBRO E. CHASE, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
FREDERICK FOX, <i>Grand Treasurer</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,.....	PORTLAND, ME.

Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

LODGES IN MAINE,

WITH DATES OF PRECEDENCE AND CHARTER.

[Much time and care has been devoted to the preparation of this table; yet the dates are not all exact, and cannot be made so, under circumstances. Those lodges which have their charters on record, are correctly given; the others as nearly so as can be ascertained from present sources of information.]

† Charter surrendered. ‡ Charter re-issued. § Revoked. ¶ United with No. 85

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
1 Portland,	Portland,	March 30, 1769.	March 30, 1769.
2 Warren,*	East Machias,	Sept. 10, 1778.	Sept. 10, 1778.
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	June 1, 1792.	June 1, 1792.
4 Hancock,	Castine,	June 9, 1794.	June 9, 1794.
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell,	March 14, 1796.	March 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden,	March 10, 1801.	March 10, 1801.
7 Eastern,	Eastport,	June 8, 1801.	June 8, 1801.
8 United,	Brunswick,	Dec. 14, 1801.	Dec. 14, 1801.
9 Saco,	Saco,	June 14, 1802.	June 16, 1802.
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor,	Sept. 13, 1802.	Sept. 16, 1802.
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
12 Cumberland,	New Gloucester,	June 5, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
13 Oriental,	Bridgton,	March 12, 1804.	March 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George,	Warren,	March 10, 1806.	March 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	March 13, 1809.	March 13, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	March 9, 1813.	March 9, 1813.
23 Freeport,	Freeport,	Sept. 13, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814.
24 Phoenix,	Belfast,	Sept. 9, 1816.	Dec. 30, 1816.
25 Temple,	Winthrop,	Sept. 8, 1817.	Oct. 6, 1817.
26 Village,	Bowdoinham,	June 9, 1817.	Sept. 16, 1817.
27 Adoniram,	Limington,	Sept. 9, 1818.	Sept. 10, 1818.
28 Northern Star,	North Anson,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 15, 1818.
29 Tranquil,	Auburn,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 9, 1818.
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford,	March 11, 1819.	March 11, 1819.
31 Union,	Union,	Dec. 27, 1819.	April 8, 1820.
32 Hermon,	Gardiner,	June 23, 1820.	June 29, 1820.
33 Waterville,	Waterville,	June 27, 1820.	June 27, 1820.
34 Somerset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866.†
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.

*This lodge assisted in educating the orphan children of the Patriot General JOSEPH WARREN, for whom it was named.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
39 Penobscot,	Dexter,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
40 Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	April 11, 1822.	April 11, 1822.
41 Morning Star,	Litchfield,	July 11, 1822.	July 16, 1822.
42 Freedom,	Limerick,	Jan. 10, 1823.	Jan. 10, 1823.
43 Alna,	Alna,	Jan. 11, 1823.	Jan. 14, 1823.
44 Piscataquis,	Milo,	October 9, 1823.	Oct. 28, 1823.
45 Central,	China,	April 8, 1824.	April 8, 1824.
46 St. Croix,	Calais,	May 29, 1845.	May 29, 1845.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	Jan. 30, 1826.
48 Lafayette,	Readfield,	Jan. 13, 1826.	May 20, 1850.†
49 Meridian Splendor,	Newport,	July 13, 1826.	July 18, 1826.
50 Aurora,	Rockland,	July 18, 1826.	May 9, 1872.†
51 St. John's,	South Berwick,	Jan. 12, 1827.	Feb. 13, 1827.
52 Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	April 12, 1827.	
53 Rural,	Sidney,	April 12, 1827.	
54 Vassalborough,	No. Vassalboro',	April 12, 1827.	
55 Fraternal,	Alfred,	Jan. 11, 1828.	
56 Mount Moriah,	Denmark,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 23, 1828.
57 King Hiram,	Dixfield,	April 10, 1828.	May 9, 1872.†
58 Unity,	Thorndike,	April 10, 1828.	May 15, 1828.
59 Mount Hope,	Hope,	Jan. 25, 1848.	May 4, 1848.†
60 Star in the East,	Oldtown,	Feb. 23, 1848.	May 5, 1848.
61 King Solomon's,	Waldoboro',	April 4, 1849.	Feb. 5, 1855.†
62 King David's,	Lincolnville,	June 16, 1849.	Jan. 13, 1850.
63 Richmond,	Richmond,	Jan. 1, 1850.	May 10, 1850.
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	Oct. 22, 1850.	May 12, 1851.
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	March 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	March 3, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	July 12, 1850.	May 10, 1852.
68 Mariners',	Searsport,	Oct. 23, 1851.	May 10, 1853.
69 Howard,	Winterport,	Nov. 28, 1851.	May 6, 1853.
70 Standish,	Standish,	June 10, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	Oct. 18, 1852.	May 6, 1853.
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	Oct. 26, 1852.	May 5, 1854.
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	Jan. 21, 1853.	May 10, 1853.
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	March 1, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	May 9, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	May 5, 1854.	May 5, 1854.
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	June 12, 1854.	May 3, 1856.
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	July 4, 1854.	July 10, 1856.
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	Oct. 25, 1854.	April 4, 1872.†
80 Keystone,	Solon,	Dec. 16, 1854.	May 4, 1855.
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	May 3, 1855.	May 3, 1855.
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	Oct. 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	Feb. 6, 1856.	May 2, 1856.
84 Eureka,	St. George,	July 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	May 4, 1855.	May 24, 1856.
86 Temple,	Saccarappa,	March 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	March 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	March 26, 1857.	May 28, 1857.
89 Island,	Islesboro,	April 3, 1857.	Nov. 5, 1857.
90 Hiram Abiff,	West Appleton,	Jan. 27, 1857.	May 5, 1858.‡
91 Harwood,	Machias,	April 8, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1858.
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	March 8, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859.
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	June 5, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
94 Paris,	South Paris,	June 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
95 Corinthian,	Hartland,	Sept. 13, 1858.	May 5, 1859.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
96 Monument,	Houlton,	Nov. 18, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	July 6, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
98 Katabdin,	Patten,	Aug. 24, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
99 Vernon Valley,	Mount Vernon,	Oct. 18, 1859.	May 3, 1860.
100 Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	Feb. 8, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
101 Nezinseot,	Turner,	March 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
104 Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105 Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
106 Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 10, 1861.
107 Day Spring,	West Newfield,	March 19, 1861.	May 10, 1861.
108 Relief,	Belgrade,	Jan. 11, 1861.	
109 Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	May 10, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
110 Monmouth,	Monmouth,	May 21, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
111 Liberty,	Liberty,	Nov. 8, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
112 Eastern Frontier,	Fort Fairfield,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
113 Messalonskee,	Oakland,	May 15, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
114 Polar Star,	Bath,	March 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115 Moderation,	West Buxton,	March 18, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
116 Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
117 Greenleaf,	Cornish,	April 22, 1863.	May 5, 1864.
118 Drummond,	Parsonsfield,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119 Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875.†
120 Meduncook,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864.†
121 Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122 Marine,	Deer Isle,	March 18, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
123 Franklin,	New Sharon,	May 4, 1864.	May 4, 1865.
124 Olive Branch,	Charleston,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
125 Meridian,	Pittsfield,	June 7, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
126 Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	Oct. 26, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
127 Presumpscot,	Windham,	Nov. 19, 1864.	May 3, 1866.
128 Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	March 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129 Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	March 28, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
130 Trinity,	Presque Isle,	July 17, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
131 Lookout,	Cutler,	July 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
132 Mount Tire'm,	Waterford,	Oct. 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
133 Asylum,	Wayne,	July 20, 1865.	May 9, 1867.
134 Trojan,	Troy,	Feb. 19, 1866.	May 9, 1867.†
135 Riverside,	Jefferson,	March 13, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
136 Ionic,	Gardiner,	May 3, 1866.	May 9, 1867.†
137 Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
138 Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
139 Archon,	Dixmont,	Sept. 26, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
140 Mount Desert,	Mount Desert,	Feb. 14, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
141 Augusta,	Augusta,	March 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142 Ocean,	Wells,	March 22, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
143 Preble,	Sanford,	May 9, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
144 Seaside,	Boothbay,	Oct. 7, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
145 Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven,	Jan. 13, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
146 Seabastcook,	Clinton,	Feb. 3, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
147 Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Feb. 22, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
148 Forest,	Springfield,	April 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
149 Doric,	Monson,	May 7, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
150 Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Dec. 28, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
151 Excelsior,	Northport,	March 1, 1869.	May 6, 1869.
152 Crooked River,	Bolster's Mills,	April 15, 1869.	May 5, 1869.

LODGES.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
153 Delta,	Lovell,	May 5, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
154 Mystic Tie,	Weld,	June 8, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
155 Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	Jan. 1, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
156 Wilton,	Wilton,	Jan. 31, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
157 Cambridge,	Cambridge,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
158 Anchor,	South Bristol,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
159 Esoterie,	Ellsworth,	Sept. 3, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
160 Parian,	Corinna,	Sept. 9, 1870.	May 9, 1872.
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	March 2, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
162 Arion,	Goodwin's Mills,	March 18, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
164 Webster,	Webster,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	Aug. 26, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
166 Neguenkeag,	Vassalborough,	Dec. 22, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
167 Whitney,	Canton,	March 9, 1872.	May 9, 1872.
168 Composite,	Lagrange,	May 9, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
169 Shepherd's River,	Brownfield,	July 1, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
170 Caribou,	Lyndon,	July 27, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	Feb. 3, 1873.	May 8, 1873.
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawamkeag,	Nov. 14, 1873.	May 7, 1874.
173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
174 Lynde,	Hermon,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
175 Baskahegan,	Danforth,	Dec. 3, 1874.	May 20, 1875.
176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	May 5, 1875.	May 6, 1875.
177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	June 7, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
178 Ancient Brothers',	Auburn,	June 21, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	Sept. 18, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
180 Hiram,	Cape Elizabeth,	Nov. 1, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
181 Reuel Washburn,	East Livermore,	May 4, 1876.	May 3, 1877.
182 Granite,	West Paris,	Sept. 16, 1878.	May 8, 1879.
183 Deering,	Deering,	April 2, 1879.	May 8, 1879.
184 Naval,	Kittery,	May 8, 1879.	May 6, 1880.
185 Bar Harbor,	Bar Harbor,	April 19, 1882.	May 2, 1882.
186 Warren Phillips,	Cumberl'd Mills,	April 18, 1883.	May 3, 1883.
187 Ira Berry,	Bluehill,	Nov. 12, 1883.	May 8, 1884.
188 Jonesport,	Jonesport,	May 8, 1884.	May 8, 1884.
189 Knox,	So. Thomaston,	Sept. 6, 1884.	May 7, 1885.
190 Springvale,	Springvale,	May 7, 1885.	May 6, 1886.
191 Davis,	Strong,	May 7, 1885.	May 6, 1886.
192 Winter Harbor,	Winter Harbor,	Aug. 12, 1887.	May 3, 1888.
193 Washburn,	Washburn,	Dec. 14, 1887.	May 3, 1888.
194 Euclid,	Madison,	May 4, 1888.	May 9, 1889.
195 Reliance,	Green's Landing,	May 9, 1889.	May 8, 1890.
196 Bay View,	East Boothbay,	Dec. 20, 1889.	May 8, 1890.

OFFICERS
OF THE
Grand Lodge of Maine,
FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1890.

GRAND MASTERS.

William King, 1820, '21.*	John Miller, 1855.*
Simon Greenleaf, 1822, '23.*	Jabez True, 1856.*
William Swan, 1824, '25.*	Robert P. Dunlap, 1857.*
Charles Fox, 1826, '27.*	Hiram Chase, 1858, '59.
Samuel Fessenden, 1828, '29.*	Josiah H. Drummond, '60-'62.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1830, '31.*	William P. Preble, 1863-'65.
Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-'34.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1866-'68.*
Renel Washburn, 1835-'37.*	John H. Lynde, 1869-'71.*
Abner B. Thompson, 1838-'40.*	David Cargill, 1872-'74.
Hezekiah Williams, 1841.*	Albert Moore, 1875, '76.
Thomas W. Smith, 1842-'44.*	Edward P. Burnham, '77, '78.
John T. Paine, 1845, '46.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1879, '80.
Alexander H. Putney, '47, '48.*	Marquis F. King, 1881, '82.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1849, '50.*	William R. G. Estes, 1883, '84.
John C. Humphreys, 1851, '52.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1885, '86.
Freeman Bradford, 1853.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1887, '88.
Timothy Chase, 1854.*	Albro E. Chase, 1889, '90.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Simon Greenleaf, 1820, '21.*	Samuel Fessenden, 1826, '27.*
William Swan, 1822, '23.*	Peleg Sprague, 1828-'30.*
Charles Fox, 1824, '25.*	Nathaniel Coffin, 1831.*

* Deceased.

Amos Nourse, 1832.*	William P. Preble, 1860-1862.
Reuel Washburn, 1833, '34.*	John J. Bell, 1863.
David C. Magoun, 1835-'37*	Timothy J. Murray, 1864, '65.*
Asaph R. Nichols, 1838-'43.*	John H. Lynde, 1866-'68.*
James L. Child, 1844.*	David Cargill, 1869- '71.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1845.*	Albert Moore, 1872-'74.
Elisha Harding, 1846.*	Edward P. Burnham, '75, '76.
Samuel L. Valentine, 1847, '48.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1877, '78.
John C. Humphreys, 1849, '50.*	Marquis F. King, 1879, '80.
Freeman Bradford, 1851, '52.*	William R. G. Estes, 1881, '82.
Timothy Chase, 1853.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1883, '84.
Jabez True, 1854, 1855.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1885, '86.
Hiram Chase, 1856, '57.	Albro E. Chase, 1887, '88.
Josiah H. Drummond, '58, 59.	Henry R. Taylor, 1889, '90.

SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

William Swan, 1820, 1821.*	Edmund B. Hinkley, 1863.*
Charles Fox, 1822, 1823.*	Francis L. Talbot, 1864, 1865.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1824, 1825.*	David Cargill, 1866-1868.
George Thacher, Jr., 1826, '27.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1828, 1829.*	Albert Moore, 1871.
Amos Nourse, 1830, 1831.*	Edward P. Burnham, 1872-74.
John L. Megquier, 1832-1834.*	William O. Poor, 1875.*
Joel Miller, 1835-1837.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1876.
Thomas W. Smith, 1838-1841.*	Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.
John T Paine, 1842-1844.*	Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.
Alexander H. Putney, '45, '46.*	William R. G. Estes, 1880.
John C. Humphreys, 1847, '48.*	John B. Redman, 1881.
Freeman Bradford, 1849, 1850.*	Arlington B. Marston, 1882.
Timothy Chase, 1851, 1852.*	William H. Smith, 1883.*
Jabez True, 1853.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1884.
Ezra B. French, 1854, 1855.*	Joseph M. Hayes, 1885.
Isaac Downing, 1856.*	Albro E. Chase, 1886.
William Allen, 1857.*	Horace H. Burbank, 1887.
Gustavus F. Sargent, 1858, '59.	Leander M. Kenniston, 1888.
John J. Bell, 1860, 1861.	Manly G. Trask, 1889.
David Bugbee, 1862.	Daniel P. Boynton, 1890.

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820, 1821.*	Francis J. Day, 1861.*
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.*	T. K. Osgood, 1862.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.*	F. Loring Talbot, 1863.*
George Thacher, Jr., 1824, '25.*	John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, 1827.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '66-'68.
Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.*	John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.
Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.*	Henry H. Dickey, 1871.*
David C. Magoun, 1832-1834.*	William O. Poor, 1872-1874.*
Abner B. Thompson, 1835-37.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1875.
Stephen Webber, 1838-'40.*	A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.
John T. Paine, 1841.*	Sumner J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.
Alexander H. Putney, '42-'44.*	Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.
John C. Humphreys, 1845, '46.*	Archie L. Talbot, 1880.
Frye Hall, 1847.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1881.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1848.*	Charles W. Haney, 1882.*
Stephen Webber, 1849.*	Goodwin R. Wiley, 1883.
Timothy Chase, 1850.*	Augustus Bailey, 1884.
William Somerby, 1851, 1852.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1885.
Thomas B. Johnston, 1853, '54.*	Benjamin Ames, 1886.
William Kimball, 1855.*	Wilford J. Fisher, 1887.
William Allen, 1856.*	Samuel G. Davis, 1888.
John Williams, 1857.*	Algernon M. Roak, 1889.
Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.	E. B. Mallet, Jr., 1890.
Oliver Gerrish, 1859.*	
Joseph Covell, 1860.*	

GRAND TREASURERS.

Joseph M. Gerrish, 1820-'30*.	Moses Dodge, 1853-'79.*
James B. Cahoon, 1831-'33.*	William O. Fox, 1880-'82.
Benjamin Davis, 1834-'43.*	Frederick Fox, 1883-
Henry H. Boody, 1844-'52.*	

GRAND SECRETARIES.

William Lord, 1820-'31.*	Charles Fox, 1845.*
Asaph R. Nichols, 1832-'35.*	Charles B. Smith, 1846-'55.*
Philip C. Johnson, 1836-'44.*	Ira Berry, 1856-

Recapitulation,---1890.

Lodges enrolled,.....	196
" extinct,.....	5
" working,.....	191
" chartered at communication 1890,	2
" represented at communication 1890,	172
" " by proxy exclusively,.....	56
Number of Representatives,.....	224
Lodges to make returns,.....	191
Making returns in time,.....	191
Initiated,.....	869
Raised,	836
Affiliated,.....	116
Re-instated,.....	88
Total increase,.....	—1040
Dimitted,.....	279
Died.....	318
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,.....	2
Expelled,.....	2
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,.....	160
Total decrease,.....	—761
Net increase,.....	335
Members, March 1, 1890,.....	20,675
Grand Lodge Receipts,.....	\$6,100.56
" " Disbursements,.....	6,961.22
Added to Charity Fund,.....	750.00

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Grand Officers present,.....	661
Report of Committee on Transportation,	662
Assistants appointed,.....	662
Standing Committees appointed,	662
Report of Committee on Credentials,	663
Representatives,.....	663
Permanent Members,	668
Grand Officers,.....	668
Grand Lodges represented,.....	669
Annual Address of Grand Master,...	670
Deceased Brethren,.....	671
Condition of the Fraternity,	673
Grand Representatives,....	676
Corner Stone,.....	677
Euclid Lodge constituted,.....	677
Halls dedicated,.....	678
Monument at Plymouth, Mass.,.....	680
Installations,.....	680
Bay View Lodge,.....	681
Lodges of Instruction,.....	681
Dispensations,....	681
By-Laws,.....	682
Free Bed,.....	683
Dedication of hall of Mt. Desert Lodge,	683
Invasion of jurisdiction,.....	683
Frauds,.....	683
Fire at Weeks's Mills,...	684
Conventions,.....	684
Decisions, ..	685
Financial condition of lodges,.....	688
Returns,.....	689
New offices,.....	690
Petitions,.....	691

Report of Grand Lecturer,.....	691
Grand Secretary,.....	691
Grand Treasurer,.....	692
Charity Fund,.....	693
Committee of Finance,.....	694
Compensation,.....	695
Representatives welcomed,.....	695
Report of Committee on Returns,.....	696
Abstract of Returns,.....	697
Grand Lodges of North and South Dakota,.....	701
New South Wales,.....	701
Victoria,.....	701
Report of Committee on Grievances and Appeals,.....	702
Grand Officers elected,.....	704
Committee of Finance,.....	704
Trustees of Charity Fund,.....	704
Report of Committee on Doings of Grand Officers,.....	704
Committee on Leave of Absence appointed,.....	705
Form of Return “.....	705
Jurisdiction certain lodges appointed,.....	706
Report of Grand Lecturer, “.....	706
Memorial of Charles W. Haney,.....	706
Order appointing Committee on new method voting,.....	707
Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence,.....	708-903
Statistics,.....	900
Proceedings reviewed,.....	902
Report of Committee on Dispensations and Charters,.....	903
New rooms for Library,.....	904
Report of Committee of Finance on per capita tax,.....	905
on Grand Lecturer's Report,.....	906
Exemplification of Work,.....	906
Grand Lodge of Quebec,.....	907
Returns of Lodges,.....	908
Jurisdiction of Lodges,.....	909
Increasing Efficiency of Masters,.....	911
Additional per diem,.....	911
Restoration of John H. Sargent,.....	912
Report of Committee on History,.....	912
Public Grand Honors,.....	913
Report of Committee on Condition of the Fraternity,.....	916
Decisions approved,.....	917
Memorial of William H. Smith.....	917
Appointments and Installation,.....	922
Standing Committees,.....	923

Text Books for Exchange,.....	924
Report of Committee on Pay Roll,.....	924
Closing,.....	924
Reports of D. D. Grand Masters,.....	925-958
Proceedings of Trustees of Charity Fund,	959
Regulations of Charity Fund,.....	962
List of Lodges by Districts, ..	964
Standing Regulations,.....	967-973
Officers of Grand Lodge, 1890,.....	974
Subordinate Lodges with principal officers,.....	975-986
Brethren died during the year,.....	986-991
Permanent Members,.....	992
Grand Officers deceased,.....	993
List of Grand Lodges and Addresses of Grand Officers,.....	994-997
Representatives interchanged with other Grand Lodges,.....	998, 999
Amendments to Constitution,.....	1,000, 1,001
Memorial Page—William H. Smith,.....	1,002
Charles W. Haney,.....	1,003
Board of Trustees and Addresses,	1,004
Dates of Precedence and Charters,....	1,005-1,007
Officers from Organization, ..	1,009-1,011
Recapitulation—1890,.....	1,012
Table of Contents,.....	1,013
Title and Index Vol. XIII.	