

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. M. Grand Lodge

OF

ANCIENT . FREE . AND . ACCEPTED . MASONS,

OF THE

STATE OF MAINE.

Constitution

VOL. XIV.

1891--1893.



PORTLAND :

STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1893.

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Fraternally Yours
Albro E. Chase
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GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

—1891.—

Seventy-Second Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 5, A. L. 5891. }

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;
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	as Senior Grand Warden;
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer
"	IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & REV.	OLIVER H. FERNALD,	Grand Chaplain;
W.	GEORGE R. SHAW,	" Marshal;
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	as " Senior Deacon;
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	" Junior Deacon;
"	JUDSON B. DUNBAR,	" Steward;
"	WALLACE R. TARBOX,	" "
"	EDMUND McMURDIE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	" 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 Rev. Bro. OLIVER H. FERNALD, Grand Chaplain.

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

On motion of M. W. Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, To dispense with the reading of the Records of the last Annual Communication, and that as printed they be accepted.

Also,

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, WM. R. G. ESTES, HIRAM CHASE.

On the Pay Roll.

ELMER P. SPOFFORD, CHARLES H. OGDEN, WM. R. PIPES.

On Unfinished Business.

ALFRED KING, EDWIN K. SMITH, J. BURTON ROBERTS.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Transportation, made the following report, which was accepted :

PORTLAND, May 5, 1891.

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,
LEANDER M. KENNISTON, } Committee.

Bro. CHARLES E. SNOW, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1891. }

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 Edward E. Cheney, WM ; Edwin F. Vose, SW ; Ermon D. Eastman, JW ; Wm. N. Howe, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Herbert Harris, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by Frank E. Lewis, WM.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by S. H. Runnells, WM ; Marshall A. Nash, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Renel Robinson, WM.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Albert W. Clark, WM ; John J. Pike, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Wm. H. Pierce, Proxy.
- 9 *Saco*, by Henry W. Winkley, WM ; Fred C. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Philip H. Coombs, SW.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Wallace R. Tarbox, Proxy.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Joseph B. Hammond, WM ; Ozias M. Goff, SW ; Elbridge G. Robinson, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by William H. Foster, WM ; James P. Lown, Proxy.
- 14 *Solar*, by W. Scott Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by Henry M. Gardener, WM ; George H. Gardener, JW.
- 16 *St. George*, by G. Dudley Gould, WM ; Henry W. Vaughan, SW.
- 17 *Ancient Land-Mark*, by Alfred King, WM ; Fred. E. Bickford, SW ; Frank R. Redlon, JW ; Joseph S. Gilliatt, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Seward S. Stearns, WM ; Everett F. Bicknell, SW ; Vivian W. Hills, JW ; Howard D. Smith, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by George O. Mitchell, WM ; J. Robert Emery, JW.
- 20 *Maine*, by Enoch O. Greenleaf, WM ; John M. S. Hunter, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Sylvan G. Shurtleff, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by John Clement Lord, WM ; William F. Bowen, SW ; W. Lester Watson, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Ernest E. Pinkham, WM ; Perry S. Burr, SW ; Joseph E. Davis, Proxy.

- 24 *Phoenix*, by Frank B. Mathews, SW ; Upham A. Hoyt, JW.
- 25 *Temple*, by Frank I. Bishop, WM.
- 26 *Village*, by Henry E. Cornish, WM ; Franklin K. Jack, SW.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Frank M. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Fred. S. Parsons, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by George B. Attwood, SW ; Algernon M. Roak, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by James W. Stuart, WM.
- 31 *Union*, by Joseph O. Cobb, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by Daniel H. Sherman, WM.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Andrew L. McFadden, WM ; Warren C. Philbrook, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by George F. Rice, WM ; Charles A. Ross, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Winfield S. Choate, WM.
- 36 ————*Casco*, not represented.
- 37 *Washington*, by Clarence H. Clark, SW.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Lewis McLellan, SW ; Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Elmer A. Brewster, WM.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Henry L. Moore, WM.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Cyrus Kendrick, Proxy.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer P. Cobb, Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by Humphrey E. Webster, WM ; John W. David, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Edwin C. Moores, WM ; Louis C. Ford, SW ; Frank E. Monroe, Proxy.
- 45 *Central*, by Charles W. Jones, WM.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by William G. Gibson, WM ; Moses Tait, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Edwin Bardsley, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by Emery L. Hutton, Proxy.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by William H. Mitchell, WM.
- 50 ————*Aurora*, not represented.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Fred. P. Stackpole, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by John C. Cross, WM.
- 53 ————*Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro*, by Samuel S. Lightbody, SW ; Henry A. Ewer, Proxy.
- 55 ————*Fraternal*, not represented.
- 56 *Mount Moriah*, by Elmore E. Swan, WM.
- 57 ————*King Hiram*, not represented.
- 58 *Unity*, by Albert W. Ward, WM.
- 59 ————*Mount Hope*.—*Charter surrendered 1879*.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Frank W. Parsons, WM ; Charles D. Blanchard, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Webster Hazlewood, WM ; William E. Lermond, Proxy.
- 62 *King David's*, by Robert W. Perry, Proxy.
- 63 ————*Richmond*, not represented.

- 64 *Pacific*, by Charles E. Merriam, WM.
65 *Mystic*, by George N. Holland, WM.
66 *Mechanics*, by William C. Taylor, Proxy.
67 *Blue Mountain*, by Sidney G. Haley, WM.
68 *Mariners*, by Enoch W. Robbins, WM.
69 *Howard*, by Lewis Atwood, WM.
70 *Standish*, by J. Clinton Shaw, JW.
71 *Rising Sun*, by Allard Staples, SW.
72 *Pioneer*, by Josiah H. Carter, Proxy.
73 *Tyrian*, by Hollis E. Dennen, WM.
74 *Bristol*, by Calvin V. Robbins, Proxy.
75 *Plymouth*, by Walter G. Loud, WM.
76 *Arundel*, by Joseph H. Jeffrey, Proxy.
77 *Tremont*, by Gilbert L. Lurvey, WM ; Levi Lurvey, Proxy.
78 *Crescent*, by Albert S. Farnsworth, Proxy.
79 *Rockland*, by Henderson E. Nash, SW.
80 *Keystone*, by Mark Savage, Proxy.
81 *Atlantic*, by Frank D. Rogers, WM ; Andrew M. Heseltine, SW ; George C. Ricker, JW.
82 *St. Paul's*, by John S. Fuller, Proxy.
83 *St. Andrew's*, by Hugh R. Chaplin, WM.
84 *Eureka*, by Whitney Long, Proxy.
85 *Star in the West*, by Charles Taylor, Proxy.
86 *Temple*, by Frank H. Allen, WM.
87 *Benevolent*, by Camillus K. Johnson, Proxy.
88 *Narraguagus*, by Emerson K. Wilson, SW.
89 *Island*, by George A. Warren, SW.
90 ———Hiram Abiff,—*Charter revoked 1868*.
91 *Harwood*, by John U. Chandler, Proxy.
92 *Siloam*, by Josiah F. Foye, Proxy.
93 *Horeb*, by Philip J. Mills, Proxy.
94 ———*Paris*, not represented.
95 *Corinthian*, by S. H. Goodwin, WM ; John F. Brown, Proxy.
96 *Monument*, by Ira Herbert Carlisle, WM.
97 *Bethel*, by Davis G. Lovejoy, WM.
98 *Katahdin*, by George W. Cooper, Proxy.
99 ———*Vernon Valley*, not represented.
100 *Jefferson*, by Walter H. Small, WM.
101 ———*Nezinscot*, not represented.
102 *Marsh River*, by T. A. Elliot, WM.
103 *Dresden*, by George Killam, Proxy.
104 *Dirigo*, by John W. Boynton, SW.
105 *Ashlar*, by Albert Ring, WM ; William F. Wood, Proxy.
106 ———*Tuscan*, not represented.

- 107 ——— *Day Spring*, not represented.
- 108 ——— *Relief*, not represented.
- 109 *Mount Kineo*, by Lendal H. Whittier, WM; Frank M. Briggs, Proxy.
- 110 *Monmouth*, by Edwin A. Dudley, WM.
- 111 *Liberty*, by Edwin A. Porter, WM.
- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Alfred D. Sawyer, WM.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by James H. Witherell, Proxy.
- 114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 *Buxton*, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 *Lebanon*, by Charles E. Moore, Proxy.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by James C. Ayer, WM; Walter P. Perkins, Proxy.
- 118 *Drummond*, by Oren E. Brown, Proxy.
- 119 *Pownal*, by Albert M. Ames, Proxy.
- 120 ——— *Meduncook*,—*Charter surrendered 1884*.
- 121 ——— *Acacia*, not represented.
- 122 *Marine*, by Elmer P. Spofford, WM.
- 123 *Franklin*, by A. T. Stinson, JW.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by George S. Walker, SW.
- 125 *Meridian*, by Franklin D. Jenkins, Proxy.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Frank E. Crowley, Proxy.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by Henry M. Small, WM.
- 128 *Eggemoggin*, by Orrin P. Carter, Proxy.
- 129 *Quantabacook*, by Robie F. Meservie, Proxy.
- 130 *Trinity*, by William R. Pipes, WM.
- 131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.
- 132 ——— *Mount Tire'm*, not represented.
- 133 *Asylum*, by Love R. Sturtevant, JW.
- 134 ——— *Trojan*,—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge in 1888*.
- 135 *Riverside*, by Joseph J. A. Hoffses, Proxy.
- 136 ——— *Ionic*,—*Charter surrendered 1882*.
- 137 *Kenduskeag*, by Ora M. Harvey, Proxy.
- 138 *Lewy's Island*, by Charles L. Nichols, Proxy.
- 139 *Archon*, by Amos B. T. Chadbourne, WM.
- 140 *Mount Desert*, by Ezra G. Mason, WM.
- 141 *Augusta*, by George D. Rowe, SW; Edmund McMurdie, Proxy.
- 142 ——— *Ocean*, not represented.
- 143 *Preble*, by Charles F. Moulton, Proxy.
- 144 *Seaside*, Willard T. Marr, WM.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by Claes E. Boman, Proxy.
- 146 *Sebasticook*, by John P. Billings, Proxy.
- 147 *Evening Star*, by Alfred Cole, Proxy.
- 148 *Forest*, by Ralph Scribner, WM.
- 149 *Doric*, by Charles W. Morrell, WM.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Edwin K. Smith, WM; Danville B. Stevens, SW.

- 151 *Excelsior*, by Rodell A. Packard, WM.
152 *Crooked River*, by Sumner J. Skillings, Proxy.
153 *Delta*, by John A. Farrington, WM.
154 *Mystic Tie*, by Elmer E. Payne, WM ; Luke F. Chandler, Proxy.
155 *Ancient York*, by James A. Underwood, WM.
156 *Wilton*, by Charles F. Rowell, SW.
157 *Cambridge*, by Jacob B. Brown, JW.
158 *Anchor*, by Albert M. Thompson, JW.
159 *Esoteric*, by Joseph W. Neally, WM.
160 *Parian*, by Edwin S. Knowles, WM.
161 *Carrabassett*, by George H. Bean, Proxy.
162 *Arion*, by J. Burton Roberts, SW.
163 *Pleasant River*, by E. M. Johnston, Proxy.
164 *Webster*, by Judson Bangs, WM.
165 *Molunkus*, by Alfred Cushman, Jr., WM.
166 *Neguemkeag*, by William S. Dutton, Proxy.
167 *Whitney*, by Alpheus Packard, Proxy.
168 *Composite*, by Alson L. Ward, SW.
169 *Shepherd's River*, by Isaac S. Lowell, WM ; John Grafton, Proxy.
170 *Caribou*, by Albion Runnells, WM.
171 *Naskeag*, by Isaac Mayo, Proxy.
172 *Pine Tree*, by James H. Chadbourne, WM ; George W. Smith, Proxy.
173 *Pleiades*, by Aaron F. Ward, WM.
174 *Lynde*, by West D. Eaton, WM.
175 *Baskahegan*, by Martin L. Porter, WM.
176 *Palestine*, by Melville Woodman, Proxy.
177 *Rising Star*, by Walter J. Creamer, WM.
178 *Ancient Brothers'*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
179 ———*Yorkshire*, not represented.
180 *Hiram*, by James C. Rundlett, WM ; Walter H. Dyer, SW ; Adelbert J. Hutchinson, JW ; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
181 *Reuel Washburn*, by Fred Raymond, Proxy.
182 *Granite*, by Walter H. Barker, WM ; Frank H. Hill, Proxy.
183 *Deering*, by William E. Willard, WM ; Charles W. Foster, SW ; Albert F. Berry, JW ; Frederick Whyley, Proxy.
184 ———*Naval*, not represented.
185 *Bar Harbor*, by Edwin H. Higgins, WM.
186 ———*Warren Phillips*, not represented.
187 *Ira Berry*, by Rodney S. Osgood, WM.
188 *Jonesport*, by Henry A. Mansfield, Proxy.
189 *Knox*, by Joshua P. Spaulding, SW.
190 *Springvale*, by Charles H. Ogden, WM.
191 *Davis*, by J. Frank Hutchins, SW ; C. Burton Richardson, Proxy.
192 *Winter Harbor*, by George W. Tracy, WM.

- 193 *Washburn*, by Rufus F. Stowe, WM.
 194 *Euclid*, by Alfred E. Moore, SW.
 195 *Reliance*, by Henry N. Haskell, Proxy.
 196 *Bay View*, by William I. Adams, WM.

Number of chartered lodges, 191 ; represented, 174.

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. SLEEPFR,	"
R. W. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	P. S. G. W.
" ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
" JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"
" HORACE H. BURBANK,	"
" LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	"
" MANLY G. TRASK,	"
" JOHN W. BALLOU,	P. J. G. W.
" A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
" EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
" ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
" AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	"
" HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"
" ALGERNON M. ROAK,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,	Grand Master.
R. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Deputy Grand Master.
" E. B. MALLET, JR.,	Junior Grand Warden.
" FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer.
" IRA BERRY,	Grand Secretary.
" CHARLES D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
" JAMES ARCHIBALD,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.

R. W. EMILIUS W. BROWN, . . .	D. D. G. M. 2d District.
" GEORGE A. WHEELER, . . .	" 4th "
" HANNIBAL HAMLIN, . . .	" 5th "
" CHARLES YORK, . . .	" 6th "
" GEORGE B. PRAY, . . .	" 7th "
" EDWARD P. HAHN, . . .	" 8th "
" MARK D. AMES, . . .	" 9th "
" WILLIAM A. RICHARDS, . . .	" 10th "
" WILLIAM J. LANDERS, . . .	" 11th "
" ROSWELL C. BOOTHBY, . . .	" 15th "
" J. FERD KING, . . .	" 16th "
" FRANCIS E. CHASE, . . .	" 17th "
" MELVILLE GOULD, . . .	" 18th "
" HORACE MITCHELL, JR., . . .	" 19th "
" HARRISON PIPER, . . .	" 20th "
" BENJAMIN L. HADLEY, . . .	" 21st "
" CHARLES E. VICKERY, . . .	" 22d "
W. & Rev. OLIVER H. FERNALD, . . .	Grand Chaplain.
W. GEORGE R. SHAW, . . .	" Marshal.
" SAMUEL L. MILLER, . . .	" Junior Deacon.
" JUDSON B. DUNBAR, . . .	" Steward.
" WALLACE R. TARBOX, . . .	" "
" EDMUND McMURDIE, . . .	" Sword Bearer.
" GEORGE A. CALLAHAN, . . .	" Standard "
" WILLIAM O. FOX, . . .	" Pursuivant.
" GEORGE E. RAYMOND, . . .	" Lecturer.
" CHARLES F. JONBS, . . .	" Organist.
Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY, . . .	" Tyler.

Your committee further report that Grand Representatives from other Grand Lodges are present, as follows :

Alabama—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Illinois—JOSEPH A. LOCKE.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES.
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU.	Iowa—HIRAM CHASE.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR.	Kansas—ARCHIE L. TALBOT.
Canada—DAVID CARGILL.	Kentucky—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER.	Louisiana—" "
Colon and Island of Cuba,—	Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE.
E. HOWARD VOSE.	Maryland—IRA BERRY.
District of Columbia—	Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY.
STEPHEN BERRY.	Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Missouri—IRA BERRY.
Georgia—" "	Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.

Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM.	Pennsylvania—
New Brunswick—	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE.
DENISON E. SEYMOUR.	Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING.	Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE.	Texas—“ “
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.	Washington—WM. R. G. ESTES.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING.	Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLEY, JR.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT.	

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. SNOW,
STEPHEN SCAMMAN,
WM. N. HOWE, } *Committee.*

Which report was accepted.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

In every period of life, the acquisition of knowledge is one of the most pleasing employments of the human mind. But in the hours when are begun the study of the laws of nature, and of the faculties of the human mind, and of their application to Masonry, then there is a pleasure of sublimer nature. The cloud, which seemed to cover nature's mysteries from the view, gradually dissipates. The world, in which we are placed, opens with all its wonders upon our eyes; the powers of attention and observation seem to expand, and while we see the immensity of the universe of God, and mark the majestic simplicity of those laws by which its operations are conducted, we feel as if we were awakened to a higher species of being and admitted into nearer intercourse with the Author of Nature, and fully perceive how we are taught to rely upon an eternal Being, an infinitely glorious and incomprehensible one. We are likewise taught how Masonry becomes a teacher of the worship of God, annexing to it the other parts, such as resignation under difficulties, temperance, justice and a constant interchange of good offices

towards mankind, and by its principles we thereby become stones fit for a spiritual temple.

With an acknowledgment of our gratitude to an omnipresent, omniscient and superintending Providence for his wisdom in permitting us to again assemble in our annual communication, with a desire to be happy and to communicate happiness to others, and with a wish to add to the sum of masonic knowledge, thereby alleviating pain, or preventing poverty, or shielding misfortune, let us consult together, knowing that thereby we shall increase the power and influence of our noble institution.

"The mountain falling cometh to naught, and the rock is removed out of his place. The waters wear the stones, the things which grow out of dust of the earth are washed away, and the hope of man is destroyed." While we thus walk among the ruins of the past, a sad feeling of insecurity comes over us. If we turn to our friends and brethren, we can hardly speak to them before they bid us farewell. When they on whose fate we meditate were engaged in the active scenes of life, as full of health and hope as we are now, they had no knowledge, no consciousness of the uncertainty of life. During the year past, each community has seen some of their strongest lose their strength, some of the loftiest brought low, and with them we mourn at their loss. Especially would I call to your minds our late Brethren, HILLARD W. ROBINSON, D. D. G. Master of the Ninth District, who was a good mason, an esteemed citizen and an excellent man; and SILAS ALDEN, who died in the eighty-sixth year of his age, and who had been a mason for nearly sixty years, and who had shown by his works his love for the fraternity.

I have received a communication from our sister jurisdiction of West Virginia, announcing the deaths of M. W. Bro. GEORGE BAIRD, M. D., who died March 7, 1891, and of M. W. Bro. CHARLES H. COLLIER, who died March 19, 1891. "Eminent in their respective daily avocations, acknowledged throughout the state as citizens whose every impulse was to advance the material interests of the city and commonwealth in which they lived."

The Grand Lodge of Minnesota, by its Grand Secretary, also informs us of the death of M. W. Bro. A. T. C. PIERSON, who died November 26, 1889; of M. W. Bro. J. H. BROWN, who died January 20, 1890; and of M. W. Bro. CALEB H. BENTON, who died November 10, 1890. These brethren had been eminent in the discharge of their duties of this life.

This morning, as I read the paper before coming here, I found that one of our most esteemed brethren had departed from this world, Bro. GEORGE W. DEERING. Within a few months, he had dimitted from this jurisdiction to assist in the constitution of a lodge in a town in New Hampshire, his residence for a few years past; but it made no matter as to his residence, he was ever ready and active in the duties of Masonry. He had been a D. D. Grand Master and Corresponding Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge. To him is due the excellent taste and the grace of adornment which beautifies this temple in which we are now seated. The brethren of this jurisdiction will miss and mourn his loss to the great brotherhood.

THE CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY

within this jurisdiction is such as to cause me to believe that the true spirit of Masonry actuates the craft. The net increase in membership during the year just closed, March 1, 1891, has been nearly three hundred, only a few less than last year. From the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, I find that many of the lodges are giving their attention to the collection of their dues. Last year attention was called to the necessity of having dues promptly paid and of having the financial condition of the lodge examined by the Dist. Dep. Gr. Master at his official visit. It is to be hoped that the good work thus commenced will be continued until the membership will meet their obligations punctually, and that the number of non-affiliates for non-payment of dues will grow less. Is it not better for him who has lost his love for Masonry to dimit than to allow his dues to run until such an amount is reached as to cause him to be summoned to show the cause of such a calamity? And when a brother is running behind in his dues and is summoned before the lodge, are

the members sure that he is not poor and proud too? and are they careful to exercise that charity which is so beneficial at such times?

Disputes among the brethren have caused but little friction in the work of the lodges, yet the aspirations of some cause a disaffection which debars others from the pleasure of attendance upon a lodge. It is a well-settled fact in this jurisdiction, that "all preferment among masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only": and it is hoped that each lodge will act upon this principle. If the office of Junior Deacon is an elective office, and the lodge has seen a brother filling that office who is inattentive to its duties, who is dissolute in his private character, who is remiss in his duties as a citizen, no good reason can be given why he should be advanced to any other position, and the members should not be afraid to relegate to the floor such an one, even if he is a "good fellow" and is sustained by a part of the lodge.

Brethren, your lodge and its power for good is determined by the character of the men who represent it and by the character of those who are admitted within its portals. Bring to the front those who are known and respected as the able, upright and conscientious citizens; remand to the rear those whose habits are too convivial, whose morals are too loose, whose ways are dark, and whose associates are low. Your lodge will be just what you choose to make it, and Masonry demands a high standard of its followers.

Communications have been received from several sister jurisdictions, touching upon matters of candidates under their respective jurisdictions which affected our jurisdiction, and all questions have been satisfactorily answered. A letter has been received from the Grand Lodge of New Zealand of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, asking for the recognition of that Grand Lodge by this Grand Lodge. This request is accompanied with the statements in regard to its formation as a Grand Lodge.

A letter has also been received from Bro. J. ROSS ROBERTSON, President of the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, calling the attention of this Grand

Lodge to the benefits of the Association, and asking the membership of this Grand Lodge with that organization. The object of this organization is to discover and publish "to its contributors all persons who were practicing fraud upon the charities of the masonic fraternity by appeals for financial aid, without proper claims to the same." The expense of membership is one cent *per capita* per year, but no subscription for membership of less than one dollar can be received. While it may not be feasible for this jurisdiction to join this organization, yet those lodges that are in our cities and large towns and that are called upon by the masonic tramp, will find the organization a great help to them. It has been used by the lodges in the City of Portland, and saved them last year more than the cost of membership.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon the request of M. W. Bro. JAMES W. CLOES, Grand Master of Masons in North Dakota, I have commissioned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, Bro. FRANKLIN ESTABROOKE, of Inkster, Grand Forks County.

Upon the request of M. W. Bro. JAMES A. ORAS, Grand Master of Masons in Manitoba, I have commissioned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, R. W. Bro. SAMUEL REID MARLOTT, of Portage la Prairie, in place of Bro. GEORGE MUNROE, who has withdrawn from Masonry.

Upon the request of M. W. Bro. ALVAH R. CONKLIN, Grand Master of Masons in California, I have commissioned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, near the Grand Lodge of California, V. W. Grand Treasurer NATHAN WESTON SPAULDING, in place of V. W. Bro. ALEXANDER G. ABELL, deceased.

Upon the request of M. W. Bro. LAURIE T. IZLAR, Grand Master of Masons in South Carolina, I have commissioned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, R. W. Bro. CLAUDE E. SAWYER, of Aiken, who has courteously acknowledged the same.

Upon the request of M. W. Bro. R. E. FRENCH, Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, I have commissioned as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, W. Bro. THOMAS K. INDBOROUGH.

Upon my recommendation, the M. W. Grand Master of Vermont has commissioned as Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine, R. W. Bro. GEORGE R. SHAW, in place of M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, whose commission had expired.

Upon my recommendation, the M. W. Grand Master of South Carolina has commissioned as Representative of that Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Maine, R. W. Bro. SAMUEL G. DAVIS, in place of W. Bro. SILAS ALDEN, deceased.

I have also nominated to the respective Grand Masters of the following jurisdictions the following named brethren as Representatives of the respective Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge, in order to fill existing vacancies :

As Representative from the Grand Lodge of Nevada, R. W. Bro. LEANDER M. KENNISTON; from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, R. W. Bro. MANLY G. TRASK; from the Grand Lodge of Victoria, R. W. Bro. GOODWIN R. WILEY; from the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, R. W. Bro. ALGERNON M. ROAK; from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, R. W. Bro. EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

TRIALS.

A few cases of trials have been sent to me, and after examination have been forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals. Two cases of trials, in which the penalty was fixed at reprimand, were returned by me to the respective lodges without my approval, and with directions to fix another penalty. The lodges so did and the papers were forwarded with the others.

APPOINTMENTS.

Owing to the death of R. W. Bro. HILLARD W. ROBINSON, District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District, R. W. Bro.

MARK D. AMES, of Knox Lodge, South Thomaston, was appointed to that position.

R. W. Bro. N. REED PACKARD, District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second District, was obliged to resign his position on account of his business, which would take him from home, and R. W. Bro. CHARLES E. VICKERY, of Meridian Lodge, Pittsfield, was appointed to that position.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Poets have sung of the beautiful days in June, but this day was not of them—dark, threatening clouds were in the air during the day, and at night they could no longer hold the moisture therein contained. Yet, in the morning there could be heard in the various parts of the City of Portland, the call of the drum as lodge after lodge arrived in the city and formed its lines. The Grand Lodge met at Masonic Hall, and with full numbers entered the carriages furnished them by the committee on this occasion, and, escorted by Portland Lodge, took the prescribed place in the lines. The efficient chief marshal moved his lines at the appointed hour and a short route of march was taken up. The lodges never appeared better in procession, and it was fully demonstrated that a procession of lodges can be made to equal any procession in the *personnel* of its material, in the tastefulness of its apparel and in the appearance upon the march. A more attractive, pleasant and beautiful sight has never been seen in the streets of Portland, than when these lodges came marching down Congress Street. Without confusion among the workmen all embarked upon the steamers for the sail down the harbor, and, with the whiffs of salty air, appetites increased for the succulent bivalve and its necessary accompaniments.

Alas! for human expectancy. The clam, even after a tedious waiting, appeared in neither a succulent nor any condition enticing to mankind, and so he was left to become a clam of contention between the manager of the clam-bake and the committee, and there he still remains, and will remain until the Supreme Court of this state shall decide that it is right to pay for what you don't get. The committee did and have done all in their

power to make everything satisfactory, and when the end is reached it is to be hoped that all the fraternity in Maine, who so wish, may sit down once more to a good old-fashioned clam-bake, and enjoy it.

OFFICES FOR THE GRAND OFFICERS.

In accordance with the action of the Grand Lodge at its last communication, rooms on the second floor of the building occupied by the Masonic Fraternity of Portland were engaged of the owners for the use of the officers of this Grand Lodge. The rooms have been properly prepared and furnished. A safe and secure vault has been placed in the working room for the reception and safe keeping of our records and other valuable material. The library has had shelving enough added to permit the arranging of all the Proceedings belonging to this Grand Lodge in a manner easy of access. The rooms were ready and rent began on the first day of September. All this was done without expending more than the revenue of this Grand Lodge. The craft are cordially invited to inspect the apartments.

MAINE MASONIC TEXT BOOK.

I have caused to be purchased such a number of this book as seemed requisite to carry out the vote of the Grand Lodge. I desire to call the especial attention of the craft to the fact that this is the authorized work in this jurisdiction. In conferring the degrees and in the performance of masonic work, so far as the work is monitorial, there is no authority for the use of any other book than this. This Grand Lodge has by a vote so made it, and from it the craft can gain the required information.

BY-LAWS.

Amendments to the by-laws of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, of Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, of Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, of Meridian Splendor Lodge,

No. 49, of Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175 of Springvale Lodge, No. 190, and of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, of Waldoboro, have been approved.

In this connection I call the attention of this Grand Lodge to the fact that some years ago a uniform code of by-laws was recommended for the use of the lodges in this jurisdiction. Since their issuance there has been legislation in our regulations upon the matter of membership as regards dues, and I recommend that, to conform to our constitutional laws, Sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Article VI be made to read as follows:

SEC. 3. Any member neglecting for the space of one year to pay his dues may be suspended from, or deprived of, membership; but notice shall be served upon the delinquent brother, and trial shall be had as in other masonic trials according to the Maine Masonic Text Book.

SEC. 4. Any brother who has been suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, re-instates himself by paying to the Secretary the amount of the dues at the time of his suspension, and the Secretary of the lodge shall report the fact at the next communication of the lodge, so that it shall appear upon the record.

SEC. 5. Any brother, who has been deprived of membership for non-payment of dues, must pay the amount of his dues to the Secretary and make application for membership, as is provided in Section 1.

SEC. 6. Any brother who has withdrawn his membership, and shall be desirous of again becoming a member, may, upon such conditions as the lodge may deem reasonable, be admitted by being proposed and balloted for as provided in Section 1.

NEW LODGES.

On Wednesday, July 16, 1890, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Green's Landing, for the purpose of constituting Reliance Lodge, No. 195. The ceremony of constitution was held in the meeting-house in the afternoon. The

house was crowded and strict attention was given to the work. In the evening there was a public installation of the officers in the Music Hall. After the ceremonies, remarks for the benefit of Masonry were made by the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. DAY, R. W. Bros. TAYLOR, MATHER, WETHERBEE, ROAK and DUNN.

At the close of the speeches, refreshments were furnished by the lodge to the seven hundred persons who were present and had listened to the work of the evening. The brethren of Reliance Lodge did everything that could be done to hospitably entertain your representatives. Forty-three of the forty-five charter members were present.

On Thursday, July 24, 1890, a special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at East Boothbay, for the purpose of constituting Bay View Lodge, No. 196. The constitution was public at three o'clock in the afternoon. At half past six a banquet was served to the Grand Lodge, members of the visiting lodges and to the members and friends of the lodge. Following the banquet the officers of the lodge were installed. After the installation, an address was delivered by the Grand Master, and remarks were made by Bros. Rev. N. T. WHITTAKER, Rev. S. L. HANSCOM, Rev. W. F. CAMPBELL, and W. Master WILLIAM I. ADAMS. Mr. and Mrs. REED sang several popular selections, and the services closed with a vote of thanks to the visiting brethren, the singers and the ladies who contributed so largely to the success of the exercises.

Bay View Lodge occupies a commodious suite of rooms in a new building, recently erected by an association. The first floor is occupied by two stores, and the second story is a public hall, also occupied by the Grand Army Post. The masonic rooms occupy the entire third story, and are the largest and best society rooms in Lincoln County. The new lodge will hold its meetings Thursday evenings.

BLAINE.

In December last, a petition, bearing the names of more than the required number of petitioners, accompanied with the con-

stitutional requirements for new lodges, asking for a lodge at Blaine, Maine, was received.

Attention was at once given to this petition, and all questions of jurisdiction were settled. The brethren of Blaine had also formed a stock corporation, and had built a fine building containing a public hall on the ground floor, and lodge rooms above. Believing that the interests of Masonry would be promoted by granting the prayer of the petitioners, upon December 17, 1890, I granted a dispensation to fifteen brethren to open a new lodge at Blaine, Aroostook County, to be known as Aroostook Lodge. I appointed HOWARD W. SAFFORD as W. M.; ALMON O. NUTTER as S. W.; FRANK A. LUCE as 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 be found worthy, I recommend that a charter be granted them.

INSTALLATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of publicly installing the officers of Maine Lodge, No. 20, of Farmington, of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, of Waldoboro, of Granite Lodge, No. 182, of West Paris, and of Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, of North Berwick. These have been made occasions of pleasure to me since I met with the craft in their Masonic Home. Public installations, properly conducted, are an efficient means to make known the principles of Masonry, and the exemplification of those principles were fully shown on these occasions by their courtesies to me, to the visiting brethren and to one another.

I regret that I have been unable to accept all the invitations that I have received to be present at public meetings of the lodges.

DISPENSATIONS.

Dispensations have been granted to Washburn Lodge, No. 193, to Lookout Lodge, No. 131, to Bay View Lodge, No. 196, to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, to Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, to Orient Lodge, No. 15, to Washington Lodge, No. 37, to Cam-

bridge Lodge, No. 157, to Solar Lodge, No. 14, and to St. George Lodge, No. 16, either to receive petitions and ballot thereon, not awaiting the usual time, or to receive the petitions of candidates who had not lived within their jurisdiction for six months last past.

Dispensations have been granted to the following lodges, allowing them to elect officers at other than the regular meeting: Temple Lodge, No. 86, Arion Lodge, No. 162, Mount Kineo Lodge, No. 109, Composite Lodge, No. 168, Eureka Lodge, No. 84, Standish Lodge, No. 70, Hermon Lodge, No. 32, Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, Euclid Lodge, No. 194, Fraternal Lodge, No. 55 and Cumberland Lodge, No. 12.

THE FREE BED

at the Maine General Hospital has been in almost constant use, and will be at the disposal of the fraternity for the year to come. This bed is under the control of the Grand Master for the time being, and to prevent disappointment the applicant for its use should make application to the Grand Master, stating in his application his standing as a mason, accompanied by a statement from his attending physician, of his disease and its attending circumstances. The craft should not expect to receive the benefits of the bed unless these preliminaries are complied with, as it is rare that a brother going to the hospital without notice can be at once received. This bed is also for the use of the widows and orphans of deceased brethren.

CONVENTIONS

by the Grand Lecturer have been held during the year past at Cornish, Augusta and Rockland.

The success of these conventions is admitted. Diligence, assiduity and application are essentially necessary for a regular advance in the work as well as in the principles of Masonry. By these qualifications the ancient landmarks of the order are preserved, and the necessary instructive lessons are learned.

How this symbolic and ritualistic work of Masonry may become known by those who have been selected to govern and preside over our lodges and its mysteries in the wisest and best way is a difficult question. How those who are deputed by our system of government to inspect the work can be assured that they possess sufficient knowledge to faithfully perform their duties, is likewise a matter of discussion. Experience teaches us that a small number of pupils can receive better and clearer instruction than a large class. Is not this idea worth our attention? Is it not possible that the Grand Lecturer can meet with the District Deputy Grand Masters in three different sections of our jurisdiction, and with this class of seven or eight accomplish more than he can when there are present officers and brethren to the number of fifty or more? Is it not better, too, that the Grand Lecturer should meet with these District Deputies early in the masonic year, say before September or October, that these Deputies may have time to prepare themselves for their work of inspection? What harm would then result if the Deputy desired to hold a convention of the lodges in his own district? Would he not be able to teach his small class better than the Grand Lecturer could teach his large class? The subject of how best to disseminate the true work, not only the ritualistic and monitorial, but the many details of floor work, is well worth our attention, and the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity could, perhaps, consider this subject and report whether any change could be made for the better. The expense to this Grand Lodge could not be much greater in the one case than in the other.

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

In this connection it is desirable to call attention to the duties devolving upon these brethren. Their duties are quite clearly set forth in our constitution, but the particular way in which these duties shall be performed is not there written out, and quite properly so; for no two men could do the same thing in the same way. Sometimes it would seem that these printed pages of the constitution had not been read, for does it not

therein say that the Grand Master shall, "on or before the first day of April, each year," be informed of their doings? Does it not likewise say that each lodge shall be visited once each year, and, if it is impossible to personally inspect it, to deputize some brother so to do? Should a lodge be obliged to write to the Grand Master that it feels that it has been neglected by the District Deputy?

My beloved brethren District Deputy Grand Masters, the positions that offer good salaries, worldly honors and personal emoluments are not within the scope of Masonry. Your position is one of labor, requiring not mere physical prowess, but an intellectual capacity sufficient to grasp the true meaning of Masonry, a comprehensive knowledge of masonic jurisprudence, and a judgment ripened by experience. To be pleasantly entertained on your visitation, to be received with the honors due to your position, to compliment the lodge upon its work, constitutes not your entire duty. To know intimately the condition of the lodge, to make such inquiries as will give you a full knowledge of the *personnel* of the lodge, to persist in your inquiries until you satisfy yourself that the lodge is upholding the true spirit of Masonry, that it is not shielding the vicious, that is not looked upon with contempt by the profane, that it is not an encumbrance to the Grand Lodge, is your labor; and it requires tact as well as application to accomplish the task. Upon you, more than upon any one, depends the success of our institution, and the highest reward and honor is yours, the highest love and respect that the brethren can bestow is yours, when you hear the exclamation, "Well done! thou good and faithful servant," and there will always follow the additional saying, "thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

Let no one, therefore, aspire to this highly important position who will not devote his time to his duties without the hope of fee or reward, and with a conscience void of offence towards God and man; and may the Representatives of the lodges recommend to this position only those who possess qualifications suitable to properly perform the duties.

The advisability of having the District Deputy Grand Masters record in the books furnished to them by this Grand Lodge the opinions that they form of the lodges that they visit, the particular points upon which the lodge was criticized by them, whether in the esoteric work, the monitorial work, the work on the floor, or the method of keeping their books of record, or their financial condition, has been submitted to me by some of the Deputies. There can be no doubt that each succeeding Deputy would by this means have a fair knowledge of the condition of the lodges as it appeared to his predecessor, and he could see how well the criticisms had been observed and if the lodges were desirous of following the right. This thought is well worth the consideration of this Grand Lodge.

DECISIONS.

The decisions reported this year will probably introduce no new masonic law nor differ from the decisions of those who have preceded me; but it seems absolutely necessary to repeat, from time to time, decisions. Those herein stated are given because several inquiries upon the same subjects have come from different parts of the jurisdiction.

1. "In the absence of the Warden some member is appointed in his place, and a candidate receives the third degree. Can the acting Warden sign the candidate's (*sic*) diploma, or is it necessary to send it for the regular installed officer to sign?"

Answer. It is better that the installed officers in all cases sign diplomas. If the W. M. or Wardens have moved away, or if they are seriously ill, and from these or other causes delay would arise to the inconvenience of the brother, then the officer *pro tempore*, be he W. Master or Warden, should sign the diploma.

2. "We have a few men in one section of our town who wish to become masons: they wish to take the degrees in —— Lodge. We said to —— Lodge that we would waive jurisdiction in their favor if they would remit one-half of fees to our lodge. A few of these men might come to our lodge, but more wish to go to —— Lodge, as the distance is not so great. Have we the right to do as we offered?"

Answer. No. This decision is reported not for the novelty of the question but because it has been found that the members of some lodges, acquainted with the workings of other organizations, are of the opinion that a masonic lodge can, so far as regards any act touching upon its financial condition, do about as it pleases. There was at one time a certain Simon who attempted to obtain of the apostles the power of giving the Holy Ghost upon whomsoever he might lay his hands, and his rebuff was no greater than that which ought to be given to those who would barter Masonry: "Thy money perish with thee, because thou has thought that the gift of God may be purchased with money."

3. "Can a petition, which has been received in a lodge and rejected, be kept in the lodge and acted upon again at the end of six months, without first having been presented again and laid over for one month, as was done the first time the petition was received?" "Do objections made to a Master against a candidate operate for more than six months, or can the Master, at the end of six months, allow the candidate to be declared accepted after a clear ballot, when he knows that the brother still entertains the objection as on the former ballot?"

To the first question it was only necessary to refer to our usage and custom, to find that no such action could be had. The second question is involved, and was answered, that objections to the Master operate for six months, and then the same forms must be observed as at first, and if the ballot was clear when the applicant was balloted upon at the expiration of the proper time, the objections must again be filed with the Master; or in other words, six months after each rejection, a candidate can renew his application, and objections must be renewed at each time the petition is presented.

There is nothing which will disturb the peace and good comfort of a lodge more than a procedure based upon the ideas in the above questions. Remember the Apostolic admonition: "Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace: and the God of love and peace shall be with you."

4. "After suspension for non-payment of dues, can a brother be again cited to appear and show cause why he should not be deprived for his defaults?"

This Grand Lodge has already answered this question by affirming a decision by one of our Grand Masters, which was given in the following language: "A brother, whose membership has been suspended for non-payment of dues, is not thereby released from his moral obligation to pay the same, and should he fail to avail himself of the leniency of his lodge, he may at any time be notified to appear to show cause why he should not be dealt with for continued neglect of duty, and if his lodge shall so vote, be deprived of membership."

5. A member of a lodge in Maine was killed in California, and the lodge in California asked by telegram if they should bury him. The Master of the lodge in Maine conferred with his Wardens, and not being able to communicate with the relatives of the brother, requested the lodge in California to bury him, and if in need to send the bills for necessary expenses. "Ought this (Maine) lodge to pay those bills, or was it the duty of the lodge there (California) to bury him (if his friends desired it) and pay their own bills?"

Answer. By your own act I think that you are responsible for the payment of the bills, since you authorized the lodge to bury the brother.

This decision is reported, because the matter of the payment of the bills contracted by a brother in distress, when away from home, and those contracted for the burial of a brother, occasions much correspondence, and gives rise to many different opinions. There are secret organizations whose laws are such that the money paid out by one lodge to the member of another lodge shall be returned to the former by the latter. It has, however, been the boast of Masonry that its charity was its distinguishing characteristic, and that no institution was more famed for its disinterested liberality. "If a brother be in want, every heart is moved; when he is hungry, we feed him; when he is naked, we clothe him; when he is in trouble, we fly to him; when he is dead, we bury him." And then send a bill of particulars to

his lodge or to his poor relations, and demand the money that it costs us!! Not by this procedure do we confirm the propriety of the title we bear, and convince the world at large that *brotherhood* among masons is something more than a name.

This question has been discussed by others, and a conclusion reached by one writer seems so just that I quote it, hoping that it may become the rule within this jurisdiction: "To the lodges and members of other jurisdictions let us declare our willingness to exercise the broad doctrine of Universal Benevolence towards all mankind. That while we regard relief claimed from us under the garb of Masonry, as a resulting trust when extended, yet, for relief given to those distressed ones sojourning among us, we will claim no return as of civil right, but we appeal to them for aid in establishing a system of reciprocity in relief to the extent of their ability, when notice is given of the helpless condition of any one of their immediate family."

A COMMISSION

was issued to R. W. Bro. GEORGE A. WHEELER, District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth District, to dedicate the new hall recently completed by Rising Star Lodge, No. 177. R. W. Bro. WHEELER reported that on the 26th of November last the hall was dedicated to masonic purposes, and the occasion was one of great satisfaction to the craft.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION AND STANDING REGULATIONS.

Your attention is called to Sec. 86 of the constitution, in comparison with standing regulation numbered five. They are identical in form and language, and undoubtedly the standing regulation was put into the constitution when it was revised. I would recommend that standing regulation numbered five be repealed.

Section 91 of the constitution prescribes that the proceedings each year are not the property of the Master and Wardens but should be transmitted to their successors. Now there is sent to each lodge four copies of the Proceedings, one copy for the W.

greeted and treated with sincere respect and attention, and you should not be hasty to strike such from the rolls." It is true that the lodge may exempt worthy distressed brethren from paying their dues, but it should be done in a discreet manner, such as to bring no offence, and a careful Master, a well advised Secretary and a conscientious finance committee can do much to prevent so many masons from losing their lodge membership.

THE CLOTHING OF THE GRAND LODGE

is not in that condition which befits its position. There is a sufficient amount of it for working purposes and for regular use at our communications. But it is not such as becomes the Grand Officers when they are called upon to perform public duties as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Maine. It is to be hoped that measures may be taken to provide ten or fifteen collars for the use of the Grand Master and his officers upon public occasions.

The constitution provides just what the clothing of the Grand Officers and of the lodge officers shall be. It is true that just the letter of the law is not observed, and how much more than what is mentioned in the law can be used might be questioned. It is hoped that when new clothing for Grand Lodge or Lodge is purchased, it will be such as will be in accordance with good taste, even if the constitution has to be altered to bring it about.

ESOTERIC WORK.

One of the sections of the Constitution of this Grand Lodge conveys the idea that it is extremely desirable that a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry should not be advanced to any degree until he could prove himself a mason of the preceding degree.

There used to be a standing regulation that read as follows:

25. *Resolved*, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating, any printed document or cypher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under

penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

And all masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation. [1883, p. 516.]

Whether the repeal of this regulation followed from the strict enforcement of the constitution, and it became necessary to place in the hands of the candidate that which is called a cypher, in order that he might become proficient in Masonry, because there was not any one in the lodge qualified to instruct the candidate or because no one had the time to give to the instruction, I know not.

Principles are not to be swamped by time or vicissitudes, or we should have lost our liberties long ago. It is, in any case, very probable that he who has faith in precedents and learns from them to study and venerate the past, will be all the more able to guide himself through the present danger and in no degree likely to act or judge more dependently.

Let not posterity complain that we have done for them worse than our fathers did for us. Their precedents are the safest steps we tread in. Let us not forsake them lest their fashions forsake us. Wisdom and counsel made them happy, and the like causes now will have for us like effects. It is true that precedents are not Gods, yet some veneration they require. The honor of antiquity is great, though it be not an idol; and the wisdom of examples is most proper if it be well applied. What was fit at one time, all circumstances being alike, cannot be called unfit, uncovenable at another.

"Were the privileges of Masonry to be indiscriminately dispensed, the purposes of the institution would be subverted, and our secrets, being familiar, like other important matters would lose their value, and sink into disregard."

The supposition that our mysteries are merely nominal, leads many to hurry through all the degrees without adverting to the propriety of the step or possessing a single qualification, and consider themselves entitled to rank as masters of the art, solicit and accept offices and assume the government of the lodge. Would it not be better to observe the institution of

Masonry as established by our ancestors, and devote a part of our time to teaching our initiates the lectures of the various degrees, that they may thereby fit themselves to obtain more wages, and may see in our symbolic language the truth that therein lies hidden?

Is there not a danger in making Masonry popular, and in considering it a means to obtain certain specific ends which are not holy in themselves? Let us remember, my brethren, your obligation as an E. A., and learn the work as it was taught by our fathers; and if it has come to that pass in this busy, hurrying nineteenth century, that time cannot be found for the proper teaching of Masonry, would it not be better to have an authorized cypher printed by this Grand Lodge, and have it sold as its ritual, and revenue to this Grand Lodge thereby received, rather than to have it hawked about through the state by irresponsible parties to their own own profit and advantage?

"The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue and the sacred mysteries are safely lodged in the repository of faithful breasts, * * * * and thus the excellent tenets of the institution are transmitted unimpaired, under circumstances precarious and adverse, through a succession of ages."

CONCLUSION.

For the high honor conferred upon me by placing me in the position of your Grand Master by a unanimous election at two different times, I am deeply sensible. The failures on my part promptly and effectually to perform my duty have been owing to my ignorance. No one knows how ignorant he is upon any particular subject until he is called upon to consider questions connected with the subject. Had it not been for my good brethren I should have found myself shipwrecked and with hardly canvas enough left to make a signal of distress.

If Masonry in Maine has suffered no harm for the two years last past I congratulate myself. If it has made any progress in the principles of morality, brotherly love and charity it is due to those who have had a high estimation of those principles, and

who have placed them on the heights above and have struggled to reach them, feeling assured that in their efforts they could hear the voice of the Grand Master urging them to their best efforts to reach the prize that awaited them. For as the Apostle saith: "I have planted, Apollos watered, but God gave the increase;" so the Grand Master may preach the principles of Masonry, the Grand Lecturer may teach the work, the lodge may live lives in their community beyond reproach, but it is the hidden thought of man that brings in the increase. Let us therefore remember, my brethren, that "if any man's work abide which he hath built thereupon he shall receive a reward," and "let no man deceive himself. If any man among you seemeth, to be wise in this world, let him become a fool, that he may be wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God."

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Grand Master.*

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

The Grand Master also presented the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which were referred to the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual report, as follows:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge submits the following report:

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1890.	Dr.	
May.	To paid Representatives to Grand Lodge,.....	\$1,499.58
"	" Past Grand Masters,.....	67.48
"	" District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	178.34
"	" " " " " extra	
	compensation,.....	70.20
"	" Grand Organist,.....	10.00

May.	To paid Assistant Grand Secretary,	20.00	
" "	Chairman Committee Foreign Corre- spondence,	100.00	
" "	Grand Tyler,	30.00	
" "	Grand Lecturer,	25.00	
" "	Grand Treasurer,	250.00	
" "	District Deputy Grand Masters, Ex- penses,	629.04	
" "	H. L. Taylor,	12.00	
" "	Grand Secretary,	500.00	
" "	Express,	1.55	
" "	Stephen Berry, account,	736.22	
" "	H. N. Jose, rent,	100.00	
" "	American Bank Note Co.,	300.00	
" "	Smith & Sale,	5.00	
" "	J. A. Merrill,	44.25	
" "	Grand Master Chase,	106.75	
" "	Stephen Berry, Text Books,	76.53	
" "	Ira Berry, stamps, &c.,	28.19	
" "	A. D. Smith, work Library Room,	150.27	
" "	Insurance,	22.34	
" "	Rent, R. H. Hinkley,	125.00	
" "	Davis, for binding, &c.,	221.85	
" "	Walter Corey Co.,	164.70	
" "	Megquier & Jones,	13.50	
" "	H. J. Bailey & Co.,	63.89	
" "	William Senter & Co.,	36.00	
" "	C. E. Jose & Co.,	4.50	
" "	Dues remitted Dirigo Lodge,	21.20	
" "	Portland Savings Bank, rent,	200.00	
" "	Walter Corey Co.,	1.00	
" "	Babcock, fixing lock to safe door,	5.00	
" "	F. E. Chase,	93.16	
" "	Grand Secretary, Library Room ex- penses, &c.,	75.68	5,988.22
1891.			
May 1.	To cash on hand in First National Bank,	6,250.31	
			\$12,238.53
1890.			
May.	By cash balance last account,	6,128.67	
" "	Rural Lodge,	14.00	
" "	Bay View Lodge, charter,	30.00	
" "	Reliance Lodge, charter,	30.00	

Sept.	By cash dispensation Bay View Lodge,.....	3.00	
Dec.	" " Aroostook Lodge, dispensation fee per hand Stephen Berry,.....	25.00	
1891.			
Jan.	" " dispensation fee Washington Lodge,...	3.00	
	" " " " Washburn Lodge,.....	3.00	
	" " " " " " " "	3.00	
Mar.	" " " " Orient Lodge,.....	3.00	
	" " " " " " " "	3.00	
Apr.	" " received from District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	5,819.00	
	" " interest on Registered Bond of \$1,000 be- longing to Grand Lodge,.....	60.00	
	" " of Grand Chapter,.....	68.31	
	" " of Grand Commandery,.....	45.55	6,109.86
			<u>\$1,2238.53</u>

PORTLAND, May 1, 1891.

The Charity Fund consists of interest in Elm Street property, valuation \$2,500. Bro. Bennett has paid \$1,500. Of this \$250.00 principal is on deposit, not invested.

		\$ 2,500.00
25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,.....		2,500.00
37 " Casco " " "		3,700.00
12 " First " " "		1,200.00
11 " National Trader's Bank Stock,.....		1,100.00
Westbrook Bond,.....		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 Saving Institution,.....		1,750.00
Delaware (Ohio) Water Company Bond, 1st mortgage, 6s.,	500.00	
Denver City Cable Railway Bond, 1st Mortgage, 6s.,	1,000.00	
		<u>\$20,550.00</u>
City of Portland Bonds, 3 of \$1,000 each,.....	3,000.00	
" " aid Rail Road,.....	500.00	
		<u>\$24,050.00</u>

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

PORTLAND, May 1, 1891.

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund submits his report, as follows:

*Trustees of Charity Fund of Grand Lodge,**In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.*

1890.	Dr.	
May.	To paid beneficiaries,.....	\$1,002.00
	“ Grand Master Chase,.....	150.00
	“ “ “ “	15.00
	“ Swan & Barrett, for Delaware (Ohio) Water Co.,..	510.83
1891.		
Apr.	“ Swan & Barrett, for Denver City Cable Railway Bond, 1st mortgage, 6 per cent.,.....	1,016.50
May 1,	To cash on deposit First National,.....	2,163.37
	To paid Rent Safe Deposit Co.,.....	15.00
		<hr/> \$4,872.70

1890.	Cr.	
May.	By balance on settlement of last account,.....	1,895.80
	“ cash of Bro. Bennett, towards principal,.....	500.00
	“ “ “ “ interest,	172.50
	“ “ interest Leeds & Farmington, R. R.	60.00
	“ “ “ Portland aid R. R.,.....	30.00
	“ “ “ Brunswick R. R.,.....	40.00
	“ “ of Canal Bank,.....	200.00
	“ “ Casco Bank,	296.00
	“ “ First National Bank,.....	72.00
	“ “ National Trader's Bank,	88.00
	“ “ Portland National Bank,.....	180.00
	“ “ Westbrook National Bank,.....	40.00
	“ “ Delaware Water Co.,.....	30.00
	“ “ Swan & Barrett, for Westbrook Bonds, 2 of \$500 each,.....	1,000.00
	“ “ Swan & Barrett, for interest on same, ..	20.00
	“ “ per Grand Master Chase, contribution by friend to Charity Fund,.....	5.00
	“ “ div. Maine Savings Bank,.....	76.76
	“ “ “ Saco & Biddeford Savings Insti- tution,.....	80.20
	“ “ “ Portland Savings Bank,	86.44

\$4,872.70

Respectfully submitted,

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Secretary submitted his annual report,
viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 5, 1891.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Grand Secretary would report that the duties of his office have been duly discharged, and the records are ready for inspection. In the removal of the Grand Lodge offices the thoughtful arrangements of Grand Master CHASE prevented any extra cares falling upon the Secretary other than going over the files and arranging the papers and books in their new places.

The Lodge Histories, which have accumulated to a large amount, have been carefully catalogued for the benefit of the Committee on History, and are arranged in the vault in such a way as to be readily examined.

Three charters have been sent in for record, leaving twelve still lacking,
viz :

No. 53 Rural,	No. 114 Polar Star,
71 Rising Sun,	123 Franklin,
72 Pioneer,	128 Eggemoggin,
97 Bethel,	130 Trinity,
98 Katahdin,	132 Mount Tir'em,
108 Relief,	140 Mount Desert.

As a copy will answer all purposes, and can be made in half an hour at any meeting of the lodge, it would seem as if some officer of these lodges might take interest enough in the welfare of the lodges to attend to this, and prevent them from being reported year after year among the delinquents, especially since this requirement is solely for the benefit of the lodge and masonic history.

Only four registered brethren remain upon the roll, showing that this privilege is only used as a temporary expedient according to its design. As no brother can be registered until he has been refused membership by some lodge under this jurisdiction, it could not interfere with the membership of lodges even if used to its full extent.

The fourth volume of records has been filled and I have procured a fifth volume to commence the record of 1891. Three of these volumes, containing nearly 2,000 pages, commencing in 1856, and running thirty-five years, I have filled myself. The other thirty-six years were contained in the first volume. The proceedings of early years were brief.

Fraternally submitted,

IRA BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

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

Bro. GEORGE. R. SHAW submitted the report of the Committee on Finance, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1891.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance submit the following report :

We have examined the books and accounts of your Treasurer and Secretary, and find them correct and properly vouched. The summary of the transactions of the Grand Treasurer for the year past, is as follows :

	Dr.	Cr.
May 1, 1890. Cash on hand,.....	\$6,128.67	
Receipts,.....	6,109.86	
	<u>\$12,238.53</u>	
Expenditures,.....		\$5,988.22
May 1, 1891. Cash on hand,.....		6,250.31
		<u>\$12,238.53</u>

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

Cash deposited in First National Bank,....	\$6,250.31	
City of Portland Registered Bond,.....	1,000.00	
	<u></u>	\$7,250.31

The Charity Fund consists of

Real estate,.....	\$ 2,500.00	
25 shares Canal National Bank,.....	2,500.00	
37 shares Casco National Bank,.....	3,700.00	
12 shares First " " ".....	1,200.00	
11 shares National Trader's Bank,.....	1,100.00	
Town of Westbrook Bond, 4 per cent.,.....	500.00	
3 City of Portland Bonds, \$1,000 each,.....	3,000.00	
City of Portland Bond in aid of P. & R. R. R.,...	500.00	
Leeds & Farmington R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00	
Town of Brunswick Bond, 4 per cent.,....	1,000.00	
Deposited in Maine Savings Bank,....	1,900.00	
Deposited in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00	
Deposited in Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution,...	1,750.00	
Delaware (Ohio) Water Bond, 6 per cent.,.....	500.00	
Denver City Cable Railway Bond, 6 per cent.,.....	1,000.00	
	<u>\$24,050.00</u>	
Cash in First National Bank,.....	2,163.37	
Total Charity Fund,.....	<u>\$26,213.37</u>	26,213.37
Total,.....		<u>\$33,463.68</u>

SUMMARY.

Cash on hand, Grand Lodge,.....	\$ 6,250.31
“ “ “ Charity Fund,.....	2,163.37
City of Portland Registered Bond,.....	1,000.00
Investments, (Charity Fund),.....	24,050.00
	<hr/> \$33,463.68

Returns have been received from all the lodges except Rural 53, Relief 108, and Kenduskeag 137.

Your committee recommend for compensation to the various officers for services for the year 1890-91, 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

Respectfully submitted,

M. F. KING,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
GEO. R. SHAW,	

Which was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

BRO. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, for the Committee on Better Method of Voting in Grand Lodge, submitted their report, which was laid on the table until two P. M.

A petition for a charter from Aroostook Lodge, U. D., at Blaine, was presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

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 5, 1891. }

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

The Grand Master appointed Bro. ENOCH O. GREEN-LEAF, on the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, in place of Bro. LINCOLN H. LEIGHTON, who was absent.

He also read a letter from the Senior Grand Warden DANIEL P. BOYNTON, expressing his sincere regret at his unavoidable absence.

DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER submitted the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 5, 1891.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers has attended to the matters referred to it, and reports as follows :

We recommend,

1. That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
2. That so much as relates to model by-laws for subordinate lodges be referred to the Committee on By-Laws.
3. That so much as relates to the formation of a new lodge at Blaine be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.
4. That so much as relates to Masonic Conventions and District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.
5. That so much as relates to changes in the constitution be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.
6. That so much as relates to Masonic Clothing be referred to the Committee on Finance.
7. That so much as relates to Esoteric Work be referred to the Grand Lecturer.

8. That the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

9. The Condition of the Fraternity in Maine, as shown by the reports of its Grand Officers, is highly satisfactory, and gives evidence of the ability with which its affairs have been conducted during the past year.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,	} Committee.
WM. R. G. ESTES,	
HIRAM CHASE,	

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY submitted the report on Returns, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1891.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Returns beg leave to report that all the lodges but Relief, at Belgrade, No. 108, have made their returns, and the membership of that is placed as last year, showing the following result, which is compared with those of two years past :

	1889.	1890.	1891.
Initiated,.....	690	869	835
Raised,.....	664	836	858
Affiliated,.....	169	116	129
Re-instated,.....	86	88	75
Dimitted,.....	232	279	251
Died,.....	291	318	302
Suspended,.....	2	2	2
Expelled,.....	4	2	1
Suspended from membership,...	317	144	193
Deprived of membership,...	31	16	25
Number of members,.....	20,340	20,675	20,968
Rejected,.....	184	192	223

The gain in membership is 293 against 335 last year and 79 in 1889. This gain is a little less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

There are 191 chartered lodges and one under dispensation. The accompanying abstract will show the condition of all the lodges and their work during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1891.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	23	25	1	1	6	7	..	..	..	..	324	5
2	Warren,.....	4	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	2
3	Lincoln,.....	4	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	64	..
4	Hancock,.....	3	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	68	..
5	Kennebec,.....	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	134	1
6	Amity,.....	12	12	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	182	5
7	Eastern,.....	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..
8	United,.....	4	5	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	116	..
9	Saco,.....	3	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	114	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	1	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	160	3
11	Pythagorean,.....	7	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	90	..
12	Cumberland,.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	75	..
13	Oriental,.....	4	2	2	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	123	1
14	Solar,.....	7	6	5	..	3	5	..	..	3	..	261	5
15	Orient,.....	7	6	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	178	..
16	St. George,.....	4	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	104	..
17	Ancient Landmark,.	28	27	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	360	3
18	Oxford,.....	8	11	3	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	165	2
19	Felicity,.....	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	121	..
20	Maine,.....	6	7	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	99	1
21	Oriental Star,.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	94	..
22	York,.....	3	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	131	1
23	Freeport,.....	5	5	1	2	..	6	..	..	7	..	121	1
24	Phoenix,.....	1	1	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	179	..
25	Temple,.....	3	2	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	70	..
26	Village,.....	5	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	109	..
27	Adoniram,.....	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	69	..
28	Northern Star,.....	4	3	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	111	1
29	Tranquil,.....	11	11	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	216	2
30	Blazing Star,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	83	..
31	Union,.....	2	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	107	..
32	Hermon,.....	10	14	2	1	2	1	..	..	3	..	282	8
33	Waterville,.....	6	6	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	165	1
34	Somerset,.....	7	6	2	..	1	4	..	..	9	..	189	8
35	Bethlehem,.....	4	9	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	253	1
36	Casco,.....	3	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	169	1
37	Washington,.....	7	9	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	76	1
38	Harmony,.....	14	14	..	1	1	2	..	..	5	..	126	1
39	Penobscot,.....	3	7	2	..	2	2	..	..	4	..	135	2
40	Lygonia,.....	4	3	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	235	1
41	Morning Star,.....	1	3	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	109	1
42	Freedom,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	28	..
43	Alna,.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	134	1
44	Piscataquis,.....	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	99	2
45	Central,.....	2	4	..	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	111	..
46	St. Croix,.....	7	7	1	..	3	5	..	..	..	..	201	3
47	Dunlap,.....	2	4	..	1	2	3	..	..	2	1	141	1
48	Lafayette,.....	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	82	..
49	Meridian Splendor,.	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
50	Aurora,.....	6	6	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	314	..
51	St. John's,.....	8	8	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	95	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,...	3	3	1	1	3	2	..	..	....	....	174	1
53	Rural,.....	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	....	....	50	0
54	Vassalboro,...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	....	....	82	..
55	Fraternal,....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	....	78	..
56	Mount Moriah,...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	49	..
57	King Hiram,....	4	4	..	..	1	2	..	..	....	....	86	..
58	Unity,.....	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	....	48	..
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
60	Star in the East,...	6	6	1	..	2	1	..	..	....	....	170	2
61	King Solomon's,...	6	6	1	1	5	1	..	..	7	....	113	1
62	King David's,...	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	89	..
63	Richmond,.....	11	12	1	1	2	1	..	..	....	....	117	1
64	Pacific,.....	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	....	....	115	..
65	Mystic,.....	5	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	124	..
66	Mechanics,....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	....	....	84	..
67	Blue Mountain,...	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	71	1
68	Mariners,.....	4	4	1	..	4	3	..	..	14	....	117	..
69	Howard,.....	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	....	....	112	..
70	Standish,.....	3	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	70	..
71	Rising Sun,....	6	4	..	2	1	4	..	..	....	....	77	1
72	Pioneer,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	58	1
73	Tyrian,.....	11	10	1	..	1	3	..	..	2	....	195	7
74	Bristol,.....	5	5	..	2	2	1	..	..	....	....	135	..
75	Plymouth,....	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	61	..
76	Arundel,.....	2	2	..	1	4	1	..	..	....	....	70	..
77	Tremont,.....	..	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	1	....	139	..
78	Crescent,.....	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	124	..
79	Rockland,....	6	6	..	2	5	10	..	..	36	....	280	1
80	Keystone,....	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	128	5
81	Atlantic,.....	16	14	2	2	3	7	..	..	1	....	283	..
82	St. Paul's,....	2	5	..	..	3	3	..	..	....	....	164	2
83	St. Andrew's,...	6	7	1	1	4	3	..	..	1	....	217	3
84	Eureka,.....	3	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	....	....	98	..
85	Star in the West,...	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	....	....	130	..
86	Temple,.....	8	7	3	1	3	4	..	..	....	....	166	4
87	Benevolent,...	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	....	....	51	..
88	Narraguagus,...	5	4	3	1	2	4	..	..	6	....	94	..
89	Island,.....	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	64	2
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	..
91	Harwood,....	8	8	1	2	1	..	..	..	....	....	167	2
92	Siloam,.....	7	8	1	..	1	2	..	..	....	....	147	1
93	Horeb,.....	4	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	....	126	..
94	Paris,.....	7	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	....	....	92	3
95	Corinthian,....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	78	..
96	Monument,....	6	8	1	..	6	..	..	..	....	....	163	3
97	Bethel,.....	3	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	....	....	106	..
98	Katahdin,....	8	10	..	1	2	1	..	..	3	....	78	2
99	Vernon Valley,...	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	....	....	107	..
100	Jefferson,....	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	79	..
101	Nezinscot,...	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	....	....	102	..
102	Marsh River,...	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	68	..
103	Dresden,....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	....	45	..
104	Dirigo,.....	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	....	....	93	..
105	Ashlar,.....	6	7	2	..	2	5	..	..	....	....	192	7
106	Tuscan,.....	24	20	2	6	2	2	..	..	8	....	100	..
107	Day Spring,...	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	38	..
108	Relief,.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	48	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	E.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues.		Mem.	R.
										S.	D.		
109	Mount Kineo,	4	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	141	1
110	Monmouth,	3	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	81	..
111	Liberty,	11	11	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	111	..
112	Eastern Frontier, ..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	85	..
113	Messalonskee, . . . .	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	103	..
114	Polar Star,	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	210	1
115	Buxton,	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	100	..
116	Lebanon,	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	3
117	Greenleaf,	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	173	..
118	Drummond,	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	1
119	Pownal,	4	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	76	..
120	Meduncook, (ch. sr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	85	1
122	Marine,	5	5	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	104	..
123	Franklin,	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	..
124	Olive Branch,	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	84	1
125	Meridian,	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	119	2
126	Timothy Chase, . . .	4	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	153	2
127	Presumpscot,	2	1	..	1	3	3	..	..	2	..	89	1
128	Eggemoggin,	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	86	..
129	Quantabacook,	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	100	1
130	Trinity,	7	7	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	117	2
131	Lookout,	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	34	..
132	Mount Tire'm,	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	..
133	Asylum,	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	52	..
134	Trojan, (consol'd.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Riverside,	5	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	93	..
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	..	99	..
138	Lewy's Island, . . . .	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	114	..
139	Archon, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	8	..	58	..
140	Mount Desert,	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	..
141	Augusta,	15	12	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	159	6
142	Ocean, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	41	2
143	Preble, . . . . .	..	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	3	1	61	3
144	Seaside,	5	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	97	..
145	Moses Webster,	5	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	185	..
146	Sebasticook, . . . . .	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	101	..
147	Evening Star,	7	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
148	Forest,	4	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	2
149	Doric,	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	121	4
150	Rabboni,	13	11	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	161	5
151	Excelsior,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
152	Crooked River,	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..
153	Delta, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	76	1
154	Mystic Tie,	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	1
155	Ancient York,	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	80	3
156	Wilton,	1	1	1	2	1	3	..	..	7	..	107	1
157	Cambridge,	5	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	84	3
158	Anchor,	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..
159	Esoteric,	4	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	136	2
160	Parian,	3	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	101	..
161	Carrabassett,	2	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	96	..
162	Arion, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	55	..
163	Pleasant River,	9	14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	70	1
164	Webster,	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	44	1
165	Molunkus,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	41	..
167	Whitney,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	1
168	Composite,	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	49	1
169	Shepherd's River, ..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
170	Caribou,	9	11	5	1	4	2	..	..	6	..	90	1
171	Naskeag,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	62	1
172	Pine Tree,	5	6	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	126	9
173	Pleiades,	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	110	..
174	Lynde,	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	65	3
175	Baskahegan,	7	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	112	2
176	Palestine,	2	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	115	1
177	Rising Star,	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..
178	Ancient Brothers',	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	..
179	Yorkshire,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	46	..
180	Hiram,	12	11	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	151	7
181	Reuel Washburn, ..	13	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	91	..
182	Granite,	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	75	..
183	Deering,	12	12	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	163	1
184	Naval,	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
185	Bar Harbor,	3	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	98	1
186	Warren Phillips, .	3	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	119	6
187	Ira Berry,	4	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	59	..
188	Jonesport,	11	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	5
189	Knox,	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	47	..
190	Springvale,	9	9	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	66	4
191	Davis,	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	71	..
192	Winter Harbor, ..	5	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	2
193	Washburn,	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	1
194	Euclid,	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	57	1
195	Reliance,	17	18	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	49	6
196	Bay View,	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1
197	Aroostook, U. D., ..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3
		835	858	129	75	251	302	2	1	193	25	20,968	223

Which report was accepted.

The report of the Committee on a Better Method of Voting was taken from the table and read.

Bro. M. F. KING moved to lay it upon the table, and to conduct the vote this afternoon in the manner recommended, in order to judge of its efficacy. Bro. CHADBOURNE, of the committee, seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1891.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of Naval Lodge, No. 184, at Kittery, against ARCHIE BOARDMAN, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Naval Lodge, No. 184, be approved and confirmed, and that ARCHIE BOARDMAN be hereby suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for three months.

In the case of Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, at Dexter, against FRANK T. NUTTING, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, be approved and confirmed, and that FRANK T. NUTTING be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Paris Lodge, No. 94, at South Paris, against AMASA E. SWIFT, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Paris Lodge, No. 94, be approved and confirmed, and that AMASA E. SWIFT be hereby suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for one year.

In the case of Davis Lodge, No. 191, at Strong, against LUCIEN P. HINDS, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Davis Lodge, No. 191, be approved and confirmed, and that LUCIEN P. HINDS be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway, against JOHN W. CHADBOURNE, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Oxford Lodge, No. 18, be approved and confirmed, and that JOHN W. CHADBOURNE be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

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

The report was accepted and the recommendations severally adopted.

DIRIGO LODGE.

A petition was received from Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks's Mills, asking remission of their dues for the present year in consequence of the loss of their hall, furniture, &c., by fire in May, 1890. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Grand Master appointed as a Committee on By-Laws, Bros. ALBERT M. PENLEY, W. SCOTT SHOREY, and G. DUDLEY GOULD.

The hour assigned by the constitution for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed as a committee to receive, sort and count votes, Bros. GEORGE B. ATTWOOD, MOSES TAIT, WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD, REUEL ROBINSON and EDMUND McMURDIE; and as a second committee for the same purpose, Bros. JUDSON BANGS, CYRUS KENDRICK and CHARLES TAYLOR.

These committees having attended to their duties reported the election of the following brethren :

HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Machias;
HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Saco;
GEORGE R. SHAW,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland;
SAMUEL L. MILLER,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Waldoboro;
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; ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.

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

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 this report upon which the review of each commences.

We find that the Proceedings to be reviewed have been issued by the various Grand Secretaries with unusual promptness, so that at this writing, there are but two jurisdictions which have not been heard from, and both of them met since the beginning of the current year.

We deferred commencing our Report until we felt confident that we might proceed substantially according to the alphabetical order, and we are agreeably surprised at the promptness with which the Proceedings have been issued, so that as a matter of fact, we might have commenced our Report some two or three weeks earlier, and if we had not hastened it, have received for review in season nearly all the Proceedings which came to hand at this date, as it has happened that those, which we had not received when we did begin, were some way down in the alphabet.

While the old questions which have returned again and again for discussion are perhaps no nearer a conclusion, in which all will agree, than heretofore, quite a number of new questions that have arisen within a comparatively short time, seem to be nearing a settlement. One of the most important is that in relation to Masonic Homes, and we desire to call the attention of the craft in Maine specially to our remarks in this report, touching that subject. The time was when any Grand Lodge would have deemed it highly desirable to have such an institution if it could raise the means for providing it, but experience has called attention to the fact that the number of beneficiaries in a jurisdiction may be so small as to make it unwise to establish one. Then also the point has been raised, that in very many cases, it is better for all concerned, to *aid in the support* of the needy than to furnish them a *full* support. The Home almost necessarily implies that the beneficiaries shall receive therein their full support.

In determining the question, therefore, various elements enter into consideration, and it is now true that in almost all jurisdictions, a careful investigation as to the number, who will need such an institution, and the comparative expense of their support there or in other places, is influencing the decision. Relief of the distressed is one of our first duties, and this question and all questions relating to it, should receive the careful consideration of the craft. We therefore hope that the views of the committee will not be deemed correct, as a matter of course, but that the subject will be studied by the craft, with the view of establishing and maintaining the best system that can be devised.

We also earnestly commend to the special attention of our District Deputy Grand Masters, our account of the operation of the system as administered by the Grand Lodge of Canada.

ALABAMA, 1890.

The Grand Master (HENRY H. BROWN) states some of the causes which, "impede the progress" of Masonry in that jurisdiction :

"In the first place, there is a great want of masonic knowledge and information among a large majority of the membership of our subordinate lodges, and from this want of knowledge and information, there are thousands of the brotherhood who do not have a proper appreciation of what Masonry is, and of what its objects and aims are. And from these causes there is a great lack of interest in the workings of the lodges on the part of large numbers of the initiated—members who are seldom seen in their lodges except on special or festive occasions."

(2.) The work of the lodges in conferring the degrees is not correct or efficient.

(3.) "In the next place, there is not, in Alabama Masonry, that close bond of union, brotherly love and friendship, that should exist. We do not, as we should, teach and practice out of the lodge the lessons taught in it, and we do not, as we should, regard the ties that bind us together as one common brotherhood. Our relations in the every day walks of life are not characterized, as they should be, by the teachings of the square of virtue, and we do not always, even among ourselves, act upon the golden rule of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us.

(4.) "Again, the wants of the indigent and needy, among the brotherhood, and the widows and orphans of the fraternal dead, are not cared for and provided as they should be. There is a lack of anything like organized and systematic effort, on the part of many of our lodges, to look after and care for these objects of masonic benevolence, and the 'Committee on Charity,' in many of the lodges, does not look out, as it should, for objects needing help. The 'poor fund,' as it might be properly styled, is not plethoric in the treasury of lodges generally, and oftentimes when objects of masonic benevolence are found, there is no money in the treasury to meet the demand. This trouble, like all others, comes from a want of interest, on the part of so many members, in Masonry, and from the want of proper instructions and training in the lodges. And to mend our ways in this matter would add greatly to the strength and power of our ancient and loved fraternity."

The first two may be corrected, he believes, by an efficient system of Grand Lodge instruction by way of lecturing. Evidently the others depend upon the first two; at least the result of instruction in the principles of Masonry and in the work, whereby the work is well done and the principles symbolized by it brought forcibly to the attention of the craft, is an increased interest in Masonry, and with that always comes a more earnest performance of masonic duties. Experience has shown that results wanted in Alabama can be had only by a mandatory system of visitation at the expense of the Grand Lodge.

Under the head of "masonic celebrations, addresses and public installations of officers," he says :

"I attended during the year, nine masonic celebrations, delivered eight addresses, and installed the officers of twenty-three lodges. The celebrations were all largely attended by masons and citizens generally, and a lively interest was manifested in every case, showing that the cause is prospering in these localities. I had invitations to attend a number of other celebrations, which I found impossible to accept."

From the decisions we learn that the law of inter-lodge territorial jurisdiction does not prevail in Alabama: any lodge may receive a petition, but are bound to ask the lodge nearest to the place of residence of the petitioner, if any reason is known why the petitioner should not be made a mason; such lodge can only answer the questions and cannot prevent the acceptance of the candidate, or impose any conditions upon his acceptance by the other lodge. The law is similar to the law in Pennsylvania.

The following decision was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"The masonic ceremonies should not be performed in laying the corner stone of a factory, store house, warehouse, office building, depot building, hotel, mill house, dwelling house, storage house, market house, machine shop, or other building of any and every description, owned by private individuals, corporations, companies, societies or other organizations, and intended for private uses and purposes or for gain and profit to such private individuals, corporations, companies, societies or other organizations."

This decision is a little broader than masonic usage sustains; structures for *public use* have been recognized as proper objects for masonic work, even though owned and constructed for gain by such parties as are named in the decision.

The Grand Master says further:

"Notwithstanding the drawbacks to the progress of Masonry in Alabama, as suggested in the opening of this address, I have the high privilege of reporting to you that our noble Order is moving onward and upward, and great good is being accomplished. During the past year, thirteen new lodges have been organized, and four have been re-instated—making an addition, practically, of seventeen new lodges for the year. The general interest in the cause of Masonry is evidently on the increase, and I have every reason to believe that there has been recently revived a general desire on the part of the officers of our subordinate lodges, to improve themselves in the work of conferring the degrees, and in the discharge of their duties generally. We have in Alabama a noble and faithful band of workers, and we need only to concentrate our powers and forces, organize and systematize our efforts and bring ourselves up to a full realization, and to a full appreciation of what Masonry is and of its great objects and aims, in order that we may place our cherished institution in the lead of all other benevolent organizations—the place where it belongs."

We are very glad indeed to note this, and especially to find that the returns fully justify the statement.

Measures were taken looking to the establishment of a masonic home; this is an object of the grandest character; but we fraternally suggest to our Alabama brethren, that the history of such enterprises shows that the cost should be carefully counted in advance and that the work should not be entered upon, until the Grand Lodge and its subordinates are put in a condition of reliable prosperity; a system, by which every lodge in the jurisdiction shall be annually visited, should be established and put in successful operation, before the great work of establishing and maintaining a home *by taxation* should be commenced. Masonry in Alabama has had an adverse fortune for many years; and with returning prosperity we have no

doubt that the "fervency and zeal" of the brethren will be supplemented with prudence and wisdom.

The Report on Correspondence (122 pp.) was presented by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS.

He confines his comments within the narrowest limits; but he gives his Grand Lodge a fund of information in relation to the condition of the institution in other jurisdictions.

He says:

"Throughout this report the prerogatives of Grand Masters is ably and freely defended. We think he clearly shows what we asserted, that the present denial of some Grand Bodies is due to surrounding political influences and entirely foreign to our institution, which in its entire construction is *sui generis* and essentially different from all others."

We have had occasion recently to re-examine the source and growth of masonic jurisprudence, and we find abundant support to the views we have heretofore expressed in relation to the change made by one Grand Lodge in 1787, in the theory of masonic government.

We hope that the returning prosperity in this jurisdiction will remove the causes which seem to compel Bro. PILLANS to condense his report into the narrowest limits. We have been accustomed to look to his report for the intelligent, judicious and able discussion of matters affecting the well-being and growth of the institution.

ARIZONA, 1890.

Proceedings received after our report is partially prepared, but before it has gone to the printer.

The address of the Grand Master (GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE) is brief, relating wholly to local matters, except a recommendation that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand be recognized.

The constitution was amended so as to require candidates to apply to the nearest lodge, or to some other lodge with the unanimous consent of that lodge.

Also, that Past Masters from other jurisdictions, affiliating in that, shall be entered on the roll of Past Masters, but shall not have a vote in the Grand Lodge; we regret that they were not all put on an equality, as the universality of Masonry requires: we cannot see the consistency of recognizing a mason as a Past Master, and at the same time holding that he is not the equal of others because he became such on the other side of a territorial line.

The Grand Lecturer says:

"If the condition of the craft in this Grand Jurisdiction may be judged by the demands made on the Grand Lecturer for his services, it is certainly commendable. During the year just closed none of the lodges have re-

quested his services, nor have any of the members called on him to settle disputed questions of ritual. While this might indicate apathy or indifference to some, to us who are better acquainted with the facts it shows that in each lodge there is a 'masonic light,' whose knowledge is sufficient to satisfy all the requirements.

"I need hardly say to you that the expense and hardship attending travel in this territory has prevented the Grand Lecturer from paying unsolicited visits to the lodges.

"From a close inquiry I am satisfied that the work as now performed in the lodges is as accurate as could be expected, and the adoption of a regulation in accordance with the Grand Master's suggestion will serve to keep the standard as high as it now is."

Ultimately it will be found that a system must be adopted, which will secure the visitation of all the lodges, *especially those which do not solicit it.*

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized; but the question in relation to New Zealand was postponed to the next session.

No Report on Correspondence.

ARKANSAS, 1890.

The Grand Master (J. W. SORRELS) after referring to the prosperity of the state for the year, says :

"In this general prosperity Masonry has largely shared, as evidenced by the general harmony that has existed throughout this Grand Jurisdiction; and the quiet, but steady increase in the amount and character of work that has been done.

"The great cardinal principles of Masonry remain intact, nor has there prevailed, in this jurisdiction, any very serious opposition to the tenets and usage of Masonry, such as we notice has prevailed elsewhere.

"No special difficulties or unusually great labors have burdened my administration. In the main I have had a pleasant experience in the performance of all my official duties, and in my associations with the officers of the Grand Lodge, and other brethren of the craft."

* * * * *

"I have granted a great many dispensations during the year, the report of which would not be of general interest to the craft, such as installation of officers, elections, removal of domicile, laying corner stones for churches, colleges and other public buildings, and in a few instances for two degrees to be conferred on the same candidate on the same date."

He decided that it is not proper to do the ordinary masonic "work" on Sunday; he discusses the question very fully, and we would like to give his whole argument, but we must be content with extracts :

"I know of no system of law, or ethics, existing among masons, by which the conferring of degrees could be classed as a work of either charity or mercy; and it certainly could not be considered under the head of religious duty. However much these great and important virtues and graces may be understood to exist in the principles of Freemasonry, and however much they may be enjoined and enforced in the work and instruction of the several degrees, the conferring of these degrees can hardly come under the head of those things permitted to be done on the Sabbath day. Masons

uniformly denominate the conferring of degrees as labor and work, and speaking after the language of Masonry, it is never anything but work."

* * * * *

"I have noted, and fully appreciate, the force of the reference above to the practices of the churches and the manual labor performed by them on the Sabbath day in connection with the services of religion. But the answer to the question urged is simple and easy. It is, in fact, two-fold. In the first place it may be stated, that whatever the churches do, is no concern of masons. To their own Master they stand or fall, it is not our business to judge them in any way. In the second place, it is not so much the thing that is done on the Sabbath day, as it is in the motive that prompted its performance, that condemns or justifies the act. The controlling principle that always governs is, that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. Manual labor may be sanctified on the Sabbath if a right motive for man or beast prompts the performance of it. The mere question of manual labor, then, is not to be considered as the sole determining principle in the matter. A higher principle must be recognized in connection with Sabbath observance than mere acts. Church labors, and more especially, such duties as the brother refers to, are to be estimated by this rule. Unlike the regular work of the masonic lodge, such as the conferring of degrees, they are not conferred upon a basis of fees, or compensation of any kind, they are mere incidents of the more important duties of religion."

* * * * *

"To conclude this subject, whatever might, or might not, be the law on the subject, there is still a weighty reason to be added why masonic lodges should do no work on Sunday. It is to be found in the law of 'expediency.' 'All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient,' was a standard motto of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, while writing upon a similar issue to this. And it is a good motto for us, just at this time, when so many thousands of our best men and women, including a large percentage of masons, are laboring so strenuously to secure a more general and a more perfect observance of the day throughout our country and state. It would be, to say the least of it, very inexpedient, not to say injudicious, for the Grand Lodge, with its moral and masonic force of more than twelve thousand representative men, to do anything that could be construed into a lax, or secular regard for the Sabbath, so much needed as a day for mental and physical rest."

He announced the death of GEORGE H. MEADE, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Secretary adds:

"This melancholy event took place in this city on Saturday evening, October 18, 1890, at about the hour of 6 o'clock. I at once notified the M. W. Grand Master by telegraph at an early hour of the following morning as soon as the intelligence was received. It being determined by those having charge of the arrangements to transport his remains to Worcester, Mass., for interment according to his expressed wish, provision was made by which the funeral obsequies at this place should be taken charge of by Hugh de Payens Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, of which he was a member, and should consist of services held at the Episcopal Church at 4 o'clock P. M., on Sunday the 19th, the body being escorted from the house to the church and thence to the depot by that commandery and other members of the Masonic Fraternity, and be accompanied by a special escort from this city to Worcester, Mass., said escort consisting of Sir Knights Charles E. Rosenbaum and A. L. Smith."

A tribute to a deserving brother, characteristic of the large-hearted masons of Arkansas.

The Grand Secretary announces considerable additions to the Library—among them 251 volumes formerly belonging to St. John's College; he

acknowledges the receipt of the Maine Masonic Text Book, which he is pleased to call "a most valuable work."

The Trustees announce the sale of St. John's College and the purchase of a lot for a Masonic Temple, the construction of which had commenced under a contract for its completion by the first day of November, 1891.

Among the decisions of the Grand Lodge were the following:

"This Grand Lodge is a sovereign body and may entertain the petition of a suspended or expelled mason for a re-hearing of his case.

"Your committee are of opinion that a dimit of itself is *evidence* that some one bearing the name therein, was at the time of the date of the dimit, a Master Mason in good standing, and a petition accompanied by such dimit should be received by any lodge to which it is presented, and referred to a committee; but such committee should not report favorably upon such petition until they have examined the applicant, and proved him to be a Master Mason in due form, and to be the person named in the dimit and otherwise worthy, and no one should recommend such a petition until satisfied of like facts."

"He belongs to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he lived when he petitioned."

Sound doctrine; it seems difficult for lodges to understand cases covered by the third decision, but the matter is a very simple one; a lodge cannot receive a petition unless it has jurisdiction at the time the petition is presented; if it has jurisdiction then it may lawfully proceed, and subsequent events cannot divest it of jurisdiction once acquired by the reception of the petition.

The first decision is correct beyond question; but we shall expect to see its correctness questioned, if not denied.

There was a fine address by Grand Orator C. C. HAMBY. His objective point was a Masonic Home; and he led up to it by a discussion of the principles of Masonry and their influence, and its doctrines and teachings, in an exceedingly effective manner.

The work of the third degree was exemplified upon an actual candidate furnished by one of the local lodges, the Grand Lecturer, Bro. GEORGE A. DANNELLY, presiding. The work was approved as substantially correct.

No Report on Correspondence.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1890.

The ten chartered lodges represented: every one had done work during the year: and every one had increased in membership.

The address of the Grand Master (J. S. CLUTE) is brief, and devoted to routine matters. He says the year had been a prosperous one for the Grand Lodge and all its subordinates.

The Grand Lodge and visiting brethren, to the number of one hundred and fifty, attended Divine service, after which a banquet was served with

the usual toasts, responses, songs and speeches, after the very enjoyable manner of our brethren across the line.

All the reports show the prevalence of a high degree of interest among the craft and a consequent condition of genuine prosperity.

The Representative of two of the United States Grand Lodges made reports in relation to both, which were ordered to be published in the Proceedings.

Further time was given to the Committee on Correspondence, but no report appears.

CALIFORNIA, 1890.

We approach the examination of these Proceedings with the most profound sadness. They have the same old familiar look. Our eyes were gladdened, and our heart rejoiced by their receipt, as they still bore the name which their predecessors had borne from before the time when we entered upon this department of labor. We knew that Bro. ABELL had been seriously ill; but we accepted these Proceedings as intelligence that he had probably recovered. We immediately poured out upon paper the expression of our joy, that he had recovered sufficiently to send out his Proceedings with a promptness that had known but one exception—and that the year before, caused by his serious illness. But alas! his eyes never looked upon our words: even as we wrote he had gone from us; we shall never more communicate with him, until "this mortal shall have put on immortality."

We shall await the action of his Grand Lodge before paying the tribute to his memory which our affection for him, our appreciation of the manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, our estimate of his character, and our knowledge of his devotion to Masonry and of the invaluable services he has rendered to the Institution, all prompt. The sense of our loss, by the death of one who has almost literally worked in the same harness with us for more than thirty years, is too overwhelming to allow us to say more now.

The address of the Grand Master (MORRIS M. ESTEE) is brief and confined to local matters.

He says:

"The Order in this jurisdiction is prosperous and peaceful, no differences exist in the brotherhood. Within the year six new lodges under dispensation have been formed. Our sick and distressed have been cared for and assisted. The various boards of relief as a rule have done their full duty. Indeed, I cannot speak too kindly of the work thus done by them."

He advised the reduction of Grand Lodge dues from a dollar and a quarter to one dollar, and the minimum fee for the degrees from fifty dollars to thirty: the former was adopted.

Of Bro. ABELL, he says:

"I reported to the Grand Lodge, one year ago, that Bro. Alexander G. Abell, the veteran Grand Secretary of this jurisdiction, was then afflicted

with a serious illness. I hardly expected at that time that he would be able to continue long in the actual services of this Grand Body, but up to two months ago he has been at his office with great regularity, and, in so far as he was able, attended to the responsible duties of that position.

"I am now pained to report to the Grand Lodge that he is unable longer to perform the arduous duties of that office, and for the first time in thirty-five years his face is not seen in this masonic Grand Lodge.

"I cannot find words strong enough to express my sense of obligation to him or to bear to him, in his confinement at home, the extent of the gratitude of the brethren within this jurisdiction for the eminent services which he has rendered in the great office he has held for over a third of a century. Even now, in his infirmities, he fills the first place among the leading masons of our country. He has done more to build up Masonry on the Pacific slope than any other man. He was here in the infancy of this Grand Body, and for thirty-five years he has stood at the helm of the masonic ship and guided its course. One by one of his early and old time masonic associates have crossed to the other shore until he and Past Grand Master Stevenson are left almost alone among the founders of Masonry in California. In Masonry the good that men do lives after them, so our illustrious brother has not lived in vain. May his days be lengthened and may he continue to receive the merited rewards due the good and faithful servants in the Order."

The following resolutions were adopted :

"WHEREAS, The Grand Lodge is advised of the serious illness of our Very Worshipful Grand Secretary, Bro. Alexander Gurdon Abell, whose life is so interwoven with the history of this Grand Lodge that our successful progress and acknowledged influential position in the masonic world is largely due to his ability as a mason and scholar, combined with the social qualities which mark the accomplished gentleman; therefore,

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master, with the Past Grand Masters present at this communication, be requested to name a committee of their number to visit Bro. Abell, and convey to him the earnest sympathy of the Grand Lodge in his affliction, assuring him of our continued affectionate regard, and expressing the hope of his restoration to health and to his accustomed place among us."

BRO. ABELL commences his report as follows:

"The undersigned presents his thirty-fifth, and probably last annual report to the Grand Lodge, which, owing to his extreme illness, has been prepared by his assistant. Though unable, for the first time in thirty-five years, to attend to this duty, he expresses the hope that no business of importance appertaining to his office, which may require action by this Grand Body, will be found to have been neglected."

His forebodings proved to be true; human affection, care and sympathy were powerless to do more than "smooth his dying pillow."

The report of the Grand Lecturer is exceedingly interesting and instructive. He had visited forty-four lodges and held twelve "district meetings."

He says:

"I have directed particular attention in the districts visited to the matter of perfecting the inspectors of such districts not only in the ritual, but also in the jurisprudence of Masonry. I have found that far too little attention is given by the inspectors, and by the Masters of lodges to the important matter of jurisprudence. This neglect is fully evidenced by the character of the questions submitted to the Grand Master and to the Grand Lecturer. The comprehensiveness of the constitution of this Grand Lodge, and the

decisions from time to time made and approved by the Grand Lodge, if rightly studied by inspectors and Masters would, in almost all cases, obviate the necessity for any decisions by the Grand Master. There can scarcely be raised a single question in any of the lodges that has not been fully determined, and that might not be solved by reference to the constitution or the decisions. I have found lodges that did not even have in their possession a single copy of the constitution, and many that had not preserved the copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge. It is to be expected that the Masters of such lodges and the membership would be very ignorant in regard to the important matter of masonic law. Masters of lodges at the time of their installation are enjoined to have the constitution frequently read in their lodges, that none may plead ignorance of the excellent principles therein contained; and yet I have not found a single lodge in which this injunction has been heeded. Members are obligated to obey the constitution, regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge; yet few know any thing about these matters. It is in reason to say that not one Master in ten has ever read the Landmarks of Masonry. It may not be considered strange that violations of obligations are not infrequent when members of lodges take no pains to acquaint themselves with the very things which they have obligated themselves to obey. Our observation leads us to the conclusion that most of our Masters and brethren consider the introduction of members to be the principal object of lodge institution and lodge work; and that, when the ritual has been repeated to the candidate, the work is complete. Rough ashlers are taken in for the erection of the great temple of Masonry, and they remain rough. The abrading influences of proper instruction are seldom brought into requisition. To remedy this evil in our lodges I have recommended to the Masters that a copy of our constitution should always be given to the candidate upon his becoming a member of the lodge. I have also recommended that frequent instruction, not only in the ritual, but also in the jurisprudence, should be given by the Masters, and I have shown how this instruction can be given in such way as to be the instrument of great interest as well as great good to the members."

There is no doubt that this is too true of every jurisdiction. Masons do not read enough; even officers neglect the examination of the constitution and Text-Books; when the first edition of Preston was issued in 1804, at Portsmouth, many lodges in Maine took copies enough to give one to each member. While there has been a vast improvement in this direction within a few years, still there are too many lodges to which the remarks, which we have quoted, apply.

He says further:

"From the reports of the Inspectors and our own investigations, we have found most of the lodges, financially, in good condition. There are many, however, that barely exist—and some that ought to die. There are lodges located in places where there should not be a lodge, and where there is not material enough for proper support or increase. We have too many lodges in the jurisdiction which seem to have been constituted not so much to build up Masonry as to assist in building up sickly towns. Little attention seems, in many cases, to have been given to the matter of the proper location of lodges. In some instances I have found two, or even three lodges in sections of country that would not be able to support decently more than one. It appears to me that before a dispensation is granted for the formation of a new lodge something more should be required than the mere number of twelve Master Masons. There are, to-day, many lodges that are scarcely able to secure a quorum; indeed, I have found a number that have held but few meetings because they were unable to secure the requisite number to open the lodge on the occasion of stated meetings. There can be no interest in such lodges, and Masonry is injured by their existence."

We in Maine have suffered less than the Western jurisdictions by the establishment of lodges to assist in "building up the town"; but even here we have known cases in which it seems that that was one of the main reasons for asking for a charter.

The following is a source of trouble elsewhere than in California :

"There is another evil to which I desire to attract attention. At the annual meeting of the lodges there are always a great many brethren present who have, perhaps, not appeared at a meeting during the whole year. These brethren frequently attend at this annual meeting for the purpose of voting for some favorite for some of the positions in the lodge. They do so without any regard to the fitness of the party voted for, and without knowing anything about his fitness. In this way, very often, inefficient parties are foisted upon the lodge as officers, to the chagrin and discouragement of those who have borne the heat and burden of the year, and to the positive injury to the harmony and progress of the lodge. It ought to be the desire of the members to see their lodges well officered, and all electioneering, except for the selection of the fittest, should be kept without the pale of the lodge. The most harmonious lodge that we have seen in the jurisdiction is one in which the Master has presided as such the last nine years. There is too much of office-seeking tendency in many of our lodges, and the result is harm. In Masonry the office should seek the man whether in Subordinate or Grand Lodge. An opposite course tends only to lack of harmony, and consequent lack of strength."

We would not discourage the attending of the annual meetings to pay dues and learn the condition of the lodge, by those who cannot customarily attend the monthly meetings : but we hold that such members should not interfere to thwart the wishes of the brethren who must have active charge of the lodge ; of course, if there is a division among the workers, such members must vote as they believe the best interests of the craft require.

Here is another point, which should be considered in those jurisdictions which impose heavy dues :

"I am aware that many are opposed to what they consider cheap Masonry. There should be no money standard of measurement of excellence in manhood. Cheap Masonry I regard as that Masonry which admits the unworthy to a share in our privileges. The times have changed and we have changed, and I repeat that I deem it wise in this Grand Lodge to accommodate itself and its lodges to the changed circumstances of the times. Many excellent young men have signified their desire to me to be made masons, but frankly confess that they are not able to meet the expense. A change would, in my opinion, greatly add to the revenues of our lodges, and would add, also, new blood and new vigor to our noble institution."

The Board of Relief of San Francisco had expended during the year \$10,500 (nearly) : four cases from Maine were reported in which \$623.50 was expended : and CLARENCE W. DAVIS, a member of Bethlehem Lodge, was buried with masonic honors. Of the amount expended, \$3,500 was received by the refunding of amounts previously paid out.

We regret to note that over two-thirds of the cases (twelve out of seventeen) before the Committee on Grievances were sent back for a new trial. This result gives great emphasis to the statement of the Grand Lecturer.

The Grand Orator *pro tem.*, JACOB VOORSANGER, delivered a fine oration upon the meaning of the Great Lights in Masonry.

The Committee on Returns report that eight lodges had conferred but two degrees each during the year; seventeen lodges, one each; fifty-two lodges, none; seventeen lodges, none for two years; nine lodges, none for three years; and five lodges, none for four years.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated from the general fund of the Grand Lodge, to be paid under the direction of the Grand Master, to Past Grand Master Jonathan Drake Stevenson, in installments of one hundred dollars per month, for the year commencing on the first day of November, 1890."

The venerable brother, now over ninety years of age, was in attendance upon the Grand Lodge. He was the first Grand Master, and this was the fortieth anniversary of his election.

The reduction of Grand Lodge dues required a reduction of expenses, and in consequence, the following resolution was adopted:

"Your committee, to whom was referred the report of the special committee on 'Expenditures of the Grand Lodge,' have had under consideration that portion of the report that recommends the discontinuance of the purchase of a testimonial for the retiring Grand Master, respectfully report that in our opinion no testimonial that is presented in this manner is prized for its intrinsic worth or value, but as a memento of the high position, and the fraternal spirit which prompts the gift, makes it priceless to the recipient, and a memorial to be revered by his children or those that bear his name. We therefore respectfully recommend the following resolution for adoption:

"*Resolved*, That the retiring Grand Master, and his successors in the office at the expiration of their respective terms, be presented by the Grand Lodge with a Past Grand Master's Jewel, the cost of which shall not exceed the sum of two hundred dollars."

A committee appointed at the last session reported a plan for a "masonic home": but the plan was rejected and the matter referred to a new committee, and the following resolution adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby directed to prepare a suitable blank, and forward it, with the blank annual reports, to the Secretaries of each of the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction, requesting them to fill out the same, giving full information as to the number of masons, widows and orphans in their jurisdiction, and the number of each that would be likely to be sent to said Masonic Widows and Orphans Home should the Grand Lodge decide on founding the same, to the end that members of this Grand Lodge may have some data to enable them to vote intelligently on the question when it comes up for their consideration."

The Report on Correspondence (63 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM A. ROBERTSON.

In his review of Alabama, he says (and perhaps our Grand Lecturer can sympathize with him, or *vice versa*):

"Now comes the wail that is caught up and echoed from every jurisdiction: 'In many lodges the officers and members are greatly wanting in masonic knowledge, especially in the conferring of the degrees—work often being done in a manner so bungling as greatly to injure the cause of Masonry.'

The present system does *not* meet the requirements, and Masonry is suffering great loss on account of the inefficiency of the officers.' Brethren of Alabama, try our California plan; don't install a Master till he knows the secret work; and first make sure that your instructors are competent to teach it correctly. You have often heard said that it is better to buy a new watch than to try to keep an old one in repair. It is certainly easier—and infinitely more satisfactory—to teach the work to a *new* man than attempt to correct the errors of the average Past Master whose untiring boast is that he had *letter perfect* when he was Master. We know whereof we speak, because we happen to be Inspector for the San Francisco district. We are not afraid of hurting feelings, for every Past Master knows it to be true, but thinks we refer to the *other* fellows."

Had he been reading "Looking Backward" when he wrote this?

"Next in order comes reference to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Grand Lodge in that jurisdiction. Now, M. W. Brother, just hold yourself in readiness to attend *our* centennial celebration in 1949!! You boast of four thousand masons in line. Why, M. W. Sir, we shall require more than that many to look after the comfort of our visiting brethren. We shall have at least one hundred thousand Master Masons in procession. Don't ask where we shall put them all; for even then our fair city beside the Golden Gate, with her two and a half million population, will not seem overcrowded. I trust that our executive committee will not consider me a little premature in thus 'giving the business away.' To you, Bro. S. is accorded the honor of the first official visitation, and we constitute ourself your especial escort. I'll tell you more about it when you make yourself known to me in the Grand Lodge above, where I trust we will meet as grateful representatives of our respective jurisdictions on earth. May the cherished gavel to which you refer be handed down from father to son, and with the Connecticut delegation may it find its way to California on that glorious occasion."

As we were there before the *first anniversary*, we shall not count much upon attending the centennial in the flesh.

He thus replies to Bro. STEVENSON, of Idaho:

"New, Bro. Stevenson, if Thompson of Dakota doesn't get back at you with your one teacher, two preachers, and *forty* dispensers of the 'rosy,' we will treat—to lemonade. As for ourself we have neither the time nor the ability to enter into a discussion of either the saloon keeper or 'sanctimonious gentleman who rents his houses for even more nefarious forms of business.' I would suggest, however, that two wrongs do not make one right, and Masonry should reject all whose vocation tends to make men worse instead of better. We are in full sympathy with those who are trying to check the arch-fiend whose tainted breath poisons everything with which it comes in contact. Now, Bro. Stevenson, with hopes and congratulations that a drop of the ardent will *not* emphasize, California opens her arms and her heart to welcome Idaho into the sisterhood of states. May the sun go down upon her to-day for the last time as a territory, for to-morrow is our natal day and the president's signature will complete our joy."

Referring to the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge for 1890, he says:

"Candor compels us to place the proceedings of this Grand Jurisdiction among the *models*. From the beginning to the close—three hundred and sixty-two pages, all told—there is naught to detract from its superior excellence. Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Grand Correspondent—every Grand Officer has done his whole duty and a *Grand Report* is the result.

"A most interesting address of twenty-two pages emanates from the facile pen of the M. W. Grand Master. To him the office has been no sinecure

and the account of his stewardship fully justifies the much that was expected of him. He left no known duty unperformed. Had his whole time been devoted to masonic duties we do not see how he could have accomplished more. Personal attention was given to every detail of his office and the whole jurisdiction felt the magic of his presence. The Grand Lodge paid the highest tribute in its power to his merit by re-electing him Grand Master for the ensuing year."

* * * * *

"In the matter of dispensations the Grand Master allowed certain lodges to receive and act upon petitions short of the time required by law. Certain other lodges were permitted to receive the petition of candidates who had not resided within their respective jurisdiction for six months. Except for urgent reasons we think it a bad precedent. We don't believe in tampering with the plain letter of the law."

There was no tampering with the law—letter or spirit. Under our law the power of the Grand Master to grant dispensations is expressly recognized.

While his report is brief, he gives few quotations, but writes almost the whole of it. His style is lively, his views generally sound and his courage equal to his convictions; so he gives us one of the most readable, interesting and instructive reports of the year.

CANADA, 1890.

Six special communications were held for the laying corner stones: addresses pertinent to the occasion were delivered; we notice that quite a number of dispensation were granted to lodges to appear in public in masonic clothing: public installations are not allowed in Canada; the reason cannot be any objection against appearing in public masonically clothed, and we fully believe that if our Canadian brethren would once have a public installation, they would find that no masonic law is violated and that much good to the craft would result.

The small type in which these Proceedings are printed make them rather trying for evening work, and we are liable to overlook matters of interest and importance.

The Grand Master (RICHARD T. WALKER) says:

"From my own observation and the admirable reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters which have been laid before me, I feel justified in stating that the masonic year which is just passing away, though barren of remarkable events, has been one of great prosperity. I only repeat what I said last year when I congratulate you, brethren, on the sound and healthy state of your affairs and your freedom from disturbing influences. There are some persons who seem to think that progress must necessarily be attended by convulsion and unrest. But the Ancient Charges tell us that Masonry has ever flourished in times of peace and been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion; and though these dicta were intended to apply to the political condition of a country, the principles they express are equally applicable to the domestic government of the craft. Quietude does not imply stagnation, but is both consistent with and conducive to substantial well-being and progress."

Of his visit to England, he says :

On the 24th of May last I left New York for London to pay a visit to the Grand Lodge of England and to confer with leading brethren in the old land respecting matters of importance to the craft. I was received by the English Grand Lodge and its officers with great cordiality and with the distinction due to my position as your Grand Master. Propriety forbids any attempt to institute a comparison between our own and our Mother Grand Lodge. Indeed, so like are the composition and procedure of the two bodies that while sitting in the Grand Lodge of England I felt convinced that a comparison between them would be impossible.

"An opportunity having been given to me of addressing Grand Lodge, I used it for the purpose of acquainting our English brethren with the origin and history of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the present position and prospects of Masonry in this province. I am thankful that the task was a pleasant one; and I was informed that the information which I gave and which was necessarily new to most of the members of English Grand Lodge, was fully appreciated by them, and had surprised many brethren who had but an imperfect idea of the strength of our organization. I found myself perfectly at home among my English brethren, not only in the Grand Lodge, but in the private lodges which I had the opportunity of visiting. Accompanied by R. W. Bro. Ray, of Port Arthur, I was present by invitation at the installation of the officers of the Anglo-American Lodge, and the consecration of the Cornish Lodge recently formed in London. The installation was a remarkable event inasmuch as W. Bro. Theodore H. Tilton, the newly installed Master, was the first American-made mason who had been elected Master of an English lodge. The consecration ceremony was very ably and impressively performed by Bro. Col. Shadwell H. Clerke, Grand Secretary of England, who is as great a favorite with his brethren in England as our own Grand Secretary is with us.

"I was obliged to decline many hospitable invitations which I received from various lodges, as my stay in England was abridged by the necessity for meeting my own Grand Lodge. I shall ever preserve a pleasant recollection of my visit to my brethren in the motherland, and of the unbounded hospitality accorded to me; and I should be ungrateful, indeed, if I did not pay a tribute to the excellence of the refreshment which, in England, invariably follows labor in the lodge."

Undoubtedly his visit was of great importance to the craft. Of course, he is silent in relation to the result of his mediation between the Grand Lodges of Quebec and England; whatever it may be, he was doubtless able to impress upon English masons the views of American masons in relation to Grand Lodge territorial jurisdiction, and to show to them that, as a matter of masonic comity, if for no other reason, they ought to respect the masonic law in this country outside of their own acknowledged territorial jurisdiction.

He thus notices the growing demand of the craft, that officers shall know how to *govern* as well as *work* :

"This case and others which have come before me convince me that proper care is not always exercised in the selection of the Masters and senior officers of lodges. Brethren are promoted to the chair in many cases because they happen to be the senior officers, irrespective of their fitness for the office, and of the principles distinctly laid down in the Ancient Charges, which prescribe that 'all preferment among masons is grounded upon real worth and personal merit only, that so the lords may be well served, the brethren not put to shame, nor the Royal Craft despised; therefore no Master or Warden is chosen by seniority, but for his merit.'

I have found that many Masters are not familiar with the provisions of the constitution, a book which is supposed to be constantly in their hands. Such men should not be placed in the Master's chair. No doubt it is painful to pass over a brother who may be a senior officer in the lodge, but the brethren have themselves to blame for the difficulty in which they are placed, and the remedy lies in exercising proper care in the first place in the selection of subordinate officers."

Ninety-two pages following the address of the Grand Master are devoted to the reports of the District Deputies; they are emphatically *reports*, giving facts and opinions and dealing very little with dissertations or personal matters. It may be thought that a large amount of space is given to these reports, but when it is remembered that a brief account of the condition of almost every lodge in the jurisdiction is given, "with facts and figures," it must be admitted that the expense is wisely incurred. The Grand Lodge had before it an apparently faithful and correct statement of the condition of its lodges. One Deputy, in his table showing the work, adds columns in which he gives the number of regular meetings held; the number of specials, average attendance of members, amount paid for relief, number of members over twelve months in arrears, totals of arrearages, date to which Grand Lodge returns have been made, state of lodge financially, prospects of lodge, whether the Master can confer all the degrees, and the amount of insurance. We believe that a system of lodge visitation is absolutely necessary, and that the District Deputy system is the best yet devised; and we are beginning to think that our Canadian brethren are working it in a manner not surpassed, if equaled, in any other jurisdiction.

To carry out one suggestion of the Grand Master, the following was adopted:

"2. In order that the constitution of Grand Lodge may be placed in the hands of the craft throughout the jurisdiction, the Board beg to recommend that a paper-covered edition of the same be issued by the Grand Secretary as soon as possible, the price of the same to be fifteen cents per copy, and a circular sent to the W. M.'s of the different lodges of the Province, notifying them of the opportunity and requesting that the said circular be read in the lodge at the first meeting after its receipt."

The only improvement that occurs to us is to send gratis, a number of copies to each lodge in proportion to its membership.

The Committee on the Condition of Masonry well say:

"Grand Lodge is to be congratulated in possessing District Masters who have, without exception, during the past year, industriously devoted their time and attention, to the best interests of their respective districts. They seem to have been imbued with the same spirit, viz: to deal with the districts without fear, favor or affection; to honestly perform the duties laid down for their guidance by Grand Lodge; to bring their respective districts as near perfection as possible, and, finally, to give a fair and impartial account of their stewardship."

To show how fully the duty of visitation was performed by the Deputies, the committee say that in *fifteen* of the *seventeen* districts *every* lodge was visited once, and several of them two or three times, and so many of the

lodges in the other two were visited, that only *twelve* lodges out of *three hundred and fifty-four* were omitted.

These reports enable the committee to give an exceedingly clear statement of the condition of the craft, to make the necessary suggestions for the aid of weak lodges, and, in a word, to advise the Grand Lodge intelligently as to what action the good of the craft requires to be taken. Their report shows that the success of the system depends very largely upon the *Deputies*.

The Report on Correspondence (48 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON.

Of the name of his Grand Lodge, he says :

"We are very loth to lose the old name, 'The Grand Lodge of Canada,' under which we were formed, and by which we are so well known all over the masonic world, and under which we have progressed so well, but we are free to confess that the other Grand Lodges in the Dominion have a right to feel that any one of them is as much the Grand Lodge of the geographical Canada as we are. The time may soon come when we can simplify our title to the 'Grand Lodge of Ontario,' and thus remove any cause of complaint."

We confess to sharing in his feelings; at the same time, we have no doubt that if we were of the obedience of any of the other Canadian Grand Lodges, we should feel as they do.

He says further :

"We are glad to notice that more attention is being paid every day to the cultivation of masonic knowledge outside of mere ritualism. The history and symbolism of our order contain matters of deep moment and surpassing interest. Its Rites and Ceremonies mean far more than a careless observer may see.

"Masonic History presents a Grand Exhibition of human nature. The sensations we feel in trying to trace it to its origin are elevated and delightful, and although they may at times be tinged with melancholy reflections, they are constantly rendered sublime by the magnificence of the objects and aims invariably held in view."

We miss his usual discussion of principles and events, and trust that his brevity has not "come to stay."

COLORADO, 1890.

A special communication was held to dedicate the Masonic Temple at Denver; the Masonic Veterans' Association, of the Pacific Coast, presented the elements of consecration—all of California production.

Another was held July 4, 1890, to lay the corner-stone of the State Capitol at Denver. Bro. EUGENE GRISSOM, of North Carolina, by invitation, acted as Grand Chaplain. A very interesting address was delivered by the Grand Orator, Ex-Governor ALVA ADAMS.

At the annual communication sixty-four of the sixty-eight lodges were represented; six charters were granted and one dispensation continued.

We note that the committee give the names of the brethren to whom the charter is granted; unless a copy of the charter is recorded in a book kept for the purpose, this is an example worthy of universal imitation; in fact, even then it is worth doing; the records and original charter of many old lodges have been lost or destroyed, and in many cases it is impossible to ascertain who the charter members were.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM T. BRIDWELL) delivered a compact, business-like address, devoted almost wholly to routine and local matters.

He says:

"It affords me pleasure to be able to congratulate both the Grand Lodge and the constituent lodges upon the general prosperity of the craft and the exalted position Masonry has attained in our jurisdiction.

"With but few exceptions, peace, harmony and prosperity prevail in our lodges, while our relations with all other Grand Jurisdictions continue perfectly harmonious."

He made quite a number of decisions, which were approved by the Grand lodge (a few being modified). They chiefly relate to matters arising under local law, or have arisen and been decided in the same manner in other jurisdictions. But the following excites our surprise:

"A lodge having suspended one of its members for non-payment of dues, cannot in after years remit the amount and restore him to good standing. Suspended or expelled masons are not worthy objects of masonic charity."

This certainly is contrary to the practice in all other jurisdictions, so far as our observation has extended. Indeed, we have always understood that suspension for non-payment of dues is justified, upon the ground that should it afterwards appear that poverty was the sole cause of the non-payment, the dues could be remitted and the party restored. Indeed, we go further; we hold that while a Grand Lodge has the *power* to forbid the remission of dues by a lodge on account of the poverty of the party owing them, whether then a member or not, such an act would be a tyrannous exercise of that power never contemplated by the fundamental principles of Freemasonry.

We join most heartily in the following invocation to his brethren:

"Then, brethren, let us strive to maintain in their ancient purity the old ceremonies, the old customs, the old symbols, the old traditions, and, above all, the old landmarks, and thus bestow upon Freemasonry the homage of faithful masons."

These Proceedings contain the "Returns of lodges," and the "Laws of Freemasonry in Colorado," including a Digest of the Decisions.

The Report on Correspondence, including a Digest of the Decisions collated from the Proceedings reviewed (130 pp.), was presented by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF.

Concerning "Physical Qualifications," he says:

"Masonic qualifications are not essentially different in our day from what they were in the remote past. They then, as now, composed a triad—physical, intellectual and moral, the symbolical application of which is found in the three degrees, the first of which relates to the physical, the second to the

intellectual and the third to the moral. The physical requirement is not an heirloom from Operative Masonry adopted as a safeguard against such as might become a burden, for many of the physically imperfect have been among the wealthiest of men and therefore in no danger of becoming objects of charitable solicitude. They were excluded for a SYMBOLICAL reason and no other, and no man or body of men can modify or change that requirement without removing a landmark which the fathers have set up. When Masonry became wholly speculative this requirement was still retained in the old constitutions; if it had only to do with operative Masonry and was not a part of our symbolism, why was it not expunged? Because Anderson, Payne, Desaguliers, and other intellectual lights of that period knew its esoteric significance in the masonic symbolism."

We agree with him that the old law, whatever it was, is in full force, and is not "subject to modification from time to time, to meet altered circumstances"; but we doubt if we agree with him as to what the law really was and is.

The following has the true ring in it: while the Grand Lodge of Colorado is a descendant of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and originally adopted the theory of *limited* Grand Lodge sovereignty, it subsequently abandoned it and now is a sovereign body:

"The secrecy of the ballot has been too frequently violated in that jurisdiction, and his remarks upon the subject should be followed by stern discipline if such offences are repeated. In regard to the prerogatives of the Grand Master, his views upon the ballot, renewal of applications for membership and such matters are sound. Like others, he confounds masonic law with that of the Courts in the application of its provisions to ALL without exception. The fact is that our ancient brethren knew full well that it was impossible to frame laws to cover all cases, and as Masonry was founded upon truth and justice, they provided that whenever an absolute adherence to any law would work injustice and injury to any member of the craft, the Grand Master was authorized to exercise the dispensing power with which they invested him, and for any abuse of which he was amenable to the Grand Lodge. 'Let justice be done, though the Heavens fall,' was and is the intent of the Grand Master's prerogative. The attempt to abridge it by codes and constitutions is of recent origin."

Replying to Bro. KUYKENDALL, of Wyoming, he says:

"If we read aright between the lines, Bro. K. is a member of other organizations, and desires to see Masonry adopt their good features, etc. We cannot agree with the opinions of our progressive brother. Masonry is the oldest and most distinctive secret fraternity of which we have any knowledge, and its grand and impressive symbolism has attracted the wisest intellects of the past as we have no doubt it will continue to do in the future. These differences as to the correct interpretation of the constitutions and landmarks will all be settled in time and with uniformity. In the meantime there will be some friction between different jurisdictions on account of conflicting laws. Much of the evil complained of has arisen from the 'constitution tinkers,' who are a component part of every Grand Lodge, and who are ever ready with a convenient resolution or amendment to cover any special contingency, and which, in its general application, is a prolific source of future entanglement."

While this is true, it is equally true that abuses creep in which require legislation to suppress them; and our observation shows that the most of the "entanglements" arise from attempts to engraft upon Freemasonry these very "good features."

In his "Conclusion," he further says :

"The subject of Grand Master's prerogatives is still a prolific theme for discussion among correspondents. We believe that Grand Masters are clothed with certain inherent powers under the old constitutions and immemorial usages of the craft. They were well aware of the impossibility of framing laws which should meet all requirements, and not work occasional hardship and injustice. They, therefore, invested the Grand Master with power to OVER-RIDE or suspend the operation of masonic law whenever, in his judgment, the cause of justice should demand, and he was held amenable to the Grand Lodge for the proper exercise of this power, and was required to report all such acts for approval or disapproval, as the craft in its collective wisdom might determine. We do not think the obligation of the Grand Master 'to support the constitution, laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge' was intended to limit the powers inherent to his office, and so understood from the earliest time. Masonic law differs from all human codes, because it is FLEXIBLE in the direction of JUSTICE, which is one of our cardinal virtues."

CONNECTICUT, 1891.

The Proceedings are adorned with fine portraits of the retiring Grand Master CLARK BUCKINGHAM, and Past Grand Master EDWARD B. ROWE.

A special communication was held June 24, 1890, to dedicate the new hall of Euclid Lodge, at Bethel. An historical address, giving quite a full history of the lodge, and a fine oration were delivered, both of which are printed in these Proceedings.

At the annual communication, *every lodge was represented.*

The address of the Grand Master (CLARK BUCKINGHAM) is emphatically a business document, terse and compact, but clear in statement and easy of comprehension. It deals entirely with local matters.

The Grand Secretary says :

"The returns from lodges show that work has been abundant among them, and that prosperity and harmony prevail throughout the jurisdiction. There have been 610 candidates initiated; 128 affiliated from other lodges, including the re-instatements; 122 dimitted; 115 struck from the roll for non-payment of dues; 254 died; with a present membership of 15,451 affiliated master masons, divided among 111 lodges; which is an average to each lodge of 140, being larger than the average membership of any jurisdiction in the country."

He announces the completion of the "Centennial Volume": and recommends the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Peru: we very greatly regret that his illness prevented the preparation of a Report on Correspondence.

Bro. LUKE A. LOCKWOOD was requested to prepare a revised edition of his work on Masonic Jurisprudence.

Instead of a Report on Correspondence, the Grand Secretary gives, as far as practicable, the date of the original charter of every lodge, its location, the names of the charter members, the names of the Grand Officers by whom it was signed, and the names of the first officers: a valuable collection of historical facts.

DELAWARE, 1890.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES S. DOBB) is brief and very much to the point. He says:

"I have visited every lodge in this jurisdiction, at least once, during the past masonic year, and have found the officers and members zealous, and noted an increased activity and prosperity. Most of our lodges are busy, some of them particularly so. One hundred and twenty-five masons entered during the year in this small jurisdiction, speaks for itself, and it is not necessary for any comment from me, only that they are the proper material."

One of the results was to change the condition of one lodge, scarcely having a name to live, to that of an active, prosperous body.

He had started out to secure uniformity of work; he appointed a committee, which had labored earnestly and with good success, but had not finished the work; he says:

"Being both residents in this city with the opportunity of frequent conference and consultation, they have worked indefatigably day and night upon the work, and we now have completed the opening and closing in all the degrees, and the work in the first two degrees, and have communicated the same to the lodges in this city, and they are substantially proficient in the revised work.

"The officers of the several lodges in this city and a large number of the brethren have taken hold of it with commendable spirit and are making every effort to disseminate it in their several lodges.

"I unhesitatingly pronounce the efforts of the Committee on Work and Lodge of Instruction, a grand success, as far as they have gone, and another year of equally earnest work in this direction will give us that long and devoutly desired consummation, a uniform work for this jurisdiction."

While the business of the Grand Lodge was of a routine character it was intelligently transacted, each proposition evidently being carefully scrutinized and considered. Especially in the examination of By-Laws of lodges, do we find evidence of painstaking care, and knowledge of masonic law. The committee say:

"We are strongly of the opinion that this charge should not be made. The number of unaffiliated masons is great already, and is probably increased by this practice of charging. All masons have paid the regular initiation fee when admitted, and when they are compelled by a change of residence to dimitt from their lodges, the way should be made easy for their admission to the lodge to whose jurisdiction they may remove. The lodges will be the gainers not only by the access of these masons, but also in a money point of view from the annual dues received, and we would recommend such action as may be necessary to prevent this charge being made."

We believe this is the true doctrine; it once prevailed in Maine; but the claim was made that members left the weaker lodges and flocked into the wealthier ones, and it was repealed; we now think a better remedy for the threatened evil might have been devised.

The Report on Correspondence (62 pp.) was presented by Bro. LEWIS H.

JACKSON. It is an excellent summary, with occasional words of comment which cannot be separated from the context.

He says :

"Number 12 declares : 'The installation ceremony is part of the "labor" of the lodge'; it is therefore improper to perform the same while the lodge is called from 'labor to refreshment.' If that is sound doctrine, (and we do not doubt it,) how can such a ceremony be lawfully performed in public ? How can masonic obligations, which are the essence of installation, binding officers to the faithful performance of secret and sacred duties within the lodge be consistently witnessed by any but masons. Can the uninitiated be admitted to a lodge 'at labor ?' And if the ceremony of installation be performed while the lodge is 'called from labor to refreshment,' whether it be in or outside the lodge room, is it not null and void ? A lodge 'called from labor to refreshment' is a lodge *inactive*, and cannot lawfully perform any masonic function. And for this reason the 'laying of a corner stone,' and the 'burial of the dead,' should be done by the lodge 'at labor,' and unlike the 'installation ceremony' may be done in public, because no masonic obligations are administered."

Let us examine this a little. It is evident that our brother does not hold that the mere fact that a lodge is "at labor," does not preclude the presence of the uninitiated ; because, he says, when laying corner stones and performing funeral ceremonies the lodge is "at labor," and on those occasions "the uninitiated" are always present. As to the administering of masonic obligations in public : it may be said that the installation obligation is not a *masonic* obligation ; it is the ordinary *official* obligation, adapted to a *masonic* office : but if *masonic*, it is no part of the *secret* work, because it has been published in constitutions and masonic text books from a time anterior to the establishment of almost all the American Grand Lodges ; what harm is there in performing, in public, ceremonies which are fully described in the official publications of the craft ? This question drove the Pennsylvania committee into the position, that a lodge cannot be "at labor" in public, or even be a lodge outside of a hall, and that ceremonies in public are not performed by a lodge or a Grand Lodge, but by a lot of masons assembled in their individual capacity ! While Delaware does not have public installations we are sure that this absurdity has never crossed the line of that state. Bro. JACKSON has evidently never witnessed a public installation ; we wish he would read the ceremonies prescribed in almost any of the Text Books, and tell us what he finds in them contrary to masonic law, and if anything, wherein ; and also to tell us, what masonic objection he finds to rehearsing those ceremonies in the presence of the uninitiated, any more than there is in performing the ceremony of laying a corner stone in public, or even of burying a deceased brother.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1890.

The troublesome question of mileage and *per diem* never has vexed this jurisdiction. The members of the Grand Lodge can attend its sessions at

much less sacrifice of time and money, than the average of that of the masons of the country in attending their own lodge. The result is, that meetings can be held frequently.

One matter that threatened the harmony of the jurisdiction had a happy result. In one of the lodges there was a dissension of such a character that thirty-four of its members and three from other lodges applied for a dispensation for a new lodge. The Grand Master was disinclined to grant it, being of opinion that there were then lodges enough in the city; but finding that the probable effect of his refusal would be that the petitioners would become unaffiliated, after hearing all the parties he granted the dispensation. When the petition for a charter came before the Grand Lodge, a protest against granting it, adopted by the unanimous vote of the old lodge, was presented. The matter was discussed at length on both sides: the Grand Lodge, by a vote of *forty-eight to twenty-six*, granted the charter.

A meeting of the Grand Lodge was held to constitute the new lodge; the record thus describes the closing incidents:

"Immediately after the installation of the officers, a committee consisting of P. J. G. Warden Abner T. Longley, and P. M. H. E. Riley, both members of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, was announced. Upon their admission the vast assembly of brethren, as by one impulse, arose to their feet, and greeted them with a masonic welcome and plaudit.

"Bro Longley, as spokesman, then addressed the M. W. Grand Master, stating that the committee had been directed to visit Osiris Lodge; he then read the following paper:

"The officers and members of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, feeling that they have performed their duty in protesting to the Grand Lodge, and in that protest setting forth certain facts why Osiris Lodge, under dispensation, should not obtain a charter. The protest had a fair, square, and patient hearing at the communication of the Grand Lodge, held Wednesday, May 14. Brothers Past Masters Longley and Smith advocating in eloquent language the wishes of Washington Centennial Lodge and praying that the Grand Lodge would heed their protest.

"The Grand Lodge concluded that the wise thing to do under the circumstances was not to allow the protest of Washington Centennial Lodge to prevail, but to grant the charter prayed for by Osiris Lodge, No. 26. Consequently Osiris Lodge stands to-day a full communicant in our masonic homes, and is entitled to all the respect, consideration, brotherly love, and encouragement that we so cheerfully render to our sister lodges. And in conforming to the mandate of the Grand Lodge in this important matter, Washington Centennial Lodge does it with an honest intention of accepting the situation; all past differences are forgotten; she will feel a motherly pride in the success of her off-spring, and sorrow if misfortune should overtake her.

"*Resolved*, That Osiris Lodge, No. 26, be invited to attend the next stated communication of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14, and that Bro. Past Master A. J. Marsh, now a member of Osiris Lodge, be presented with a Past Master's jewel on that occasion. Be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution, with the preamble, be transmitted to Osiris Lodge to-night, May 21, as an earnest of the good will of Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14.

"The foregoing resolutions were adopted at the stated communication held May 21, by unanimous vote of the lodge, and Past Masters A. T. Longley and H. E. Riley appointed a committee to present the same to Osiris Lodge, No. 26, F. A. A. M.

"Attest:

(Signed,) EMMETT C. ELMORE, *Secretary*.

"At the conclusion of which, he made some very interesting remarks pertinent to the occasion, and presented to Osiris Lodge a most magnificent basket of roses as a testimonial from Washington Centennial Lodge, No. 14.

"The committee were duly welcomed by the M. W. Grand Master and they having been seated, Bro. William O. Roome, W. M. of Osiris Lodge, addressed the committee in a few words of welcome, and in response to the sentiments contained in the preamble and resolution gave to the committee the right hand of fellowship in token of brotherly love and affection. The officers and all the members of Osiris Lodge immediately followed him, and with the true grasp of masonic brotherhood the chain, so lately severed, was united never again to be broken.

"Osiris Lodge appointed a committee to visit Washington Centennial Lodge, then in session at the temple, and acknowledge the reception of their fraternal greetings and floral offerings, and also to invite that lodge to join Osiris Lodge at the banquet this evening.

"Baskets of flowers were then presented on behalf of Osiris Lodge to the M. W. Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, the Senior and Junior Grand Wardens."

We give this in full, as an example worthy of the most exact imitation; dissensions must sometimes arise among masons, because they are human; it would almost be worth while to have them occur occasionally, if the result would be to arouse the true masonic feeling and action exhibited in this case. We can almost forgive our Washington Brethren for having "strained relations," since they so grandly removed the strain.

The death of EZRA L. STEVENS, a devoted mason, one of our old friends, was announced. He once lived at Oberlin, Ohio; and the following incident is related of him:

"It seemed to some that Oberlin could never prosper unless it was the focus of a great moral crusade. Some of the over-zealous brethren pitched upon secret societies in general and Masonry in particular as the point of attack.

"The celebrated Dr. Finney and another divine, Dr. Morgan, the great Hebrew scholar, were the mouthpieces of the movement. Dr. Finney preached a series of sermons against Masonry before thousands of people from all parts of the country. They made a deep impression and left no doubt in the minds of many that the brethren of the mystic tie were veritable sons of Belial. Bro. Stevens happened to be in Oberlin at the time. He had joined the church under Dr. Finney many years before, and had been a pupil of Dr. Morgan. He was still a warm friend of both, but could not follow them in their new departure. He talked privately with them, but could make no impression.

"However, one of the tenets held in Oberlin was a regard for fair play in all controversies.

"Bro. Stevens appealed to this sentiment, and arrangements were made for a masonic meeting. It was held in due time at the 'First Church,' where Dr. Finney had preached his sermons. A large number of brethren attended. The meeting was more in the nature of a love feast than a defence of the craft. Addresses were delivered upon the subject of Masonry and a deep impression was made. The good people of Oberlin saw that masons did not wear horns and hoofs, and were astonished that many clergymen were members of the order.

"There were no more sermons in opposition after this meeting, and the anti-secret-society movement, which had threatened to become a torrent, sweeping everything before it, dwindled to a very diminutive rill.

"Those of us who knew him of late years can readily understand how vigorous a defender of our cause he must have been in his earlier manhood."

There are many other things in the address of the Grand Master (JAMES A. SAMPLE) that we would like to notice, but must be content with one more.

He says :

" Fifty years ago, on the 18th of January last, our R. W. Grand Secretary, Bro. Singleton, was made an Entered Apprentice Mason. Believing this an event in the life of our venerable and beloved Grand Secretary which should not pass unnoticed, I had previously mentioned it to several brethren and found every one of the same mind. Unfortunately, before I had completed arrangements for the celebration, or had seen half the brethren I had contemplated interviewing, 'La Grippe' claimed me for a victim, and had it not been for the efforts of Past Grand Master Dingman and W. Grand Marshal Merrill it would have been a failure. I mention this since I know many brethren were keenly disappointed that they were not asked to participate.

" However, on the evening of that day, some fifty brethren assembled in the banquet room of the Scottish Rite Sanctuary, where a supper had been prepared and where Bro. Singleton, who had been kept in ignorance of what was in store, was introduced and informed of the occasion for the gathering. The supper over, Past Grand Master Parker reviewed Bro. Singleton's life history, masonically and otherwise, and closed a graceful address by presenting the distinguished guest with a Past Master's jewel appropriately engraved as to date and meaning.

" Bro. Singleton returned his thanks in a speech full of appreciation and feeling. R. W. Deputy Grand Master Gibbs read an original poem on the event, and was followed by words of fraternal regard from Past Grand Masters and Past Masters present, each of whom had reason to remember services rendered by, or good advice received from our living masonic encyclopædia.

" May he long be spared to wear the jewel received that evening, and be sure the brethren feel they highly honored themselves in honoring him."

The "Poem" is so just a tribute to our brother, and so expressive of the sentiments of us all, that we copy that also :

"To glean the wisdom from your lips we sit,
As it becomes us, tyros, at your feet;
Glad that such privileges will permit
Our gath'ring from your well-filled sheaf of wheat,
Glad that we may with joy, having no fears,
Draw from a store of half a hundred years.

"A half a century filled with kindly deeds,
Brotherly love, relief, justice, and truth,
Unthoughtful of your own, but of another's needs,
Giving the *care* of age, the *zeal* of youth.
In the great book where each good act appears
Your record stands—of half a hundred years.

"The temple you have reared the world has seen,
And its foundation-stone is level, square and true;
The plumb shows that the structure does not lean,
But stands symmetrical, that all may view
A life most prominent among its peers—
A mason's life of half a hundred years.

"A life begun will never have an end,
But, river-like, join the eternal sea,
There with new beauties ever more to blend—
From earthly cares, and imperfections, free.
Your years with us are counted by the score—
Yet will we wish you half a hundred more."

BRO. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON presented his twenty-first Report on Correspondence (105 pp.)

We scarcely know what to notice in the abundance of matters of great interest in this report.

We do not *always* agree with him, and because we select matters in which we do not agree with him, it must not be inferred that we generally disagree with him, for such is not the case.

He denies the right of a Grand Lodge to increase the penalty awarded by the lodge :

"Years since we discussed this question, and found many distinguished brethren who insisted on the right of the Grand Lodge to inflict severer penalties than had been awarded by the jury (lodge) in the case, and that, too, by our distinguished lawyers, who could find no such case in the courts. We do now, as then, deny the right of a Grand Lodge Committee, 'star-chambered' as it may be to award a punishment greater than that set up by a lodge after a fair trial. The verdict may be set aside and a new trial ordered with instructions, but do not open the doors and surrender the inherent right to a fair trial by our 'peers.' The committees of Grand Lodge 'in review' of transcripts sent up are not 'peers' of a private member of a lodge, and when a Grand Lodge, upon report of such committee, ignorant of all extenuating circumstances and never having *heard* a word of the testimony, undertakes to assess originally a punishment it violates the rights of all masons."

A trial "by a jury of one's peers," has never expressly had a place in masonic jurisprudence; a mason, according to the Ancient Charges and Regulations, was tried by his lodge, subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge; if the idea of a trial by one's peers is found at all, it is *because* the trial by the lodge or, on appeal, by the Grand Lodge, is a trial by one's peers. Now the only "appeal," known in those days, from one tribunal to another, was one which entirely vacated the judgment of the inferior tribunal and subjected the case to such judgment as the superior tribunal saw fit to give. This is yet the significance of the word "appeal," *except when limited by statute law*. In the old masonic law, there were no such limitations; in later times, Grand Lodges have made such limitations, and thereby departed (we do not say unwisely) from the old law; but it does not lie in their mouth to say that the Grand Lodges, which still adhere to the old law, "violate the rights of all masons."

No case "in the courts" has perhaps been found in which a Superior Court has inflicted a severer penalty than the inferior Court: and the reason is that the civil law has departed from the masonic law and generally allows only a limited appeal by the accused, and none at all by the other side: still our good brother is in error, as in many states an old-fashioned

unlimited appeal is allowed in criminal cases from magistrates, municipal and police courts, and the appellate court invariably pronounces judgment without reference to that of the lower Court, and in a multitude of cases within our personal observation, has increased the penalty awarded below.

We believe it to be the universal rule, also, that a case can be sent back for a new trial only by express provision of statute giving that power to the Court.

A word as to "Grand Lodge Committees": we regard the remark of our brother as rather unjust; the term "star-chambered" cannot rightfully or justly be applied to them; the committees do not "award" the punishment; they are the eyes and ears of the Grand Lodge for the time being, and report what they have seen and heard, and the *Grand Lodge* acts upon their report; when they report their conclusion, if any member desires it, their grounds are stated and the Grand Lodge judges of the correctness of the result which they have reached: cases abound in the Grand Lodge Proceedings in which their conclusion has been reversed.

We devote space to this matter, because the practice for Grand Lodges to decide finally in appealed cases, in which they think justice may be done, has become quite general; and the farce of sending a case back to the lodge, with instructions to impose a severer penalty, has substantially ceased.

By the way, what difference in principle is there between the Grand Lodge's *ordering* a lodge to impose a severer penalty "than that set up by a lodge after a fair trial," and imposing a severer penalty itself? Will Bro. SINGLETON tell us?

Referring to Grand Master CHASE's account of installations, &c., "at which the wives, daughters and friends of the brethren were present, he says:

"This was as it should have been. Some 'close corporation' masons think that everything, even remotely connected with Masonry, should be concealed from the public. In ancient times it was the custom to perform all these ceremonies in public. It is a *modern* custom to confine them to private rooms, with masons only present, and such is the *closeness* of these parties that they demand the exclusion of Entered Apprentices and Fellow Crafts from *all* 'ceremonies.'"

We suppose that it is of little use for us to argue with him in relation to the powers of Grand Masters, but we cannot forbear a few words.

"He says:

"When, in 1721, the General Regulations were adopted, the Grand Master's office was first provided for in those regulations. The Grand Masters had certain prerogatives assigned to them, and also there was provided a section making the Grand Master amenable to a provision which should be afterwards added, if he went beyond those sections given for his government."

We hold that every proposition in this extract is grossly erroneous. The General Regulations were not "adopted" in 1721; they were "compiled," and the compilation approved by the Grand Lodge. They, in no sense whatever, purport to have been then enacted, but are expressly described as "*Old Regulations*."

If the Grand Master's office was then first provided for, what does the expression "former Grand Masters" mean? But the fallacy of our good brother lies in the assumption that the office of Grand Master must originally have been created by statute or regulation; whereas the ancient usages and customs of the craft were the law, and *written* law came later.

These Regulations "assign" no prerogatives to the Grand Master; *they recognize that he already has them*; there are no words in the whole code that imply a *grant* of power; in one instance they declare that he does not possess the power of dispensation.

Our brother's mode of reasoning will be best shown by quoting the XIXth Regulation:

"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."

What is there in this that in any manner implies that his powers are limited to "those sections given him for his government"? The absurdity of his construction is all the more apparent, when it is remembered that with one single exception there is not a section in the whole code "given him for his government."

FLORIDA, 1891.

The size and style of the pamphlet give evidence of the prosperity of this jurisdiction. Confirmation is found in the number of lodges represented, and in all the official documents.

The Grand Master (HENRY W. LONG), after referring forcibly to the progressive, rushing methods of the times and the consequent tendency to develop the spirit of avarice, so hostile to Masonry, and solemnly admonishing the brethren not to allow it to hinder them in their duties of relieving the distressed, proceeds to give a compact, business-like account of his official acts and decisions.

He had granted dispensations for ten new lodges, and many others for elections out of time or to fill vacancies, and for public installations.

One decision is new, although it would seem that the case might often arise. A committee of the lodge was in the ante-room, by direction of the lodge, examining a visitor. During their absence, a ballot was taken, without notice to them, and the result declared; upon their return, and learning what had been done, they requested that the ballot be reopened and they allowed to vote, on the ground that all members present were required to vote, and that they were present as much as the Tyler, who had been called in and had voted. The Master decided adversely, but on appeal, the Grand Master decided that the Master's ruling was erroneous and the ballot void,

and this decision was sustained by the Grand Lodge. The doctrine that a member of a lodge sent from the lodge into the inner ante-room, on lodge business, is, for all practical purposes, present in the lodge seems to be so fully in accord with sound sense, that it requires no discussion.

Of the distribution of the Proceedings, Grand Secretary DAWKINS, whose experience makes his opinions entitled to great weight, says:

"Upon the subject of distribution, some of the Grand Lodges send us four copies of their Proceedings, and with them four, at their request, are sent to them, that one copy may be presented to the retiring Grand Master. And I recommend it as a good custom, as they, of course, like to see what is said of them by others, in their published Proceedings. I also recommend that four copies be hereafter sent to the lodges, instead of three—that the Master and Wardens may each have a copy for their own use, and one to be kept in the library or archives of the lodge, for ready reference at all times."

The Grand Lodge determined to take no action in relation to the "Cerneau Rite." The committee say:

"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."

But the difficulty in other jurisdictions was that these "differences" have obtruded themselves into lodges and utterly destroyed their harmony, although the doors of the lodges *had not been opened to them*. It is quite probable that our Florida brethren may have no such trouble, but they utterly misapprehend the grounds of action in other jurisdictions: it takes two to make a *quarrel* (as well as a *bargain*) and the elimination of *one* party liable to engage in a dissension is just as effective as the elimination of both; that self-preservation justifies the elimination of one, or even both, if necessity requires it, is now almost universally conceded.

The Building Committee were disappointed in receiving so small an amount from the building fund, the amount of which, including certain subscriptions, was about \$7,500; they had secured a lot and an option upon a large lot adjoining, which latter they believed could be sold at a considerable advance.

The Report on Correspondence (230 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. DEWITT C. DAWKINS. The Finance Committee reported against printing it, on the score of economy; but when it was presented, the Grand Lodge voted to print it, expressly disclaiming "any endorsement of the matter in it referring to Cerneauism or the A. and A. Rite."

Referring to the examination of the charter by a visitor, he well says that the charter need not be necessarily within the actual view of the brethren while at work; we think that he might have well added, that if the committee examining a visitor in the ante-room are constructively present in

the lodge, (as his Grand Lodge decided) the charter, which they had with them, was also present.

He says:

"When the Master is the prosecutor, or is a material witness in a trial before his lodge, and is thereby necessarily disqualified to preside therein, he should take his seat upon the floor, and the Senior Warden, or some other competent officer, or Grand Officer, should preside in his place."

This is a just criticism upon a decision, that in such a case the lodge cannot act, but "the papers should be sent to the Grand Master."

He quotes from "the able and excellent address" of Grand Master CHASE with approval, and commends the perusal of the whole record to all the lodges and masons in Maine, "for their edification and progress."

He says:

"Alluding to the printing of our Report on Foreign Correspondence, Bro. Drummond says: 'His printer would do well to examine the manner in which such reports are printed in nearly all other jurisdictions.' We will endeavor to profit by his suggestion."

He *did* profit by the suggestion; the style of the printing of his report may well be taken as a model; the general style is like ours, but larger type is used for the text, and smaller type for extracts, both leaded; this is better for the eyes than ours, but is considerably more expensive; the main point is to print it in such manner that the eye distinguishes at once between "extracts" and "text," and yet avoid too small type; on the whole, we think our printer has hit "the golden mean."

In a former report, he dissented from our position, that a mason, who openly denies the existence of God, is subject to masonic discipline, while, of course, he could not be if he kept his opinions to himself, saying that "the truthful mason must be expelled for simply telling what he thinks upon the religious question": and we inquired if the murderer, who confesses, is hung for telling the truth or for murder, and he thus rejoins:

"We demur, upon the ground of irrelevancy. One case is a mere matter of opinion. The other the commission of a most atrocious crime."

This is a palpable "departure" in pleading. He now really comes back to the first question; we hold that belief in God is a necessary qualification for a mason, and he is bound to demean himself accordingly; so that while he forbears to declare his belief nothing can be proved. The expression of an opinion may be a masonic offence, not only because it is an *opinion*, but because the expression in itself is unmasonic. If a mason should openly declare that masonic obligations are humbugs and not binding, would that not be a masonic offence? And even all the more aggravated, if such was his real belief? Even if the offence does not consist in entertaining an opinion, the expression of it is an attack upon Masonry by denouncing its fundamental principles.

One of the subjects, which is receiving the earnest consideration of the craft, is the best method of masonic relief: many Grand Lodges deem the

erection and maintenance of a Masonic Home as one of the highest ambitions of the craft; in other jurisdictions, it is seriously doubted whether such an institution is the wisest method of expending the funds necessary for its proper maintenance. Of this Bro. DAWKINS says:

"We are always delighted at every observable movement looking to the accomplishment of the charitable purposes and motives which furnish the foundation of such enterprises, but we have recently been impressed to question the advisability of such a plan for the accomplishment of the greater good in that direction, based upon any given amount of investment. For instance, let us assume that the Home will cost \$200,000.00, complete, paid for, and good title, and that in addition to a self-producing income, an annual tax upon the fraternity of the state of \$2,000.00 will pay the annual expenses of the institution, these annual contributions to be perpetual, or as long as the Home stands and prospers. When the needy beneficiaries are necessarily congregated or grouped, many of them are far away from the soothing influences and happiness of family and friendly affection, association and care, and hence the question arises, whether or not an investment of the first cost, \$200,000.00 in safe six per cent. stocks, thus producing the annual revenue of \$12,000.00 to be expended in charity, requiring no annual tax upon the craft, will do more good in the direction intended, and with less expense than the Home plan. Our meditations are the result of our observations of the history of other similar Homes, all constantly demanding much attention, and as constantly soliciting material aid, and is not the *quiet* sinking fund plan more in harmony with the idea of 'that charity which is not puffed up,' &c.?"

* * * * *

"That every Grand Lodge should devise some practical means and method for the adequate relief of the just demands of charity upon its jurisdiction, is not a question of doubt; but what method or plan will accomplish the most good, with a given amount of investment, is a very important question, whenever the means and ends are matters of consideration. Masonic Homes, for the maintenance of widows, orphans, and indigent masons, have been established by many of the Grand Lodges, which justly give them fame and glory, and by them great good is accomplished; and, in perhaps every instance, charity funds are also established, and this seems to be a growing enterprise among the Grand Lodges, and many beneficiaries there are who 'rise up and call them blessed;' but, in every instance, the expense of maintaining those 'Homes' is a continual severe tax upon the fraternity where they severally exist, and so much so that we have been seriously impressed that a well devised grand charity 'Sinking Fund,' the interest whereon only is dispensed in charity, would be attended with more satisfactory results."

Our own observation has led us to express similar views in former reports; while we admit that a larger disbursement in charity is highly desirable, if not a duty, in our jurisdiction, still we have no idea that a Masonic Home in Maine could be sustained, without an expenditure out of all proportion to the number of the beneficiaries who would avail themselves of its privileges: at the same time, in more populous and less thriving jurisdictions the opposite would be true.

Considerable space in this report is devoted to the Cerneau matter; Bro. DAWKINS has collected much historical matter of great value, much of it inaccessible to the general reader, and those interested will find his discussion instructive and able.

GEORGIA, 1890.

The addresses of the Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) have won for him a national reputation for their eloquence and beauty of diction. The one before us is of the same high character, and we linger over it with keen enjoyment.

But his eloquence does not interfere with a clear and concise statement of business matters. He is equally an orator, and a clear-headed, active, energetic and wise man of affairs.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master SAMUEL LAWRENCE, the distinguished masonic editor, author, historian and ritualist: on account of his bodily infirmities in the later years of his life, he is little known to our younger brethren; but thirty years ago, the active mason was very greatly indebted to him, and he was an authority throughout the country. We had intended to pay to his memory the tribute due to him for what his works and his correspondence have done for us; but instead we quote the words of Grand Master DAVIDSON, concurring, as we do, with him in his estimate of Bro. LAWRENCE:

"But my duty is not yet done nor your sorrow halted in its sway, for 'disasters never come singly, but as if they watched and waited, scanning each other's motions;' and so added to the weight which bears us down is the loss of Past Grand Master Samuel Lawrence, who, full of honors and years, has passed beyond the confines of the earthly lodge to the lodge celestial. It was my misfortune not to be able to attend upon the last sad rites which Masonry provides for her departed, but our brother Dr. John Z. Lawshe, District Deputy, with a large company of the brethren, testified by their presence and their service to the love we feel for the venerated dead.

"Of sturdy race inheritance, with strength unusual and imposing presence Bro. Lawrence bore a sound mind in a sound body for many years of his earthly pilgrimage. Of splendid mental caliber, and with intellectual equipment of a rare and attractive character, his erudition like a generous almoner brought Masonry treasures almost unnumbered. A close student of its history he portrayed its triumphs and recounted its story with the enthusiasm of a lover and the sagacity of a sage. Devoted to the beauties of its ritual he brought increased enjoyment to those who witnessed the impressive ceremonial which he directed in the conferring of the degrees; moved by its lofty purpose he gave to his brethren the results of his long study and diligent researches in the volumes of lectures upon its emblems which for many years have delighted the initiate and roused to fresh exertions even the ancient brother of the craft. Faithful to its practices he illustrated with the acts of daily existence the bounden duty laid upon every member of the order, and devoted to its principles, he reached to lofty heights of eloquent speech in advocacy of their claim or in defence of their right. In all things its champion, he stood like a warrior full armed with both mental and moral weapons to assault its enemies and protect its friends.

"To many here he is but a memory, for when the wearying years grow long and the shadows of his life were gathering fast and faster, affliction severe and permanent came upon him. The Grand Master shut from sight the faces of his brethren and left him groping in the darkness with sightless eyes. Save with the vision which faith enjoys, he saw not, but with the hope which patience has, he looked through the eyes of his love for the institution upon its every step and rejoiced with exceeding joy over its prosperity. With each succeeding year the saddening message came of his

continued trials and his unbroken affection for us all, and with every separation the hand of fraternal regard and sympathy carried back the warm response which told with such enduring and tender speech that the brethren still felt sorrow and abided in love for him and his. Across the extended vista of many years stretch the labors of his life, adown the future years unending will his memory extend. The eighty years now past, he carried with all the infirmities of the flesh, all the bitter deprivations of life, all the griefs and sorrows which do beset the journey here below. The years to come of which he shall be a part, will be borne by sturdy arms and protected by loyal hearts of those who take from generation to generation the places of the fallen brethren. These years will not bend beneath affliction nor be shut out of sight or sound. For no sorrow will afflict them, no grief depress, no weariness halt their vigorous stepping on. What his earthly existence wanted his masonic memory secures. And the past is lost in that infinite reach which will carry this glorious institution buoyant with strength and shining with virtue, beyond the limits of time into the Here-after Everlasting."

To this the committee add:

"His masonic brethren, many of whom are here to-day, have trusted and honored him with the highest distinction in their power to bestow, as attested by the following statement: For a number of years he was the Worshipful Master of Kennesaw Lodge, No. 33, at Marietta, Georgia. For four years, Most Worshipful Grand Master of this Grand Lodge. And for quite a number of years, the distinguished Chairman of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence. In all these relations to our Order he sustained his character as a mason of highest aims and purest morals, endeavoring to strip our Order of its symbolic vestments and bring to light and practice the truths that lay concealed within. As a writer he was a man of no ordinary gifts, and as we now refer to them, our brethren will call to mind his splendid editorials, his prose and poetical contributions found in the columns of the *Masonic Journal* and *Masonic Signet* of some years ago, as well also his *Masonic Allegory* and *Masonic Lectures*, published in book form, and read to a greater or less extent wherever Masonry has an altar. Besides all this, our deceased Past Grand Master embraced and adhered to a faith that took fast hold upon the unseen *beyond*—took hold of the 'substance of things hoped for.'"

The Grand Master made several decisions, the principle involved in one of which is very important:

"A member of a lodge is regularly charged, tried and acquitted. After his acquittal, newly discovered evidence is found bearing against him. Can the case be re-opened and the accused again be tried?"

"Among the many decisions which I have been called upon to make since I was honored with my present position, such a question was never before presented, and when it is remembered that masonic law differs in many respects from the civil law, the question becomes a very important one. After very careful consideration and investigation of the matter, the following decision was rendered:

"I am satisfied that only under one set of circumstances can it be done. Those circumstances are: If the newly discovered evidence was kept from the knowledge of the lodge through the direct act of the accused or through his influence, and the lodge was thereby after the exercise of all reasonable diligence prevented from securing it, the case may be re-opened.

"Unless such circumstances as these exist the only remedy for the subordinate lodge is for some one of its members to appeal from the judgment of acquittal to the Grand Lodge. When the case reaches the Grand Lodge it is within its power to inquire. (1.) Whether the newly discovered evidence is sufficient to justify a change of the judgment. (2.) Whether the

subordinate lodge in the exercise of proper diligence should have had the evidence on the trial. (3.) In thus passing upon the case the Grand Lodge may with its plenary powers set aside the judgment of not guilty and order a new trial in the subordinate lodge.

"In its effects the proper decision of this question is very far reaching. On the one hand, if a subordinate lodge can set aside a solemn judgment of acquittal once for newly discovered evidence, it can do it any number of times, and there would be no end in such cases to trials and re-trials. On the other hand, the rights of the lodge are to be protected and its purity preserved. It seems to me this interpretation of the law protects the lodge when it has done all it possibly could to secure the evidence, which evidence has been concealed from it by the accused or his influence, and if the newly discovered evidence in the interest of justice ought to be used, the Grand Lodge with its ample powers in such matters can order a new trial on proper appeal therefor. Thus the rights of Masonry, which are sacred, are preserved, and those of the accused, which are none the less so, will be protected and secured."

It has heretofore been quite universally held, that a mason cannot be tried a second time for an offence, after he has been once legally tried therefor. This has been held to be not merely because such is the civil law, but because the principle involved is held to be founded in natural justice. But many hold that there is a distinction between a system of law controlling the relations of men with each other, and the system of law of an institution, which requires all its members to be of good morals: that in one case, punishment has for its object the deterring of others from the commission of similar offences, while in the other case, the main object of trials is not to punish, but to cut off from the institution unworthy members. While we have formerly held inflexibly to the one-trial doctrine, further consideration satisfies us that there is force in the alleged distinction, which we have stated. In our jurisdiction, however, by an appeal within a limited time, every case may be carried before the Grand Lodge, and, if that body deems that justice requires it, be tried anew. We fully agree that a lodge should not have the power to order or grant a new trial in any case. We also agree that the Grand Lodge *has the power* to grant or order a new trial in any case: and we are not prepared to say, that no case can arise in which that ought not to be done, even after one full trial by the lodge and a decision, on appeal, by the Grand Lodge. But such cases are extremely rare, although we are not prepared to limit them within the rules laid down by Grand Master DAVIDSON. Each case must stand upon its own facts, and the exercise of this power depends upon the wisdom and discretion of the Grand Lodge in each case. Of course, in our state, after the time for an appeal has expired, the proceeding must be by memorial to the Grand Lodge. There is one answer, however, to the argument, that the main object of masonic trials is to cut off unworthy members, and, therefore, an unworthy member ought not to be allowed to remain simply because he was acquitted for want of sufficient testimony, when it afterwards appears that there was evidence enough, if it had been obtained;

and that is, such a person is likely to offend a second time, and it is better to wait than to go contrary to a principle of so great importance.

Another decision covers a point that has been suggested, but never before actually raised, so far as we know :

"A member is charged by his lodge with a masonic offence. He objects to certain members of the lodge sitting as triors because they, he alleges, are prejudiced against him and will not do him justice. Held, (1) that in lodge trials every member is required to be summoned and to sit as trior. (2) That the accused cannot object, because there is no masonic law which permits him to select out of the lodge those he thinks impartial and qualified to try his case. (3) If he has any good cause to show why he should not be tried by the accusing lodge, he can apply for and obtain a change of venue and thereby secure a trial before another lodge, to be selected by the Grand Master as authorized by law."

The third reason does not exist in Maine ; we have no law providing for a "change of venue" ; the only remedy is by an appeal from the final decision of the lodge.

The following decision is not in accordance with the practical construction of the law in the Grand Lodges in this section from time immemorial :

"Can any one but a Worshipful Master or Past Master, legally hold the office of Grand Treasurer ? He cannot.

"This question, it is learned, has been one of doubt, but to my mind, it is very clear that no one without the qualification named is eligible. The constitution of 1878 provides that the Grand Lodge shall consist of the following officers (naming them) together with the Worshipful Masters for time being of the several lodges chartered by the Grand Lodge, or their legal proxies, who must be, a Past Master, together with all Past Masters who have been duly elected, installed and presided over a regularly chartered lodge. If any one not a Worshipful Master or Past Master could be legally elected to the office of Grand Treasurer, or to any other office in this body, the anomaly would be presented of one who was not qualified for membership in the body, actually holding office therein, and as no other or different qualification is prescribed for the Grand Master or the other officers of the craft it would follow that all the offices could be filled by those who, unless office bearers, would not be members."

The Grand Treasurer is a member of the Grand Lodge ; it is held here, that by election and installation as Grand Treasurer, the person is made a member of the Grand Lodge ; the election and installation qualify him as a member.

We had intended to copy his remarks in relation to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, but a note by the Grand Secretary renders this superfluous, for he says that since the adjournment the \$2,500 of outstanding bonds had been paid and the Grand Lodge did not owe a dollar. Four years before, when the Grand Master first came into office, the debt was \$10,000 bearing seven per cent. interest.

There are many other matters of interest and instruction in his address that we would like to notice, but must be content with a part of a paragraph in relation to the meetings of the General Grand Chapter and Council at Atlanta :

"In pursuance of the recommendation of the Chair and the action of this Grand Body thereon, a fit and proper delegation from this lodge repaired to Atlanta and assisted your Grand Master in the pleasing duty of extending the fraternal greeting of the craftsmen of this, the proudly named Empire State of the South. The address of welcome was warmly and generously responded to by the Representatives of the General Grand Chapter and Council and subsequent association, cordial and sincere in character, made closer, if possible, the bonds of union between these bodies, which, united in the same great work with every touch, must gather new strength for their exalted labors. It is hoped that the results of the convocation will add largely to the zeal of all the members, and that the memory of the sincere and fraternal salutations breathed from the lips of faithful brethren of our Southland may long remain with the members of these august bodies sweet as the breath of violets amid winter's snow."

It is one of the regrets of our life that we could not be there; but from all quarters we have accounts, that the memories of that meeting will be as pleasant and lasting as the Grand Master so beautifully wishes.

The craft seem to be in a highly prosperous condition: their numbers have increased; a large number of new lodges have been created; but one or two failed to make returns; a large number of emergent communications were held to lay corner stones, dedicate halls, constitute lodges and for other purposes; in a word, every thing indicates activity, earnestness and an unusual degree of interest among the brethren, and of course renewed prosperity is the result. So mote it be!

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) is the work of three brethren: Bro. BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM gives us thirty-two pages; Bro. W. E. MUMFORD, forty-four; and Bro. W. S. RAMSEY, thirty-eight.

Bro. BIGHAM starts out to give a presentation "of the life and conduct, views and judgments of the other Grand Jurisdictions," and does it admirably, giving now and then, pithy and apt comments.

He quotes our statement that if a brother becomes an atheist and *keeps his opinions to himself*, masonic discipline cannot reach him, and seems to dissent; but he misapprehends; he says, "if we find out in any way that one is an atheist," &c.; but if "he keeps his opinions to himself," how can we find out? How can "masonic discipline reach him?"

In Georgia, as in many other jurisdictions, a ballot is required in each degree; in Maine we have but one ballot. We prefer our law, because we hold that when a mason is proficient in the preceding degree, *he is entitled to advancement*, unless some sufficient cause to the contrary is shown; but in Georgia, the law is that he is only entitled to ask for it, and can have it only by unanimous consent; there is no injustice in the latter rule, as the candidate knows it in advance and assents to it.

We are surprised to notice that the prayers of the venerable Grand Chaplain of his Grand Lodge have been criticised. We are surprised, because we had thought his prayers were devout, peculiarly appropriate and beautifully yet simply expressed.

Bro. MUMFORD uses "sub-headings" as skillfully as if he were an expe-

rienced editor—and we do not know but that he is. We find that he is a Christian minister; he criticises the prayer of the Grand Chaplain of Michigan, but in doing so criticises also that of the Grand Chaplain of his own Grand Lodge. We do not agree with him; we hold that true masonic toleration allows every brother to pray in the manner in which he conscientiously believes he should pray, and that no brother can justly take offence thereat.

BRO. RAMSEY follows substantially the same plan as BRO. BIGHAM, and gives a good pen picture of matters in other jurisdictions.

Of the presence of the charter he well says:

“Unquestionably their *rights* were unimpaired by the loss of their charter; but the question really is, can they lawfully meet without it as the evidence of the rights they claim? The charter is the only evidence of their right to meet. Leave this out and you deny them that right *prima facie*. Just as the Great Light is the *written evidence* of the will of God. Leave this out and you are left in darkness until you can re-produce it. Surely no one will say a masonic lodge can lawfully meet *in darkness*. Some Grand Jurisdictions require that the Master shall hold in his hand the charter while opening the lodge.”

It gives us very great pleasure to be able to give so good an account of this jurisdiction. It has been weighed down by debt, but is now free of that burden. Other associations, with business features of great promise, have drawn off many, but these have apparently had their day, and Masonry is again appreciated. At any rate, whatever the cause, prosperity has returned and we most heartily rejoice.

IDAHO, 1890.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple, in Caldwell. The full ceremonies are given, together with two very excellent addresses delivered on the occasion. We have rarely seen, in the older jurisdictions, ceremonies and addresses so full and appropriate as these in this comparatively young jurisdiction, with a total membership of less than one thousand.

At the annual communication, the address of the Grand Master (GEORGE L. SHOFF), while quite full in details important for his Grand Lodge, is devoted chiefly to matters of local interest.

He says:

“On the 17th day of December, 1887, the Grand Lodge of Idaho was organized at Idaho City. Five lodges participated, as follows: Idaho, No. 35, Boise, No. 37, Placer, No. 38, jurisdiction of Oregon; Pioneer, No. 12, of Washington Territory, and Owyhee, under dispensation, Oregon, with a total membership of 200. There are now in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge eighteen chartered lodges and one under dispensation.

“Peace, good will and harmony prevail throughout our jurisdiction.”

He ruled that a mason, who had committed a premeditated murder, and then committed suicide, could not be buried with masonic ceremonies. We

shall look with some interest to see what those who claim that a mason, who dies before he is disciplined for a masonic offence, is entitled to masonic burial, will say to this.

The Deputy Grand Master (GEORGE AINSLIE), while acting Grand Master, made several decisions embodied in opinions evincing much research: but as they turned upon law differing from ours, we do not quote or discuss them.

The Grand Librarian reports a most gratifying increase of the Grand Lodge Library during the year. Bro. WICKERSHAM appreciates the value of such a Library, and under his hands it is growing rapidly.

The Grand Lecturer had visited about half of the lodges. He submitted to the Grand Lodge a plan of visitation of the lodges, which was referred to a committee, but we do not find any report.

The Report on Correspondence (40 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON. His excuse for a short report is a valid one. Idaho had acquired statehood, and the campaign growing out of it had given him an "overdose of politics."

He says:

"We believe, Bro. Anderson, that the landmarks require a brother to have served as a Warden before being eligible to the East, and stake our reputation that therein the regulation can be found.

"We believe in Idaho that a man must be so perfect that he can physically meet all of the requirements of Masonry. That is what we mean by 'perfect youth.' It is our practice, and upon it we stand."

Our Grand Lodge, by a majority vote, decided the first question the other way years ago, and our practice conforms to the decision.

We do not quite understand his allusion to Hiram Lodge. If a Grand Lodge declares that one of its lodges has become clandestine, does he hold it improper for the Grand Masters or Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions to notify the members of their obedience of that fact, and direct them to govern themselves accordingly.

In reply to Bro. HEDGES he says:

"He makes fun of our Grand Secretary on his tables of occupations of members: 'Will Bro. Wickersham tell us next time about their ages and looks, and how many smoke and drink lemonade?' Well, he's running for a state office this year, and we guess he can come pretty near giving you the information."

Does Bro. S. speak from experience? Has this anything to do with that "overdose"?

He says that they have "mossbacks" in Idaho, whom one orator, during that "campaign," described as "bunions on the feet of progress." We used to think that we were well up in "campaigns," but we really think that we shall have to visit Idaho, and take a few lessons!

ILLINOIS, 1890.

The "Report" of the Grand Master (JOHN M. PEARSON) is a somewhat brief account of his official action: whether the name "report" is used to indicate a departure from the "address" or not, we do not know; but this document adheres very closely to a report of official action. It shows that Bro. PEARSON had been a faithful, hard working officer, though, except the assurance of the prosperous condition of the craft, it contains nothing of general interest.

Of his report, the committee well say:

"That there is little work laid out for the committee is owing to the continued prosperity of the craft, and general harmony and concord among the lodges, which requires no legislation for discipline and force. For this gratifying state of affairs the M. W. Grand Master takes no credit to himself, but magnanimously ascribes all the cause to the industry of our fathers. But as these have also taught us to honor him as truly great who is humble himself, your committee is persuaded that you will find no bar in his generosity to think with gratitude of your Grand Master for at least fostering the means to lasting benefits of this prosperous condition and conserving its glorious results. Aye, your committee commend to your serious consideration and hearty co-operation his earnest and hitherto successful efforts to minimize and dissipate difficulties and disputes in and among the lodges, by appeal to the hearts and consciences of the brethren, whereby passions have been calmed and rebellious thoughts bent to reason and reflection, and thence to nobler aspirations upon higher planes of life—all upon the line of the eternal fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man."

The proceedings were of the usual, routine character, pleasantly varied with the reception of visiting brethren, Representatives of other Grand Lodges, and a fine oration on "The character and duty of Masonry," by Rev. Dr. A. T. WOLFE, Grand Orator.

The Report on Correspondence (264 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS. It was the result of much time and labor, and in consequence is a very valuable report. He continues his practice of giving a summary of important matters, with running comments, in a single paragraph. To the reader, that seems to be easily and quickly done, but we know from actual experience that a single one of those paragraphs often costs hours of labor.

Bro. ROBBINS, in his Introduction, says:

"We regret exceedingly the absence of the Maine Proceedings for 1890, now over due, because we very much desired and fully expected to notice in this report the arguments of Bro. Drummond, contained in those Proceedings (as shown by some advance pages he kindly sent us), upon a question of difference between him and this committee. Had we foreseen that they would not reach us before the close of this report we should have discussed the question while reviewing Maine for 1889, using the incomplete report of his remarks in the advance sheets above referred to. It is too late now, however, as we find that owing to the use of the same type for extracts as for the body of the text, instead of setting the former in the smaller, eye-ruining type of other years, we have slightly misjudged our space, and exceeded by a few pages the limits which the Grand Lodge some years ago suggested should be observed in these reports. It is proper to say, however, in this connection, that the space required for even a brief review of the Grand Lodges

created since that limit was suggested, is greater than that by which we have exceeded it in the present report."

We join in the regret, as a discussion, two years after the presentation of one side, seems old.

Of one subject, now much discussed, he well says:

"The effect which discussion, and the inevitable thinking which comes with it, has upon questions under consideration is well illustrated by one of the newer subjects which for a number of years has received increasing attention—the subject of 'Masonic Homes,' asylums for the widows and orphans of masons, and the aged and decayed members of the Fraternity. A few years ago, stimulated by the example of Kentucky, almost every jurisdiction was discussing the ways and means for establishing a 'Home,' the desirability of possessing one being taken for granted. A few—and it was chiefly those whose duties as reviewers had made them familiar with the history of masonic colleges, once the craze in this country—raised the warning voice and pointed out the dangers attendant on the attempt to manage large and expensive establishments by a body like the Grand Lodge, and called attention to the departure from the underlying principal of masonic charity when any system of taxation was resorted to which did not take into account the relative ability of individual brethren to contribute, and their right, under their primary engagements, to be themselves the judges, each for himself, of that ability. Fewer still pointed out specifically the dangers inseparable from lodging extensive 'patronage' in the Grand Lodge, making that body the field of operations of those seeking the salaried positions of such an institution.

"The experience of the Craft of Kentucky with their institution, with its history of pressing financial necessities, the attempt to relieve these by assessments on a *per capita* basis, the resistance of lodges on constitutional grounds, the arrest of charters and their final restoration, the craft 'shaken to its foundations' and 'well-nigh stranded forever'—all these were a part of the dreary story before the final basis was found on the principle of voluntary support—this experience illustrated all the danger to which we have referred as having been foreseen, except, possibly, the last, the dangers incident to the creation of patronage. In going over the work of the year we find, however, that reflection on this subject has gone beyond this experience, though doubtless stimulated by it, and that there is an increasing disposition to discuss not only the financial economies involved, but to question whether so far as the moral effect upon the recipient of the bounty is concerned, the establishment of eleemosynary institutions is the most desirable, the most helpful, or the most acceptable form of masonic beneficence. Some Grand Masters speak of the disinclination to live in 'poor houses,' common to masons and their kindred as to other people, and a greater number point out the greater adaptability of a grand charity fund to the necessities of even the permanently disabled and decayed. The trend of opinion seems unmistakably towards the conclusion that only in the larger jurisdictions—if either their benefits or their maintenance is to be bounded by jurisdictional lines—can such institutions be considered an economical method of masonic benevolence."

While this matter has been considered in Maine, and opinion in relation thereto become pretty well settled, we trust the brethren will read carefully the views of Bro. ROBBINS, because an examination of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges shows that this is one of the things concerning which a great interest has been aroused among the craft, even in the smaller jurisdictions, and that there is danger that enthusiasm and a laudable desire to engage in Masonry's most "perfect work" will obscure our judgment, by which a purely business proposition should be tested.

He refers to the "War in the Empire of High-Riteism," and deprecates with much feeling the intervention of Grand Lodges "in this wretched business." He says various specious pleas, not "worthy of the slightest consideration," except as they entail the necessity of exposing their sophistical character, have been put forward. We have not seen that he has noticed our position. We hold that the Grand Lodge has the full power to determine what the members of its obedience *may practice as Masonry*; to forbid their practicing, *as Masonry*, any rites which it deems injurious to the harmony and welfare of the craft; and to "intervene" whenever it finds it necessary to protect the Institution. We hold, further, that it has the power to prohibit its members from joining, or in any manner supporting, in its jurisdiction, any, or all, of the organizations claiming to be of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, or any "High Rites" by whatever name they may be called; and that if in its judgment such a course is necessary in order to preserve harmony, *it is its duty to do so*. We hold that the Grand Lodge *owes no duty to any of them*, except so far as it has voluntarily placed itself under obligations to them. It may put one under the ban and not the others, and if it does, the one has no ground of complaint merely because all are not used alike. If it finds that by prohibiting a part, dissension will not happen because there are not parties to make one, no one can justly complain simply because the other is not prohibited. It is bound to maintain, in good faith, all the obligations to any of them, that it has voluntarily assumed. Practically the situation is this. The Grand Lodge has been in the same relation for many years with one organization of the Scottish Rite as it has with the Grand Chapter; it has asked and received the assistance of that organization in various masonic works; the two have gone along together harmoniously. Then comes another and similar organization, and with it come disputes and dissensions; whether they are the fault of the old party or the new one, matters not, and, moreover, it is not in the power of the Grand Lodge to decide; the only fact it knows, or cares to know, is that the existence of the *two* parties surely produces discord, and endangers the prosperity of the craft, and one or both must go to the wall. If it says that it owes no duty whatever to the new party, but is under obligation to the old party, and, therefore, puts the new one under ban, who shall gain-say its right? Or even if for any other cause, sufficient in its judgment, it chooses to put the new one under ban, and at the same time continues its friendly relations with the other, who has any *masonic* cause of complaint? This is what the Grand Lodges have done. It is true that in some cases, individuals have undertaken to argue the merits of the controversy between the high contending parties; this we deprecate as earnestly as Bro. ROBBINS.

But he has discovered a conspiracy to secure (leaving out his adjectives) from Grand Lodges a recognition of the Supreme Council as a co-ordinate power in Masonry! Precisely the same recognition that has been accorded to it for forty years; precisely the same recognition that has been accorded

to the Grand Chapter for nearly a whole century, and to the Grand Council and Grand Commandery for nearly three-quarters of a century ; " only this and nothing more." If such a conspiracy ever existed, it successfully achieved its object years before Bro. ROBBINS was born. We remember what might possibly be termed a " conspiracy " the other way, when an attempt was made in the Grand Lodge of Illinois to sever its relations with the Grand Chapter: the attempt failed, and we have supposed that the authors of it abandoned their " conspiracy."

Upon another point he says :

" The Supreme Council at Charleston, S. C., formed in 1801, the Mother Supreme Council of the world, was established in territory fully occupied by the Grand Lodge exercising full and complete control over Ancient Craft Masonry. It took that body seventy-six years to find out and publish to the world that it probably did not also possess the inalienable right to control the same Masonry. It is to be feared that many of its members who have not the intelligence and the wide knowledge of Masonry possessed by its executive head, Bro. Albert Pike, who made the discovery, have not yet learned this, and the evidence furnished by the ' balustre ' above quoted from leads us to fear that there are many members of the Northern Supreme Council who have not found it out, although Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, the then head of the latter body, made an absolute disclaimer of the right in 1872, or 1873, in a communication to Grand Master Cregier, of Illinois."

This disclaimer had been made many years before, and often, as often indeed as the question ever arose. Bro. ROBBINS will find the evidence of this in a book to be issued from the press in the early summer.

He says further :

" If these parent Supreme Councils confessedly never possessed or claimed to possess any authority in the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason, how does it come about that other Supreme Councils sprung from their loins and governed by the same organic law, can create lodges of Free and Accepted Masons that can in turn organize Grand Lodges recognizable by Grand Lodges organized upon and still loyal to the original plan of Masonry ? "

The first Supreme Council was established in this country where the York Rite prevailed. It was adapted to the masonic law here, and based its system upon the symbolic degrees under the sole control of the Grand Lodge, precisely as the chapter degrees were based ; and ever since, that council, and all springing from it in this country, have as loyally and as steadfastly observed this law as have the Grand Chapters—and that is *always and everywhere*. The rite was carried to Continental Europe, where the same system of masonic government did not prevail, but where Masonry, springing from the same source as in this country, already existed. All concerned united in forming their system, as they had the same masonic right to do which their brethren of the York Rite had : they chose to unite all the degrees in one series, sometimes with the Supreme Council at the head, and sometimes with a Grand Orient as the supreme governing power. We infinitely prefer our own system, but that is no reason why we should disown the system of other brethren equally as legal and masonic as our

own. A lodge created by a Supreme Council in a country where, by the masonic law there prevailing, it may be done, is just as lawful a lodge, and its masons as regular masons, as any to be found in Illinois or Maine. We know that there are some masons in Illinois and in some other jurisdictions that deny this proposition, but know equally as well that these brethren, in doing so, set themselves against continuous masonic usage and precedent from the earliest times. When Gen. Lafayette visited this country in 1826, he was received by the Grand Lodge in nearly every state which he visited; fortunately the present Grand Lodge of Illinois did not then exist, as the rest of us might have the mortification of his being refused admission on the ground that he was a *clandestine mason*! The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania received him with the highest honors, but if he were now living, and should seek admission, under the doctrine recently promulgated there, the door would be shut in his face!

We had not intended to devote so much space to this matter, but really we fear that Bro. Robbins's sympathies "for the under dog in the fight" (simply because it is the under dog) are leading him to the dangerous doctrine that the Grand Lodge owes some duty to the "High Rites" which came upon the scene in 1881.

Of the powers of Grand Masters he says:

"The primary definition of the powers of Grand Masters, found in the regulations coeval with and annexed unto the charges of a Freemason, which we accept as the paramount and unchangeable law of Masonry, plainly recognizes, we think, the right of dispensation as residing in the Grand Master, by pointing out and reserving certain rights as not subject to the dispensing power. The highest of these reserved rights are the rights of the individual craftsman; and it is because we hold these rights too sacred to be alienated except by judgment rendered after due trial, by which we mean a real, not a constructive trial and conviction of an offence against Masonry, that we hold that any attempt to alienate them by lodge enactments is inoperative and void."

Of the attempt of the Grand Lodge of California to absolve a mason from his obligation and even of punishing him for performing it, in relation to a matter we have frequently discussed, Bro. Robbins says:

"There is another question than whether the stand taken by the Grand Lodge of California is an equitable one from a mere commercial point of view, and that is whether it is a lawful one. Where and when did the Grand Lodge of California acquire the right to assume to absolve even one mason of its obedience from his irrevocable obligations? A brother dimits from his lodge, and for six months thereafter, although unaffiliated, he is held to be entitled to all the consideration to which his masonic character entitles him. Six months and one day after his dimission, although his life has been such that all masons might be proud to hail him as a brother, although he may have been mindful of every charitable obligation imposed upon him by Masonry, although he is still undeniably a mason—and considered so by the Grand Lodge of California, for he is still eligible to affiliate with its lodges without healing or re-making—and, presto! his brethren throughout the Golden State who were bound to him by the same ties *by which he is still bound to them*, are absolved by the automatic action of law from all duties towards him save those they owe to him as a member of the human family!

"All will agree that no individual mason can by saying yea or nay absolve himself from his masonic obligations. Can he absolve himself any more by saying yea or nay to a legislative enactment? And this brings us back to the same principle upon which we tested the question whether a lodge could by a legislative act divest all who might be in arrears for dues of their eligibilities and their elective franchise. We utterly deny that a mason can be divested of his masonic character save by judgment after trial, and we do not think the assumption of the right to so divest him is any the less unlawful because it is coupled with the proviso that he can re-invest himself by 'walking up to the captain's office' and paying up."

We did not observe the following paragraph until we reached this point in our report, but we give it in justice to him:

"Bro. Parvin and the other distinguished brethren who by direct statement or by implication class us as a defender of Cerneauism will look in vain for anything in any report we have written to indicate that we have any more interest in Cerneauism than we have in morinism or any other ism bearing the same relation to Masonry that they do. With the quarrels of the various factions of the Scotch Ritters between themselves we as a Free and Accepted Mason have nothing to do. We have no interest in them except to deplore the scandal their broils bring upon the Fraternity by their unwarrantable use of the masonic name, and to inquire how long this scandal must continue before it will become the duty of the Grand Lodge as the conservator of Masonry and of its good name to suppress them all as a common nuisance."

We have hopes of him; he has only now to concede that the Grand Lodge has the right, without giving any one just masonic cause of complaint to "suppress" a part of them, and not suppress the remainder, either because it chooses not to do so, or because it has heretofore entered into such relations as, in good faith, require their continuance, at least until some hostile act is committed by the other party, and he will stand on solid ground.

INDIANA, 1890.

A fine portrait of the Grand Master (THOMAS B. LONG) graces the Proceedings.

Forty pages are devoted to his address; it demonstrates the ability, care and earnestness with which he performed his duties, the fidelity with which he reported his action to the Grand Lodge, and his great desire to promote the good of the craft.

He details his action in relation to the Johnstown sufferers, resulting in the raising of \$2,500 for the relief fund.

Another case, in which relief was asked, was of a new character. He says:

"On the 15th of July, 1889, I received a communication from the principal officers of Knightsville Lodge, No. 409, stating that, on account of a 'strike' inaugurated by the coal miners of that portion of the state on May 1st preceding, a number of its members and their families were suffering for the necessities of life; that their lodge was without funds to draw from; that the other benevolent and charitable orders in that locality were assisting the

sufferers belonging to them; and that something should be done in the way of masonic relief at once."

* * * * *

"I called their attention to the difference between this application for relief and others where the applicants were in no way responsible for their distress, in that here it resulted from a disagreement between employers and employes upon the question of a radical reduction of wages and a refusal to submit thereto. In this connection it was claimed that a return to work was impossible until the troubles were adjusted, and no reliable assurance could be had as to any reasonable length of employment being secured; and that at best none of these nineteen brethren could effect anything by individual action. This interview, and a subsequent letter, developed the fact that the relief of the sufferers from the Miners' Central Committee amounted to no more than twelve cents *per capita* once—and occasionally twice—a week!

"These people, masons and their wives and children, were starving, and in the presence of a misfortune of this magnitude I felt that it was no time for me to attempt to solve the relative rights of capital and labor. Therefore on July 22d, I issued a circular letter to the subordinate lodges of Indiana, reciting the moving facts and advising them, and individual masons, 'to contribute with reasonable liberality toward the relief of these sufferers.'

"The circumstances of this appeal were in many respects peculiar, the emergency was urgent, and the principle involved was founded not only on the injunction of brotherly relief, but, I trust, upon the broader doctrine of universal charity.

"There was realized from these contributions the sum of \$705.85, sent by the contributing lodges to the Grand Secretary. This earnest official visited the field of relief, and was ready to make a *per capita* distribution of the fund; but it was finally deemed best to turn it over to the Relief Committee of Knightsville Lodge, No. 409."

We think this action was perfectly right. When a man is starving, although the result of his own fault, folly or crime even, humanity requires his relief; even more strongly does this apply to the wife and children dependent upon him: at the same time Masonry will not support or aid in supporting, except to prevent *existing* suffering, a man who can work, but refuses to do so. It may at times be difficult to draw the line, but that must be left to the wisdom of those called upon to act in the particular cases.

The usual number of cases of disputed jurisdiction and similar matters called for his action, but none of them are of sufficient general importance to call for notice.

Under the peculiar law of Indiana, a complicated case arose in which his ruling was not sustained by the Committee on Jurisprudence. A Master resigned, and the Senior Warden took his place; the Junior Warden then resigned, and his place was filled by a new election held by dispensation; the Senior Warden called the Junior Warden to the chair and resigned, and a successor to him was elected and installed; then he ruled that the office of Master was vacant and granted a dispensation to elect one; and this ruling the committee held to be erroneous. It would seem that if a Master can lawfully resign, it ought to follow as a consequence that the vacancy can be filled; but the law of Indiana provides that in case of vacancy in the office of Master, the Senior Warden succeeds to his rights,

powers and duties. In this case, the Grand Master held that the succession was limited to the Warden *at the time the vacancy first occurs*; the committee held otherwise, and the reasoning of the Grand Master fails to convince us that he is right. The word "Warden" is not the designation of a *person*; but of an *officer*; when a vacancy exists, and as long as it exists, the *officer* named succeeds to the duties, without regard to his name. Under our law, if all three offices were vacant, and Wardens only should be elected and installed, the Senior Warden would be acting Master; and if he should die, a successor could be elected and installed, and he would be acting Master instead of the Junior Warden. Of course, both in Indiana and in Maine, if the law required or authorized the Warden to be installed as Master, and he should be installed, the case would be different, and the installed Master, although he had succeeded to the chair as Junior Warden, would hold the office, although subsequently a new Senior Warden should be elected. It seems to us that Bro. LONG lost sight of the difference between an *acting officer* and an *installed officer*.

He urges the reprint of the earlier Proceedings: Bro. HACKER has the plates of his old reprint of the Proceedings from 1817 to 1845, which he offered to the Grand Lodge at a price less than the cost of setting the type. The committee estimated that the cost of purchasing Bro. HACKER's plates, preparing plates for a second volume and publishing the two volumes, at \$2,450. The Grand Lodge directed the Grand Secretary to send out circulars to the lodges to ascertain how many copies would be taken by them. The Proceedings from 1846 to 1860 are *very* rare, and but few full sets are in existence, and most of them in Libraries out of Indiana. The Indiana masons of the present time can procure a full set only by the rarest good luck. It is scarcely necessary for us to say that we believe that it is of sufficient importance for every lodge to have a full set of the Proceedings of its Grand Lodge, to justify the latter in reprinting them and furnishing a copy to every lodge, and to lay a tax to defray the expense. In Indiana, a *per capita* tax of about ten cents for one year would defray the entire expense.

The late Bro ALBERT P. CHARLES prepared a Masonic Digest, and a request had been made to the Grand Lodge to print it. The Grand Secretary did not comply for two reasons: (1) Because the work was not the property of the Grand Lodge, and (2) because it was a general Digest of Masonic Law and Decisions, and not a Digest of the masonic law of Indiana.

The Committee on Appeals give the following interesting statistics:

"Your Committee on Grievances and Appeals beg leave to report that, in a review of the causes producing the many appeals that have been before this Grand Lodge, they are forcibly impressed with the changes and regularity of the periods in which they increase or decrease, like the tide of the ocean—being affected by cause. Thus meeting with favorable or unfavorable cause, we find that out of 694 cases that have been before this Grand Lodge the past forty years $16\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. per year will be found charged to

the period of 1850 to 1860; $21\frac{3}{10}$ per cent. to the period of 1860 to 1870, and 24 per cent. to that of 1870 to 1880, and $7\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. for the fourth period, and up to the present time.

"To-day, the first year of the fifth or new period, we have but five cases for your consideration."

With our increasing numbers, it certainly is cause for rejoicing if this exhibit is generally true: we find that the paragraph is not quite accurately written; the words "per cent." should be omitted or changed to "average."

The following propositions were submitted to the Grand Lodge and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, but we do not find any report thereon:

"That when it becomes necessary to uncover the head in processions this Grand Lodge would request, except when the same shall be detrimental to health, that the hat be taken by the right hand and placed lightly on the left shoulder, that there may be that uniformity in the procession that Masonry desires.

"That the 24th of June and the 27th of December, the memorable days of the Sts. John, be held in greater veneration and respect than they are at the present time.

"That this Grand Lodge urgently requests that the subordinate lodges be particular to hold the stated meetings of those dates.

"That the meeting on the 24th of June, be a Lodge of Sorrow, and that as part of the ceremonies of the meeting, be to decorate, with evergreens and flowers, the graves of deceased masons buried within the jurisdiction of said lodge, thereby demonstrate that Masonry does 'hold forever green' the memory of a deceased brother.

"That the meeting on 27th of December, be a Lodge of Sociability, and a request made for the presence of all masons in good and regular standing; also the widows and orphans of deceased masons within the jurisdiction of each lodge, that a mutual feeling of brotherly love may be kept among members of the Order.

"That Masonry will recognize an order to be known as SONS OF MASONS, providing the ritual will not conflict with Masonry, and said organization be composed *strictly* of sons of masons, and that said order be a junior or preparatory order of Masonry."

We doubt greatly the expediency of the last proposition, but the fourth and fifth seem to us to be likely to produce highly beneficial results.

The Report on Correspondence (cxix pp.) was presented by Bro. SIMEON S. JOHNSON. He confines himself very closely to giving information in relation to other jurisdictions.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"Bro. Drummond misunderstands the writer in our objection to the examination of visitors as conducted in Massachusetts. We do not object to the demanding of a certificate or other written evidence upon the examination. The point we made, or attempted to make, was this: They demand this before permitting a visitor to be examined or to take even the 'preliminary step' for examination. Maine may require this 'after a person has proved himself to be a mason,' etc. There can be no objection to this; but we do not understand Maine to require written evidence before a man has proved himself, etc."

We do not understand that there is any invariable practice in Maine; we can conceive of cases, in which we should hold that prudence requires the

production of such certificate before commencing the examination; and we have been told that, in the olden time, when bogus masons were more numerous than now, such was the practice: the visitor was required to give some evidence of his good faith, before the committee would examine him.

In his review of Illinois, he says:

"A brother was suspended for non-payment of dues; his dues were afterwards paid in full. The brother asks re-instatement to good standing or to membership. Request refused. No one will prefer any charges, and no charges are known. The Grand Master says the law is wrong; so say we. It has long since been, by a majority of masonic writers, claimed that the non-payment of dues is not an offence, like *other offences*, against masonic law—not a crime in itself; but here they punish a brother failing to pay dues, inflicting the same penalty that could be inflicted had he violated any law or regulation. The Grand Master suggests taking this out of the list of suspensions, and 'making it *exclusion* from all lodge privileges.' This is better than the present rule, but, in our opinion, does not meet the case in the true spirit. If the brother has done enough to be excluded from lodge privileges, he certainly ought to have charges preferred and be punished, so that he might have a definite punishment. In all respects we prefer Indiana's rule—payment of dues restores the suspended brother. The committee decides that he must abide by the law, and if not restored the money paid should be refunded to him."

In Maine, a brother may be suspended or "excluded" from membership for non-payment of dues; if suspended, payment of the dues up to the time of suspension re-instates him at once; if excluded, he must pay his dues (or have them remitted) and then be admitted to the lodge on petition, just as if he never had been a member. The practice is to "exclude," when the case is known to be hopeless, but to suspend in all cases of doubt.

In relation to another matter, he says:

"But we do insist that in these days of almanacs it is just as easy for a lodge to meet at specified dates as to have date of meeting depend upon full of moon, even if gas and electricity are not furnished to country lodges."

Not in our country lodges in Maine: in very many cases the brethren travel miles by their own conveyance, and they have found it, by practical experience, much better to return home "by the light of the moon," than through the darkness; we can speak pretty positively upon this point, for "we have tried both"!

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1890.

A special session was held to dedicate the hall of Cherokee Lodge—an occasion of much interest.

At the annual communication, *thirty-five* out of *thirty-six* lodges were represented, and the missing one made returns and paid dues.

The Grand Master (LEO E. BENNETT,) delivered an address showing that he had been a vigilant, energetic, and faithful officer, with a correct appreciation of his duties and of the principles of Masonry.

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"The Craft in our Grand Jurisdiction has been generally prospered during the year now drawing to a close. Not only have our numbers been materially added to, though the spirit and life of Masonry cannot be gauged by statistics, but there is an awakened interest among those already members of our beloved institution, and the exercise of more vigilance in the acceptance of new material for the building of our Temple. Our lodges generally, so far as I am advised, are enjoying peace and prosperity—are progressive and healthy. Masonry requires obedience, and among our brethren we also have prosperity and harmony and unity."

In relation to the "disturbing question," he says:

"This Grand Lodge is occupying the Indian Territory and has been so duly recognized by the Grand Lodges in all portions of the world. Therefore any other Grand Grand Body claiming power and right to confer the three degrees of Masonry in this Territory, is unlawful and clandestine, no matter what may be its origin, its history or its purpose.

"Likewise the Indian Territory is occupied by a Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons which is duly recognized by sister Grand Chapters; is occupied by a Council of Royal and Select Masters, by a Commandery of Knights Templar, and by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for the southern jurisdiction, all of which bodies are lawfully constituted and established within our borders; and all these rest upon our Blue Lodges and the three degrees therein conferred."

"We, therefore, recognize the above named bodies as having obtained exclusive jurisdiction in the Indian Territory over their several grades, by virtue of the foregoing principles. By wise and timely legislation we should prevent any other bodies claiming control of such degrees entering our territory and misleading our brethren. Some may hold that we have no right to legislate upon this matter. I simply propose that we should legislate to protect our brethren, who seek membership in the other organizations. We have a clear right and it is our bounden duty to shield our brethren against any disturbing element or clandestine body, no matter whence the source or what the name."

The lodges had been troubled, as elsewhere, with non-payment of dues and want of uniformity of work.

His earnest advice to brethren was well timed and forcibly expressed. He ranks among the young Grand Masters, having been in his thirty-third year when elected; his Grand Lodge was so well satisfied that they re-elected him.

Grand Secretary Muraow makes his usual vigorous report: a most zealous mason and a man of untiring energy, it is no wonder that his Grand Lodge grows under his administration: of the condition of the lodges, he says:

"Judging from the correspondence with the lodge Secretaries and others, and from the returns, the lodges generally seem to be in a healthy and prosperous condition. There has been a larger amount of *work* this year than ever before, viz: Initiated, 208; passed, 190; raised, 171; total degrees, 566; admitted, 147. Total increase, 719; total decrease, 141; gain, 578; membership, 1,357. The receipts, too, have been in excess of any previous year, viz: \$1,841.00. Many brethren think the annual dues should be reduced from \$1.00 to 50 cts. If \$1.00 per member is really a burden upon the lodges, it ought to be reduced. But if it can be maintained at this sum without serious burden upon the lodges it will enable us to commence the Widows and Orphans Home much sooner. This leads me to remark that some lodges are too remiss in collecting annual dues from their members and this may cause them to esteem the dues to the Grand Lodge excessive and burdensome. \$3.00 a year, or 25 cents a month is not too large a sum for all the

rights and privileges and enjoyments of Masonry. This, with fees for degrees collected promptly, would keep any economical lodge in good financial condition and enable it to pay \$1.00 per member a year to the Grand Lodge with ease."

We join with him in his regrets that so little had been done for the Library: still if he will preserve the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, he will have quite an annual addition.

We trust his Grand Lodge will not hastily undertake the erection of a Widows' and Orphans' Home.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, This Grand Lodge has been officially informed of the organization of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Indian Territory,

Resolved, That we congratulate the Royal Arch Masons of Indian Territory upon the progress and prosperity of Royal Arch Masonry, and request the Grand Royal Arch Chapter to exchange proceedings with this Grand Lodge in the years to come, that we may be fully informed of all that concerns our mutual interests, that the bands of fraternal affection may be strengthened, and that together we may labor for the general interests of Masonry."

We hope that none of our brethren will see any "conspiracy" in this fraternal greeting of another masonic body, whose relations with the Grand Lodge are likely to be of an intimate character.

The committee, to which was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to Cerneauism, among other things, said:

"Masonry is able to settle all its troubles within its own fold without recourse to the law, but this was resorted to and the Grand Lodge defied in Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska. Fortunately for the Indian Territory we are not troubled by Cerneau emissaries. Peace prevails within our borders, and our brethren are of one mind to have it continue. It is better to take steps to prevent an evil than to wait until compelled to undertake a cure. It is for this reason that our Grand Master has presented the matter and has asked that we take proper steps to prevent future trouble. Your committee fully endorse the position and views of our Grand Master."

Their report was unanimously accepted and resolutions similar to those in other jurisdictions unanimously adopted.

The following decisions were approved:

"If the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry, the admission will not be an infringement upon the Ancient Landmarks.

"This Grand Lodge recognizes the jurisdiction of its lodges over rejected material as continuing so long as the material remains resident within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge."

The first is precisely like the law in Maine: the second rejects the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, in cases in which candidates remove from the territory and apply elsewhere.

BRO. EDMOND H. DOYLE, Grand Orator, being in feeble health, sent in a brief instructive address, which was read by the Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was presented by BRO. ROBERT W. HILL. With it he gives a copy of the Ancient Charges and General Regula-

tions, with a brief discussion of the Ancient Landmarks—a capital idea, not only for his own jurisdiction, but for others in which the charges, &c., are not given in the Text Books commonly used.

He copies the report of Bro. SLEEPER, prefacing with the following:

"We quote the following entire, as it will afford much information to our brethren in Indian Territory. Some years ago some one asked in open Grand Lodge how the public Grand Honors should be given. The writer gave them exactly as the report below states is the New York way, 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. This was accepted by the Grand Lodge, not by any formal vote, but by general assent. Our funeral public Grand Honors conform exactly with those published by Bro. A. G. Mackey in his Lexicon, as described in this report."

He adds further in his review of Maine:

"Bro. Drummond is in error that we wrote the discussion on the 'Ancient Landmarks.' This was written by an abler pen than ours and we do not agree with the conclusions of our colleague. We *do* believe Bro. Drummond, that it is 'better for us and for Masonry to stand by the landmarks which our fathers set up, rather than attempt to conform Masonry to the progress and spirit of this age and thus submit it to the passing whims of men whose opinions are mere moral weathercocks.' But such is not our colleague."

This causes us to examine more closely: while we find that Bro. HILL alone signs the report, it purports to be the work of Bros. MURROW and HILL, and to the review of Maine the letter M (in small caps) is affixed. We of course are glad to correct our mistake, and especially so to learn that Bro. MURROW entertains so sound views on an exceedingly important question; and we trust that "our colleague" will come to the same opinion.

We must repeat the expression of our gratification at finding this Grand Lodge so prosperous, and discharging its duties with such regularity and ability.

IOWA, 1890.

We have a pamphlet of some 460 pages, printed chiefly in the same style as our report: this alone would give material for a report of the length within which we intend to limit ours; and the question as to what shall be taken and what left is one of no easy solution.

As usual we have a portrait and personal sketch of the Grand Master.

The usual amount of routine business had occupied the attention of the Grand Master (JAMES D. GAMBLE), which he seems to have successfully accomplished in a manner to promote the welfare of the craft.

He had arrested five charters, one because the lodge adopted and allowed to be published resolutions denouncing certain action of the Grand Lodge: his order directing the charter, books, &c., to be forwarded to the Grand Secretary was complied with; the matters, which led to the arrest of three other charters, having been adjusted and the charters restored, no special

mention was made of them; in the other case the lodge was substantially dead. The Representatives of the lodge first named asked for a restoration of the charter, declaring that they would obey the law, and the charter was restored.

He reports that he had issued the necessary edicts to carry out the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the "Cerneau" matter, and was proceeding to carry out its instructions, when an injunction was served upon him, obtained in behalf of the Cerneau Consistory of Iowa, against the Grand Lodge, Grand Master and Grand Secretary!! We confess that our surprise at the utter folly of the "Consistory" is not exceeded by our surprise at the action of the Judge who issued it. However, we have found that under the elective system, which carries the appointment of Judges into partisan politics, very strange decisions are sometimes made by men who have been elected Judges. However, the Grand Master at once took the necessary steps to dissolve the injunction, and after a hearing, that was done; the case then came on to be heard on the prayer for a permanent injunction, but on the day assigned for the hearing the plaintiffs "backed out" and the case was dismissed on their own motion!

However, they immediately commenced another: to their petition the Grand Lodge demurred, on the ground that neither the "Consistory," nor individual plaintiffs had any right to call the Grand Lodge or its officers into Court upon the matters set out in the petition; upon a hearing, the Court sustained the demurrer and dismissed the case, but the plaintiffs appealed, and when the Grand Lodge met, the case was still pending in the higher Court.

The Grand Master says:

"At the time Past Grand Master Blackmar issued his note of warning, under the title of 'impending danger,' I was fearful the picture presented was overdrawn; but one year's close observation of and experience with the methods adopted by the leaders and managers of *Cerneau* Masonry in this jurisdiction has served to convince me that the picture was largely underdrawn; and, without repeating, I fully and heartily agree with and endorse all he said in his annual address on the subject. *Cerneau* and York Rite Masonry cannot peacefully and harmoniously occupy the same territory and each maintain their independence. They are not consonant, and from the very nature of things never can be. Either there must be no *Cerneaus*, or measurably all must be such, if we would have tranquillity and peace. While I know nothing of the *esoteric* work of *Cerneau* Masonry, yet I do know something of the effect of its introduction within this jurisdiction. I know that in some places where it has gained a footing it has produced discord, strife, and contention among members of the craft, and has destroyed the peace, harmony, and fraternal feeling existing prior to its introduction; and this is notably so in some of our larger cities. I also know that in some instances its members, all of whom must be Master Masons before they can receive its degrees, claim that their obligations taken therein are more binding than in Symbolic Masonry, and that consequently they owe a higher allegiance to that organization than to the Grand Lodge and its requirements.

"I further know that in one instance it has been the cause of the disintegration of one of our most prosperous and vigorous lodges. Possessing also, as I do, the evidence that the highest officer at the time of this organization

within our jurisdiction officially encouraged and advised defiance to and rebellion against the lawful mandates of the Grand Lodge, I have no hesitancy in saying that the time has arrived for definite, specific and effectual legislation on this question, to the end that this annoying element of discord may be effectually and briefly eliminated from our midst.

"Such legislation should, however, be had in the spirit of fraternal feeling; but connected therewith there should be no uncertain sound or meaning. The question concerns us as Symbolic Masons, and it is a duty we owe to ourselves and to our subordinate lodges to protect each from invasion by discordant elements, of whatever kind or nature. To say that this is simply a contention between two contending factions, each claiming antiquity over the other, and therefore it is a matter of no concern to us, is not true. It has already entered some of our lodges, and if left alone is liable to find its way into others; and such being the case, in view of what has already occurred, the Grand Lodge would be wanting in the discharge of the duty she owes to her members and her subordinate lodges did she not rise to the exigency presented, and by virtue of the authority in her vested as the supreme legislative body, enact such laws as will give full and complete protection to all. Combining within herself, as she does, all the branches which constitute a complete government, namely: executive, legislative and judicial, there can be no doubt about her right to act upon all subjects coming before her according as they belong to each or either of these departments. She possesses both original and appellate jurisdiction, and may determine what is for the best interest of her members, and such determination is binding. The Grand Lodge, like any religious, civic, moral, or fraternal society, has the right to control her own affairs free from the interference of Courts, so long as she does not interfere with the civil rights of those interested or with some property interest; and like all other voluntary organizations, she has the right to fix and say what the qualification for membership shall be, and may raise the standard of qualification therefor after membership has been taken, and no power or authority can legally interfere with such action. Her decisions in these regards are final, and any attempt to transfer the same for redress to the secular Courts 'would be an appeal from the more learned tribunal in the law which should decide the case to one which is less so.' It is for the Grand Lodge to say what, if any, further action shall be taken in the premises. What legislation shall be had I do not undertake to say, because by virtue of your action it was made the duty of the Committee on Jurisprudence to report at this session such legislation as will carry out the position of the Grand Lodge heretofore taken; and from my knowledge of the committee, I have no doubt that the duty thus imposed will be ably discharged."

The question in relation to dragging the Grand Lodge into Court is an exceedingly important one: the Courts of last resort have hitherto *always* held that it cannot take jurisdiction of such cases: from time immemorial such proceedings have been held to be a grave masonic offence on the part of those who institute them. Under ordinary circumstances, masonic discipline would have followed these acts, especially against one who, acting as leader, had issued a circular, in substance advising his followers to disregard the action of the Grand Lodge. This circular adopted, as its leading idea, the motto of the French Communists, and was conspicuous by the absence of all allusion to the masonic duty of obedience to masonic authority.

Of the Grand Master's action the committee say:

"The edicts issued by the Grand Master and the action taken by him to suppress *Cerneau* Masonry within this jurisdiction meets with the entire

approval of your committee. The action of the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication enjoined this duty upon the Grand Master. That duty was a most delicate and important one, but it was undertaken in a spirit of fraternal kindness and moderation. The vexatious and ill-advised litigation which has followed these efforts shows but too plainly the character of the disturbing element which has entered our hitherto peaceful and harmonious jurisdiction. The warning words of Past Grand Master Blackmar were sounded none too soon. That it is a disturbing element must now be evident to every thoughtful mason. The merits of the original controversy between the Scottish Rite bodies need not now be discussed. In that controversy we took no part, preferring to receive more light, and then to be governed by the best interests of our order. It seems to your committee that it is enough to know that these *Cerneau* bodies cannot exist in our midst without producing strife and contention, and destroying that peace and harmony upon which the prosperity and usefulness of our beloved institution depends.

"That this Grand Lodge has the right to decide upon the qualification of its own members and to declare what acts or practices are unmasonic, can admit of no doubt. The policy of this Grand Lodge has been declared in unmistakable language."

The following amendments to the Code, after a discussion continuing nearly two days, were adopted by a vote of 583 to 475:

"SECTION 425. This Grand Lodge has heretofore recognized the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa, the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Iowa, and the Consistory of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of Iowa, and has established and now holds, fraternal relations with each of said bodies.

"SECTION 426. This Grand Lodge has sole jurisdiction over symbolic Masonry, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain subordinate lodges for conferring the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason in the State of Iowa.

"SECTION 427. The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Iowa, subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, has sole jurisdiction in this state over, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain, subordinate chapters, for conferring the degrees authorized by said Grand Chapter upon Master Masons under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"SECTION 428. The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Iowa, subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the Grand Encampment of the United States, has sole jurisdiction over the Commandery degrees in Iowa, and the exclusive right to establish and maintain subordinate Commanderies for conferring the degrees authorized by said Grand Commandery upon Master Masons under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"SECTION 429. The Consistory of Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction of Iowa, subject to the laws, rules and regulations of the Supreme Council of said Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, has sole jurisdiction over the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite degrees, from the fourth to the thirty-second, inclusive, in Iowa, and the exclusive right to confer said degrees and establish and maintain subordinate bodies for conferring said degrees upon Master Masons under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"SECTION 430. All Master Masons holding membership in any subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and all non-affiliate Master Masons residing within the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, are hereby strictly prohibited from being present at the conferring, and from conferring, communicating, taking, or receiving within this state any degree or degrees conferred by or under the authority of either of the bodies or organizations enumerated in this chapter in any other body or organization than such body or organization as by the provisions of this chapter, has sole

jurisdiction over and the exclusive right to confer such degree or degrees within this state; and all such Master Masons are hereby strictly prohibited from being present at the conferring, and from conferring, communicating, taking, or receiving without this state any such degree or degrees in any other body or organization than such body or organization as is recognized by and holds fraternal relations with the body or organization which by the provisions of this chapter has sole jurisdiction over and the exclusive right to confer such degree or degrees within this state.

"SECTION 431. All Master Masons holding membership in any subordinate lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge who have within this state heretofore taken any degree or degrees conferred by or under the jurisdiction of any of the bodies or organizations enumerated in this chapter in any other body or organization than such body or organization as by the provisions of this chapter has sole jurisdiction over and the exclusive right to confer such degree or degrees within this state; or who have taken any such degree or degrees without this state in any other body or organization than such body or organization as is recognized by and holds fraternal relations with the body or organization which by the provisions of this chapter has sole jurisdiction over and the exclusive right to confer such degree or degrees within this state, and who have not already withdrawn from such body or organization in which such degree or degrees were taken, are hereby positively required to withdraw from such body or organization, and renounce allegiance thereto, on or before August 1, 1890; such renunciation to be in writing, signed by the party, and filed with the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge.

"SECTION 432. It is hereby made the duty of the Grand Master to see that the provisions of this chapter, and paragraphs 5 and 6 of section 297 of this Code, are strictly enforced; and to that end he may require the Junior Grand Warden, or any other member of the Grand Lodge, to prefer charges against all masons violating such provisions; *provided*, that in all cases arising under the provisions herein referred to, where the accused shall renounce his allegiance to such body in the manner provided in this chapter at or prior to the date fixed by the Grand Master requiring him to plead to such charges, such renunciation shall be a bar to any further proceedings, and the charges shall be dismissed."

We devote much space to this matter, because of its transcendent importance to Freemasonry; if a mason can be allowed to appeal to the Courts to set aside the action of the Grand Lodge in its enactment and administration of *masonic* law, Freemasonry has received its death blow.

There was a very interesting case before the Grand Lodge, upon which the Committee on Appeals were divided. The majority of the committee say:

"Your committee are forcibly impressed with the indisputable guilt of the accused, and his acquittal at the first trial is a result which astonishes your committee on viewing the testimony; but if the masonic lodges of this jurisdiction are to have a discretion in placing their members upon trial a second time for the same offence, then one's masonic life is at sea without a rudder in a turbulent ocean, and there can be no remedy for the most palpable abuses. Such a doctrine is obnoxious to the whole teachings of our institution and the laws and constitution of our civil government; in short, it is a principle prevailing in probably every system of jurisprudence—certainly in ours—that when a matter has fairly passed to a final adjudication, it cannot again be litigated in any fresh proceeding between the same parties."

The minority member says:

"The whole case turns on the one question as to whether or not the defendant was put upon trial twice for the same offence. If he was, I fully

agree with my associates that the second trial and resulting conviction was wholly irregular and illegal, and should be promptly set aside, restoring the defendant to all the former rights and benefits he enjoyed before his expulsion."

The minority report was adopted, and as we think, correctly; while the two charges may possibly have grown out of the same transactions, they alleged entirely distinct offences, as we view them.

It had been proposed to print the "ceremonials" of the Grand Lodge, but the Committee on Finance reported that the funds of the Grand Lodge would not justify the expense: thereupon a brother made the proposition that he would furnish the Grand Lodge five hundred copies in the same style as the Masonic Code, provided he should have the right to sell future copies at a minimum price: and his proposition was accepted.

The Report on Correspondence (250 pp.) was submitted by Bro. T. S. PARVIN. He includes in it a list of the officers and members of the bodies of the "Cerneau Rite" in that jurisdiction, taken from tableaux then recently published. We note that quite a number had withdrawn; one brother writes a letter saying that he had formally notified the bodies of his entire renunciation of all connection with them some two years before the publication of this tableau.

This report, the result of much thought, time and labor, is a magnificent one, but utterly beyond a review, especially when we have already devoted so much space to this Grand Lodge. We can only refer to a few matters.

He discusses at some length the "representative system" among Grand Lodges. He does not believe in its necessity as now practiced, especially the feature which reverses the natural order of things and allows Grand Masters, in effect, to appoint the Representatives to their own Grand Lodge.

In his review of Maine (1889) he says:

"The Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity submitted a report which might with equal propriety be presented to our own Grand Lodge, and probably a majority of the Grand Lodges of the country. It laments the inefficiency and lack of preparation of the Masters of the lodges for the discharge of their official duties, and adds that in such cases such Masters usually have a corps of inefficient officers and a sluggish lodge, and urges that some means be devised to increase the efficiency of Masters of lodges. We are of the opinion that it is an axiom, 'as is the Master, so is the lodge.' It was our privilege quite recently to install the officers of a lodge, and to learn from the report of the Master this fact: when he received the gavel three years before, the lodge was over \$1,400 in debt. In passing it to his successor, he left in the treasury a little less than \$100 and a lodge in which peace and harmony prevailed and all the officers and members well-read in the discharge of their respective duties. So much for putting 'the right man in the right place.' Brother Penley suggests that unless some better method be found, the Master-elect be required to pass a satisfactory examination in the ritual and masonic law before he can be installed. This is the Maryland law, introduced by the present Grand Master, Brother Shryock, who is one of the most efficient Grand Masters who ever wielded the gavel, and if he can make, as he has made, his rule a success in Maryland, why cannot it be made effectual in Maine, Iowa and every other Grand Jurisdiction? We have tried to have the rule introduced

into Iowa, but the Masters of the lodges are all voters, and they will not vote themselves incompetent. It requires the strong arm of a strong man, such as Brother Shryock, to enforce such a rule."

The same law prevails in other jurisdictions and is said to result beneficially: the trouble with us in Maine is, that, with our large and sparsely settled territory, we cannot invent a method of practically executing such a law without involving a very large expense. We desire our District Deputies to see the "work" of the lodge, and if he visits it to examine the Master-elect, it involves at least two visits to each lodge, and thereby a loss of time to the Deputy and an expense to the Grand Lodge, which the committee did not think could be imposed upon either at present. Bro. PARVIN's endorsement of the plan adds force to our conviction that it is a good one.

He objects to the position of our Report in the Proceedings; undoubtedly his plan is most convenient for the reviewer; but *for future reference* we believe our Maine plan is almost infinitely superior to the one generally adopted. When the reports for one volume are paged continuously there is not so much difference.

Of our remarks in relation to Masonic Jewels he says:

"Bro. Drummond censures one of the Grand Lodges that permitted the officers of a subordinate lodge to wear gold jewels—white being the color of the jewels of a lodge, and yellow those of the Grand Lodge—and he has been surprised that Grand Lodges have allowed the use of gold Past Master's jewels. The practice undoubtedly originated from want of knowledge. We hardly think it is ignorance of the law of usage, but an ambition to appear in borrowed garments. There was a time, half a century ago, when the mason could be ranked by the jewels he wore. Now you may see in every masonic gathering a brother of the third degree wearing the symbols of the Grand Master, and a brother of the fourteenth degree sporting the jewels of the thirty-third degree, or the plain Knight Templar with the badge of office of a Grand Officer of the Grand Encampment of the United States. We see these things done wherever we go, and the man who has the money to pay for a jewel will never wait until it shall be presented to him for meritorious service."

He quotes approvingly our dissent from the decision that "at masonic funerals the pall-bearers must be Master Masons."

He says further:

"We quote further what he has to say under Colorado: '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.' Will Bro. Drummond please recall the words of Cassius as given by Shakspeare, when he said to Brutus: 'I am an older, not a better man than you.' We do not pretend, nor did our language warrant the inference, that we claimed to have written a greater number of reports than either Bros. Drummond or Simons, but as the latter had been claimed by some reviewers to be the oldest of the corps, we denied the soft impeachment."

He is right; we had in our mind, when we wrote, that rank "by service" refers to the *actual length* of service; but that is erroneous; rank "by service" is based upon the *commencement* of the service.

We regret to find that we were in error in our statement that the Grand Lodge ordered the publication of a catalogue of the library. We can account for it only upon the supposition that we had been reading the proposition that "equity will treat as *done* that which *ought to be done*"!

He still holds that, because the "Ancient Landmarks" cannot be formulated in a code, to which all will agree, *there are none*. We have already answered this; and we refer to it now to correct his statement that we are a "firm believer in Dr. MACKAY'S Ancient Landmarks." The language, which we used in another connection, may have justified such an inference, but it is erroneous for all that.

In relation to the existence of Grand Masters before 1717, we have to say: that the Grand Lodge of England, at a time within less than ten years after 1717, expressly and solemnly so declared, and we deem that evidence wholly conclusive, and that the attempts of recent writers to overthrow the force of that declaration have utterly failed in their objects. BRO. PARVIN is of a different opinion. We have not space to discuss this matter, and only can say, that in our judgment if the evidence should be submitted to Court, whose decisions are based upon rules derived from human experience, our position would be sustained most emphatically.

He says further:

"To our third question—Did not the Grand Lodge of England, under the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Montague (in 1721), approve the general regulations? Bro. Drummond says: 'No; it approved the compilation as correct, and did not approve the general regulations.'"

Omitting further reference to his personal allusions, we reply that we most wofully misunderstood his question, or else our answer was absolutely correct. Let it be borne in mind that these questions grew out of a discussion, in which we held that masonic law existed before 1717 under the usages of the craft, and Bro. PARVIN dissented, in effect claiming that masonic law has been created by *enactment*. At that stage of the discussion he asked the question quoted; if he did not mean to ask if the Grand Lodge of England did not *enact* and thus *create* those regulations in 1721, his question was a mere *verbal* trick of which we could have no suspicion that he would be guilty. If he did not mean what we understood him to mean, his question had no more pertinency to the discussion than "Who struck Billy Patterson?" would have had.

So understood, our answer was strictly accurate, even if Bro. PARVIN'S construction of the "approval" is correct; but we hold that his construction is not correct, and that the "approval" was of the *compilation* and not of the "regulations" themselves. To sustain our position we only need quote from the work itself.

The title, leaving out a part that relates only to the appointments of Wardens, is:

"GENERAL REGULATIONS.

"Compiled first by Mr. George Payne, Anno 1720, when he was Grand Master, approv'd by the Grand Lodge on St. John Baptist's Day, Anno 1721, at Stationer's Hall, London; when the most noble Prince John, Duke of Montagu, was unanimously chosen our Grand Master for the Year ensuing.

* * * * *

And now, by the Command of our said Right Worshipful Grand Master Montagu, the Author of this Book has compar'd them with, and reduc'd them to the Ancient Records and immemorial Usages of the Fraternity, and digested them into this new Method with several proper explications for the use of the lodges in and about Westminster."

From the "APPROBATION" we take the following :

"And our late Worthy Grand Master, his Grace the Duke of Montagu, having order'd the Author to peruse, correct and digest, into a new and better Method, the History, Charges, and Regulations, of the ancient Fraternity; He has accordingly examin'd several Copies from Italy and Scotland, and Sundry Parts of England, and from thence, (tho' in many Things erroneous) and from several other ancient Records of Masons, he has drawn forth the above written new Constitutions, with the Charges and General Regulations. And the Author, having submitted the whole to the Perusal and Corrections of the late and present Deputy Grand Masters, and of other learned Brethren, and also of the Masters and Wardens of particular lodges at their Quarterly Communication: He did regularly deliver them to the late Grand Master himself, the said Duke of Montagu, for his Examination, Correction and Approbation; and His Grace, by the Advice of several Brethren, order'd the same to be handsomely printed for the use of the Lodges, though they were not quite ready for the press during his Mastership.

"Therefore We, the present Grand Master of the Right Worshipful and most ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, the Deputy Grand Master, the Grand Wardens, the Masters and Wardens of Particular Lodges (with the Consent of the Brethren and Fellows in and about the Cities of London and Westminster) having also perused this Performance, Do join our laudable Predecessors in our solemn Approbation thereof, as what We believe will fully answer the End proposed; all the valuable Things of the old Records being retain'd, the Errors in History and Chronology corrected, the false Facts and the improper Words omitted, and the whole digested in a new and better Method.

"And we ordain That these be receiv'd in every particular Lodge under our Cognizance, as the only Constitutions of Free and Accepted Masons amongst us to be read at the making of new Brethren, or when the Master shall think fit; and which the new Brethren should peruse before they are made."

This is signed by Grand Master WHARTON, Deputy Grand Master DESA-GULIERS, the Grand Wardens, and the Masters and Wardens of twenty lodges.

We insert this all the more readily because the Title and "Approbation" are not now generally published in connection with the "Old Regulations."

He says further :

"To our fourth question—have not the 'Charges of Freemasons' and the General Regulations aforesaid been recognized as the constitutional and organic law of all English-speaking Grand Lodges since 1717? Bro. Drummond says: 'No; only a part thereof.' Pray will our learned brother inform us and his readers where the other part of the ancient law can be found? We ask for information."

In the usages of the craft from time immemorial. Bro. PARVIN's logic would compel him to deny that we have a ritual, because it has not been *printed*, or, at least, *written* !

Again :

"To our query, have not all Grand Masters since 1717 been elected in conformity to the provisions of these regulations, or constitutions or those subsequently enacted, adopted, and promulgated for the government of Grand Lodges, etc., he answers: 'No; they have been elected under and in conformity to other laws.' This we as positively deny, and challenge Bro. Drummond to cite a single instance in Maine or the United States to show that a single Grand Master has ever been elected to office under any other than the constitutional laws of the Grand Lodges of the respective jurisdictions."

When he gives our real answer, it will be time to reply. He undertakes to quote our answer, but does not. If he *had* quoted it, his answer would have been utterly spoiled. What he puts into our mouth we never said or believed.

Again :

"Our seventh question was, do not all Grand Masters at their installation give their free assent to, and promise support of, the constitution of the Grand Lodge electing them? He says they do not in Maine or Massachusetts and many other jurisdictions. We have, we believe, all the monitors, text-books, charts, etc., pertaining to Ancient Craft Freemasonry ever published in this country or England, and so far as we have read them, we have yet to find a single one which omits to require a pledge to support the constitution of the Grand Lodge whose affairs they are to administer."

He wisely omits our answer. His statement of it is utterly erroneous and misleading. Our answer accurately stated the practice and law in Maine and Massachusetts, and cannot be tortured into such arrant nonsense, as he puts into our mouth.

He adds:

"Bro. Drummond concludes his review thus: 'Bring on your *other* nuts to crack, Bro. Parvin.' Better, Bro. Drummond, crack those already presented in such a way that your readers may get the kernels from the nuts."

When Bro. PARVIN so fully appreciates our "way" as to withhold that "way" from his readers, we guess we need not try again.

We do not believe that Bro. PARVIN intentionally misrepresented us; but it is evident that he has become so infatuated with his idea that there can be no law in Masonry other than *written* law, that it has seriously misled him.

There are *many* other matters we should like to notice, but we can only refer to one briefly. He holds that when a Grand Lodge is formed, a lodge may set aside its Master and Wardens and elect other representatives. This we deny. Can a lodge oust its Master and Wardens as representatives to the Grand Lodge? If a Grand Lodge should be formed to be composed of representatives chosen by the lodges for that purpose, instead of by its Master or Wardens, or some of them, would that be a regular Grand Lodge?

KANSAS, 1891.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE) shows that he had a correct appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of his office, and performed the duties with a firm hand. He had granted dispensations for nine new lodges and had refused in other cases; in this connection, the following from his address is good reading, as a caution:

"Occasionally during the year I have received letters from brethren who apparently have become weary in well doing, and seek advice as to the propriety of surrendering the charter of their lodge. Some of these lodges have been weakened by surrounding circumstances over which the members had no control. Others, organized in the heat of enthusiasm, find the load heavy when the romance of a 'new' lodge passes away. I recommend that the incoming Grand Master be authorized to institute a system of investigation whereby these brethren may be honorably discharged from their burdens and enable them to find masonic homes of their choice, that will be more pleasant and less burdensome. It is more profitable to travel ten miles occasionally to a good live masonic lodge, than to travel five miles to make up a quorum of a lodge living at a poor 'dying rate.'"

He decided that the "original-package decision" had no effect whatever upon the masonic law of Kansas, whatever might be its effect on the civil law.

The indefatigable Grand Secretary, JOHN H. BROWN, reports that the supply of the reprint of the early Proceedings had been so far exhausted that he advised against selling any more. He says more should have been printed; we think even now that he underestimates the number needed: it seemed to us at the time, that it was unwise to print so small an edition, unless the work was electrotyped.

The present pamphlet completes a volume: we wish Bro. BROWN would page the Proceedings continuously for a volume, and then give us a title page and index as we do in Maine: we believe that the importance of these Proceedings in the future, and of being able readily, by proper indexes, to refer to matters in them, is greatly underestimated.

The Grand Lodge voted unanimously to omit from the Proceedings of the current year the publication of the rolls of membership of the lodges.

The Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania were recognized.

The Committee on Returns compare the returns of every lodge with those of the previous year, and report in detail, pointing out every discrepancy. Some of the lodges made exceedingly imperfect returns. A large number failed to make them in season for the action of the committee.

The Grand Orator delivered an exceedingly good practical address. It is published in the Proceedings, and deserves to be read by every mason, in that jurisdiction or elsewhere.

Apropos of our remark, that the value of the Proceedings of Grand Lodges is underestimated, we are surprised to learn that those of other Grand Lodges have not been bound.

The Report on Correspondence (170 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. He started out to give an "epitome of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges," and it is scarcely necessary to add that he did it and did it well.

But this does not debar him from expressing his views; in review of Colorado, he well says:

"We confess that we are not, by any means, favorably impressed with the new departure of our brethren of the Centennial State, in following in the wake of our Maryland brethren, in the opening ceremonies of their Grand Lodge. All such pomp and show has no place in our masonic ceremonies, and Grand Lodges which indulge in such dress parades are, in our judgment, drifting away from the ancient moorings of our fraternity. We are inclined to think, from the 'young America' style they have of running things, that there is young blood at the head of the order in these jurisdictions, and the boys are in a fair way to have things their own way, and are in for a good time at least once a year. The attempt of the Grand Master to justify his course, in this new departure, is rather *thin*, to say the least; but we will forgive him this time if he does not do so any more, or encourage his successor in doing so. Let us not depart from the teachings of our fathers, especially when no possible good can come out of it."

We are very glad to have from him an expression of such sound views; because the fact is, that we have observed in him and the masons of his jurisdiction so great a tendency in the same direction (a departure from the teachings of the fathers) that we are almost constrained to say "physician, heal thyself."

We find the following in the line of our remarks upon the same subject:

"In our judgment it is bad policy to incur large expenditure of funds, especially in the Western States, where a large majority of the membership are only in moderate circumstances, and not able to increase their burdens. For the above, and many other good reasons that could be mentioned, we do not believe it good policy for Grand Lodges to engage in doubtful enterprises, and, therefore, believe with Grand Master Todd, that more practical good can be done by providing for a Charity Fund, such as many of the Grand, and constituent lodges, have done and are now doing. Let such fund be dispensed with proper restrictions, under the management of a competent board, with as little expense as possible, that the greatest good may be done to the greatest number."

We most heartily agree with him in the following, although we are sorry to say that the practice is not as he understands it, as we have often had occasion to note:

"M. W. Bro. H. P. H. Bromwell, Past Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, now a resident and member of a Denver lodge, was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Grand Lodge. We are at a loss to understand what right this election is intended to give the distinguished brother. We have always understood, from the very nature of our Institution, that a brother who changes his residence to another state, and becomes a member of a lodge in the new jurisdiction, has the same privileges in this Grand Lodge as he had in that jurisdiction where he received such distinguished honors as were accorded him by his masonic brethren. We say, let the honors, justly earned, follow the brother."

In his review of Maine, he quotes approvingly from the address of Grand

Master CHASE, and concurs in many of the views, which we expressed in our last report. Of one Maine practice, he says:

"It seems that our Maine brethren have a rule that the Committee on Jurisprudence are not to report on the decisions of the Grand Master until the next annual communication after being reported. This gives the committee ample time to look up the law and pass intelligently upon all questions presented. It has often occurred to us that it would be a good plan and save much delay, and we think would greatly expedite legislative matters, for the Grand Master to submit his decisions to the chairman of the committee, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, that he may have ample time to examine the authorities and be able to pass understandingly upon the cases presented."

This is done in some jurisdictions; but the delay is not of much consequence; the decision disposes of the case; when the Grand Lodge acts upon it, the action becomes law for the future; it rarely happens that the same question arises in two successive years: so that the action of the Grand Lodge takes place before the question arises the second time.

We are among those who have *not* left him in relation to the following:

"While it may be true that a majority of the reporters have left us, it does not change our opinion that the safer plan is not to allow the respreading of the ballot for the reason stated by the Grand Master of Dakota. We were once present in a lodge as a visitor when just such proceedings occurred. After the usual order of business had been disposed of, the Master called the lodge to refreshment, to wait the arrival of a candidate. Immediately after the lodge was called to labor, a brother stated that by mistake he had cast the negative vote, and asked that the ballot be respread; it was accordingly done without any further explanation, and the candidate was again declared rejected. Now the question is, who made the mistake? It looks very much as though two had a hand in the mistake."

He thus enforces views which we have expressed as to the same Grand Lodge:

"We were rather surprised that he should have refused fraternal recognition to the united Grand Lodges of New South Wales and Victoria; however, he thought it advisable to refer the two cases to the Committee on Jurisprudence who recommended a delay, for the reason that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had not accorded formal recognition to the former, and that the latter had not furnished satisfactory evidence that either of the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, or Scotland *had given their consent* that these new organizations should establish their independence. With the information we have, it seems difficult to account for the position of the New York Committee on Jurisprudence; it seems untenable. However, we are not disposed to enter into an extended discussion with our brothers of New York, but leave the future to satisfy the committee that the two Grand Lodges, to which it has refused recognition, are entitled to the same favor that it was pleased to accord to the Grand Lodges of North Dakota and Denmark. The procession is moving along. One by one are falling into line, and we expect to see the Empire State among the number."

The following will be of interest to this Grand Lodge, which more than sixty years ago decided the same question the same way: in our own lodge, some forty years ago, at least two were admitted by affirmation:

"We discussed this question of an oath some years ago in our report, and

then took the position that the difference in the two words 'swear' and 'affirm' is not essentially important. It seems to us that the object can be attained by the use of one word as well as the other, and hence we say with Bro. Vincil, that 'an oath is an obligation to him who takes it. An affirmation to the Quaker, is an obligation both solemn and binding, quite as much so as an oath is to the non-Quaker. Therefore an affirmation by a Quaker would be as fully acceptable to me at a masonic altar as the other form of obligation employed. The spirit of the thing is what should be regarded most.' We would value the Quaker's affirmation more than the atheist's oath. We venture to say that many lodges in Indiana and Ohio, have on their rolls of membership, the names of Quakers who are masons, and we have no doubt all affirmed."

KENTUCKY, 1890.

The pleasant countenance of Grand Master CHARLES H. FISK, with which many of us in Maine are familiar, looks out upon us from the frontispiece.

The address of his predecessor (WILLIAM W. CLARKE) is devoted to local matters.

He had found that it is necessary for the Grand Master "to do things for which no express authority has been given," and he had exercised this prerogative in several instances.

He announced *fifty* decisions, to which nearly ten pages of his address in small type are given.

The following will not commend itself to Bro. BROWN, of Kansas, as it does not to us; we once installed the officers of the Grand Lodge of Quebec; the installation of Grand Officers, by a brother from another jurisdiction, has not been infrequent; we should just as soon think of limiting recognition of masons to those in the same jurisdiction as we should of limiting the *character* of Past Master or Past Grand Master to those of our own state. This decision is the more surprising to us, because he decides elsewhere that "The Past Master's degree is a part of the ceremony of installing the Master of a lodge." We think that if the *work* of a Master is everywhere recognized, it is inconsistent to refuse to recognize the Master everywhere as having been legally qualified to do the work. A mason is a mason everywhere; for the same reason, a Past Master is a Past Master everywhere:

"1. A Past Grand Master of another jurisdiction, unless at the time a member of a lodge subject to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, and having received the Past Master's degree, cannot install the officers of a lodge within this jurisdiction."

We quote the following, because we have noticed that the idea seems to prevail, that the Master-elect can select the installing officer and direct the details of the installation, whereas in fact *he has no power whatever*, till installed:

"The right to install his successor is as much a prerogative of a Master as is the right to perform any other of the functions of his office."

The following was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"10. When an officer of a lodge is elected to another office he cannot be installed until his successor has been installed, unless elected to an office of higher grade."

We cannot perceive that whether the office is of a higher grade or a lower grade makes the least difference in principle. Nor can we understand how one can be installed into an office which is not vacant by the expiration of the term of the incumbent, or in some other manner. We hold, therefore, that when an officer is elected and installed into an incompatible office, of whatever grade, he vacates his former office: and that his successor in the former office cannot be installed until a vacancy is so created.

Upon further examination, we are not sure that any one of these decisions which we have criticised was approved by the Grand Lodge: as we read the record, the Committee on Jurisprudence recommended the approval of all the decisions: the Grand Lodge seems to have reversed three, modified one, referred one to the Committee on Jurisprudence, and approved the rest: but in the Summary of the Decisions approved, digested and arranged alphabetically, we do not find those numbered 1 and 10.

We commend decision "No. 26" to Bro. BARKSLEY, of Mississippi. We do not choose to copy it.

One decision was overruled by the Grand Lodge, but we believe that it was correct. A mason presented his petition for membership to a newly chartered lodge; misapprehending the effect of a resolution, the lodge proceeded to vote upon the petition the same night it was received; the candidate was accepted, and signed the by-laws; he was elected Master the same night and was duly installed: under his administration considerable masonic work was done: the Grand Lodge held that the work was irregular and ordered the candidates to be healed. It seems to us that the work done by a regularly installed Master of a lawful lodge, within the body of such a lodge, cannot be held to be clandestine. The Master may be removed for some defect in his title, but *until removed* his acts are valid.

Bro. STATION reported against recognizing the Grand Lodge of Vera Cruz, and his report was accepted; we have endeavored to get at the facts in relation to Masonry in Mexico, and at present are of the opinion that Bro. STATION's position is a prudent one.

The Grand Master received a petition for a lodge *v. n.*, at St. Domingo, which he wisely declined to grant: the Grand Lodge approved his action, the committee saying:

"The committee hail with pleasure the disposition in the countries where the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite prevails, to organize symbolic lodges independent of any alliances with the so-called higher degrees, but the committee do not see any good reason for organizing symbolic lodges where the territory is already occupied by another rite. It will only create confusion, and, we believe, will hinder the progress of the object sought to be obtained and so earnestly desired. We believe that the safest plan is to effect a separation of the symbolic degrees from the so-called higher degrees in a peaceable manner, and not by friction. This can be accomplished by trial, patience and perseverance."

The Report on Correspondence (115 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON.

His views in relation to leaving masonic burial to the sound discretion of the lodge are in accord with the practice in our jurisdiction :

"Non-affiliated masons are not allowed to be buried with masonic honors only on certain conditions, which in short is, that he shall not wilfully dimit with the intention of shirking duty, but must make an effort to affiliate within six months from the date of dismission. We think the better plan is to leave this question to the sound discretion of each subordinate lodge. One thing is sure, that if a non-affiliated mason in the jurisdiction of the writer's lodge dies, and he has dimitted to avoid doing his duty to the craft, he will never cast a clod in his grave in a masonic capacity. But there are circumstances in which we would cheerfully assist, as in the case of an affiliate."

In another matter he is on the way to our side :

"Under the law in Kentucky a vote is taken on advancement to each degree. When a profane, the candidate had no rights, but once in, and having the first or second degrees, it does seem that he ought to have some right to vindicate himself, and know why he has thus been abruptly stopped. We confess we are becoming somewhat converted to this latter doctrine."

In reply to Bro. ANDERSON, he says :

"We do not agree with him in his conclusions relative to the establishment of Masonic Widows and Orphans' Homes. He thinks the plan of maintaining those dependent on the Order by the individual lodges is preferable to that of homes, and much cheaper. The experience of Kentucky is just the reverse. We know that our widows and orphans are far better cared for at our Home than they can be by any lodge in the state. They have advantages there that are not afforded when under the care of the individual lodges. All that we ask is that those who object to Homes will come and see ours at Louisville, and we feel warranted in saying they will go away satisfied that we are right and they are wrong. A visit to our Home has not failed to convert all those who have held to the opinion of Bro. Anderson, and we take it that his generous nature would not hold out against actual demonstration that he is wrong."

This is all true as applied to Kentucky : but it will not do for smaller jurisdictions : the question must be decided according to the circumstances in each case : what is wisdom for Kentucky would be folly for Maine.

In relation to the Cerneau question, he says :

"If the esotery of Blue Masonry is not under the direct control of Grand Lodges, and Grand Lodges have no right to inquire as to what other orders, calling themselves masonic, are using the Blue Lodge esotery in connection with their ceremonies, then where is their boasted power of having exclusive control over the three degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason ? We shall never degrade the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, or consent to its degradation, by advocating that it has no power to inquire into the standing of all associations calling themselves masons and professing to build on its foundation. The esotery of the Blue degrees is the patent, so to speak, of the Grand Lodge, and can not the patentee say who may and who shall not use its patent ? To deny this right is to undermine the favorite American doctrine—that of Grand Lodge sovereignty."

We regret that he did not receive our Proceedings for 1890 in season for notice in his report : but he has found the reason in our report of last year.

LOUISIANA, 1891.

At the annual communication in 1890, it was decided to sell certain property, demolish the Grand Lodge Hall and erect a Masonic Temple on its site. It turned out that the property sold for less than had been expected, and the new Temple, instead of costing \$60,000, the limit fixed by the Grand Lodge, would cost over \$100,000. Under these circumstances the Grand Master deemed it necessary to call a special session of the Grand Lodge. He advocated the erection of a Temple at the cost of \$100,000 or over, which would involve a debt of \$65,000 and upwards. He submitted an estimate of the resources of the Grand Lodge, and of the receipts from the Temple, coming to the conclusion that the debt could be paid off in thirteen years without increasing the taxation of the craft.

The matter was referred to a committee, which reported in favor of increasing the limit from \$60,000 to \$100,000: their report was adopted by a vote of 196 to 29. It is expected that bonds to be issued to the amount of \$70,000, bearing five per cent. interest, will be sold at par.

We trust that their anticipations will be fully realized. We dread the creation of a debt for masonic purposes always, because it almost always results in a heavy burden upon the craft; but if our Louisiana brethren will adhere to business principles, we do not see why their enterprise will not be a success.

The Grand Master (CHARLES F. BUCK) thus refers to the situation in his address at the annual communication:

"Beloved Brethren—I welcome you, under the most cheerful auspices, to the labors and pleasures of our *Seventy-ninth Annual Grand Communication*. We are indeed 'homeless and houseless,' meeting under alien roofs: but by our own choice. The 'throne is not vacant;' nor 'the chair empty;' nor 'the sword unswept.'

"That imposing structure where during thirty-five years past we and our departed brethren met to do good and study the wisdom and beauty of being so, as taught in Freemasonry, has gone out under the hand of destruction. It followed but the law which ordains the fate of all material things: and whether by the slow process of nature alone, or accelerated by the busy hand of man, the end is the same. Creation, destruction, recreation,—the quarry of yesterday makes the smooth edged granite of the Temple of to-day: the Temple of to-day, to-morrow, looks out upon a waste of desolation, which its ruins only serve to render more intense."

He had had the usual amount of calls for dispensations, decisions and advice, and is led to say:

"No lodge should ever be opened without a copy of the constitution and Grand Lodge Regulations on the Worshipful Master's table; it is one of the special points of his obligation when installed, and in cases of doubt the book should be consulted."

We wish that this might be actual law, and all Masters held to its strict observance.

Some very nice points were raised. In one case the Master omitted to say "white balls elect, black balls reject," and it was seriously claimed that

the ballot was illegal! The Master, to prevent dissension, so ruled, and ordered another ballot, which was followed by a third one, but as they resulted in the same manner, the question as to the effect of the later ballots became immaterial. In another case, the question was whether the Master, when he ballots, must salute the Senior Warden! The Grand Master decided, that "neither the written, nor the unwritten law of Masonry make any particular form of announcement of the taking of the ballot sacramental," or any particular mode of casting the ballot obligatory.

He announced that a bid of \$91,500 for the demolition of the old Temple and construction of the new one had been accepted, the work to be completed by September 20, 1891. But it was afterwards found that the old foundations could not be used, and the result was an addition of \$8,650 to the cost and an extension of the time for completion to December 20, 1891.

Other items of expense, not foreseen, had to be provided for, and he recommended that a temporary loan of \$10,000 be authorized.

Of the "State of the Order," the Grand Master says:

"The best tidings I have, are that the improvement in work and activity in the lodges which commenced in 1888, and extended through 1889, has been well maintained, and a considerable increase in membership will again be established.

"Significant in this revival is the fact that there have been a greater number of re-instatements of 'dropped' or other unaffiliated masons during this year than during any preceding year."

The Grand Secretary says:

"For the first time in years all the lodges have made returns, and all but three have paid dues. While the lodges are less in number than in 1886, yet the membership (4,280) is greater by over 700. The suspensions are less by more than one-half, and the re-instatements are five times greater."

We note that the work was double that of 1889, and treble that of 1886.

BRO. JAMES C. BATCHELOR retired from the office of Grand Secretary, after a faithful, efficient and able discharge of the duties of the office for nearly twenty-five years. He was called to Washington to act as Grand Commander of the Scottish Rite, in consequence of the serious illness of Bro. PIKE. His retirement seems almost like removing an ancient landmark. But his successor, Bro. RICHARD LAMBERT, brings to the office an experience in the duties of the office, a knowledge of masonic law and principles, and other qualifications that insure his most abundant success.

The Report on Correspondence (82 pp. and 6 pp. of statistics) was presented by Bro. J. Q. A. FELLOWS: as heretofore, he discusses different subjects and does not review the jurisdictions *seriatim*.

He quotes extensively and adds comments of his own—brief except in a few cases. Quoting remarks of ours in a former report, he adds:

"We will add that a violation, that is, a refusal to obey a law of the Grand Lodge, is not necessarily a masonic crime. Bro. Drummond is too good a lawyer, both civil and masonic, not to know that everything that is

forbidden is not a crime. The question yet to be decided is whether 'the keeping of a saloon for the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors is *always* immoral,' immoral *per se*. A Grand Lodge, a state legislature may so legislate, but that does not make it so. Penalties may be attached to the keeping of such saloons, but that proves nothing as to the intrinsic, inherent immorality of the act. Only the consensus of the minds of good people, and those of sound intellect as well, can brand any act as immoral in and of itself. We know, and he knows, the books are full of instances in which certain things have been declared crimes *per se*, which he and I know were not crimes, and which no man of intelligence now pretends ever were criminal in and of themselves. Bro. Drummond had better revise his logic."

On the contrary, we hold that every violation of Grand Lodge law is a masonic crime, for which the offender may be disciplined. Our Masonic Text Book, approved by our Grand Lodge, expressly so declares: we are utterly amazed at his declaration. We also learn, for the first time, that whether an act is immoral or not, depends "upon consensus of the minds of good people"! We have always supposed that an act is moral or immoral in and of itself—that is to say, it is, or is not, a breach of the moral law, whatever people may think of it. It is true, that there may be a difference of opinion as to whether a given act is a breach of the moral law or not; but the opinion does not change the character of the act. When a Grand Lodge is of opinion that the keeping of a saloon for the indiscriminate sale of liquor is an immoral act, and forbids the members of its obedience from keeping such a saloon, the violation of this law is a masonic crime. If revising our logic leads to such absurd positions as those of Bro. FELLOWS, we must be excused: we cannot consent to take the chances of disobeying, or refusing to obey, a law of our Grand Lodge, with the expectation that a revised logic would save us from masonic discipline!

He will learn from what we have already written in this report that we do not agree with him that "recent investigations" show that there was no Grand Master prior to 1717: nor can we conceive how a lawyer of his experience can reach the conclusion which he announces.

He says further:

"We have to ask Bro. Drummond to read the result of recent investigations and discoveries and find that the word 'Freemason' does occur in some of the old charges and regulations, and was used at least occasionally, prior to 1717, in the sense which we gave it. Whether masons prior to 1717 contemplated Masonry as a foundation of free institutions or not, it cannot be gainsaid that all their teachings, and all the principles which lie at the foundation of the order, which in fact constitute its right to exist, form the basis of all free institutions of government throughout the world."

We referred to the well known "Ancient Charges and General Regulations," and our statement, so far as they are concerned, is accurate and our brother does not gainsay it: if the word "Freemason," in the sense in which he uses it, is found in other "Old Charges," will he please specify?

He discusses "The Landmarks" in a very interesting manner, and comes to the following conclusions:

"The base line, *fundamental (first) landmark* of the order is, then, the ethical teaching as found chiefly in the old charges. They embrace all the rights of men, and of duty to God and our neighbor. Or as it is given, it comprises 'the duties we owe to God, our country, our neighbors and ourselves.'

"If we designate the tie which equally binds us all together as a *second landmark*, it may be observed that there is nothing in it which is not embraced in the masonic duties just enumerated.

"If we make the means of recognition another, or *third landmark*, all these means are found in the ceremonies, and these ceremonies are devised to teach the ideas, the ethical principles of the order.

"Among those named by Bro. Cunningham, as quoted in our report last year, namely, a belief in immortality; that there is a life which is a continuation of this. This we may regard as a *fourth landmark*, and is taught most impressively in the ceremonies of freemasons.

"These four, we think, may be safely assumed as those marks by which the whole field of masonic domain can be located. All other landmarks are plainly derived from these four, and are but the way marks of the surveyed line, all depending upon these four corner stones, and these, comprised in one, the base line of all our surveys. Tried by these four there is no need of error or want of certainty as to what are the landmarks. But we must always be careful first to eliminate all matters of legislation, all things which in turning to their source we find to be legislative enactments, from our list of landmarks, and we know all there is to be known of what constitutes the 'ancient landmarks of the order.'

"If not included in the four above enumerated, as the chief landmarks, a *fifth* should be recognized, which, in the words of Bro. Gould, is that Freemasonry is founded upon the perfect equality of all its members, and its governing body is an elective and representative one; in fact, that the craft governs and has the right to govern itself.

"Let us enumerate the general principles.

"A belief in God as our Father; in man as our brother; in the duty we owe to God and man, to love him supremely, and our neighbor—our brethren—as ourselves, and all the race are brothers; in the perfect equality of all masons; that it is a self-governing society, its governing body an elective and representative one; that all landmarks, as stated by various writers, are but the particularizing of these principles, and by the touchstone of first principles alone can they be established or determined."

We do not agree with his theory: we hold that there are landmarks outside of these which he has enumerated and not deducible from them; for example, we hold that the manner in which a man can become a mason is a landmark; we hold that Bro. FELLOWS has confounded fundamental principles with landmarks: the very word "landmarks" shows conclusively the distinction between them; the fundamental principles may be landmarks, but landmarks are not necessarily fundamental principles; the right of the craft to govern itself is a fundamental principle, while its *form of government* is a landmark. We have not space to discuss this question, but these suggestions indicate what we hold to be the correct doctrine.

He copies the report of our committee in relation to Grand Honors and adds:

"We find Louisiana placed among the thirteen who use the 'Macoy' method. We are somewhat surprised at this. The writer of this report joined a lodge in this city in 1851, forty years ago next May, was Master of his lodge two years, Master of the Relief Lodge three years and Grand Master six years, and he has no recollection of ever seeing the 'Macoy'

method given. The 'Mackey' method, with a slight variation, was used. He certainly, he thinks, would have remembered it, had it ever been given after the 'Macoy' method, as he would deem it an innovation. The wonder is, who gave the Maine committee the information."

We are obliged to refer this to Bro. SLEEPER.

MANITOBA, 1890.

Special communications were held for laying the corner stones of a Jewish Synagogue and of a Methodist Church.

The Grand Master (Rev. Canon JAMES DALLAS O'MEARA), in his annual address, said :

"I would fain strike the key-note of my message to you to-day by a few words of grateful thanks; of thanks to our Father in Heaven, who during my term of office, as Grand Master, guarded my steps and hedged about my path with protecting care along many miles of travel through this, one of the most extensive jurisdictions in the world, who, in His good Providence, has privileged me to meet and to address so many of my brethren of the craft, and who has brightened my path everywhere with so much kindness of greeting and genuine masonic love as to have made my year of office one of the brightest in my life; of thanks to the members of the craft everywhere throughout this jurisdiction for their loyal support, their hearty and masonic welcome, and their generous appreciation of any efforts which I may have been permitted to put forth for the good of the cause we serve and of the ancient craft which we so dearly love."

He had, indeed, been an active officer: he made, during the year *thirty* visitations of lodges, although he had been obliged to be absent from the Province for several months.

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"I would wish now, ere I close, to report to Grand Lodge my impression of the present state of the craft in this Grand Jurisdiction. I believe I can honestly say that Freemasonry was never in a better condition since the inception of our Grand Lodge, fifteen years ago, than it is to-day. In the first place, the moral standing of the craft is higher now than it has been. I believe that increasingly the brethren are realizing the supreme, the imperative importance of guarding well the sacred portals of our Order, so that no unworthy material may bring danger and possible downfall to the seemly structure of our Masonic Temple. Masons everywhere over the length and breadth of this vast jurisdiction are, I think, catching loftier conceptions of the moral beauty and grandeur of our ancient and illustrious Order; everywhere our brethren are beginning to look within the fair and golden casket of our solemn and seemly ceremonials and to see more clearly the unpriced gems of truth and purity and love that are there enshrined; everywhere they are beginning to realize that under God, Masonry is or ought to be a moral power to lift their lives to loftier levels of true manhood, to noble scorn of selfishness and a noble passion for generous self-sacrifice and a pervading kindness and love."

* * * * *

"The lodges generally, with very few exceptions, seem to be in a fairly flourishing condition as to finances and membership. In some it would be very desirable that the average attendance were a little larger and a little more in proportion to the total roll of membership."

He reports the surrender of one charter, the consolidation of two lodges, the revival of a moribund one, the suspension of two charters, and the organization of four new lodges: the loss by the extinction of lodges so nearly equals the gains that the total membership is only *one* greater than the previous year.

The Reports of the District Deputies show that the lodges, as a whole, are in a prosperous condition, in spite of the commercial depression which had prevailed: several lodges which had been reported the year before as in a weak condition, had, during the year, come "in line with the most active, working bodies."

The Committee on Grand Master's address well say:

"Your committee notes with pride the immense amount of useful work done by the Grand Master, as evidenced by the many dispensations, decisions and frequent official visits to different lodges. They beg to congratulate him on his zeal and interest in paying these official visits. They observe with great pleasure the cordial reception he personally received wherever he went, and have the satisfaction of bearing testimony to the high appreciation which his efforts to extend the benign influence of Masonry, both by his presence and able lectures, have gained from all the members of his jurisdiction."

There is no Report on Correspondence, but it was voted to publish one with the Proceedings of 1891.

MARYLAND, 1890.

In addition to the annual and semi-annual communications, this Grand Lodge held a special meeting on a sad occasion. Past Grand Master JOHN S. TYSON was drowned while fishing: he was a skillful yachtsman and an expert swimmer, in the full vigor of health and manhood, and the manner of his death is a mystery. He was five years Grand Master, and his death is a great loss to the craft.

The great feature of interest in these Proceedings is the reduction of the Temple debt. The Grand Master (THOMAS J. SHRYOCK) had been indefatigable in his efforts to wipe out the debt. He had planned a masonic fair, which had netted \$60,000, and in November it was announced that the debt had been reduced from \$286,000 to \$100,000, and the rate of interest on the balance materially reduced. This reduction had been made within five years and was largely due to Grand Master SHRYOCK. As a token of their appreciation of his services, the brethren presented to him an elegant silver service. The session closed with a feeling of relief, and of hope for the future, almost amounting to exultation.

But within a little over a month afterwards, a heavy calamity fell upon them; on Christmas Day, the Temple, with its contents, *was burned to the ground*. We have not learned the extent of the pecuniary loss, but it was very large; while the destruction of records, books and papers has caused

an irreparable loss. The fortunate publication of the early records by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ in his history has alone preserved them : valuable as this history was before, it is all the more so now. We have feared that this blow would be disastrous to the courage and endurance of the brethren of Maryland, but we learn that they are facing the situation with an energy and activity quite wonderful under the circumstances.

The Grand Lecturer says :

"There is no abatement whatever in the interest manifested by our brethren in the work of the 'lodge of instruction.' The meetings are well attended and by many pronounced the most interesting held in the temple. We endeavor to make them instructive and agreeable ; the scope of instruction embracing exemplification of the degrees and lectures, and all matters of interest to the Masters and Wardens of lodges, such as rehearsal of masonic ceremonies, examination of visiting brethren, &c., &c. I note with pleasure the fact that during the past six months, many of the Grand Inspectors have been frequent in their attendance."

We note with pleasure an increased activity on the part of the Inspectors, and a consequent (as we think) increase of interest in their labors on the part of the brethren.

The President of the Board says :

"The visit of the Grand Inspector has in the past been looked upon with fear or prejudice. He was supposed to be a popular supernumerary to the Grand Lodge, appointed through personal favor and only holding a doubtful honorary position. It is gratifying to the present board to state, that the determination on their part to see that everything pertaining to the welfare of the lodge, has been received in the proper spirit, and their official visitation, with but two exceptions, have been respectful and agreeable, and we think will result in material advantage to the craft."

Our observation satisfies us, that, beyond question, an earnest and faithful performance of their duties by the Inspectors will make their visits popular as well as *instructive to the craft*.

Of one case of discipline the committee had occasion to say :

"One feature of the trial we think calls for the strongest condemnation by the Grand Lodge—the publication in a daily newspaper of a full statement of the case before even the committee had met to take testimony."

And the following resolution was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the publication of a statement of the case of Bro. Lyons in the Morning Herald is deserving of severe punishment, and that Hiram Lodge, No. 107, be directed to institute prompt and vigorous enquiry with a view to bring to light the offender, and that when detected he or they be placed upon trial for the grave masonic offence of violating the secrets of the lodge."

We trust that these instructions will be faithfully carried out.

We note that the Grand Lodge reversed the judgment of a lodge acquitting the accused, pronounced him guilty and inflicted the penalty of deposing him from office.

At the annual session, the five surviving Past Grand Masters were

specially invited to attend. They dined together and were to attend the Grand Lodge in a body. The venerable JOHN H. B. LATROBE found it too much for his strength and returned home after the dinner. The others attended, and in response to calls by the Grand Master, each one briefly addressed the Grand Lodge. The reminiscences were largely of local events, and must have been deeply interesting.

The Report on Correspondence (76 pp.) was presented by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ—purposely made brief with an eye to reduction of expenses until the "Temple debt" should be a thing of the past.

He well says :

"With due respect to the Grand Lodge of Alabama, we feel impelled to say that it is an unwarrantable interference in the rights of a lodge to *forbid* its subordinates to bury a worthy non-affiliated mason. Such a regulation may perhaps be permissible in modern beneficial associations, but not in the fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry."

* * * * *

"The constitution of our Grand Lodge does not in specified terms give the Grand Lodge original jurisdiction over offences committed by others than Masters, but there is nothing either in our constitution, forms of trials or in the *General Regulations* of Masonry that would render a Grand Lodge incompetent to take cognizance and try masonic offences, especially as in this case, where they were committed against itself, in the person of the Grand Master."

In common with all the *old* Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge of Maryland holds to the views in relation to the powers of Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, which prevail in our section of the country.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1890.

We have received the Proceedings for 1888, which had not been previously issued. They contain the Historical Address of Bro. SERENO D. NICKERSON in relation to HENRY PRICE, illustrated with engravings, the procuring of which caused the delay in publication. The address is one of the most important, bearing upon the early history of Masonry in this country, ever published. It evinces extensive research and critical analysis, and the conclusions reached cannot be successfully controverted. That HENRY PRICE was the first Provincial Grand Master, *who exercised the powers of the office in America*, is fully demonstrated. We commend this address to all desiring to possess a knowledge of the early history of Masonry in this country.

The Proceedings in 1890 are in the usual line in our "Mother Jurisdiction."

An amendment to the constitution was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee on By-Laws, with power to act during the recess and approve by-laws and amendments to by-laws, "provided the same are in conformity to the regulations of this Grand Lodge and the ancient usages, customs and landmarks of Freemasonry." We shall watch the operation of

this plan, as it has been recently shown that complications are liable to arise under our system.

A curious case relating to by-laws was before the Grand Lodge. A brother was a charter member of a lodge, but never signed the by-laws, although they required all members to sign them. He acted as a member for nine years and then asked for a dimit, to which, being "clear of the books," he was entitled as matter of right. But the Secretary, finding that he had never signed the by-laws, decided that he was not a member and, therefore, could not have a dimit, but never so notified the brother; time ran on for some eight years, when the question arose as to his status. The committee say:

"In considering the matter of membership, your committee cannot doubt that a charter member who took active part in the organization of the lodge and in its affairs for nine years, without challenge and apparently without suspicion in any quarter that his membership had not been perfected by signing the by-laws, was *de facto*, whether or not *de jure*, a member of the lodge during that period. Assessments were collected from him, and his membership was recognized without question during all that time."

They also held that when, upon his application for a dimit, the Secretary ceased sending him notices, his membership ceased.

Another amendment to the constitution was adopted, and we surrender much of our space in order to give the report of the committee in full: we trust it will be read by every Master and Warden in the jurisdiction, and we suggest that it be read in open lodge, as we deem it of very great practical value to all the craft:

"As has been said by the Committee on By-Laws, 'the Grand Constitutions, while requiring strict inquiry to be made into the moral character of every candidate for the degrees, contain no provision as to the manner in which this requirement shall be met. It is customary to refer an application to a committee of three members of the lodge, but each lodge legislates for itself, and, in the absence of any provision in its by-laws, might cause the investigation to be made in a novel or unusual manner, not affording sufficient protection to the Fraternity.' In most cases the committee is named in open lodge, and makes either an oral report to the lodge, or a written report over their own signatures, which is read to the lodge just before the ballot is taken.

"In a few lodges the names of the committee are not made known to the lodge until their report is made; and in a few others the names of the committee are known only to the Master of the lodge (sometimes to the Secretary also), and their report is made privately to the Master.

"The by-law of Charles River Lodge, Medway, the consideration of which gave rise to the appointment of this committee, is of the last mentioned kind. It reads as follows:

"Each application for the degrees, received by this lodge, shall be referred to a committee of not less than three, whose names shall not be announced to the lodge nor placed on the Records, but who shall be notified immediately by the Secretary. They shall report to the Master, in writing, at or before the next regular communication, unless granted further time which report shall be read to the lodge and placed on file with the application."

"It is claimed by those who approve a by-law of this kind that if the names of the committee of investigation are known to the lodge the mem-

bers of the committee will be influenced by their fear of pecuniary loss in business or of incurring the enmity of some of the friends of the candidate who are members of the lodge; and so decline to make an unfavorable report, even though the result of their investigation would lead them to make such a report. They prefer, instead, to screen themselves behind a favorable report and leave the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the candidate to the lodge as a whole. In some cases, it is said, even after making a favorable report, some members of the committee have cast a blackball. It is said that in some lodges a committee composed of honest, conscientious brethren cannot be obtained, who will bring in an unfavorable report, unless it is known that they can make such report in strict confidence to the Master.

"We earnestly trust that this cannot be said truthfully of any lodge in this Commonwealth; for the existence of such a state of affairs would, to us, be an alarming symptom of the decay of true manliness and plain dealing which should always characterize true masons. Hypocrisy and deceit *should be* unknown among us; sincerity and plain dealing *should* distinguish us; and we sincerely believe that such is the case. If exceptions exist, they reflect upon the lodges where they exist, and we should recommend to such lodges a process of purgation. But we have not lost our faith in the honesty and manliness of our masonic brethren, nor do we believe that they are wanting in the essential virtue of fortitude, to enable them to do their duty without fear or favor.

"It may not be amiss, in this connection, to utter a word of caution to the brethren generally, against allowing themselves to converse too freely about the private affairs of the lodge in places where their conversation may be overheard by outsiders; and particularly against allowing notices of meetings to fall into the hands of those who are not masons. These notices are personal and confidential in their nature; they should never be sent in unsealed envelopes, much less should they be printed on postal cards. Divulging the private business transactions of the lodge to any but a member is, at least, indiscreet, but to divulge them to one not a mason is so manifestly a breach of masonic obligation that we should not think such a thing possible did we not know positively of such dereliction of duty. We are credibly informed that in one case the candidate was told by a member of the lodge the names of the committee on his application. In another case, the rejection of a candidate was first made known to him by one not a mason,—in fact, by a woman, no member of whose family was a member of the lodge, or even a mason. The conduct on the part of some member of the lodge which this incident proves, is deserving of the highest degree of condemnation. Perhaps if members of lodges were more careful to keep the affairs of the lodge to themselves, committees of investigation would oftener present unfavorable reports.

"A careful consideration of the subject leads us to the conclusion that there should be no secret committees nor secret reports of committees in a masonic lodge. The secret ballot, the inalienable right of every mason, is the only privilege of the kind a mason can need.

"To most members of the lodge it would matter not so much that a committee of three, or *three times three*, had made a unanimously favorable report on such an application, as to know *who the committee were*. Most members would be governed in judging of the value to be attached to the report by their knowledge of the qualifications of the brethren composing the committee for the task assigned them, and the relations existing between any member of the committee and the candidate. It is very desirable, as we think, that members of the lodge should know the names of the committee, at least, previously to the balloting; and it may also be desirable that their names should be known at the time of their appointment, in order that members may know to whom to present important facts in the life and character of the applicant, facts that should be taken into consideration before making a report. We are not in favor, however, of the practice, now prevailing to some extent, of printing the names of the committee on the lodge

notices, as such a practice is likely to give undue publicity to that which should be known only by the members of the lodge. We could even wish that the names of candidates might be omitted from the notices; but *perhaps* this present practice *may* be the best method of informing the members of the names of applicants.

"We recommend the following amendment to the Grand Constitutions:

"A committee of investigation, consisting of three or more members of the lodge, shall be appointed by the Master upon each application for the degrees at the time it is received by the lodge; the names of the committee shall be entered on the record of that communication, but shall not be put on the notices; and each member shall be immediately notified of his appointment by the Secretary. A report from, at least, a majority of the committee, either in person or over their own signatures in writing, shall be heard by the lodge before balloting on the application."

This method, with the proviso that the *character* of the report shall not be noted on the record, *ought* to give full immunity to the committee to report without fear or favor—especially "favor" to the candidate produced by the "fear" that the committee may be prejudiced by stating facts, though unfavorable.

Memorial tributes were paid to many deceased brethren, some of them well known in Maine.

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$10,000 to the Masonic Education and Charity Fund, bringing it up to nearly \$60,000.

The speeches at the "Grand Feast" seem to us to possess an unusual degree of excellence—perhaps, however, it is because that we are apt to consider the last ones the best ones.

We are tempted to quote freely, but must be content with quoting a single paragraph from the address of Bro. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY:

"There is something about these festivals of Saint John that appeals to the heart and that appeals to the history of Masonry beyond anything else of a social nature that we have in our Institution. In 1717, when Masonry was re-organized—for it was simply a re-organization of Masonry, as far as my examinations show,—the great principle that was established in connection with the principle of organization, such as we have to-day, was the toleration of all creeds, that brethren of all creeds should be brought together upon the square to become better acquainted with each other, and appreciate each other's virtues. It was not to be a field for contention and debate, but a field for the enjoyment of each other's society, and the appreciation of each other's virtues. With that doctrine of toleration, then unknown to all civilized Europe, and unappreciated by the world, came the doctrine of equality, masonic equality, such as we all know it; and with those two simple ideas Masonry started on its great work of reforming the world, and regenerating mankind. By some mystic and unknown finger of Providence pressing right on the organization made for its own especial purposes, came the idea of liberty, as the concomitant of justice, toleration and equality, and Masonry stood then, within a very few years of its formation, with the doctrines of liberty, equality and toleration inscribed upon its banner, to wage a war against feudal institutions, and against the dogmatic despotism of churches over individual conscience."

We greatly rejoice in the prosperity of our "Mother Grand Lodge," and look forward with much interest to the time when the "Masonic Education and Charity Trust" shall go into active operation: the temple debt has been

paid and its revenues are now devoted to the object which the originators of the plan had so much at heart.

MICHIGAN, 1891.

The morning of the first day of the session was devoted to the dedication of the Michigan Masonic Home at Grand Rapids, with an eloquent address by Bro. HUGH McCURDY. The completion of this grand enterprise causes much rejoicing among the masons of that jurisdiction—and with abundant reason.

A finely engraved portrait of the Grand Master (JOHN S. CROSS) forms the frontispiece to the Proceedings. His address is a terse, but clear, statement of his official acts and decisions; the latter he generally formulates into brief propositions, thus saving the space required to give the questions and answers: his statements are distinguished by accuracy, brevity and clearness—a combination very difficult to achieve. We find nothing in the multitude of his official acts to call for special notice.

The decisions show quite a difference in the masonic law of that jurisdiction and our own; the following are not in accordance with our law:

"No. 6. Except in case of death the Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation for the election of a Junior Warden while Worshipful Master and Senior Warden remain.

"No. 8. A person who is dwarfed in size and afflicted with a hunchback is not a suitable candidate for Masonry, although otherwise well qualified.

"No. 9. The granting of a dimit is an act of grace on the part of the lodge; a brother cannot insist upon it as a right. The lodge is the sole judge of the sufficiency of the reasons given with the application for a dimit.

"No. 14. On all questions before the lodge every member thereof present must vote, unless personally interested in the result, or unless excused by a unanimous vote of the lodge."

"No. 17. The Worshipful Master should preside at all trials in his lodge, even though he may be cognizant of the facts and a witness in the case.

"No. 22. A candidate, one of whose legs is a trifle shorter than the other, is disqualified.

"No. 25. A mason, by dimission and removal from the state, passes beyond the penal jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

"No. 29. The application for a dimit must be in writing and should give the reasons therefor."

We do not know why a unanimous vote can be required to excuse a member from voting, unless the constitution of the Grand Lodge specifically requires: there is no such "common law" nor custom in this section, to our knowledge.

If a Master is called as a witness in a case, we think that he should not resume the chair: he certainly should not retain it while testifying.

In this jurisdiction, if it should be discovered that a mason had committed an offence before his dimission and removal from the state, he could be disciplined therefor.

The following are new and seem to be in accordance with our law:

"No. 5. It is competent for a lodge, while the main hall is undergoing repairs, to meet in its ante-room and transact the ordinary routine business, provided the charter and proper lodge furniture are present.

"No. 10 A Worshipful Master would not be justified in entertaining charges against a brother for non-payment of a debt unless it was alleged that the debt was fraudulently contracted.

"No. 24. The certificate of the election and installation of officers and the annual report to the Grand Secretary should be made by the newly elected officers of the lodge.

"No. 32. The persistent and wilful neglect of a Secretary to perform the duties of his office constitutes a masonic offence.

"No. 36. The length of a lunar month, being the interval between similar phases of the moon, is about twenty-nine and one-half days.

"No. 37. It is not competent for a lodge to instruct its Secretary to cast the entire vote of the lodge for the officers required by the regulations of Grand Lodge, to be elected by ballot."

We are glad to see the last; in bodies where elections are confined to candidates formally nominated, there is no practical objection to it, when only one person has been nominated; but in masonic elections it may be used when members desire to vote for some other person and they be deterred from objecting by the fact that the motion is made; it approaches near enough to the danger line to allow all the members, save one, to refrain from voting and have the result declared to be unanimous; but even that method is not legal, only as the record makes it so, for if the record discloses that, on an election required to be by ballot, one member was authorized to cast the vote of the lodge, the election would be held to be illegal.

We understand that the "Home" was built by funds contributed for the purpose; the question of *maintaining* has not been solved; its friends asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 from the Grand Lodge for its support during the current year, but the motion was defeated after an earnest discussion; and \$3,000 was appropriated.

The committee on the Grand Master's address reported as follows:

"We most heartily concur in the Grand Master's words of commendation concerning that grand and noble institution, and commend it to you as not only worthy of, but *entitled to* your most hearty support. The Home Association has built a home that stands as a monument to the liberality of the brotherhood in Michigan. You have inspected it in all its appointments; you have witnessed its dedication by this Grand Lodge to the purposes for which it has been erected, and the question that confronts you to-day is: 'How shall this home be sustained?' Your committee believes that the only method by which the support of the home can be permanently assured, is for the Grand Lodge to pledge to the Home Association some certain specified amount that can be relied upon as a continual source of assistance, from year to year, in maintaining the home. We, therefore, recommend that a change be made in the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, whereby some certain amount of *per capita* dues shall be applied directly to this purpose."

The report was accepted, but the following resolution was adopted in relation to its recommendation:

"*Resolved*, That the report of the committee on masonic home be laid upon the table until the next session of this Grand Lodge, and that in the

meantime the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish each lodge a printed copy of the report, together with the proposed amendment to the by-laws increasing Grand Lodge dues, so that each lodge may instruct its Master how to vote upon these questions."

A formal proposition was subsequently made to turn over to the Grand Lodge the Home free from all incumbrances, on condition that they would maintain it for the objects for which it was built and intended: thereupon the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The trustees of the masonic home of Michigan tender that institution to the Grand Lodge; and

"WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge, while desiring to give respectful attention to the offer, is at present without sufficient knowledge of the needs of, or responsibilities connected with, or attendant upon, its acceptance to enable it to act with that understanding and deliberation which so mighty a subject demands. Therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of ten members of this Grand Lodge be appointed with power to examine into the whole subject and to report their conclusions to this Grand Lodge at its next annual communication.

"It shall be the duty of this committee to meet at some time and place to be designated by the chairman, and to devote such time to its consideration as they may deem necessary, not exceeding three days, and if they should decide that the offer should be accepted that they present to the Grand Lodge some plan by or upon which its benefits should be enjoyed, as well as how or in what manner the institution should be supported."

We trust that this splendid charity will not become a cause of dissension; that the proposition will be considered in a spirit becoming so important a subject we cannot doubt.

The Report on Correspondence (385 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES. It is in his usual well-known style, and of itself makes a volume of the expressions of the best thoughts of the Grand Masters, Grand Orators and the Committees on Correspondence.

Of printing the names of members, he says:

"Bro. Anderson promises, in the near future, to give us his opinion upon the question of printing the names of members of lodges. In our previous reports we have spoken plainly upon this question of printing of names. It is a two-edged sword, and we believe ought not to be practiced. It might be well, in some cases, and perhaps would be in all, to print the names of officers of subordinate lodges, but of the full membership, we say *no*! The names are too easily used by designing men."

Of "Cerneauism," he says:

"Our personal opinion is that this matter can be easier cured by letting it severely alone: and as to Grand Lodge authority on this subject, we are as emphatic and positive as Bro. Anderson that they have nothing to do with it. Let the rites right their own wrong, if any exists. It is a good boy that minds his own business and lets the other fellows alone."

Yes, but suppose others come into your door-yard, and set your children quarreling among themselves, and when *you* try to quiet them these others assail you; are you going to sit by and merely say, "It's a good boy that minds his own business and lets the other fellows alone"?

Oh, no, you are no such man!

Further, if a neighbor's children, who have been accustomed upon your invitation to play with yours in your door-yard, and strange children come in and create a row, are you going to "bounce" your children's old play-mates as well as the strangers?

Oh, no, you are no such man!

And would you deem it necessary to inquire into the merits of the quarrel between the strangers and your children's playmates?

Oh, no, you are no such man!

You would "mind your own business" and have peace on your premises, even if you had to fight for it!

In what he says of the death of Bro. HOUGH, of New Jersey, he expresses precisely the feelings of thousands of us:

"Since this review was written and put into the hands of the printer, we have unofficially learned of the death of Grand Secretary Joseph H. Hough. If this report is confirmed, it indeed leaves a blank in New Jersey Masonry. For over half a century this good and true man has labored faithfully in the masonic vineyard. Generations have come and gone, but Joseph Hough has remained in his seat, recording the events year after year, and decade after decade, and it is hard for us to realize that the sound of his voice will be no more heard, his council no more given, and that his pen is silent in death. Truly such men have their rewards for the deeds done in this world. Peace to his ashes. Michigan mourns with New Jersey in the loss of so bright and shining a light as Bro. Hough, and we offer consolation to the family of the deceased, as well as to the Grand Lodge and its officers, who will ne'er see his like again."

His report has very many brief comments (from one line to four or five), and very generally in accord with what we deem to be sound masonic principles.

MINNESOTA, 1891.

We have the portraits of JACOB A. KEISTER, the retiring Grand Master, and CHARLES W. NASH, Grand Master from 1866 to 1871.

The Grand Master announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters JOHN H. BROWN (his immediate predecessor) and CALEB H. BENTON, both natives of Vermont. The death of these brethren, following so closely upon that of Bro. PIERSON, is a heavy loss: Bro. BROWN served for many years as Chairman of the Committee on Appeals and Grievances, and Bro. BENTON was for a long time a member of the Committee on Jurisprudence; both were able lawyers, devoted masons and good citizens.

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

"Of the fifty-six American Grand Jurisdictions, which number includes, of course, the great masonic jurisdictions of New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Michigan, only fifteen have a greater average membership to each lodge than we, and only three of them have any lodges possessing a greater number of members than either Minneapolis, No. 19, or Ancient Landmark, No. 5. Only nine, even including those great jurisdictions, made a greater actual or numerical net gain in membership than we, and but ten had a larger per cent. of net gain. Only sixteen of the fifty-

six initiated, passed and raised more applicants than we, and now, as indicating the financial standing and moral tone of our jurisdiction, I present the facts that twenty-five of the fifty-six jurisdictions struck from the roll or suspended for non-payment of dues, more than we were compelled to do, and lastly, of our membership of nearly 12,000, only thirteen were suspended or expelled for masonic offences, and to this I may add, that during the past year no Master or lodge has been suspended, and no charter of a lodge has been forfeited or arrested. And all this may now be supplemented by the statement, that one of the ablest and most venerable of the writers on fraternal correspondence, on reviewing the proceedings of our last session, pays us this high compliment: 'Minnesota is young in years, but old in wisdom.'

This is a fine showing: there is another thing which may well be said; whether Minnesota is populated more extensively by people from New England, or whatever be the cause, her Grand Lodge adheres more closely than other Grand Lodges of about her age to the masonic polity of the New England Grand Lodges; modern ideas of a form of masonic government that shall be an improvement upon that of the fathers have not gained much foothold in that jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge has taken hold of the Library in good earnest; as in Maine, the Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery have joined hands with it; Mrs. PIERSON gave to it the Library of her late husband, consisting of about seven hundred volumes; the Grand Master says:

"I have but a word more to add on this subject, as our Grand Secretary will report further and in more detail to you. With little labor and expense, we already have a library of which we need not be ashamed, but it needs still much to complete and perfect it. Let it be taken care of and be added to, not extravagantly or in haste, but by small appropriations from time to time. Brethren should be invited to make contributions of books, charts, manuscripts, pamphlets, etc., relating to the art and science of Freemasonry, and we shall soon have reason to be proud of our library and can face the world with the declaration that Masonry as founded and practiced in Minnesota is intelligent Masonry and worthy of the patronage of men of learning and culture. And as further promoting this grand consummation every constituent lodge in the jurisdiction should possess a small library, at least (and no matter how large), of standard masonic works, those especially relating to the history, philosophy, symbolism, moral teaching and jurisprudence of the fraternity."

The Grand Secretary says:

"I at once set about assorting the thousands of Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery proceedings which had been accumulating for years, with a view to the binding of all such as were on hand not already bound. They were arranged by states, and a record made of all on hand. Missing numbers are being supplied by donations from other Grand Secretaries, and in a few months all obtainable copies of masonic proceedings will be found upon our shelves. As it is we have (including the splendid gift from Mrs. Pierson) about 1,200 masonic books now in the library. We have also arranged surplus pamphlets in systematic order, and have full files of our own state proceedings readily accessible to any member of the order."

This is equally good advice for Maine as for Minnesota.

Under the head of "An evil besetting us," the Grand Master says:

"For some years there have been used in this jurisdiction certain rituals written in cipher, falsely claimed to be the true work and lectures of this jurisdiction. At the last communication I reported a decision, which was approved by the Grand Lodge, in substance, condemning these cipher monitors, and that their publication and use were unauthorized, unmasonic and a violation of a mason's O. B. I do not care to state here to what an extent the use of these books had grown in various localities and the evil resulting therefrom. I am happy to report that the evil has greatly abated during the last year, as I am informed by District Deputies and others in various parts of our jurisdiction. And our own jurisdiction is not the only one which has suffered from this evil—there are many others where the evil exists. The brethren have fallen into the use of these books thoughtlessly in a great measure. As a rule they have not intentionally or knowingly or wittingly violated their covenants. Yet all are not so excusable, and none being clearly and distinctly informed, can claim any further excuse. But a few years ago the use of such books was unheard of, and an old and properly instructed mason would look with astonishment on the smallest use of such works, would be surprised indeed that they had an existence, and his condemnation would be swift and severe. Masonry, brethren, has not changed, nor has its former rules and methods been abolished. This evil has been imposed upon the fraternity by cupidity and ignorance, not approved or permitted by it, and it is high time that it be repudiated and cast off. It was never the design that that which with us is esoteric should ever be committed to writing or printing. And you know with what particularity and repetition the interdict is expressed. Esoteric Masonry was designed to be transmitted by oral communication only. The evils of book Masonry, properly so called, indeed are many. Flippancy and superficiality take the place of thought and understanding, the mental cultivation is practically lost, and one of the first impressions acquired by the initiate is one of contempt for that which is learned and may be carried in the pocket instead of the head and the heart, and in evident violation of the very first instructions to the initiate. But this is not all; the older brethren, who have learned Masonry as it should be learned, are by these parrot ritualists and lightning repeaters set aside and ignored, shelved with contempt. Finally, what becomes of our esoteric knowledge as a test and proof of our genuineness as masons; what protection have we from imposition when the safeguard, the test itself, may be obtained, read and used by anyone possessing, a little ingenuity and cheek. Masters of lodges should discountenance this evil, and when willfully persisted in, the offenders must be disciplined, for it cannot be tolerated, without great injury to the fraternity."

Every word of this is true; and yet we have almost reached the conclusion that the craft have become so demoralized upon this subject that they will not take efficient measures to cure the evil. Popular sentiment is sometimes more powerful than law; and while the statement is mortifying in the highest degree, we almost despair of the ability of Grand Lodges to enforce the law against this evil, until the sentiment of the craft is aroused to realize the situation and to appreciate that it is better not to have "correct work," if it can be had only at such a sacrifice.

The Grand Lodge adopted the rule that no expelled or indefinitely suspended mason can be restored, except upon favorable action by the Grand Lodge.

A report was made in relation to the adoption of the District Deputy system, but the matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, however, made no report. The system proposed had one grave defect, fatal

to its proper operation—it left the expenses to be paid by the lodges visited: such visitation is for the good of *the whole craft*, and the expense of the visitation should be borne accordingly: a lodge at a distance from the Deputy should not be obliged to pay more than its *per capita* share of the whole expense.

The Report on Correspondence (134 pp.) was presented by Bro. IRVING TODD.

He adheres pretty closely to an account of the more important action of other Grand Lodges, but shows that he is able to make comments pertinent and sound.

Referring to the "Old Regulations" of 1721, he says:

"Previous to that time there had been no written regulations, or by-laws as they are now termed, and constitutions are of a still later date. [The term constitution as used by Anderson is in the sense of instituting.] There were, however, Grand Masters and established customs and usages known as ancient landmarks. Now, then, could the adoption of these general regulations deprive the Grand Master of any right or authority hitherto enjoyed by him as a prerogative of the office save 'those only which are therein specifically set forth?' Does not the express exception that no dispensation shall deprive a lodge of the inherent privilege of rejecting an application for initiation or membership but prove the rule?"

* * * * *

"The question in our opinion resolves itself into a very simple one; do the craft at their stated annual communications elect a brother as Grand Master of Masons, or do they elect merely a presiding officer of the Grand Lodge? The answer of the District of Columbia is justly open to criticism."

Replying to Bro. DAWKINS, he says:

"It strikes us that a Grand Master who issues edicts upon grave questions before they are passed upon by his Grand Lodge, and who grants dispensations to elect and install officers, to re-ballot for a rejected candidate, to confer degrees out of time, to add a dimitted mason to the membership of a lodge under dispensation, to advance candidates for the purpose of furnishing material for exemplification at visitations, etc., etc., has several of the prerogatives still left, even in Florida."

In relation to the decision of our Grand Lodge, that a District Deputy Grand Master cannot open the lodge, which he is visiting, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, he says:

"It is conceded in most jurisdictions that the Grand Master has the right to open and preside in any subordinate lodge at his pleasure. If one of his Deputies has not the same authority then he is hardly a representative of his superior officer, and the title is a misnomer. Why not call them plain District Deputies?"

They are officers created by the Grand Lodge, with powers defined in the constitution; they are really Deputies of the *Grand Lodge*; but the Grand Master may commission one of them as *his* Deputy to open a lodge and preside therein, whether the Master and Wardens be present or absent.

Of the preparation of these reports, he well says:

"Our regard for masonic proceedings is fully equal to that of Bro. Staton's; we would no more think of running our scissors into one of these valuable

pamphlets than Bro. Vincil would into his Bible or hymn book. A far better plan is to mark passages and send the books along with the copy, but our library is twenty miles from the printer, and therefore everything has to be laboriously copied.

"Yes, it is comparatively easy to excerpt when one has the requisite faculty and practice, yet an active experience of thirty years in the editorial department of a newspaper has taught us that almost anyone can write the articles when the subjects and line of treatment are mapped out for him, but that it requires the best man in the shop to do the clipping. A good exchange editor is born, not made, with the nose for news as an inheritance."

We suspected that he had had training and experience of a character to fit him for writing reports; we would gladly copy more but must be content with one more paragraph:

"Our idea of a Grand Lodge is that it is a perpetual body like, for instance, the senate of the United States, although in the natural order of things its membership is constantly changing. The Grand Lodge of Minnesota was organized in 1853, has held annual communications with but two exceptions, and providence permitting will hold its thirty-eighth in January next. There are but three or four survivors of the original twelve who participated in the organization, possibly not one of them may be present at that time, still its existence has been continuous beyond peradventure. Any legislation enacted during all these years is binding until lawfully amended or repealed. When or how is a question for the Grand Lodge itself to determine, under the rules or regulations heretofore adopted for convenience in the transaction of business."

MISSISSIPPI, 1890.

The Proceedings of 1890 were delayed longer than usual and were not received in season for our report last year: those for 1891 are out promptly, so that we have those for both years.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM G. PAXTON) announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters RICHARD P. BOWEN, CHARLES T. MURPHY and WILLIAM S. PATTON: verily the fathers are passing away.

The recital of his official acts and decisions shows that the Grand Master had been a hard worked officer, and moreover, that there must have been an unusual degree of activity among the craft.

We learn from his decision that in Mississippi the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction prevails.

Of the powers of Grand Masters, he says:

"What may be the 'inherent powers' of a Grand Master is open to question and discussion. And whatever the conclusion, the dogma is one with which this incumbent of that high station has little patience. Certain powers are, however, distinctly vested in the Grand Master which cannot be questioned. As masons, we of this jurisdiction at least, believe and declare that it is not within the power of any man or body of men to make innovations upon the 'Body of Masonry.' By this term we designate what are known as the 'landmarks,' and 'in them' is declared and set forth, among others, the prerogative of the Grand Master 'to grant dispensations for conferring degrees, at irregular times,' even to the extent of 'making masons at sight' (whatever that may mean), and further that these landmarks can never be changed."

A long report in favor of a masonic home was made by Bro. ANDREW H. BARKLEY: the Grand Master had also endorsed the scheme in his address: the matter was referred to a committee which reported in favor of the appointment of a committee to confer with similar committees from the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery: the joint committee reported the following plan:

"Resolved, By the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Mississippi, that a Masonic Home for the relief and maintenance of aged, infirm, indigent masons, their wives and children, and the widows and orphans of deceased Master Masons, be established, which institution shall be under the joint control, care and supervision of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Mississippi."

* * * * *

"Resolved, That said Joint Committee shall prepare a constitution for said Home, and submit the same to the M. W. Grand Master, Grand High Priest, Most Illustrious Master and Grand Commander of Knights Templar, for their inspection and approval.

"Resolved, That the constitution having been approved by a majority vote, and having obtained the act of incorporation (should such be necessary), the Grand Officers above named shall, under the act of incorporation, and by authority of the constitution, appoint a Board of Trustees, which shall take charge of and control the affairs of the Home, and report annually to the Masonic Grand Bodies of the state above named.

"Resolved, That the said Board of Trustees be and the same are hereby authorized to take and receive bequests or donations, and solicit contributions from individual masons, and citizens of the state who are not masons, the lodges, chapters, councils and commanderies subordinate to the several Grand Bodies already named, and from benevolent organizations friendly to the enterprise, for the express purpose of securing the necessary funds for establishing and maintaining said Home, as hereinbefore mentioned.

"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees, as soon as practicable after their appointment, shall elect a Treasurer, into whose hands all moneys shall be paid, which moneys shall be by him invested, as rapidly as they are received, in interest-bearing securities; and said Treasurer shall give bond in a sum double the amount entrusted to his keeping.

"Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions having been adopted by the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery, this Grand Lodge does hereby order that the sum of twenty cents *per capita* shall be annually set apart from the dues received toward the support of the Masonic Home; which sum shall be paid over by the Grand Treasurer to the Treasurer of the Home."

We have omitted the second resolution, which relates to an act of incorporation, and securing the exemption of the property from taxation. The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That all lodges within this jurisdiction be required to take up a collection from their members on St. John's day, the 27th day of December, of each year, and to make as liberal appropriation from their treasuries as their ability will permit, for the benefit of the Masonic Home of Mississippi, to be sent with their lodge returns to the Grand Secretary, and by him to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of said Home.

"Resolved, That a similar collection be taken up from the general public at all masonic celebrations on St. John's Day, the 24th of June, and on all

occasions of laying corner-stones by the masonic fraternity, which collections shall be forwarded to the Grand Secretary, to be by him paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of said Home, as above provided.

"The M. W. Grand Master appointed Bro. W. A. Roane Treasurer *pro tem.*, of the proposed Masonic Home, and proceeded to receive sundry contributions tendered for that object."

Charges of unmasonic conduct were made against a Master; after investigation the Grand Master suspended him from office, and cited him to appear before the Grand Lodge for trial; he was tried by the Grand Lodge and suspended for two years.

After giving the facts, the committee say:

"If the story we have related stopped here your committee's labor in this behalf would be ended, but it has a sequel, which perhaps has no parallel in the history of Freemasonry in this Grand Jurisdiction. The records in the case disclose the further facts, that although Bro. Patterson was under suspension and ordered to appear at this meeting for trial, Bahala Lodge on last St. John's day (December 27th) elected him W. M. for the present masonic year and installed him in office, notwithstanding the lodge had been advised by the District Deputy Grand Master that such action would be unlawful, and in contempt of the authority of the Grand Master. This extraordinary proceeding being reported to the Grand Master, he immediately arrested the charter of the lodge, and ordered its property to be delivered to the Grand Secretary."

The Grand Lodge approved the action of the Grand Master, and revoked the charter of the lodge.

Either this statement by the committee is inaccurate, or else a power was exercised by the Grand Master which is possessed by him in our jurisdiction, but which has been sharply criticised by some writers. The Grand Master said that he suspended the accused *as W. M.*; if the suspension was *from office only*, when his term expired he was no longer an officer, and the effect of the suspension was exhausted. After that time, he was not "under suspension" unless the suspension was *from the rights of Masonry*; in Maine he might have been so suspended, and it seems to us that the Grand Lodge so treated him. It is evident that this was a case in which that power might have been wisely and safely exercised.

The Report on Correspondence (97 pp.) was presented by Bro. ANDREW A. BARKLEY. In addition, brief reports are given of some fifteen Representatives near other Grand Lodges.

We give Bro. BARKLEY's report of the effect of the anti-saloon legislation:

"From the reading of some of the Reports on Correspondence which have fallen into our hands, we notice this one thought thrown out: 'That temperance is the question which occupies largely the attention of the brethren of the West and South.' This is one of the *tenets* of our profession as masons, and should ever hold a prominent place in our deliberations. Duty demands it at our hands, and we are taught to guard against *excess and intemperance*, and we rejoice to know that we have become so fully aroused to the importance of this matter, that we of the *West and South* have been so persistent in duty as to attract the attention of our brethren of the East and North, and hope that they, seeing our good works, may take such further knowledge of us as to be constrained to go and do like-

wise whenever and wherever the necessities of the case demand it at their hands. The good work has begun in earnest, and whilst life lasts we purpose to continue it until the evil of intemperance is removed far from us, and by our deeds we would provoke others to good works and thus fulfill the law.

"This laudable work of removing from our midst the intemperate, and by wise and wholesome legislation making it impossible for those who are in anywise connected with the vending of intoxicating liquors to enter our asylums, has placed Masonry on a high moral plane, and the good, noble and true men of our land are knocking at our doors, and earnestly, and of their own accord, asking for admission to the mysteries of Freemasonry.

"The good effects are already seen and felt, and the 'world is being turned upside down,' and morality among masons is no longer being trailed in the streets or trampled under the foot of men. We have lifted up the standard on high, planted it in the midst of the camp so that both those within and without may see it, read and know for themselves, that a masonic lodge is no place for the immoral, licentious, intemperate, and that our doors are forever closed against those who in anywise deal out ardent or intoxicating liquors, and God helping us, we intend to keep this standard lifted up as a warning to all such that they need not apply for admission among us."

In our account of this action, we stated that "an earnest discussion" took place before the vote was taken; he assures us that we were in error; we cannot remember how we got the impression, but we *did* get it—erroneously as it appears. Our idea was that such an overwhelming vote after an "earnest discussion" was all the more creditable to the Grand Lodge, than its adoption without discussion.

BRO. BARKLEY returns to a discussion, which we have carried on for some time; a brief statement of the points involved is sufficient for our purpose without extended discussion.

In Mississippi a lodge can deprive a member of his membership at its pleasure, and, however unjustly this may be done, he has no remedy. We very naturally criticised this as being unmasonic.

BRO. BARKLEY replies substantially, that the constitution of the Grand Lodge is to that effect, and, therefore, it is the law.

We reply, then the constitution *ought to be changed*, because a constitution which allows such things is "unjust, unmasonic and wicked." Whether BRO. BARKLEY considers that the constitution of his Grand Lodge is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, we cannot tell, but he reiterated his position, "such is the law"; we naturally said, we know that, and the law ought to be changed because it is unjust.

Now he says, "there is not one word in the constitution which hints at illegality in the proceedings had." Exactly so; that's just what's the matter: the constitution ought not merely to *hint*, but to *declare* that if there is "illegality in the proceedings had," the brother should have the right of appeal, and the Grand Lodge should correct and *declare void* the *illegal* proceedings.

Our brother desires us to abandon *theory* and come to *facts*. Well, here are the facts; a lodge in Mississippi has the power to deprive a member of his membership at its pleasure, and the Grand Lodge is powerless to remedy

it; in numerous cases, the Grand Lodge of Mississippi has declared void the proceedings of lodges, one of the results of which, if valid, would be the severance of membership, and yet has decided that though the proceedings of the lodge were illegal and void, nevertheless the accused had thereby been deprived of his membership in the lodge!

Our position is, not that this is not "the plain letter of the law" in Mississippi, but that every consideration of justice and masonic principle demands *that the law be changed*, so that such unjust and absurd performances shall no longer be allowed.

MISSISSIPPI, 1891.

The Grand Master (JOHN RILEY) announces the death of Past Grand Master ROBERT C. PATTY, in the prime of life. He had issued various commissions to lay corner stones, one of them, the corner stone of a Masonic Temple in Natchez—the same stone laid seventy-three years before by Grand Master JOHN A. QUITMAN.

Past Grand Master BARKLEY made a most eloquent appeal to the Grand Lodge in behalf of the Masonic Home. It will be remembered that during the fearful yellow fever epidemic in 1878 Bro. HARVEY W. WALTER and his three sons remained at their home, devoting themselves to the care of the sufferers and thereby sacrificed their own lives. His daughter commenced the study of medicine; finding that in the "Woman's Medical College," in Philadelphia, there were two free scholarships, she suggested that though they were difficult to get, she dared to hope that by the assistance of her father's masonic friends she might obtain one of them. Bros. POWER and SPEED took hold of the matter with their usual energy and the result was successful, but still she required other aid to pay for board, clothing, etc., to the amount of six hundred dollars; she proposed to borrow it, offering as security property not now available, but the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery jointly furnished half the money, and the Grand Lodge the other half, not as a loan, but as a gift on account of her noble father and brothers. We knew Bro. WALTER personally; were familiar with the facts of his self-sacrifice, and for this action of the masons of Mississippi, we cannot command words to express our gratification and admiration. We quote the record:

"Past Grand Master Frank Burkitt moved that the recommendation of the Grand Secretary be concurred in, and that the sum named—\$300.00—be appropriated to her, not as a loan, but as a donation, and that it be paid to her in annual installments. He further stated that her distinguished father, during his many years attendance on the Grand Lodge seldom, if ever, drew mileage or per diem.

"Past Grand Master Savery thereupon moved that, as a matter of special respect to the memory of Past Grand Master Harvey W. Walter the appropriation be made by a rising vote, and it was accordingly so done, and so promptly that the brethren seemed to esteem it a privilege."

BRO. SPEED reported progress in relation to the revision of the statutes but had not completed it, as he found that the plan contemplated involved changes which he thought could be made only by the Grand Lodge.

During the year but little progress had been made in collecting funds for the Home: but during the month of January the money came in quite freely: and pledges were received of money to be paid during the year, or annually for a fixed number of years, or in a few cases until the Home is completed. The proposition for a *per capita* tax of twenty cents was ordered to be submitted to the lodges.

The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence submits a report which takes the place of a report of decisions by the Grand Master. The same question was submitted to the Grand Master and to the committee, and the decision of the committee was precisely the opposite of the Grand Master's. We have watched the operation of this peculiar system, and we are clearly of opinion that all questions submitted to the committee should be submitted by the Grand Master, and the report of the committee should be made to the Grand Master as *advice* and not as instruction: the masonic form of government does not contemplate a Supreme Court sitting in the recess and rendering decisions independently of the Grand Master.

The committee divided upon several questions. In one a lodge had become reduced to six members, a number too small to work as a lodge and too small to surrender its charter. The chairman held that it still retained its territorial jurisdiction, while the other members of the committee held the opposite. The Grand Lodge sustained the opinion of the chairman. Our Grand Lodge decided the same question the other way. It may be, however, that the laws of the two jurisdictions in relation to lodges are so different, that both decisions are right. In Maine, when the number of members of a lodge is less than seven, it *ceases to exist*; it does not thereby become merely liable to forfeit its charter, and no judgment of forfeiture by the lodge is required.

In another case, if we understand the facts, a candidate petitioned for initiation and was accepted, but he did not come forward to take his degrees within the prescribed time and his election lapsed: in the meantime he moved within the jurisdiction of another lodge. The question was which lodge had jurisdiction over him. The chairman held that the lodge to which he first petitioned retained jurisdiction: the other members held that the other lodge had acquired jurisdiction, and the Grand Lodge sustained them. Our Grand Lodge decided that in such a case, when the prescribed time has expired, the whole effect of the proceedings is expended, precisely the same as if they had never taken place, and, therefore, that the second lodge had jurisdiction.

The other question was whether the papers in cases of expulsion should be sent to the Grand Lodge when there is no appeal; the chairman said "Yes," the others said "No"; the Grand Lodge sustained the chairman.

Such certainly is the law in Maine, and we cannot see how Bro. SPEED's conclusion can be controverted under the laws of Mississippi.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. ANDREW H. BARKLEY.

In his Introduction, he shows that Freemasonry, whose "corner-stone is truth," is unchangeable; he says:

"If what we have said be true, and we feel sure that no well-informed mason will for a moment call them in question, then we can truthfully say with the wise man 'there is nothing new under the sun,' so far at least as it pertains to Freemasonry. The usages, ceremonies, ritual and qualifications are in force now as at the beginning, so far as we know, and must remain so unto the end if Freemasonry is preserved in its unity and purity.

"It is a fixed principle, and one, too, which has never been called in question, and is numbered among the landmarks, 'that no innovations can be made in the body of Masonry.'

"This is the grand bulwark of Freemasonry, and setting at defiance every approaching foe, says to him, 'touch not'—thus far shalt thou go but no farther,'—'take these things hence.'

"The only improvement necessary to be made—the only progress which is admissible, is on the part of those who enjoy its rights and partake of its privileges.

"Purity of life and rectitude of conduct is imperatively demanded at the hands of every one who professes its principles.

"These *progressionists* must first attain perfection before we can consent to listen to an appeal for change. Freemasonry requires this and will be satisfied with nothing less. There is enough here to employ all our time and give free exercise to all our energies and talent, and not until we shall have reached perfection will we have attained the end contemplated by the principles of the institution of Freemasonry. A rigid adherence to these principles and their practice in every-day life will make us better masons, and moved by that true spirit of emulation 'as to who can best work and best agree,' we shall win for ourselves the place of distinction among our brethren.

"Instead, therefore, of putting forth our endeavors, or spending our precious moments in trying to engraft something new upon that which is complete in all its parts, it should be our constant aim to learn well the lessons which are inculcated in this school of science, that we may be the better prepared to act well our part in the drama of life, and that we may do this, let us enter as pupils and sit at the feet of the *old Masters* and learn wisdom from their lips. Pupils we are, and pupils we always must be, if we would learn what Freemasonry is, and what it teaches."

He notes a case from Arkansas, in which the decision of a lodge was reversed and the brother restored to his rights, including membership in his lodge. This last clause he puts in italics and calls attention to the fact that he does so. We trust that the heaven is working.

He replies somewhat at length to Bro. FELLOWS, of Louisiana, but the gist of his argument is included in the following from his reply to Bro. PARVIN:

"As we said in our review of the report of Bro. J. Q. A. Fellows, of Louisiana, for the two years past, so we say now, the selling of intoxicating liquors has a character. The act is either *moral* or it is *immoral*. Will any one contend that it is *moral*? I trow not. The act has a character, and every man, whether he be a mason or not, knows what that character is. So far as the mason who engages in the sale of it has an influence his act

impairs the usefulness of the institution of Freemasonry, and degrades it in the estimation of good people.

"Being therefore immoral, it is a masonic offence, and the doer of the deed should receive the just recompense of reward.

"We don't try masons by the statutes of the state, nor do we go to the statute book of the state to find out whether they have *intentionally* violated any particular statute written therein before we decide that they are guilty of masonic offences. No, we have our own statutes, our own codes, and these are based upon the moral law, and whatever is *contrary* to its teachings in the act of the mason is a masonic offence."

In his review of Maine, he criticises the report of our Grand Lecturer and the action of our Grand Lodge as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Maine has settled the question as to how a mason should wear his apron. We presume the report of the Grand Lecturer on this subject is in writing, inasmuch as the committee to which his report was referred recommended that in addition to the copy filed with the Grand Secretary, a duplicate copy be filed with the Grand Lecturer, to be by him transmitted to his successor in office.

"Well, we are always learning something new. I was not taught by cipher, writing, or any other characters, how this was to be done. The good brother from whom I received the degrees, and the Grand Lecturer who afterwards taught me, impressed it upon my mind that this was not the way to get instruction. But perhaps the Grand Lecturer of Maine has had a new revelation, and has been ordered by the departed fathers to do — what they taught whilst living could not be done.

"Bro. Sleeper, Past Grand Master, submitted the report of the committee to the Grand Lodge, and says: 'The committee believes that the recommendation of the Grand Lecturer is in accordance with ancient usage, and for the benefit of the craft.'

"Now, I would like to know on what they base this belief. And there is another thing I wish to know, and it is this: where does the Grand Lecturer of Maine get his authority to write in so many words just how this thing is to be done? Where does the Grand Lodge get its authority to make a copy and put that in the hands of the Grand Secretary for safe-keeping? We have been reading much during the past year about progression in Masonry, but this is a step in advance of anything we have met with.

"When we read this report of the committee of which Bro. Sleeper is chairman, we turned back to see if we could find this report of the Grand Lecturer printed in the Proceedings, thinking that perhaps we had overlooked it, but after strict search made it could not be found.

"We have a suggestion to make to our good brethren of Maine, and we are a little surprised that Bro. Drummond has not made the same suggestion to his brethren ere this. If the brethren of this Grand Lodge are afraid that they will forget any part of the esoteric work, they ought to buy a phonograph, and let the Grand Lecturer, with the machine open, repeat everything pertaining to the work and lectures of the three degrees, and when he has finished let it be closed and *sealed* and labeled, '*To be opened only by my successor.*' In this way, brethren, you can keep the work pure and unadulterated. This machine, when open, will go to talking and it will report just what was communicated to it in the same tone of voice by which the communication was made to it. Brethren, go and buy you a machine and put your secrets in that and don't be everlastingly writing them.

"This reminds us very forcibly of a case brought to the notice of the grand jury in the county of —, where an official had been guilty of converting the funds thereof to his own use. The jury had been charged by the Court, and offences of this character clearly impressed upon their minds, and their sworn duty in case they found upon investigation any one had thus violated the law. Now in this case there was no doubt. The Court knew it,

the jury knew it, and yet when they made their report they failed, in the first instance, to find a true bill. The Court listened to the reading, and when the clerk had finished the Court was astounded, and turning to the jury said, 'Gentlemen, you took the oath I did not.'

"When Bro. Drummond gives us another report, perhaps he will explain the matter to our satisfaction. As it now stands, it presents to our mind the appearance at least that some one had violated an obligation, and that this violation had endorsement from a sovereign power.

"We hope we have misinterpreted the language of the report of the committee, and yet we do not see how this can be, for the language used is so plain that it is susceptible of but one construction, and that is the one we have put upon it, but we will wait with patience until the brethren of this Grand Lodge shall have had an opportunity of explaining what this report does mean."

Will Bro. BARKLEY allow us to suggest that he is a little "premature"? It has been the custom of masons from time immemorial to appear in public *clothed as masons*, to perform masonic work. The records show that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, from its organization, has been accustomed to do so and to allow its subordinate lodges to do so. In many of these ceremonies (*all* except funerals) Fellow Crafts and Entered Apprentices have participated. We assume that in Mississippi, as elsewhere, when they *do* appear in public, *they are clothed as such*, and do not masquerade as Master Masons. It follows that the *method* of wearing the apron is no more a part of the secret work than the *description* of the apron. Already in this report, we have referred Bro. BARKLEY to one case in which a Grand Master made and announced to his Grand Lodge a decision upon this very point, which is published in the Proceedings, showing that in that jurisdiction it is not a part of the secret work. Within two days we have had a letter from a prominent mason in another state, asking the same question, evidently not having the least idea that the answer involves, in any way, the secret work.

MISSOURI, 1890.

The address of the Grand Master (THEODORE BRACE) is devoted mostly to routine matters.

He announces that the surplus funds of the Grand Lodge had been exhausted in the appropriations to the Masonic Home, and that the income of the current year had been anticipated to the amount of \$4,500 in the payment of the appropriation made the previous year. He earnestly urges that measures be taken to provide a permanent income for the Home, and advises a *per capita* tax of fifty cents for that purpose. As it is, we see no other way than for the Grand Lodge to continue on in the path which it has entered. But to those about entering the same path, the facts given by the Grand Master may be instructive.

He says:

"The masonic fraternity of Missouri is to-day the owner and in posses-

sion of a happy Home for its aged and disabled members, their widows and orphans, representing a cash value of more than \$125,000, in which five of its widows and twenty of its orphans have found a safe and comfortable retreat from the cold blasts of adversity, which impend, and may fall upon the home of any mason of Missouri. Day by day, this number will be added to. The present accommodations will soon be too limited to meet its enlarging demands, and further improvements of a permanent character will have to be made."

Now four per cent. on the \$125,000, for interest which might be received upon it, and \$5,000 expenses make \$10,000; therefore the cost of supporting the twenty-five beneficiaries for the preceding year had been \$400 apiece. It is evident that unless the number shall be very largely increased, this method does not commend itself as a *business* method. The motive which prompts these charities is in the highest degree noble and commendable; but in their execution, the money raised for the purpose should be expended in strict accordance with *business* laws. It is a waste of money, not to be tolerated, to spend twice as much as would produce precisely the same result if expended in a different manner.

The proposition to increase the *per capita* tax was laid over to the next meeting, but \$5,000 was appropriated for the Home, but only if the condition of the treasury should allow it. One thing is certain; the Home cannot be sustained by voluntary contributions of individuals and lodges from year to year: the Grand Lodge must arrange for the maintenance of the Home by a regular annual appropriation, or a permanent fund must be raised whose income will be sufficient for the purpose: all contemplating this system of charity, as well as our Missouri brethren, may as well look the matter squarely in the face at the outset as to find themselves obliged to do so later. Of course, a *per capita* tax is the fairest method, as by that means each generation takes care of their own distressed, except that the Home itself has been provided by those who have gone before them.

Let it be understood, that we are not opposing the Home system: we hold, as we have already said, that in the larger jurisdictions the system is a wise one; but in the smaller jurisdictions it would be insane folly; and the question of its wisdom in a particular jurisdiction is a practical one to be determined by the circumstances, prominent among which is the probable number of beneficiaries.

The Grand Master held that he could not set aside the proceedings of a lodge for irregularity, but the remedy is by appeal, and he adds:

"When, however, a party has been deprived of an opportunity to appeal within the time allowed by the law, without any fault on his part, the Grand Master might, perhaps, in a proper case, require the lodge to allow the appeal even after time."

In *other* anti-prerogative jurisdictions, cases are constantly occurring, in which the practical course taken conflicts with the theory.

He made decisions, most of which depend upon local law: but we are glad to find that it was decided that service as Warden in another jurisdic-

tion qualifies him (if eligible in other respects) to be a W. Master in Missouri.

Of the "condition of the craft," he says :

"After this brief *résumé* of such matters connected with the administration of affairs as seemed to be of general interest, and a calm survey of the present condition of the craft in the light of the official reports of your several officers, and coming up through other sources from all parts of the state, I feel that you are to be congratulated upon the present prosperous condition of the craft in this jurisdiction. 'Peace and harmony prevail within our walls.' The great heart of the brotherhood is animated with the pure principles of the Institution ; its lessons are being better learned and understood by the craft than in the old days even. While a healthy increase in our members indicates that its purposes, and adaptability to their accomplishment, are daily becoming better understood and more fully appreciated by those of the world without who truly love 'the good, the beautiful and the true.'"

And the Grand Secretary says :

"The Grand Secretary is supposed to be in possession of facts and figures to indicate the growth and general condition of the craft in the jurisdiction. This information is gleaned from an examination of the returns received from the lodges, and from comparing them with the figures of last year. Taking these points as guides, I announce that the masonic year just closed has no equal in our history for numerical increase. The largest number of initiations, passings and raisings have been reported by the lodges of any year in the past. These exceed the work of last year by several hundred. The initiations run up over sixteen hundred, and the raisings amounted to more than fourteen hundred. This shows the largest amount of work ever done in one year by our Missouri lodges. The gain over losses by deaths, suspensions, expulsions, suspensions for non-payment of dues and dismissions, amounts to eight hundred. Affiliations and re-instatements were unusually large, footing up 1,258. These added to the number raised show an aggregate gain of 2,695, less the number lost by deaths, suspensions, etc. This loss amounted to 1,868, leaving a clear gain of over eight hundred. This number added to footings of last year, gives us a total membership of nearly 28,000. This does not include the two lodges which have not reported their members. It also leaves out of the calculation the membership of fifteen lodges under dispensation, with a known membership of three hundred and sixty-one, and an estimated membership of less than one hundred from non-reporting lodges, which shows an admitted membership of over twenty-eight thousand. Thus it is seen that the growth of the fraternity has been steady and very satisfactory as to numbers in our Grand Jurisdiction. The increase of the brotherhood keeps pace with the growth of the Commonwealth, and thus proves that it is a needed element in our progress and civilization."

The Report on Correspondence (219 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCELL, and as heretofore, it is marked by ability of argument, force in expression and a faithful exposition of the views of the writer. Of course it is utterly impossible to do more than to notice some of its more salient points.

He meets the attacks upon the anti-saloon laws of his Grand Lodge, with the unanswerable argument that the practice is in violation of the *moral* law and, therefore, in violation of *masonic* law.

Referring to the Hiram Lodge case in Connecticut, he says :

"It is to be presumed that a good many people in that jurisdiction are wiser than before the trouble originated. The kickers have learned that the Grand Lodge is the supreme masonic authority in its own territory, and that it has the power to enforce the law, and require obedience."

We trust that he will call the attention of some of the Ohio brethren to these words; coming from him, they would be likely to be effective.

He has considerable to say about "Cerneauism," but expresses the hope that he will never have occasion to mention the subject again. We hope he will not; but "that depends." The Scottish Rite has been established in that jurisdiction for a long time; if "Cerneauism" gets in there too, dissension and discord will usurp the place of peace and harmony of the subordinate lodges as a necessary consequence; and Bro. VINCIL will be *obliged* to "mention the subject," or else to shut his *mouth* or his *eyes* to a state of things utterly destructive of the usefulness of the institution. The effort has been on one side to make interference by a Grand Lodge an attempt to adjudicate upon the merits of the controversy between the Scottish Rite and "Cerneauism," and, Bro VINCIL has made the mistake of taking this view. This is the question which the "Cerneau" faction in Ohio and Iowa undertook to have decided *in court*! Another thing: Bro. VINCIL must not conclude that, because a Grand Lodge says nothing about this subject, there is no discord in the craft in that jurisdiction: as to one of the jurisdictions in which he says "peace and harmony prevail among the craft," he is wofully in error. In every case, so far as we know, Grand Lodge legislation *was caused* by existence of discord among the craft to a perilous extent, or the imminent danger of it. Bro. VINCIL may deem the young partridge policy the wisest, *but it is not like him*.

There are many other matters in this report that we should like to notice, but we must forbear.

MONTANA, 1890.

The Grand Master (JOHN ANDERSON) had been attacked by dangerous illness shortly before the session: it had been understood that he had prepared his address and would send it in by the Representatives of his lodge, but none was received; so the Grand Lodge was opened by the Deputy Grand Master, without any address. The Grand Lodge voted that the address be published with the Proceedings; the Grand Secretary subsequently procured it (though it had not been completed) but of course its suggestions had not been acted upon.

At the previous session of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary had been directed to procure and present a testimonial to each Grand Master who had not received one. The Grand Secretary reports that he had performed this duty, except in the case of one, who, he had been informed, had

permanently removed from the jurisdiction; there were ten recipients, and the occasion of the presentation was a very enjoyable one.

The committee say:

"You have thus discharged a debt of honor, in many cases, of long standing, an occasional source of unfavorable comment, as if all who had served you with equal fidelity were not equally entitled to some token of your esteem and gratitude. In acknowledgment of your generous and welcome gifts the happy recipients charged me to convey to you the assurances of their hearty appreciation of the spirit that prompted, as well as the grateful form in which your kind remembrance was expressed."

But the Grand Master challenges the propriety of this action, saying:

"You appointed a committee at our last annual communication at Great Falls to procure a Grand Lodge testimonial to be presented to each Grand Master of this Grand Jurisdiction who had not received such previously. And Bro. Grand Secretary informed me in his letter of invitation to attend the presentation; that the testimonials had come, and that there were ten of them. Now, I do not know, nor do I want to stop to inquire, how much they cost, nor was I compelled to inquire where this custom originated.

"I call to mind in 1869, and at other times, it was the custom at each annual communication of this Grand Lodge for one or more zealous brothers to constitute themselves a committee to take up subscriptions from the members present to buy a testimonial for the retiring Grand Master. But then money was plenty. Subsequently when money was scarce the custom had been dropped, and I had hoped had become obsolete. But, brethren, by your action you have revived it, and while I concede that it cultivates good fellowship I ask myself: Is it charity or a commendable and proper use of the revenues collected from the subordinate lodges?"

Many entertain views similar to those of the Grand Master; but in this instance the remark of the committee, that the Grand Lodge had apparently discriminated against some equally deserving Grand Masters, is well founded; and this action was made necessary.

The standing regulation in relation to non-affiliates, which has been sharply criticised, was repealed and the following adopted in its stead:

"*Resolved*, That non-affiliates may visit lodges in Montana for one year after their arrival in the state, or after such non-affiliation shall commence; after the lapse of such time they shall not be permitted to visit nor shall they have any of the privileges accorded to members of lodges, unless such non-affiliation be caused by their rejection by the lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside, after a *bona fide* effort on their part to affiliate by petition in the usual way."

The proposition to adopt the one ballot system received a majority of the votes, but not the necessary two-thirds.

The Grand Secretary gives the following account of the installation:

"The Grand Lodge was then called off and the doors thrown open and a throng of ladies filed in and filled the large hall to its utmost capacity.

"The public installation ceremonies were conducted by P. G. Master H. R. Comly, Bro. Lockey acting Grand Marshal. After the several officers were successively introduced and installed, they were proclaimed and saluted as such.

"By request the Junior P. G. M. present, Bro. Logan, invested the newly installed Grand Master with the signet ring with appropriate reference to its history and significance.

"After the fair guests had been dismissed, the craft was recalled to labor with the newly installed officers occupying their stations."

The Report on Correspondence (108 pp.) was presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES.

He scarcely ever makes an extract; he writes out the gist, and in this report makes few comments.

In his review of Canada, he expresses his views in relation to Masonic Homes as follows:

"Speaking of the benevolent fund of his Grand Lodge the Grand Master says that their invested surplus, near \$70,000, yields them enough in interest to furnish a large sum with which to answer and appease the calls for assistance. Within twenty years the surplus whose interest is dedicated to charity has doubled in amount, though once largely diminished during that time. On their list of pensioners are 355 widows; 55 orphans and 31 needy brethren. To have supported these at a Home even at half the average *per capita* cost in Kentucky would have cost more than twice the amount furnished as a supplement to their own exertions. The best way to assist any one is to help him to help himself. Personal pride is a great thing to preserve. We often think the most worthy poor are neglected in the distribution of charity because too proud to beg or allow their wants to attract attention. In dispensing charity we somehow think that the right hand should keep pretty well posted as to what the left hand doeth, for much that goes by the name of charity is pandering to fraud and an encouragement to idleness and shiftlessness. Not that there is not plenty need for vastly more than is bestowed, but it is not discriminating enough to find out the most needy and the most worthy. In the last 30 years the Grand Lodge of Canada has disbursed in charitable grants \$170,000. And we are sure that it has done more to relieve want than if it had been spent in rearing an elegant and expensive Home.

Of Massachusetts, he says:

"The peculiarities of Massachusetts Masonry may be regarded as partial landmarks. They take pride in doing as their fathers did before them, and if we had staid at home and perfected our membership in Mount Moriah lodge no doubt we should have thought nothing so good and proper as the Massachusetts way of doing things."

* * * * *

"At the Grand Feast on St. John's day 164 brethren participated, and Bro. Josiah was down from Maine and improved the occasion by serio-comic arraignment of *some* of the more recently organized Grand Lodges (out-west), especially for their innovations in legislation, even threatening the terrors of 'the previous question.' We thanked our stars, while reading Bro. Drummond's speech, that we were 3,000 miles away from that feast. But reading on still further, whom should we meet but our old college chum, now a R. W. Corresponding Grand Secretary, Samuel B. Spooner. We could hear him, though thousands of miles away, and we thought of some banquets in old North College at Yale, not quite so formal and elegant, perhaps, and not always uninterrupted by prying professors, but whose memories are as savory as the most dainty dishes of modern cookery. Human nature is about the same from one generation to another, and men, after all, are only grown up boys. On the whole, we wished we had been there to have greeted the brethren, testified our love and veneration for old Massachusetts, and to have forgiven Bro. Drummond."

And of Maine:

"The Grand Lodge of Maine is one of the most steadily and modestly

prosperous, one of the smoothest running and most quiet, easily and well governed bodies that we know anything about. There are no ups and downs, spurts and declines, chills succeeding fever, as in so many other Grand Lodges. There is about one new lodge organized during a year, sometimes two. There are now 189 chartered lodges, with a membership of 20,685 at the last counting, which would make the average over 100 to a lodge. Glancing over the list we could not find a chartered lodge with a smaller membership than 33."

We believe that we must quote what he says of us and of our report, and his discussion of several questions in reply to us :

"The most interesting and valuable portion of the Maine reports are those furnished by Bro. Drummond in his yearly reviews of correspondence. They are learned and almost invariably judicially fair. Concede his premises and you have to take his conclusions. Having read so many of his able reports it is somewhat amazing to ourselves how we have turned out to be such a heretic on so many subjects. We confess a natural aversion to the idea and even the word *prerogative*, which Webster defines as 'an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question and for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and manner of exercise.' The very definition is enough to arouse every republican instinct of our nature into protest. Prerogative perished with King Charles I, on the scaffold, and if it should ever attempt to rear its hoary head again, no matter how many times anointed, we feel an hereditary impulse to be an executioner. We do not believe there is or ought to be anything in Masonry corresponding to this definition of prerogative. We deny that the powers of Grand Master are hereditary, right or wrong, or that they can be asserted without question or without accountability and full responsibility both as to the fact and manner of exercise. What is called prerogative is not the same probably in the minds of any two. Like the wind 'it bloweth where it listeth and none can tell whence it comes or whither it goeth.' Bro. Drummond says the fact that no mention is made of it in early history is no proof that it did not exist and have its landmarks and established usages. All very true, and we have neither desire nor ability to controvert this proposition. But when it arrived in the horizon of history it did not have a Grand Master, and we must fairly presume that it had been without a Grand Master prior to that time, for how long none can say. If these powers of the Grand Master originated with Solomon and were kept alive and lineally transmitted from his time to the present, we should be very apt to find some trace of it among the Jewish people, who more than any other race have religiously preserved their traditions, usages and history. There is nothing to show that the guilds of operative masons through which our institution claims its transmission and modern origin were of Jewish origin. We should rather look for a Phœnician than Jewish ancestry. But Grand Masters only appear when Masonry became speculative instead of operative, and that certainly was a comparatively recent historical event. Our conclusion and conviction is that the powers, duties and prerogatives of Grand Masters have no ancient landmarks on which to build their pretensions. When introduced, the nature of the office partook of the conditions of society and the habits of the people of the age and country in which it was introduced. The Grand Mastership is outside of the body of Masonry and its powers are the proper subject of adaptation to the wants and changing condition of advancing civilization.

"Certainly there could have been no landmarks regarding the powers of the Grand Master prior to the existence of the office, and about the same time the change was made from operative to speculative Masonry, and any landmarks erected during the operative period would hardly have suited the changed conditions. If the landmarks were first set up by the first Grand Lodge it was a pretty small affair to bind all succeeding generations and Grand Lodges, and whatever one can adopt, another of equal power can

repeal or change. If these landmarks were set up by any single individual they are entitled to still less respect. And if the analogy of the common law is appealed to, it devolves upon those pleading usage or a prescriptive right to establish it by something stronger than an improbable presumption.

"But after all, we fancy that nine-tenths or more of this conflict and controversy grows out of a mutual misunderstanding. One is defending something that is not attacked and the other attacking what is not asserted or defended. It is like to parties fighting with a high, tight board fence between them. The dispensing part of the prerogative power, is the power of the Chancellor to mitigate the rigor of the law which is intended for the generality of cases and the use made of it is reported for the approval or disapproval of the Grand Lodge.

"In regard to the introduction and application of parliamentary law in Grand Lodges, we must bear in mind the dual character of the body. It is operated and officered like a subordinate lodge, but when it meets in annual conference it is as really and truly a legislative body acting on all questions concerning the general welfare of the craft. While so acting why should not the principles and practices of parliamentary law be applicable? These rules have been evolved from plentiful experience to facilitate the transaction of business in an orderly and impartial manner. Our present rules of order for Grand Lodge business do not include 'the previous question,' but really we see no more radical objection to it than to the other rules that are in force, and we have seen many occasions when we thought it would be a good rule to have and use. The motion to adjourn which we have, seems much more out of place in a masonic lodge, but it is construed only to notify the Grand Master that it is the desire of the members that he close or call off.

"Our abolition of the P. M. degree and our regulation in regard to non-affiliates, we know received the condemnation of Bro. Drummond. In regard to the latter the phraseology might be modified to be less objectionable. They are deprived of certain specified rights, but are not suspended, and their Masonry is only placed under temporary disabilities, which it is in their power to remove at any moment. If they are placed outside the pale of Masonry it is by their action rather than ours. We leave the gate wide open and keep no bull dog.

"Though we have noticed some points of disagreement with Bro. Drummond, there are many more in which we heartily agree, and there is no mason in the whole world for whom we entertain a higher respect or a warmer affection than Bro. Josiah H. Drummond. His reports should be read and studied by any who in these days is seeking for masonic light."

It may not be a use of language according to Webster to call the powers inherent in the office of Grand Master, prerogatives, although we are among those who do not concede to Webster the prerogative to fix the only correct meaning of words; but our use of that word can scarcely have misled any one: we certainly have never contended that the Grand Master has the prerogative thus defined, although some have claimed that, if there are powers inherent in the office, they must be of that precise character; but we have "had our say" in reply and the next move is *not ours*.

Our brother's remark that the contest has grown out of a mutual misunderstanding is correct in part, but not wholly: for special cases have arisen concerning which there was a difference: but so far as he is concerned, we doubt if there is much substantial difference in our views. He will notice, however, from what we have written in other parts of this report, that we do not accept the recently promulgated theory as to the origin of the office of Grand Master.

Nor do we deem a lodge or a Grand Lodge a proper place for parliamentary law: the relations between those bodies and their presiding officers are utterly unlike those in ordinarily deliberative bodies: the Master rules and governs his lodge, and the Grand Master the Grand Lodge; but in either, cases may arise in which the wishes of the body may well be consulted, but only as advice and not as instruction.

The non-affiliate resolution has been shorn of its objectionable features, we are glad to say; and our brother's kind words are fully appreciated.

His reference to Bro. VAUX we must quote, although our predetermined limit has already been passed:

"Bro. Vaux is here, as in many former volumes, the writer of a brilliant and peculiar review of Foreign Correspondence. His notice of Montana is, on the whole, rather favorable, and altogether friendly, and there are things that he expressly approves, and he even rejoices that we have decided the Past Master's degree a useless formula. And we take it that he approves our action on Cerneauism. In a Pickwickian sense he mourns our want of due respect for that highly ornamental attachment to Masonry, the system of Grand Representatives among sister Grand Lodges. But he draws the line on public installation, and possibly misinterpreting some loose expression of our own, compares it to a circus. Bro. Vaux, have you been to a circus? But it just occurs to us that our brother is now a Congressman, and there is no use of asking such a question, for he has not only seen the circus but has been one of the performers."

NEBRASKA, 1890.

Thanks to Grand Secretary WILLIAM R. BOWEN, this Grand Lodge has a better system for the publication of its Proceedings, having reference to future use, than any other jurisdiction. The expense at the time of publication is somewhat greater; but the system of indexing and electrotyping allows reprinting at a very small expense and ready reference, at any time, to the contents.

In this active and rapidly growing jurisdiction the office of Grand Master is no sinecure, and the amount of official business done by the Grand Master, JOHN J. MERCEK, is almost wonderful.

Of the "Condition of the Craft" he says:

"The condition of the lodges throughout the jurisdiction compares favorably with their standing in former years and harmony generally prevails. There still exists, however, the usual degree of confusion and discord resulting from the abuse and misuse of the ballot, and the unseemly desire for office, constant sources of trouble and vexation.

"These irregularities are the natural results of the careless action of lodges in the past through the admission of members, and the lodges are now suffering, justly perhaps, from the neglect of prudent and thorough investigation of the material composing them.

"The chief defect in the management of many lodges is their anxiety for work and the consequent increase of members at the expense of almost all the other essentials of masonic purpose and practice.

"These evils will continue to annoy and embarrass until the brethren

learn to appreciate the fact that, unlike all other organizations, Masonry derives no strength from numbers merely, that intelligence and virtue are the only proper pre-requisites for admission to membership, and that true prosperity consists in the cultivation and practice of the moral and social virtues. A more intimate knowledge of the history, laws and customs of the Craft, obedience to its requirements, and a willing compliance with the obligations of Masonry in the spirit of love, honor and truth, will do much towards elevating our masonic standard."

Among his decisions were the following :

"15. A visitor has a right to know that the lodge he proposes to visit is a legal body, and he has the right to inspect the warrant or charter at a proper time, but he has no right to put the lodge or its officers to any trouble or inconvenience while at work. The Master would also be justified in refusing to allow the charter or warrant to be taken out of the lodge room while the lodge is in session.

"16. Is a brother living in Kansas, eligible to the election of Master of a lodge in Nebraska? If he is a member of the lodge in Nebraska, he is eligible for election to the office of Master. It is membership in a lodge, not the residence, that constitutes eligibility to office.

"17. The Treasurer of a lodge was elected Secretary, and another brother elected Treasurer. The Treasurer being an officer of a higher grade than Secretary must be installed before the old Treasurer can be installed as Secretary. Should the Treasurer elect decline to be installed and no one else elected Secretary, then both the Treasurer and Secretary would hold over.

"18. Has the Master of a lodge the right to call a Past Master to the chair to preside during a trial? The Master may call any Past Master temporarily to the chair during a trial, and such brother in the chair may exercise all the powers of the Master, he being considered during that time the immediate agent of the Master.

"19. The first duty of every mason is to obey the mandates of the Master. But if that mandate is unlawful or oppressive, he will find his redress in the Grand Lodge, which will review the case and render justice. This spirit of instant obedience and submission to authority constitutes the great safeguard of the Institution. Freemasonry more resembles a military than a political organization; an order must at once be obeyed. Its character and its consequences may be matters of subsequent inquiry. The masonic rule of obedience is like the nautical—imperative. Obey orders even if you break owners."

The Grand Lodge reversed No. 17; we have already expressed our dissent from a similar decision; how an officer can lawfully be ejected from his office in the middle of his term, by installing another into the office, we cannot comprehend.

The nineteenth is very timely, for never before has there been such an effort to establish the opposite doctrine.

But the matter of chief interest was his action in relation to "Cerneauism." At the previous session of the Grand Lodge action was taken in substantial accordance with the position we have taken, viz; That the Grand Lodge would not undertake to determine the merits of the controversy between the factions, but that the party which had first occupied the ground was to be deemed lawful and the other unlawful. False circulars were issued in relation to this action, one of them giving, *as the action of the Grand Lodge*, the first proposition, and thus deceiving the craft into violating the law of

the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master, thereupon, issued an edict specifying which was the prior and lawful possessor of the ground, and which the unlawful; and declaring that the creation and maintenance of the latter was a menace to the peace, tranquillity and harmony of the craft; and exhorting the brethren to refrain from joining or continuing members of the prohibited rite.

But Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, adopted and issued a series of Resolutions, in which a circular of the so-called Grand Commander of the Cerneaus was embodied, declaring that there are limits to the powers of Grand Masters and Grand Lodges, and in effect advising brethren that they had THE RIGHT TO DETERMINE FOR THEMSELVES WHETHER THE GRAND LODGE OR GRAND MASTER HAD, IN A GIVEN CASE, EXCEEDED THOSE LIMITS; and in addition declaring that in this case the Grand Master did exceed the limits of his power. Of course the "Grand Commander" (who is an officer of the Grand Lodge of New York) is largely responsible for this foolish act of Nebraska Lodge, but none the less was it the duty of Grand Master MERCER to deal promptly with the lodge; he arrested its charter, suspended the Master and Wardens from office, and took possession of the charter, records and seal, and ordered the Treasurer to hold the funds in his possession until called for by proper authority, to which the Treasurer assented.

The Grand Master discusses the question at length, with great ability and perfect fairness.

The committee, to which the matter was referred, reported the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we unequivocally approve, sustain and endorse the Grand Master in the issuance of Edict No. 1, of July 20, 5889, his subsequent arrest of the charter of Nebraska Lodge No. 1, and the suspension from office of the three principal officers thereof for insubordination and contumacy."

Then commenced a discussion, evidently earnest if not excited; motions to refer to one committee and another were made and defeated; a substitute was offered endorsing the action of the Grand Master in suspending the charter of Nebraska Lodge, *because* the Grand Lodge holds that all edicts issued by the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge must be implicitly obeyed, but it was defeated by a vote of 249 to 210; other amendments were offered and rejected, and finally the resolution reported by the committee adopted by a vote of 345 to 139.

Subsequently the following action was taken in relation to Nebraska Lodge:

"Resolved, 1. That the Grand Master within sixty days convene Nebraska Lodge No. 1, to restore the charter thereof to such of its members as shall before such time file with the Grand Secretary a written renunciation of the action of said lodge in issuing its circular of August 6th, 5889.

"2. That such restoration of such charter shall be upon condition that the action of said lodge of said date, and the resolutions passed at that time, be rescinded and expunged.

"3. That unless Bros. Alexander Atkinson, Master, Augustus C. Osterman, Senior Warden, and William D. McHugh, Junior Warden, of Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, shall within said time file a statement in writing with the Grand Master, expressing contrition for their conduct in connection with Edict, No. 1, and the circular issued by said lodge in connection therewith, which said statement shall be satisfactory to the Grand Master and be approved by him, the Grand Master shall cause charges and specifications for unmasonic conduct to be preferred by the Grand Junior Warden against the said brethren, which shall be tried before a commission of the Grand Lodge as provided in the regulations."

It seems to us that the "Grand Commander" must feel rather chagrined, when he finds that his friends endeavored to extricate themselves by repudiating the doctrine which he had taught them!

We sincerely trust that the erring brethren, having discovered their error, will repudiate not only the doctrine but those who taught it.

NEVADA, 1890.

The Grand Master (CHARLES W. HINCHCLIFFE) announces the death of Past Grand Master DEWITT C. MCKENNEY—a great and unexpected loss to the craft.

He says further:

"The returns from the various lodges within this Grand Jurisdiction show a loss of two in membership, which will be more than off-set in acquisitions by initiation since the compilation of these returns in April last. Hence the actual results for the masonic year show an increase in membership, which is especially gratifying in view of the fact that there has existed an almost general business depression in our chief industry within the state, causing many of our brethren to seek employment and masonic homes abroad."

The proceedings were brief, harmonious and of a routine character.

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) and Digest of Decisions (6 pp.) was presented by Bro. R. L. FULTON.

In his introduction, he says:

"The fact has not escaped the keen eye of the reportorial staff that the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for this jurisdiction has been made up of many facts and few opinions. This policy was adopted after mature deliberation and considerable consultation, as being the right course, all things considered. A large experience in journalism taught us that opinions were cheap, but that real facts made a solid foundation for a writer. We have found the people able to generalize from current events as sensibly and correctly as the majority of the self-appointed leaders, and we certainly have felt no anxiety about the capacity of the masons of Nevada to correctly sum up and give due weight to the movements in the masonic world, if properly placed before them. It would be far easier to fill out sixty pages with editorial matter and friendly notices of our fellow scribes than to sift, classify and shorten the reports of proceedings made from the Grand Lodges of the world, but it would not be nearly as useful to our readers, and we should not feel justified in putting them to the expense of paying for printing such stuff when it might be replaced by a concise history of the events of the year."

He adheres very closely to this plan, and of course his report gives the other members of the "staff" little to do.

We would be glad to have his views sometimes, and we begin to think that he has expressed them indirectly upon various topics. He made a compilation of decisions—but by no means all he found in the various Proceedings. We incline to the opinion that he compiled only such as he deems sound. We have not carefully read them all, but enough to satisfy us, that, if our supposition is correct, he is well read in masonic law and his compilation valuable to the brethren of that jurisdiction.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1890.

The Grand Lodge has not recovered from the effect of the great fire in St. John several years ago, which was the cause of its incurring a debt in the erection of a Temple, the revenue from which is not so great as was expected; the additions to the membership during the year were five greater than the losses, and as we understand the debt was reduced \$500.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS WALKER) was devoted almost wholly to local routine matters: he had two cases in which a question of invasion of jurisdiction was imminent, but by his wise decision and action he had prevented all trouble.

He had been obliged to be absent from the Province a part of the year on a trip to England, where he received many courtesies from the English brethren; his absence had prevented his visiting more than eight lodges.

The work was exemplified, the Grand Master acting as Master.

From the reports of the District Deputies, we judge that some of the lodges are in very good condition, that others are just about "holding their own," while others need some energetic work to rouse them to prevent their sinking into stupor. We trust that the year just closed will show sure signs of returning prosperity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1890.

The semi-annual communication, for the sole purpose of exemplifying the work, was very fully attended, as is usual in this jurisdiction.

Of this the Grand Master (GEORGE W. CURRIER) says:

"It has been my pleasure to visit a number of the lodges during the year and witness the work. And I must say that, from my observation, I am more than ever convinced of the benefit we have received from the custom of exemplifying the work at the semi-annual communications and from the efficient and faithful work of the Grand Lecturers."

He announces the deaths of several prominent members of the craft, among them the veteran Past Grand Masters JOHN CHRISTIE and JONATHAN E. SARGENT.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters show that almost all the lodges are in an active and prosperous condition.

A lodge, by unanimous vote, convicted a brother of a very grave offence, but refused to expel him: it failed to vote on the question of suspension, but did deprive him of membership: he appealed on several grounds, but they were all overruled save one, and that was that, under the masonic law of New Hampshire, the lodge could not inflict deprivation of membership as a penalty for unmasonic conduct: the Grand Lodge so held and *expelled him*. In addition resolutions severely censuring the lodge were adopted, one of which we quote:

"*Resolved*, That the lodge is deserving and should receive the severest censure and disapprobation of the Grand Lodge for its conduct, both unmasonic and unaccountable, in this case, and that it be admonished that good morals and the law of the craft require that the conviction of crime should be followed by punishment commensurate with its character, to the end that masonic institutions may be respected and masonic discipline be something more than a contemptible pretence."

The Report on Correspondence (196 pp.) was presented, as usual, by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT. It is prepared with the care, patience, labor and thought which characterize his reports, and is consequently very interesting and instructive.

He rather hits the California law in relation to the payment of dues:

"Among his reported decisions is one to the effect that where the charter of a lodge is arrested and afterwards restored, members exempted from the penalty of suspension may be required to pay dues during the time of such suspension. And this ruling was not only sustained by the Committee on Jurisprudence, but that committee went further and held that such dues must be paid, to the lodge in case its charter was restored, otherwise to the Grand Lodge. We had supposed that dues were paid as the consideration for the benefits of lodge membership. The doctrine of our brethren of California seems to place it rather in the nature of a penalty for good standing in a bad lodge."

He does not believe in Grand Lodge edicts of non-intercourse: we had assumed, as a matter of course, that he was opposed to it as a matter of masonic policy: but we are surprised to find that he denies that Grand Lodges have the power to prohibit masonic intercourse between the members of their respective obediences. We hold that Grand Lodges are *masonic nations*: that as to other Grand Lodges, the Grand Lodge is the mouthpiece of *all the craft* in its jurisdiction, and that what *it* orders, they order; and that what *it* does *they* do: what is done to *it*, is done to them; any other doctrine destroys the power of a Grand Lodge to protect itself. We should just as soon think of holding that civil nations have no power to involve their people in war, as that Grand Lodges cannot in such cases bind the masons under its jurisdiction. Suspension of masonic intercourse among Grand Lodges is the same as war between nations. The fact that a mason from each of the warring jurisdictions might meet in a lodge in a third jurisdiction, and one of them has to withdraw, has no tendency to

carry its effects into other jurisdictions, in such manner as to involve any others than those hailing from those contesting.

If Bro. WAITE's position is correct, it takes from Grand Lodges the power to determine for the members of its obedience, whether a body claiming to be a Grand Lodge shall be recognized or not, and vests it in the individual mason. The suspension of masonic intercourse by the sovereign power no more interferes with the principle that "the right to recognition of a mason can only be lost by conviction of masonic crime upon due trial," than killing a man in battle interferes with the other principle that a man shall not be deprived of his life except by due course of law and as a punishment for crime.

Referring to an argument based upon the proposition that it is the prerogative of a Master to install his successor, he says :

"We find it difficult to bring ourselves to subscribe fully to this view. It would not only vest an out-going Master with power to prejudge charges filed against his elected successor, but would enable him to determine that he would have no successor in the office. We have been taught that it is the right of an out-going Master to install his successor; but we had always supposed that prerogative to mean simply that he should not be *supplanted* in that work when willing to perform it. We had supposed that, in case of his refusal to perform the installation, any other brother, qualified for the work might perform it. This would be no interference with his prerogative. The doctrine suggested would involve the liability either of having no Master, or of empowering a Master once elected to perpetuate himself by refusing to install his successor. We hardly think Bro. Drummond will stand to such a doctrine."

This argument *ab inconvenienti* is a favorite one with our brother, but it is always a weak one. The Master *might* abuse his power of governing the lodge so as to destroy it, but he has the governing power all the same: for any abuse of it, the remedy is by appeal to the Grand Lodge: the *danger* of abuse would be an argument in a legislative body about to enact law, but is a weak one before a judicial tribunal about to decide what the law is. But coming to the particular point, the Master is Master of his lodge *until his successor has been installed*, and until that time, in case of his refusal to install his successor, no other brother could perform it any more than he could perform any other duty of the Master which he might refuse to perform; if the Master unreasonably refuses to perform this duty or *any other*, the remedy lies with the Grand Master in the recess, who can suspend the Master from office: therefore the liability to have the work of the lodge stopped, as suggested by Bro. WAITE, does not exist.

In another matter, our brother misapprehends our position. If charges against a Master elect are pending before his lodge, we do not hold that the installing officer shall try those charges; if the one filing those charges has not sufficient confidence in them to make objections to the installation, let him be installed; if objections are made to the installation, the installing officer should investigate them, and if necessary try them, to the extent of determining whether they ought to stop the installation or not: and his deci-

sion would determine his subsequent course : but from his decision an appeal lies to the Grand Master. We had just that case in Maine, and such was the course pursued : the objections were sustained, and a new election ordered : the proceedings were approved, and the law is so settled in Maine. [See Text Book, pp. 57, 58.]

He discusses at some length our remarks in relation to re-opening a ballot, but we do not perceive that he differs from us, except that he would be likely (apparently) to exercise the power more readily than we would. He does not see, as we do, the liability that the mistake may be made when the re-opening was applied for, rather than when the ballot was taken. The Grand Master held that it was wiser, in his estimation, to let the case take the usual course and a new petition be filed at the end of six months, than to run the risk of making a mistake in endeavoring to correct a supposed mistake. We by no means concede that the Grand Master was under any *duty* to grant the dispensation ; and least of all, that the brother was liable to discipline, for he acted in perfect good faith at the time, although upon an erroneous assumption ; in short, it was a case of mistake in identity.

In a former discussion, the refusal of our Grand Lodge to recognize as masons, residents of Maine who go abroad and obtain the degrees, was compared to the statutes of Maine and Massachusetts in relation to marriage : he at first questioned the accuracy of our statement, but when we referred him to the authority, he says that they are mere state laws ; that is true, but they are valid all the same ; our Grand Lodge law is a local enactment, but it is valid nevertheless. But Courts have gone further ; they have held that when citizens of one state go into another to evade the laws of their state, Courts of other states, as a matter of comity, will give to the act only the force it would have in the state whose laws have been evaded. Courts have refused to enforce the collection of a note given in their state by the citizen of another state for spirituous liquors intended for unlawful sale in the latter state.

As we have said, Grand Lodges are masonic nations or states ; it may be that the masonic fraternity *ought to be* "one great commonwealth," but in fact it is not so. Mankind *ought to be* one great brotherhood, but it is not so : we are divided into nations having different governments and different laws : the Grand Lodges of the masonic fraternity, in practice, correspond precisely to civil nations. While legislation of a state or a Grand Lodge, as a rule, ought not to disregard the universal brotherhood of mankind, yet for self-protection it is often found necessary to do so : in fact, legislation, whether civil or masonic, almost always looks to the good of the particular nation or jurisdiction, rather than to that of the whole world. If Bro. WAIT'S theory is correct, masonic government should be vested in one Supreme Body ; he opposes, in fact, a General Grand Lodge, but his theory, logically carried out, inevitably leads to the formation of such a body.

He discusses further our proposition that if a candidate applied to a lodge,

which has no jurisdiction under the law, and is rejected, he ought to stand the consequences, precisely as if he had jurisdiction: he seems to admit that the law of jurisdiction was not made for the candidate or any lodge, but for the safety of the whole craft. But he cannot see how this affects the case. The law in question is a statute law: if it did not exist, the action of the lodge to which he applies would have precisely the effect which we say it ought to have. In another part of his report, he says that in many cases, we can follow with safety the decisions of our civil Courts; so we say, especially when they relate to principles. In most jurisdictions the law provides in what county a man may commence a suit; if the Courts in each county have jurisdiction of that class of cases and the county in which the suit is to be brought depends upon the residence of the plaintiff and he brings a suit in another county, he submits himself to the jurisdiction of the Court in that county and is bound by the result, whether for him or against him. But Bro. WAIT's position is, every body is bound by the result, *if it is in his favor*, but nobody is bound by the result, *if it is against him!*

As to membership in the Grand Lodge without membership in a subordinate lodge: we said such was the "old practice": we did not say "ancient." It has been the law and practice in Massachusetts from the formation of the Grand Lodge, *and is now*: Maine received the same law and practice from the mother Grand Lodge and retains them now: such was also the practice in the Franklin-Allen Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: such also was the law in New Hampshire originally; in 1803, the membership of permanent members was limited to their residence in the state, and it was not till 1845, we think, that the limitation "as long as they continue members of subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction" was first introduced.

In this connection, he says:

"The Past Grand Master of New Hampshire, to whom Bro. Drummond alludes, is said to be an *honored* member of the Grand Lodge of Maine. Is it meant by this that he is an *honorary* member according to the ordinary meaning of that term? That is as we have understood it. We say nothing of his being an affiliated mason, and therefore not a case literally within the usage claimed; he is not affiliated in Maine, and therefore may be claimed to be within the principle. But is this M. W. Brother (and he is truly among the most respected of our Grand Masters) held to sustain full membership in the Grand Lodge of Maine, admitted to vote and hold office? We should like to see the attempt made to elect him Grand Master of Maine. If the masons of Maine are what we take them to be we should expect rare sport in that jurisdiction about that time, and we think the movers in the scheme would go into masonic nonentity about as soon as process of expulsion could be accomplished. We are not ready to think the Grand Lodge of Maine has in full membership a brother, however highly honored there or at his home, who is neither affiliated nor resident within its jurisdiction. If Bro. Drummond shall say it has, we shall then, of course, believe it, whatever we may think of its masonic correctness."

We did *not* mean "honorary"; as usual, we *meant* what we *said*. He does have a right to vote, and is eligible to hold office, although there is not much chance of his being elected; but the idea that voting for him would be

cause for expulsion is utterly absurd. The fact is that while Bro. Warr is exceedingly strenuous for the universality of Masonry when applied to a Master Mason, who gets the degrees, whether legitimately or illegitimately, he seems disposed to limit Masonry in all other respects to state lines. As to lodge membership being a condition precedent to membership in the Grand Lodge, we think, if he will investigate the question from a historical standpoint, he will be surprised to find how recently the limit in question has been introduced.

In relation to our statement that we have lived under the law which authorizes the Grand Master in a proper case to suspend a mason temporarily until he can be legally tried by the Grand Lodge, and have seen no evil resulting from it, he asks if we have seen any evil results from the opposite law. He forgets the occasion of our statement. His argument against our law was based upon his favorite *ab inconvenienti* theory, that our law might give rise to bad results. Our reply was apposite, but his rejoinder does not touch his point against our law. His point was in effect that an individual mason might be oppressed under our law; under *his* law, the good name of the craft is imperiled by the remaining in good standing of a mason, who is a disgrace to the craft simply because he cannot be tried till the Grand Lodge meets. To any ordinary mind, there is no more danger in allowing the Grand Master to suspend the masonic functions of a brother until he can be tried, than there is in allowing him to suspend the charter of a lodge, until the lodge can be tried; nor than there is, under our civil law, of holding a man charged with crime under arrest till he can be tried. We have already, in effect, answered his question, that we *have* seen the evil resulting from his law, in a case which we have cited, and we have seen in other jurisdictions numerous cases of a like character.

Of the right of the Past Master to preside, he says:

"Bro. Drummond to his own mind reconciles his view of the necessity of the presence of the lodge charter to legality of the work with his other doctrine of a Past Master in the absence of Master and Wardens, by supposing that a Master may deliver the charter to the Past Master in case of his intended absence. But the charter is delivered into the custody of the Master for safe keeping, and he, and only he, is responsible for its preservation. Of this responsibility he cannot relieve himself. How can a lodge ask its Master to deliver its charter to another when he is held responsible for its safety? Again, there is no rightful depository of the charter but the Master. Its custody by a Past Master is without right. How can a wrongful possession of the charter legalize work done by virtue only of such a possession? We do not see that this argument obviates the difficulty, or lends strength to the position."

We were replying to another of his *ab inconvenienti* arguments; and all we have to say in reply to this is, that if there is any force in it, a Warden either cannot preside in the absence of the Master or must preside *without the presence of the charter*. It is equally applicable to a Warden as to a Past Master: in Maine, neither can preside without the charter, and either is authorized to preside, under certain circumstances, with the charter.

The reply to Bro. WARR's suggestion, therefore, is, that the right to preside necessarily carries with it the right to the custody of the charter for the time being: and if they have the right to its custody for the purpose of presiding, the Master is not only authorized to place it in their custody, but it is his *duty* to do so.

Upon another point, he remarks:

"From the time that this system of mutual representation among Grand Lodges arose, as we understand it, the practice has been for the name of the Representative to be suggested from the jurisdiction to which he is to be accredited. And from the nature of the conditions this could hardly be otherwise. As the Representative appointed is not sent from the jurisdiction which he is to represent, but is a resident and adherent of the jurisdiction to which he is accredited, the selection could hardly be made in any other way, especially in jurisdictions distant from each other."

We do not so understand it: that certainly was not the case when we were Grand Master: nor has this method prevailed as to the Representatives appointed to or from Maine till within some ten years. We deem the method now prevailing a departure not only from the original method, but from correct procedure, as it has gone to such an extent as really gives to each Grand Master the power of appointing Representatives to his own Grand Lodge, and takes away his power to appoint those from it.

NEW JERSEY, 1891.

We have a splendid portrait of the Grand Master, CHARLES H. MANN, who has served the craft with such ability, vigor and fidelity.

He thus announces the death of Bro. JOSEPH H. HOUGH, the veteran Grand Secretary:

"Bro. Hough was born on the 17th day of July, 1816. On the 5th of March, 1838, he petitioned Trenton Lodge, No. 5, for initiation and membership, and on the 9th of April following he was elected, and received the Entered Apprentice degree. On May 7th of the same year he was passed to the degree of Fellow Craft, and was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason on the 4th of June.

"October 29th of same year he was appointed by his Lodge as Representative to Grand Lodge, which met in Annual Communication the following month. He served his lodge as Secretary during 1839; Junior Warden in 1841, and as Senior Warden in 1842. In 1843 he was again elected Secretary, which office he held until December 21st, 1846, when he was elected Worshipful Master, and served as such during 1847, 1848, 1849, 1853 and 1857—five years in all.

"He dimitted from Trenton Lodge, January 18, 1858, and became one of the Warrant members of Mercer Lodge, No. 50. In this lodge he held the office of Secretary during 1859, 1862 and 1863.

"He retained his membership in Mercer Lodge until January 28, 1875, when he dimitted, and on the 4th of March following he affiliated with Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, in which lodge he continued his membership until the time of his death.

"The first mention we find in Grand Lodge proceedings of Bro. Hough is at the afternoon session of the annual communication held in Trenton on

Tuesday, November 13, 1838. At this communication he was elected Deputy Grand Secretary, and held this office until the annual communication November 14, 1843, when he was elected Grand Secretary, in which position he served the Grand Lodge for over forty-eight years with fidelity to the craft equaled by few, excelled by none."

It was our great privilege to enjoy the personal acquaintance and friendship of Bro. Hough for many years, and we most heartily endorse the following resolutions, among those adopted by the Grand Lodge :

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge, by this memorial, testifies to the sterling integrity and unabated and persevering industry of our deceased brother in the discharge of all the duties and responsibilities attached to the trusts confided to his charge, to his sincere love for our society, and to his exemplification, in his life, of the lessons and admonitions of our Ancient Fraternity.

"*Resolved*, That as inhabitants of the COMMONWEALTH OF NEW JERSEY, the members of this Grand Lodge realize that the state and community in which he dwelt have been deprived of the presence and co-operation of one who diligently served them in his several relations of CITIZEN and NEIGHBOR."

The Grand Master announces the final disposition of the LEMM case in a manner that reflects credit upon both of the Grand Lodges. The case was referred to Past Grand Master MOORE of New Jersey and Grand Secretary EHLERS of New York. They found that LEMM was a resident of New Jersey, and that under the law of New Jersey his initiation by the New York lodge was "unlawful and irregular," and recommended as follows :

"Believing the said petitioner to be innocent of intentional wrong, and, so far, as we can learn, fit material for the Masonic Temple, we do respectfully recommend that after suitable apology has been made by Fort Edward Lodge to Mystic Tie Lodge, that the M. W. Grand Master of New York request the Grand Master of New Jersey to heal the said Lemm, Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 123, consenting thereto, and thus impart to him all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry."

This was entirely satisfactory to New Jersey, and the Grand Master expressed the hope that the New Jersey lodge would give a cheerful obedience to the decision of the arbitrators looking to the healing of LEMM.

The arbitrators further say :

"While it is not within the scope of the question submitted to us for arbitration, we are firmly of the opinion that every Grand Lodge should adopt a regulation prohibiting subordinate lodges requesting from or granting to lodges of other jurisdictions waiver over material, unless such requests are preferred through the office of the Grand Master or Grand Secretary of their respective jurisdictions."

We believe this to be wise : we have heretofore expressed the same views ; it would cause some delay, but would prevent complications.

Of the Masonic Home plan, he says :

"From personal conversation with many brethren, and through the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, I learn that there is a great diversity of opinion in reference to the advisability of continuing the project at this time. It is a serious question to decide whether more good can be accom-

plished at less expense by a Charity Fund, as recommended last year, than by the establishment, at this time, of a Home which could at first only hope to be able to shelter the distressed and homeless brother; whereas, by means of a Charity Fund our Subordinate Lodges could be assisted in their care of not only the indigent brother, but to the widow and orphan as well.

"The formation of a permanent Grand Lodge Charity Fund, looking to the establishment, upon a sound basis, in the near future, perhaps, of a Masonic Home, would keep the matter before the Craft, and give them a laudable object to which they could, from time to time, contribute; and if the money now pledged for the establishment of a Home was given for the establishment of a permanent Grand Lodge Charity Fund, looking toward the procurement of a Home such as New Jersey Masons might be proud of, the object so dear to many of our brethren might be attained without embarrassment to the work of this Grand Lodge."

The committee had issued a circular calling for subscriptions to the amount of \$15,000; they had received subscriptions from sixty-three lodges, to the amount of \$6,508.50. The committee was continued, and the further consideration of the matter postponed to the next annual communication.

The Report on Correspondence (106 pp.) was presented by Bro. VEHSLAGE.

He confines himself so strictly to an abstract, that he gives us scarcely anything for quotation or comment.

Of the reports of the District Deputies of Canada, he says:

"These reports of District Deputies, seventeen in number, are printed in full, and furnish an excellent exhibit of the state of affairs. And, as if to emphasize their statements, an exhaustive report on the Condition of Masonry is presented by the committee on that subject, under such divisions as 'Statistical Information,' 'Lodges of Instruction,' 'Lodges that are Retrograding,' 'Lodges that are Improving,' 'Work,' 'Collection of Dues,' &c., so that no matter of interest need escape the action of the Grand Lodge, or fail to come to the attention of those who read the Proceedings."

Of the death of Bro. HOUGH, he says:

"The pleasure incident to the completion of this report has been sadly shaded. At the beginning of our writing, and since, we were in receipt of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges from R. W. Bro. Hough, our Grand Secretary, until all but one or two had been forwarded. Then came the sorrowful tidings that his long service, so faithfully rendered, was suddenly concluded, and his brethren gathered, on December 18th, to look once more at his quiet face before committing the remains to their resting-place in the grave. His illness was brief, and it seemed as if he were not dead, so that Longfellow's words suggested themselves:

"Time has laid his hand
Upon my heart, gently, not smiting it,
But as a harper lays his open palm
Upon his harp, to deaden its vibrations."

"Very fittingly the task of preparing a memorial of our beloved brother has been assigned to a committee whose extended and intimate acquaintance with Bro. Hough qualifies them for the office to be rendered, as it did for the presentation of the testimonial from the Grand Lodge two years ago. But in leaving that work to such competent hands, we close our report with the consciousness of a great loss in the absence of one who has so long been a conspicuous figure at our annual communications, and withal was so unassuming in his faithful performance of official duty.

"Again we are reminded, in the words of Carlyle, that 'our grand business is, not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what lies clearly at hand.'"

NEW YORK, 1890.

The business of this Grand Lodge is commensurate with its immense jurisdiction, and but comparatively few of the matters of interest can be noticed.

Fine portraits of the Grand Master, JOHN W. VROOMAN, and the late EDMUND L. JUDSON, Past Grand Master, adorn the voluminous Proceedings.

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

"We assemble to-day, an unbroken band of lodges, with each Annual Return complete and on file with the Grand Secretary, with harmony as nearly perfect as may be accorded to any institution on earth, within a hall magnificent in design and purpose, with a site for the Asylum beautiful in location and approved by the craft, and with a bank account amply sufficient to complete and furnish the main building of that Asylum. This wonderful growth is not the result of accident or the freak of fortune. It is the legitimate fruit of faithful devotion to the eternal principles upon which Freemasonry is founded."

He announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters, JOHN L. LEWIS, ISAAC PHILLIPS, JOHN J. CRANE, and EDMUND L. JUDSON: within a brief space after the session CHARLES ROOME was added to the list.

One paragraph in relation to Bro. LEWIS, we quote:

"I fraternally call your attention to a published history of the masonic labor and service of John L. Lewis. You will find it in the printed Transactions of this Grand Body from the year 1850 to the year 1888. Would you see his Masonic Memorial? Look at our present Constitution, Statutes, Code of Procedure, and Rules of Order. Would you read one of the master masonic orations of this or any other age? Turn to the one he delivered at the dedication of this building. Would you possess a fund of general masonic information? Study his addresses and examine his arguments."

He had tried the experiment of holding personally District Meetings in every one of the thirty Districts of the State; in all, FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX lodges were represented at these meetings and "at least twenty thousand of the craft attended." The results were so satisfactory that he recommended the continuance of the system.

Of District Deputies, he says:

"The District Deputy Grand Master holds a peculiar and important position, and is frequently called upon to act in matters of grave responsibility. He is the direct medium between the Grand Master and the great body of the craft. His duties are often as delicate and essential as those of the Grand Master himself. The best thought and effort of a District Deputy should be in the direction of the broad field of usefulness into which he is guided by the Constitution and Statutes, and therefore he should not attempt to discharge the limited duties assigned the Grand Lecturer. In my judgment, the District Deputy, while making an official visit, should never participate in the work of the lodge."

The last sentence only is inapplicable in Maine.

Urging them to study their duties as prescribed in the Constitution and Statutes, he adds:

"This will demand of the District Deputy specific examination and effort

rather than mere formal inquiry. He should make personal inspection of all the lodge books required to be kept, and suggest needed amendments and improvements. He should also require each lodge to have in its possession all the books mentioned in the sections above referred to, not forgetting a copy of the Constitution and Statutes of the Grand Lodge, together with the Proceedings of each annual communication, all of which should be carefully preserved in the archives of the lodge. In addition to these duties, he should, as the Representative of the Grand Master, inform himself generally as to the condition of the lodges under his charge, the character of their work, and respectfully offer such advice as may be deemed profitable. He should, if possible, briefly address the brethren upon the general principles of the Institution and the inculcation of its tenets; or, if preferable, select one of the symbolic teachings of a degree as his basis of thought, having for its object the instruction of the brethren committed to his charge. Increased attention to the development of these recommendations will witness an era of prosperity, an elevation of purpose, never excelled in the history of our craft."

We recommend to Masters of lodges to read what he says in relation to the importance and dignity of the station of Master. We cannot copy it.

Of decisions, he says:

"Decisions of the Grand Master, or any other Grand Officer, officially announced upon *ex parte* statements, with or without evidence, should be sparingly given. Indeed, they should be entirely avoided, except in cases of necessity. The policy of rendering few formal decisions has been respected in recent years, and I have continued its observance. Earnest endeavor has been made to secure amicable adjustment of all matters in dispute during the year, with beneficial and happy results. The brethren have gladly heeded the ancient charges by 'patiently listening to honest and friendly advice.' This experience constrains me to recommend that our first efforts should be made in the direction of fraternal compromise of any question of disagreement. Mutual concessions alike honorable to all parties concerned, should be urged, and in most cases will receive favorable consideration. Keeping this thought in view, and the further thought that 'he governs best who governs least,' I have given the largest liberty to subordinate lodges, conditioned upon their faithful support of our constitution, statutes, and the landmarks of Masonry."

We agree so far as decision of *facts* are concerned, but do not agree so far as relates to decisions of questions of masonic law; the latter cannot be influenced by *ex parte* statements, and experience shows that they are of great assistance to successors: in fact, the official announcement of decisions of masonic law very often saves inquiry of the Grand Master when the question arises a second time.

He devotes considerable space to the LEMM case, but happily his wise management of it subsequently has deprived it of all interest.

Of the Grand Orient of France, he says:

"On the 13th day of February, an official communication was presented to me from the Grand Orient of France, with a request that the same be delivered to the Grand Lodge of New York. A number of alleged masonic documents, claiming to be the constitution, statutes and ritual of the Grand Orient, accompanied this communication. In return for these documents that body requested the favor of copies of our constitution, statutes and ritual, to enlighten itself on the work of the Grand Lodge of New York."

He declined the request; he gives his reasons in forcible terms, but we

prefer to copy the report of the committee, as that was adopted by the Grand Lodge; we scarcely need add that we most heartily approve his action and position:

"The Grand Master presents his official action in rejecting the application of the Grand Orient of France for recognition and fellowship as a masonic Grand Body. The reasons of the Grand Master for this action were, in substance, that such Grand Orient had stricken from its ritual the requirement that in order to initiation in Masonry the candidate must express his belief in the existence of one everliving and true God. This placed that body in the condition of schismatics and outside of the Fraternity of Freemasonry, and amply justified the Grand Master in refusing its recognition or holding any communication with it as a masonic Grand Body. In this judgment your committee heartily concur and recommend its approval by this Grand Body. When this Grand Lodge shall cease to require belief of its initiates in this great truth, it will abandon the Holy Bible, which lies at the foundation of the institution, will cease to hold that it is given us as a rule and guide for our faith and practice, will strike from its banner the ancient inscription, 'Holiness to the Lord,' and must also cease to assemble, as it now does, with all its subordinates, in the name of God, and will become, as the Grand Orient of France now is, wholly unmasonic and unworthy of connection or affiliation from any true mason. That such a woful day will never come to the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of this jurisdiction is the unwavering belief of your committee, and they recommend that, no barrier preventing such a result be removed from our work, and no masonic recognition granted to any Grand Body claiming otherwise by its action or its ritual."

As the same misapprehension, which he mentions, may prevail in our jurisdiction we quote the following:

"In September last, with the approval of the Pope, the American Centennial Catholic Congress convened in the city of Baltimore. An impression seemed to prevail in many quarters, after the adjournment of that body, that some measures had been taken toward a revocation or modification of the Papal Bull regarding Freemasonry.

"I have received many letters and personal inquiries concerning the matter, and make this general answer, that I am not advised of any change in the situation, nor of any recommendation made for that purpose. I therefore urge the brethren to maintain their attitude of silence and circumspection."

The Hall and Asylum Fund and questions growing out of it, took up much of the time and attention of the Grand Lodge. The Temple debt had been paid: the *net* receipts for the year were \$67,000, carrying the bank account of the Grand Lodge up to \$185,000. The trustees had purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land in Utica for the asylum and school; the land was worth \$75,000, but the seller gave \$25,000, and the Utica brethren \$30,000, so the cost to the Grand Lodge was only \$20,000. The Grand Lodge had authorized the erection of buildings at a cost not exceeding \$100,000; but the trustees found that what was called for could not be had for that money, and presented a plan for buildings costing \$150,000 and some \$35,000 more to complete and furnish it. There was a difference of opinion in the Grand Lodge in relation to it, but after consideration, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund be and they are hereby authorized to proceed to erect an Asylum and Home Building upon the grounds at Utica.

"That no contract shall be approved which does not specifically agree, under such bonds as the trustees may require, to erect said Asylum and Home Building for a sum not to exceed \$150,000.

"*Resolved*, That the trustees be and they are hereby authorized to expend an additional sum, not exceeding \$25,000, for the purpose of paying all architects' fees, sewerage, furniture, and gas and electric light fixtures, and all other expenses, so that the entire cost of the building, completely equipped and furnished ready for occupancy for at least one hundred inmates, exclusive of officers and employes, shall not exceed \$175,000.

"*Resolved*, That no plan shall be adopted except it shall have the approval of the Grand Master and the concurrence of the Board of Trustees."

The trustees were able to comply with the conditions, and the corner stone will have been laid before this report sees the light through the art of the printer.

We are greatly pleased to note the growth of the library, under the efficient management of the librarian, Bro. HERMAN G. CARTER. Bro. McCLENACHAN announced that he found that it was necessary to prepare Volumes two and three of the History of the Craft in New York together, so that he had been unable to publish the second volume, but that it would soon be issued, to be followed by the third, possibly before the annual communication of 1891.

The question had been raised whether a vote adopting an amendment to the constitution could be reconsidered, and we give the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Lodge: we commend it to those who hold that a vote to grant a dimit cannot be reconsidered the same as any other vote:

"The question arising on the proposition to reconsider the adoption of an amendment to the statutes has been submitted to your committee for an opinion as to the power of the Grand Lodge to reconsider such action after the amendment has once been adopted. If the power to reconsider its action does not exist in this Grand Body, it is the only legislative organization existing in which it has not a place. In the adoption of the statutes the Grand Lodge exercises the powers of legislation, and is vested with all the ordinary authority incidental to legislative bodies. The mere passage of a resolution adopting an amendment, or adopting it by direct action, does not thereby preclude this Grand Body from its ordinary powers as a legislative body, or bind it hand and foot from ordinary legislative action at the same annual communication. All action is within the final control of the Grand Lodge during its annual communication; it may reconsider any action or it may refuse any reconsideration; and, on reconsidering, may reject or adopt the measure proposed. There is no magic word in the action of a Grand Lodge by which its powers are determined and ended during one of its communications; that only results from the actual closing of the Grand Body. No legislative action it can take can be said to be final till that declaration is made by the Grand Master, and all legislative action necessarily remains open and within the absolute control of the Grand Lodge till such closing."

The Reports of the Grand Lecturer and District Deputies, though brief, show that those officers have a high appreciation of their duties, and had performed them zealously and faithfully.

The Report on Correspondence (160 pp.) was presented by Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY. It contains, as usual, quite an extended review of European and other Foreign Grand Lodges. This review is quite interesting, but for our own jurisdiction, we are of opinion that the space can be devoted to American Grand Lodges with greater advantage to the craft; in New York, however, the case is different; and yet we cannot help wishing, as we read this excellent report, that he had devoted more of his space to our own Grand Lodges.

He gives us an *abstract* of the name of the Past Grand Treasurer whose portrait was given in former Proceedings, and whose signature we were unable to decipher—W. E. CONNOR; well, we take nothing back of what we said about his autograph or his face; the latter is a good index of the character of the man according to his reputation, while the former does him gross injustice!

Of "the Scottish Rite controversy," he says:

"Personally, as chairman of this Committee, we have refrained as far as possible from entering into this controversy, and in order that our motives may not be misconstrued, we ask to be permitted to define our position.

"We recognize the fact that a Grand Lodge has exclusive control over the first three degrees, viz., Blue Lodge Masonry, and also is sovereign in its jurisdiction. Unless there is an infringement of its sovereign powers over said degrees, we question the policy of the radical action taken by some of the Grand Lodges on the question of the legitimacy or regularity of the A. A. S. Rite bodies. Abstractly it would seem to be a matter to be settled between the contending factions, and as long as kept where it belongs—within the membership of that Rite—we do not believe that it requires action on the part of any Grand Lodge. The Blue Lodge, of which the Grand Lodge is the representative body, is the foundation of the York Rite, and the interests of that Rite should be fully protected and our first care.

"We cannot safely allow anything to interfere with its stability, or deter its growth and progress.

"We are aware of the fact that the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite claims to include the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. within its system, but, as far as our knowledge extends, no attempt has ever been made to confer those degrees within the limits of a jurisdiction wherein is established the York Rite.

"If they should do so, there could be but one decision by every Grand Lodge.

"We believe the interests of Freemasonry are best conducted by building up the various branches of the York Rite, and any interference therewith must be promptly and energetically met.

"The question of the legitimacy of either of the bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite has no place within the precinct of a lodge, and when overzealous partisans seek to use the lodge as a field-ground, or by unwisdom and unlawful acts attempt to disturb the harmony thereof, or by unmasonic means to control said bodies for the accomplishment of purposes foreign to York Rite Masonry, we believe in prompt and radical action against any such offenders.

"Obedience to the law enacted by any Grand Lodge is compulsory on its membership, and, when enacted, must be enforced.

"In these remarks we but express an individual opinion, and shall continue as heretofore to present for information facts appertaining thereto, as they appear in the Proceedings coming before us for review."

We hold that the fourth paragraph is not quite accurate, but is not sufficiently erroneous to require comment.

His position is based upon correct principles as we interpret his remarks. We understand him to mean that if the contending parties carry their contests into the lodge, that constitutes the "unwise action" of which he speaks. He does not indicate the remedy, which he would apply; but evidently he holds that the Grand Lodge owes no duty to either party, except what it may have, by its previous action, assumed, and therefore, outside of obligations incurred by its own acts, it can act as it pleases without giving just cause of complaint.

The Grand Lodge has not yet recognized several of the new Grand Lodges; he explains that this course is taken as a matter of courtesy to the parent Grand Lodges and not as a matter of masonic law. We are glad to have this explanation, for we had understood his Grand Lodge to have reversed its old view of the law, and consequently its practice, in such cases.

Referring to criticisms of his Grand Lodge, because of alleged acts by one of her Grand Officers in fermenting dissensions among the craft in another jurisdiction and encouraging them in rebellion against lawful masonic authority, he says:

"We are surprised that the chairman of the committee should seek to hold the Grand Lodge of New York responsible for that *over which it has no control*. There is no justification therefor, and while we do not propose to discuss the points presented—it being a matter outside of our province—still we desire to present some general principles in reference to the inference sought to be deduced by our M. W. brother.

"1. The Grand Lodge of New York reserves to itself the right of electing as its officers duly qualified brethren within its own jurisdiction. That right is unquestionable and conceded to all.

"2. There is no requirement as to avocation, nor inquiry whether any such brother is a R. A. Mason, a K. T., a 32d degree mason, or a member of any other organization or society; but simply based upon the qualification of being a Master Mason and eligible to the honor.

"3. With the exception of Blue Lodge Masonry, any difference of opinion is to be settled in the field to which it belongs, *as long as there is no interference with the rights of the Grand Lodge of New York*.

"We question the propriety of the attempt to hold the Grand Lodge of New York responsible for the utterances of any one of its Grand Lodge officers, made in an individual capacity, upon matters outside of Blue Lodge Masonry. The privilege of individual action belongs to every brother, he being individually responsible therefor."

If a mason, whether Grand Officer or not, from one jurisdiction violates the masonic law of another jurisdiction, he is amenable to masonic discipline in the latter, and if guilty of assisting in rebellion against the authority of the Grand Lodge, the proceedings ought to be "short, sharp and decisive:" his own Grand Lodge would be obliged to recognize his *status* and act accordingly.

Of course the **LEMM** case occupied his attention considerably, but it has ceased to be a living issue. But some incidental questions growing out of it are interesting. Bro. **ANTHONY** holds:

"1. Now it is unquestionable that the Grand Lodge of New Jersey has the right to make laws for the government of the lodges of its own jurisdiction that they must conform thereto, and any deviation therefrom subjects them to the penalty.

"Such being the law, as stated, for any violation thereof occurring within its jurisdiction, by its *subordinates*, the Grand Master would have been justified in declaring 'all the proceedings, taken in the initiation of —— to be and were unlawful, irregular, without masonic virtue, and hence null, void, and of no effect.'

"We will also admit that the Grand Master of New Jersey might and could have ordered in this special case, 'that the said Lemm should not be recognized as a mason or admitted as a visitor in any lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.'

"This would have been binding and operative upon its sub-lodges and would have protected 'the brethren of New Jersey from the commission of a masonic offence which would result from intercourse with him (Lemm).'

"2. But the edict in question has a broader scope.

* * * * *

"In effect saying that the work of a New York lodge upon a candidate which is claimed to be its material is *irregular, unlawful and without masonic virtue*.

"In this we cannot but consider that the Grand Master of New Jersey exceeded his authority and raised an issue to which New York could not submit. With all due respect, we contend that the edict as worded should never have been issued.

"Deeming the law as quoted above to have been applicable to the sub-lodges of its own jurisdiction, we cannot agree with the conclusions of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

"That which would have been eminently proper and right between lodges within its own jurisdiction cannot be *operative* to the extent that would give the Grand Master of New Jersey any authority to declare 'that the act of a regularly constituted lodge of another state was *irregular, without masonic virtue, and hence, null and void and of no effect*.'

This is substantially the law of our own jurisdiction, which has occasioned so much discussion between Bro. WAIT and us. *

We learn also that the law of New York in relation to jurisdiction over candidates is different in one respect from our law. New York as well as Maine requires a residence of a prescribed time in the state, and of a shorter time in the territory of the lodge in which the candidate seeks admission. We hold in Maine that when a candidate removes out of a state, the lodges in that state lose all jurisdiction over him (unless he has already applied); but in New York, it is held, as we understand it, that during the period in which he must reside in that state before he becomes eligible, the lodge formerly having jurisdiction of him may waive jurisdiction and make him eligible at once. We cannot understand upon what principle this is based: a lodge has no jurisdiction over the resident of another state, and having no jurisdiction itself, it has none to waive.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1891.

The Grand Master (SAMUEL H. SMITH) delivered a brief address: he says:

"The past year has, in some respects, been an uneventful one. I cannot recall any important question which has been referred to me for decision. My correspondence, however, has been very extensive, and I have thereby been enabled to note the gratifying continuance and steady increase of interest in the work of Masonry."

He congratulates the Grand Lodge upon securing uniformity of work throughout the jurisdiction.

The Grand Secretary reports the granting of dispensations for eight new lodges and the restoration of charters to eight others.

The Superintendent of the Oxford Orphans' Asylum reports an expenditure of over \$21,000 during the year: the year commenced with 260 children, but the number was reduced during the year to 210, and the Directors ordered that no more should be admitted until the number is reduced below 200, as that is the limit of proper accommodations.

The question whether an appeal vacates the judgment appealed from had been submitted to the Committee on Jurisprudence, who reported in effect a regulation that, pending an appeal, the mason convicted in a subordinate lodge is practically suspended from masonic rights; this is law in Maine, except that we limit it to cases in which suspension or expulsion is the penalty imposed, and we presume that the committee would not hold that their recommendation applies in case of a reprimand.

The following recommendations (among others) relating to the Orphan Asylum were adopted:

"2d. That we insist that the Superintendent and Board of Directors conform to the regulation of the Grand Lodge in confining the expenses of the Orphan Asylum to its receipts, and that no debt be incurred which shall be a charge to the Grand Lodge; that the Board of Directors in future frequently and rigidly inspect the books and accounts of the Institution to the end that they be systematically and properly kept, and, besides the actual expenses of the Board in attending the meetings, the sum of two dollars per day shall be allowed each member of the Board while engaged in the discharge of that duty.

"3d. We recommend that the benefactions of this Institution be confined to the most needy and worthy orphans irrespective of the religious affiliations of their parents, and that it be kept strictly undenominational."

We cannot understand why it is so difficult to have *business methods* in the management of charitable Institutions.

The Report on Correspondence (75 pp.) was presented by Bro. EUGENE S. MARTIN, who, we are sorry to find, felt compelled to decline further service: the Grand Lodge testified their appreciation of what he had done, by adopting a very complimentary resolution, which all his associates will join in saying was well deserved.

He confines this report very closely to an abstract. We quote the following for the purpose of saying that in our Table this year we follow Bro. MUNN's statement, because our Table purports to give the *membership*, so that non-affiliates, although included in the returns, should not count:

"In our last report, in noticing the valuable report of Bro. Munn 'bearing

upon the progress of symbolic Masonry in the United States,' we undertook to make some corrections of the same relating to North Carolina as to the number of masons, &c., supposing we were correct. When our Proceedings reached Bro. Munn, he addressed us a very courteous and fraternal letter, asking upon what authority our corrections rested, as he had obtained *his* information from *our* Grand Secretary. We were staggered at this, as we were relying upon the same authority; but, upon investigation, discovered that the discrepancy was occasioned by Bro. Munn's statement excluding non-affiliates and ours including them, in giving the total number of masons in this state."

He quotes Bro. SLEEPER's report on Grand Honors in full and says: "We add North Carolina to those which follow MACKET."

He quotes from our last report, and says:

"We have examined the Appendix to Gould's Masonic History (which, by the way, is the work of Bro. Drummond and contains most valuable information), and cannot say that we have discovered any errors in the statements made therein. On the contrary, he has given a most interesting and accurate sketch of Masonry in North Carolina. At present we do not concur in the statement made above that the Grand Lodge organized in 1771 was '*not by the pre-existing lodges.*' We do not *deny* the accuracy of the statement, as the evidence at hand is very meagre and mostly conjecture; but it is stated in a sketch of Masonry in North Carolina published many years since (to which we have not access at present), that the Grand Lodge of 1771 was organized by the *lodges then in existence in North Carolina.* We regret that we have not the document at hand, that we might be more specific in our statement and the evidence adduced to support it. But we are writing in Wilmington, and the Grand Lodge library is in Raleigh, and we have not the time at present to look it up. We will continue our researches in this matter, and will advise Bro. Drummond of any additional information we may acquire."

We think he will find that the idea of *masonic* independence was not conceived until after July 4, 1776; we have always understood (and our investigations confirm it) that *masonic* independence was based entirely upon *civil* independence. We trust, however, that Bro. MARTIN will obtain all the evidence that can be obtained upon this point.

We quote further:

"To that we would say, that in order to amend the constitution of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, the amendment must be proposed in and accepted by the Grand Lodge, submitted to the lodges and adopted by at least two-thirds of said lodges—and therefore, according to his idea, to that extent the Grand Lodge is not sovereign.

"As we fully expressed our opinion in our last report that a lodge cannot be opened in the absence of the Master and Wardens we say no more, except that we do not concur in Bro. Drummond's definition of '*congregated,*' as applied to a lodge of masons. We have always been taught, and now think, that it means *more* than simply issuing a call or notice to the members to assemble at the lodge-room. In our opinion, it means taking charge of the craft when assembled—calling the *lodge* on—and then the opening ceremonies may be conducted by a P. M., but only at the request and in the presence of one of the first three officers of the lodge.

"Again, in answer to Bro. Drummond's query, 'Could the Grand Lodge under its constitution take jurisdiction of such a case and reverse the action of the lodge?' we say yes, so far as the Grand Lodge of North Carolina is concerned, as she reserves to herself full power and authority over all trials, crimes and misdemeanors. In all trials the lodges act under and by virtue

of the authority granted by the Grand Lodge, and she can take original or appellate jurisdiction."

"We do not so understand the word "congregated"; but as these Proceedings come to hand just in time for review, we have no opportunity to examine the question in season for this report.

Noticing a report *against* an amendment allowing a Past Master to open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, he says:

"In both opinions we heartily concur, especially that upon the proposed amendment allowing a Past Master to open a lodge in the absence of Master and Wardens. We have in a former report expressed our opinion on this point against it, and as far as the writer is concerned he will do all he can, Providence permitting, to prevent the Grand Lodge adopting such an amendment. We think it very wrong, very impolitic, and contrary to the *ancient regulations*, customs and usages of the craft."

We believe that if he will examine the old records he will reverse his opinion that it is contrary to the *ancient regulations*, or the old customs and usages of the craft. It is certain that it is not contrary to the usage, as the records of the Grand Lodge of England show; moreover, the law and practice still prevail in that Grand Lodge, and in every Grand Lodge in this country that has sprung directly from the Grand Lodge of England since 1813, unless a change has been made at a comparatively recent date.

For instance, the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada provides that in the absence of the Master a Warden "shall act as Master in summoning [*i. e.*, congregating] the lodge until the next election," but if the Master be not present [that is, when the lodge has come together] the junior Past Master "shall take the chair": and a Warden can "rule the lodge" only when no Past Master is present, and even then he cannot confer degrees. In this connection we refer our North Carolina brethren to Bro. ROBERTSON'S Digest of Masonic Law (in Canada.) They will find that while it may be "very wrong and very impolitic," it is *not* "contrary to the ancient regulations, customs and usages of the craft," but in accordance therewith.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1890.

The Grand Master (JAMES W. CLOES) announced that Bro. T. S. PARVIN had offered to give the Grand Lodge for its library some 900 volumes, upon being reimbursed for the cost of binding: he thereupon issued a circular to the lodges with the view of securing the proposed gift: and he gives the result:

"By your wise action in this matter you have received one of the finest libraries that it was ever the lot of a new Grand Lodge to possess. This library contains 459 volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings, 208 volumes of Grand Chapter Proceedings, 53 volumes of Grand Council Proceedings, 153 volumes of Grand Commandery Proceedings, and 8 volumes of Constitutions. This is a gift worthy of the donor, and one which this Grand Lodge should feel proud of and use every endeavor to increase, devoting from its

finances each year as large a sum as is consistent or practicable to maintain this and continue in its compilation. I would recommend that your Grand Secretary be made librarian; and I am satisfied that this body will make no mistake in its selection by choosing one fitted for the work and by giving proper time and attention to the selection of Grand Lodge and other masonic Proceedings. But few years will elapse ere we can point with pride to our library as a lasting monument; and when our bodies have returned to the dust and our posterity comes following in our footsteps how thankful should they be in possessing such a treasure."

We most heartily congratulate this young Grand Lodge upon this splendid acquisition. We find too that Bro. WILLIAM BLATT gave his masonic library to the Grand Lodge, but we are not informed as to the details of the gift.

This Grand Lodge does not recognize the law of "perpetual jurisdiction," but holds that the effect of rejection ceases when the candidate becomes a resident in another Grand Lodge jurisdiction:

"Your committee understand the rule of this Grand Lodge to be that so long as the rejected applicant for initiation remains a resident of the Grand Jurisdiction in which he applied for the degree, he remains the masonic property of the lodge to which he applied, but when he legally changes his residence to the jurisdiction of some other Grand Lodge he ceases to be the masonic property of the lodge to which he applied for initiation."

We are very glad to find this Grand Lodge in such a prosperous condition: she has gone through the work of reorganization finely, and gives abundant promise of maintaining a high rank among her sister Grand Lodges.

There is no Report on Correspondence, but Bro. THOMAS J. WILDER was appointed as chairman of the committee, and we shall look for a report at the next annual communication (June, 1891.)

NOVA SCOTIA, 1890.

In accordance with a usage quite general among the Grand Lodges of immediate British descent, the Grand Lodge attended divine service in a body: a very appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. GEORGE D. HARRIS, from the text "Love the Brotherhood."

The Grand Master (DAVID C. MOORE) commenced his address as follows:

"Thanks to the T. G. A. O. T. U. we are spared to meet again in our annual communication—the 25th—but only the 21st since the Union. I may fairly say our *United* Grand Lodge celebrates its coming of age to-day. Twenty-one years have passed since he who now speaks from the Throne spoke from the pulpit of the church we have just left—thanking God for bringing about union, and praying the brethren to 'Let brotherly love continue,' that prayer has been answered. Brotherly love has continued, and I trust will ever continue amongst us."

The retrospect must have been specially pleasing to him, as his counsel and efforts contributed, in a high degree, to the happy result.

He notices the deaths of forty-nine brethren during the year, among them Col. JAMES POYNTZ, a veteran of ninety years, and greatly beloved and honored by the craft: he gives a detailed account of his official acts and visitations, which had been numerous.

Referring to the Congress held under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France, which we noticed last year, after expressing his disappointment that it persists in its course, he says:

"I forbear reasoning, and only call upon you to stand fast by the unanimous resolve of the Grand Lodge, which I had the honor of moving in 1877, seconded by our honored and lamented Bro. Col. Poyntz, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

"The Grand Orient of France having . . . rendered admissible as members of lodges, within its jurisdiction, individuals who do not believe in the existence of a Personal Deity, has thereby caused a breach in the foundation of Ancient Masonry, and acted in violation of the first great principle of the Order; and therefore the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia hereby declares, that it cannot recognize the Grand Orient of France as a masonic body, and directs all lodges working under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia *decline to receive as masons* any person hailing from the Grand Orient of France, or any subordinate lodge under its jurisdiction.' I am sorry to say that this warning against Atheistic tendencies is not unneeded. Teachers have been heard in our midst, and have led away some. Brethren, hold on to the ancient landmarks!"

Some Grand Lodges contented themselves with cutting off masonic communication, but others, including Maine, adopted the course pursued by Nova Scotia, and declared that the Grand Orient *had ceased to be a masonic body*.

He adds:

"I am grateful to all those who joined our procession to St. Paul's, because I feel very strongly that in these days when 'Atheism' is cutting off from us our whilom brethren of France, and while we are accused of being irreligious, it is of the highest importance that we make this annual public profession of our high appreciation of the sacred writings and of our deep reverence for T. G. A. O. T. U."

Seven lodges failed to make returns; one had been wiped out by fire; three had died from other causes; the other three were in an uncertain condition.

The total membership was about the same as the year before; the reports of the Deputies show that many of the lodges are in a flourishing condition, while others open a field for energetic masonic work on the part of the Deputies and other Grand Officers.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Master and vote of the Grand Lodge a catalogue (69 pp.) of old documents in the archives, was published with the Proceedings; they run from 1783 to 1864, and many of them are of great historical value.

An effort was made to adopt the Massachusetts plan of paying off the debt on the Temple by laying a *per capita* tax of one dollar a year for seven years, with the right to commute on payment of five dollars, but it was defeated.

The Grand Lodge paid the following deserved compliment to the retiring Grand Master :

" *Resolved*, That the name of our beloved and respected immediate Past Grand Master (Rev. D. C. Moore) be placed at the head of the list of Grand Chaplains, in consideration of his twenty-one years' service in connection with this Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (224 pp.) was prepared by Bros. DAVID NEISH and T. B. FLINT, each putting his name to his own review.

It is upon the same plan as the reports of Bro. INNES, of Michigan, copious, well-selected extracts, abstract, and very few and brief comments.

OHIO, 1890.

A portrait of the Grand Master (LEANDER BURDICK) forms the frontispiece.

The Grand Lodge met in special communication at Sandusky to dedicate the Masonic Temple. Bro. ALLEN ANDREWS delivered an exceedingly eloquent address.

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

"I take great pleasure in being permitted to congratulate you and the lodges throughout our jurisdiction upon the general prosperity of the craft. From all parts of the state the glad tidings have come, that peace and harmony prevail; the lodges have been active in their labors, and the good work accomplished will be better shown in reports to be submitted."

He reports that the Tennessee matter remains in *statu quo*. In relation to recalling the commission of the Representative of Ohio to Tennessee, he says that he did write to that effect to Bro. FOSTER, who replied that he was not and never had been Representative of Ohio, but thought Bro. JAMES MCCALLUM was, who in a very fraternal letter, wrote that he had formerly been but had resigned on account of ill-health and advancing age. So that in fact, no commission was recalled: Bro. MCCALLUM was kindly remembered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio at its session in 1889: he was then dead, but the fact was not known to the Grand Lodge, and in 1890 a page was devoted to his memory.

The Grand Master reports an immense amount of routine business, showing that he had been vigilant, energetic and faithful in a very able discharge of the duties of his office.

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Lodge, was the following :

"A lodge of Master Masons should not be called from 'labor to refreshment' when leaving the hall for the purpose of performing funeral ceremonies or any other masonic duties."

So far as we are informed, the only jurisdiction in which the opposite practice prevails is Pennsylvania, and we are not sure that it prevails there, as we are quite sure that it did not, until quite recently, if at all.

The report in reference to litigation, shows that there were then seven cases pending, all held under advisement by the Court, except that in one a decision was rendered, a few days before the session of the Grand Lodge, in its favor. The opinion was a very able one, demonstrating beyond peradventure that the Courts have no jurisdiction in such cases.

We take the following from the report of the counsel :

" These cases had been pending for some time, and, upon examining the records of them, I found they were proceeding to trial upon issues of fact as to whether or not the so-called Cerneau Bodies were legitimate or illegitimate, and it seemed to me that these questions were purely masonic, to be conclusively determined by the masonic tribunals, and that it was not wise or for the benefit of Masonry that the Grand Lodge should acquiesce in the proposition that questions involving the internal government of the Grand Lodge in its relation to its subordinates, should be determined and adjudicated by the secular courts. For that reason a consultation was called at Columbus, which was participated in by Col. J. T. Holmes and Bro. Sater, representing the Columbus Lodges, many prominent members of those lodges, R. W. Bro. Allen Andrews, and many other distinguished masons of this state. And at this consultation all present agreed that the questions sought to be submitted to the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County in those two cases were matters purely of masonic cognizance, and not within the jurisdiction of the civil courts. For this reason the answers, which had been filed in these cases, were by leave of Court withdrawn, and demurrers to the jurisdiction of the Court filed. These demurrers were very fully and ably presented to the Court in February last by Col. J. T. Holmes, Bro. Sater, and R. W. Bro. Andrews, and the Court took the matter under advisement.

" Monday last, the 13th inst., Judge Evans handed down his decision sustaining the demurrer, and rendered a very clear and learned opinion in the Hershisser case, in which, in reviewing the authorities, he holds :

" First. A member of a masonic lodge, even though such lodge is incorporated under the laws of that state, has no property interest either in his membership in the lodge or in the property which the lodge acquires.

" Second. That, while a lodge is a charitable, benevolent, beneficial and social organization, and is bound to aid and assist its members when they are sick, or in want or in distress, as well as to aid the widows and orphans, this aid and assistance is an incident to membership, upon which it depends, and that the right of the member of the lodge to such assistance is lost by the termination of his membership, and that a member may forfeit his right to such membership by his misconduct.

" Third. That the power to determine who is, and who shall rightfully remain, a member of a masonic lodge, rests in the lodge itself, being voluntarily conferred upon him by its members, each of whom, on becoming a member, is presumed to have known the nature and character of the lodge, and that it had disciplinary power over all its members. By voluntarily becoming a member of the lodge, he acquires, not a severable right to any of its property, but the rights only of a member of the society so long as he continues to be a member. By the implied conditions upon which he became a member, his membership may be terminated by the act of the Society, when he ceases to be a mason.

" Fourth. Whether it is unmasonic conduct for a member of the lodge to become a member of the Cerneau Bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, is a question that is purely masonic, and one into the merits of which this court will not enter.

We agree as to the propriety of the course taken ; the other party affect to believe that this action was taken from fear of the result, if the court

should try the case, but from the beginning we have maintained that courts have no jurisdiction, and that to concede jurisdiction of the courts to revise and reverse the decisions of Grand Lodges was so contrary to the original plan of Masonry that it would take away the masonic character of the Grand Lodge, obliged to submit to such supervision.

The organization, of which the parties, who commenced the suits, were members, claims that it will in no wise interfere with Symbolic Masonry or trespass upon the authority of Grand Lodges; but we regard this attempt to overthrow the action of the Grand Lodge by an appeal to the court as an infinitely greater and more dangerous violation of the sovereignty of the Grand Lodge than the mere chartering of a lodge. While we cannot believe that some of the leaders will go in this direction any further than they have gone, we look to see enough of them to control the organization, proceed to the extremity of entirely repudiating the authority of the Grand Lodge. In these matters, the result is not reached by a bound, but step by step, and they are taking the steps with great rapidity. One of the bodies, of which the present one claims to be the successor, did grant charters for symbolic lodges; a printed copy of the by-laws of a symbolic lodge chartered by that organization has recently fallen under our notice, and worse than that—its name was *Foulhouse*, for that notorious disturber of the peace of the masonic world, of whom some of the present organization have been so ashamed as to deny all connection with him. Moreover, we have before us a circular from one Ohio lodge, in which it declares its independence of the Grand Lodge; we should have thought that the recent experience of Hiram Lodge would have shown the members of this lodge the utter folly of its course. If there is any one thing in which all Grand Lodges fully agree, it is that *the authority of a Grand Lodge must be obeyed implicitly*.

The brethren may as well understand, first as last, that they have started in the path that leads inevitably to the entire loss of their masonic character, unless they promptly retrace their steps.

In our last report we said: "It is generally conceded that if the Cerneau Body should undertake to charter symbolic lodges, the Grand Lodges ought to interfere." We had then no idea, and did not intend to imply, and did not imply, that the "Cerneau Body" was likely to charter symbolic lodges; but the events of the past year satisfy us that we were in error, and that while the leaders did not then have any such intention, they had entered upon such a course of action that the inexorable logic of events will drive them to such results, as it did their pretended or putative predecessor, when one of their very number took a prominent part.

From documents published, it appears that that organization (for when their official speaks or acts, we impute it, as we believe properly, to the organization itself) claims the right for the individual mason to decide for himself whether a Grand Lodge, in its action, has transcended its powers—a

doctrine utterly destructive of all government. They teach that the mason, having decided that the Grand Lodge has exceeded its power in certain action, is justified in refusing obedience to such action. The masons of Iowa have been advised in effect that they have that power, and "the Grand Commander" himself has undertaken to decide that the Grand Lodge of Iowa has taken action in excess of its power, and it was upon the strength of his decision, that one lodge in Nebraska came to grief, as we have already described. It will be difficult for the organization to avoid the responsibility of the acts of their chief, whether in making decisions, issuing circulars, furnishing funds to promote suits, or in any other way interfering with the action of a Grand Lodge, which he may believe to be in excess of its authority; *the power to decide that question rests in the Grand Lodge alone, and until that decision is made by it, its action must be "implicitly obeyed,"* as Bro. ANTHONY of New York has well said. We hope it will appear that the "Grand Commander" has called a halt, and if he cannot command it successfully, that at least he has halted, because that we have for him only the kindest feelings, though compelled to criticise sharply his acts.

The Report on Correspondence (205 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM. We naturally expect to find in it considerable discussion of the matter to which we have just referred. We preferred, however, to express our views before reading it, and have done so.

In his review of Canada, he says:

"The effort to have all of the business of lodges transacted in a Master Mason's lodge, instead of in the First degree, was again lost. In this connection we think that if our brethren of Canada have patience, the time is coming when the old form of business in an Apprentice lodge will be again adopted by other Grand Lodges, and that their failure to change their present system is a matter for congratulation."

We well recollect that when the action of our Grand Lodge, that all business must be done in a Master's lodge, was announced to our own lodge, the old masons, while obedient to the law, declared that, from the time they were made, the lodge had been accustomed to do business in the first degree.

The Grand Master of Illinois has accepted an invitation to lay the cope stone of the *Auditorium* and the escort of the Grand Commandery on the occasion. Bro. CUNNINGHAM says:

"The M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois is to be congratulated upon laying aside, even temporarily, their illogical hobby of the non-recognition of legitimate masonic bodies other than the first three degrees; but for a Grand Lodge that claims to neither *know* or recognize *any other* masonic bodies than lodges of Entered Apprentices, Fellow Crafts, or Master Masons—to inaugurate the foregoing interesting ceremonies, and to not only request the participation therein of other masonic bodies not recognized by it, but also in its adoption of a ceremony heretofore, in the name at least, pertinent only to the ritual of Capitular Masonry, and for which an especial ceremony had to be prepared, is but another illustration of the inconsistencies pertaining to any such illiberal and unwarranted exclusiveness."

We have had numerous discussions with our Illinois Brethren in relation to their heterodox theories, but we have substantially abandoned doing so, because that while many of their *theories* are unsound, their *practice* is almost always right, as in this instance!

We find, after reading his report, nothing to add to what we have already written in relation to the "Cerneau question," except that we do not see how the Grand Lodge of New York can take notice of the acts of one of its members, even one committed in an another jurisdiction, until complaint is formally made, or official notice given.

There are many things in this report which it would be interesting to notice, but our space for the remainder of our report is growing less too rapidly!

OREGON, 1890.

We have the portraits of two Past Grand Masters, JOHN C. AINSWORTH and BENJAMIN STARK, and of the retiring Grand Master.

In the report of the Grand Master (CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR) we find evidence of harmony and prosperous growth. He says:

"I rejoice to know that the craft in this jurisdiction is increasing in numbers and material prosperity. Harmony and the best of feeling prevail among brethren all over our jurisdiction. We are at peace with all foreign jurisdictions. There is not a single grievance to report on our files."

We are glad to find that the proposed amendment to the constitution, by which it was designed to terminate the membership of all Past Grand Officers in the Grand Lodge, was "quite unanimously lost."

The committee to purchase a lot for a Masonic Temple reported that they had purchased one for \$25,000, and borrowed the money to pay for it.

The matter was referred to a special committee, which reported as follows:

"We are of the opinion that the action of the committee in purchasing the property on Eleventh and Washington streets was a good and judicious transaction.

"We recommend that the purchase of the property on Eleventh and Washington streets be provided for by the trustee of the Educational Fund of this Grand Lodge, and that he have power to use the funds and property now in his hands, and those that may hereafter come into his possession as said trustee, for that purpose, to all of which this Grand Lodge shall pledge its faith and credit.

"We further represent, that in our opinion this Grand Lodge should not begin the erection of a masonic temple until after the said property is entirely free from encumbrance; and, to this end, we recommend that the said trustee of said Grand Lodge Educational Fund be authorized to manage said property for the benefit of said fund, as in his judgment is most profitable: *Provided however*, That he shall not lease the ground or any portion thereof for a longer term than six years."

On the motion to adopt the report, the yeas and nays were called, and there were 139 yeas and 79 nays; and the Grand Secretary says, "So the amendment was adopted, having received a two-thirds vote." This puzzled

us; but we conclude that the word "amendment" should be "report," and all after "adopted" omitted.

The affairs of this Grand Lodge have been conducted according to regular business methods, as an examination of the report shows; and the records are models: for this very reason, we apprehend, this slip of the pen is all the more noticeable.

BRO. F. A. MOORE delivered a fine address, in which he refers to the fact stated in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge, fully realizing the difficulty under which our M. W. Bro. Christopher Taylor has performed the duties of Grand Master during the year just brought to a close, congratulates him upon the harmonious and successful termination of his official labors; and hereby gives expression to the sincere hope that he may be speedily restored to the fullest enjoyment of bodily health and vigor, and that this brother, the first-born of masonry in Oregon, may greet us with his presence at our annual meetings for many years to come."

As BRO. TAYLOR from his station in the East looked upon the Representatives of more than eighty lodges and nearly four thousand masons, he must have had a vivid appreciation of the great change in the surroundings within the period of his masonic life.

A brief, but interesting biographical sketch of him, as well as of Bros. AINSWORTH and STARK, are given. BRO. TAYLOR was made a mason September 11, 1848, less than four months before we were initiated. It is stated that not only was he the first mason made in Oregon, but also upon the Pacific coast.

The Report on Correspondence (198 pp.) was presented, as heretofore, by BRO. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK.

As we commenced reading it, we commenced marking quotations: but happening to glance ahead we found that at the rate we were marking, our review of his report would run up to from thirty to fifty pages; we drew a long breath—and stopped!

He stoutly defends the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction: it must be remembered in reading his remarks that in Oregon every mason in good standing and present in a lodge when a ballot is taken, whether a member or not, is entitled to vote upon the application: he says:

"We believe a mason, in good standing, possesses the right of jurisdiction over all men. It is his duty to exercise it in the interest of Masonry, and not otherwise. This right cannot rightfully be taken from him by legislation. No Grand Lodge can do it legally. If this right is exercised over material in Oregon, and it is rejected, it should continue and go with the rejected material, even should it go into another jurisdiction. This is when the objection is made on masonic grounds. This is Masonry; and Grand Lodges so recognized it until very late years, when some of them have said that this right of jurisdiction shall be surrendered to another jurisdiction as soon as the rejected material should gain a masonic residence there.

"This right of jurisdiction over material is the faith of the possessor in Masonry. No legislation can disturb this faith, though it has illegally prevented masons from exercising it in many cases. To illustrate: Now comes our good Bro. Drummond, of Maine, and says that—'if a non-resident

of Maine, formerly a resident therein and rejected therein, is made a mason in another jurisdiction according to the laws of that jurisdiction, the Grand Lodge of Maine has no cause of complaint.' And this seems to be the tendency. It is not Masonry. If a man commits a crime in Maine, no matter how hideous, and is rejected there, he may come to Oregon and impose upon a lodge here, and become a mason, while the individual who objected to the material in Maine, cannot object or find any fault. All the material has to show is a year's residence, then comes the usual report of the committee that—'it knows nothing against it'—and the degrees are conferred.

"This doctrine, so dangerous to Masonry, grows out of the new idea of Grand Lodge sovereignty; that Maine can make no law to prevent Oregon from receiving her rejected material and working it up.

"We claim that this jurisdiction over material is individual, and all lodges can do is to see that it is exercised properly and freely, and when it attaches it is there to remain until the objector raises the objection. Grand Lodges are not sovereign over the faith of a mason. He is a mason everywhere; his rights are universal. A mason in Maine loses his status in Oregon under this rule; and the man whom the mason in Maine rejected, and who was refused the degrees, may come to Oregon and receive them."

* * * * *

"If Grand Lodges are to follow the rule laid down in Maine, we think, as above stated, that something should be done to save as much of the Masonry in a mason as possible. If he ever had any rights in this respect, they were given to him without reference to geographical lines or territorial jurisdiction. The old masonic doctrine is with us. A little more legislation of the sort mentioned and a mason will not know himself as such. Our proposition above was to save the right of jurisdiction over material, as far as possible, which is now being checked by legislation.

"Our esteemed Bro. Anderson thinks there is a chance for us yet, if we will submit to that which, in our opinion, unmakes the Freemason rather than makes him. We presume we will have to be pushed along, metaphorically speaking, with the 'old fogies,' who, some claim, were the founders of our Grand Institution."

We believe that if our brother will look up the history of perpetual jurisdiction, he will modify his views. We think it will puzzle him to find any specific evidence of its existence until within a comparatively recent period. We have always regarded it as not a part of the common masonic law, but as a matter, like territorial jurisdiction, subject to regulation by each Grand Lodge. We once believed that it was an important safe-guard and ought to be maintained; we were instrumental in having it adopted by our Grand Lodge, to the extent of forbidding the waiver of jurisdiction except by a unanimous vote taken by the secret ballot, after proceedings similar to those upon application for initiation. Previously the law received from our mother Grand Lodge (which retains it to the present time) was that a rejected candidate, who could obtain the recommendation of the Master and Wardens and three other members of the lodge, could apply to another lodge; if he could not get such a recommendation, he could not apply to another lodge; this form of the law of perpetual jurisdiction was in force; it was in utter conflict with Bro. CHADWICK's theory of perpetual jurisdiction. We have since changed our views, and regarding the matter as one of Grand Lodge regulation, we favored the amendment to our law limiting the effect of a rejection to five years. Our reasons were, that the doctrine of perpetual

jurisdiction assumes that a rejection is always based upon a masonic reason: experience and observation showed that this was not the case with quite a per cent. of the rejections, but that personal prejudice, spite and crankiness were often the real cause: further, in these days men frequently change their residences in such manner that the old lodge loses all knowledge of them afterwards, while the lodge, in whose jurisdiction they reside, knows all about them, and a candidate should apply where he is the best known; again, the doctrine assumes that a man is born fit or unfit to be a mason, and if *born* unfit, he will always be unfit, or at any rate it assumes that if he is once unfit, he never can be fit—a doctrine in which we do not believe; for these and other reasons, and holding that the matter is one of Grand Lodge regulation, we favored the change. To Bro. CHADWICK's argument, that our law allows an unworthy candidate to go to Oregon and impose himself on the craft, we say that if so it is your own fault. In his petition, he must state that he has been rejected or be liable to expulsion; the fact is thus before you, and if you hold that a former rejection is infallibly right (as your doctrine assumes), it is a simple matter to reject him again; in any view, you are put on your guard, and if you accept him without due investigation, the fault is in *you* and not in the *law*. If we had believed, as Bro. CHADWICK does, that the doctrine is a part of the old law of Masonry, we would never have favored the change.

He thus replies to Bro. DAWKINS in relation to the prerogatives of Grand Masters:

"Why, my dear brother, I have counted ten instances in the proceedings before us wherein the Grand Master has exercised his prerogative in disregarding your constitution or the law. And in one case he says, 'I found no precedent for this dispensation, and do not think it should be taken as such, but think it is in harmony with the practice of the Grand Lodge, etc.' Not in harmony with the law, but with the practice of the Grand Lodge. If our 'progressives,' as they term themselves, would turn their batteries towards their own Grand Masters, the war would be carried into Africa at once. But they will not do this, and they are too indifferent, not to say contrary, to yield a point, even if the evidence of their error is as plain as described. Grand Masters will never deny themselves the use of this prerogative nor any other. We do not believe we can retain those who have gone off with the 'progressive' idea. As the old lady said, 'they will all be at home at meal time.'"

Referring to the decision of Grand Master SLEEPER, that the rejection of a candidate by a lodge not having jurisdiction, is null and void, he says:

"In Oregon, every member of a subordinate lodge has the right to ballot on an application for degrees, in any lodge in this jurisdiction which he may be present at when the ballot is taken. The above decision could be reconciled with the rule in Oregon if it turned simply on the question of waiving jurisdiction, but this case goes further than that. Lodge B rejects the application and the applicant stands rejected. Lodge B, of course, refused to waive jurisdiction. In Oregon, we can not see that Lodge A could have jurisdiction over the applicant for at least one year."

He says further:

"When he says—'We have formed an opinion in one matter upon unreliable evidence,' etc., we fail to discover wherein there is cause for this remark."

Nor can we tell *now*; we made the remark two years ago, and we cannot tell now what we had in mind.

He devotes three pages under Maine to a further discussion of perpetual jurisdiction. If we assume that it is fundamental law, we agree and endorse every word he says; but the trouble is, that we do not believe it ever was fundamental law, nor do we think the law was that a mason, *merely as such*, has any jurisdiction over the application of a profane, but only in his character as a *member of a lodge*, and then only over such as apply to his lodge.

In reply to another position of ours, he says:

"All men are answerable to the laws of the country in which they reside; but while an American may be convicted of a crime in a country in Europe, or a state of our Union other than his own, that would deprive him of citizenship in the country or state in which he was convicted, but not in his own state. Nor can he be deprived of his citizenship in his own state without due process of law. This is the question we have endeavored to make plain. If an Oregon mason commits an offence in Maine that is not made an offence in Oregon, as in cases we mentioned, while Maine may punish the offender he would not thereby lose his masonic standing in Oregon; in other words, he would not lose his citizenship, or masonry, in Oregon without due trial in Oregon."

But suppose we hang him, don't he lose his citizenship in Oregon? And if we *expel* him from masonry upon due trial, don't he lose his masonic life in Oregon as well as in Maine? Can you examine the charges, and if you find they constitute no masonic offence in Oregon, will you hold him to be an expelled mason in Maine, and yet a mason in good standing in Oregon? Nay verily.

We are only about half through this report, but we have shut the book and put it out of sight!

PENNSYLVANIA, 1890.

We have a pamphlet of some four hundred and twenty pages, gotten up in magnificent style and containing a cut of the Temple and fine portraits of Past G. Masters RICHARD VAUX and JAMES MADISON PORTER.

The appointment of TORRENCE C. HIPPLE as Representative of our Grand Lodge was received and Bro. HIPPLE duly acknowledged as such.

A preamble, reciting the facts in relation to the "Egyptian Rite of Memphis," and the following resolutions, were adopted:

"*Therefore, Resolved*, That the said so-called 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis' is masonically a clandestine body.

"*Resolved*, That an edict of the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge be issued, declaring the said so-called 'Egyptian Masonic Rite of Memphis' to be clandestine, and notifying and requiring all brethren Free and Accepted

Masons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to sever their connection with and renounce their allegiance to said rite within ninety days from this fourth day of June, A. L. 5890."

The five per cent. Temple Loan of \$1,279,500 matured during the year: \$466,100 of it was paid from the sinking fund, and the balance, \$813,400, paid from the proceeds of a four per cent. loan sold at par or for a premium: this last loan, as we understand it, is subject to call after five years, when it is proposed to reduce it, as the sinking fund and other funds of the Grand Lodge will allow, and after that make yearly reductions in the same manner: we note that nearly \$650,000 of it was taken "by lodges and other bodies entitled to exchange and subscribe at par."

Three full length portraits, having been received and hung in the Temple during the year, the following was adopted, after an attempt to amend it by excepting Past Grand Masters had failed:

"WHEREAS, Several life-size portraits of living Master Masons have recently been placed as permanent adornments in the Masonic Temple, and as the spaces for the proper exhibition of portraits of distinguished masons will soon be limited,

"Resolved, That on and after St. John the Evangelist's Day, A. L. 5890, the Temple Committee be directed to decline placing in Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, the likeness, portrait, bust, figure, statue, or representation of any living mason."

BRO. THOMAS R. PATTON added \$25,000 to the fund he had previously created, making the fund now \$50,000 and thereby securing the payment of \$1,500 annually to the relief fund. Words utterly fail to express our appreciation of this act.

The Grand Master had "sequestered" the warrant of a lodge for willfully neglecting to comply with the regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge in relation to the "clandestine Cerneau Rite," and his action was confirmed. The lodge is not named: it is not the custom of this Grand Lodge to name lodges or brethren subjected to discipline: as we understand that by the sequestration of the warrant the members are substantially suspended, it seems to us that it would be wise to give the name of the lodge for the protection of the craft in other jurisdictions; it may be held by those members that in this action the Grand Master and Grand Lodge exceeded their respective powers, and, therefore, that they are in good standing and have the right to visit. *We find later*, in the Grand Master's address, that the name of the lodge is given—Great Bend Lodge, No. 338: the craft in Maine will take notice.

For the information of the craft in Maine, we make extracts from reports in some cases of discipline:

"The evidence presented at the trial fails to sustain the charge and specifications, or to prove any masonic offence. The transaction complained of appears to have been entirely of a business character. Grand Lodge decided as far back as 1851, and repeatedly since, that business disputes between members of the craft have no status in Masonry: they belong in

and must be decided by the civil tribunals of the state. In accordance with these time-honored principles, the appeal must be sustained."

In another case :

"The appellant was charged with unmasonic conduct, using gross unmasonic language, making a threat unbecoming a Master Mason, and upon a presumption that he black-balled a candidate for initiation and membership."

* * * * *

"Notwithstanding the law, so plain upon the subject, with many decisions of Grand Lodge and the evidence submitted, the lodge not only entertained the charges, but adopted the report of the trial committee in finding him guilty, and expelled him from the lodge.

"It is surprising that charges of so frail a nature should have received such serious consideration. There is absolutely nothing in the case to warrant it. The appeal must therefore be sustained."

In a third case :

"The real question is set forth in the specification that the appellant was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania. These facts are undisputed. He has thereby brought discredit upon the lodge, which prevents his appeal from being sustained."

We believe that Pennsylvania is the only jurisdiction in which a conviction and punishment by a civil Court are taken as conclusive that the party has been guilty of "conduct unbecoming a mason," and refuses to allow him to be heard to the contrary, or attempt to show that the conviction is unjust. Some Grand Lodges go to the other extreme, and do not allow the conviction to be used in the masonic trial at all ; -while others, including our own Grand Lodge, hold practically that a conviction by the civil Court requires his conviction upon his masonic trial, unless the other evidence in the case shows that such conviction was erroneous and unjust.

The valedictory address of the Grand Master (CLIFFORD P. McCALLA) is of unusual interest. It takes up sixty-four pages in the Proceedings, and its length, of course, precludes the quotation of more than a small proportion of it.

Under the head of "Modern Innovations Unlawful," he says :

"We recognize and enforce the truth that Freemasonry is, in the highest sense of the term, a *secret* society ; and that candidates must seek us of their own free will, not we them, by any form of invitation whatsoever. Hence a public installation of lodge officers has never been known under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. Hence we have no public Grand Honors, to exhibit in the presence of the profane. Hence we require that at all formal masonic meetings only Freemasons shall be present. We rarely have a procession of the craft, and that only on a most important masonic occasion. We participate in no general public processions. When we attend a brother's funeral we do not wear masonic clothing or regalia. We do nothing in public for the purpose of attracting the attention of the profane. We think that by this action we are maintaining the integrity of masonic principles, and the ancient usages of the craft. There are other organizations which were created for the purpose of display, or which may consistently adopt it to further their interests ; but Freemasonry, which avowedly does not seek to make proselytes, and which is, or should be, the most secret organization in the world, may not lawfully court the gaze of

the profane, nor invite them to be present at a purely and exclusively masonic lodge ceremonial, such, for example, as a lodge anniversary, or the installation of lodge officers. We have public ceremonials, which are necessarily so, such as the laying of the corner stone of a public building, on the invitation of the proper authority. This is lawful, and the usage with regard to it is universal. It requires no refinement of casuistry to distinguish between it and the needless exposure of a purely secret ceremonial, such as the installation of officers, or the celebration of the constitution of a lodge. These latter are for the craft alone, while the former is necessarily performed in public, and therefore open to public observation. In connection with our public ceremonies, however, no lodge is opened."

The implication that "Public Installations" and "Public Grand Honors" are "modern" is utterly erroneous: Public Installations have been traced almost as far back as "Laying Corner Stones"; and even then the date of their origin has not been ascertained: the same is true of "Public Grand Honors," which have always accompanied the laying of corner stones as far back as the details of that ceremonial can be traced. Moreover, we fully believe that he is in error in relation to the manner in which "public ceremonials" were performed in his own jurisdiction in the earlier times, and that the *present* practice is not in accord with the *old* practice; our examination of the question brings us to the conclusion that there has been a change within fifty years and probably within thirty years. The idea of masons' masquerading in masonic clothing and jewels as individuals is utterly repugnant to our ideas of the dignity of the institution. Masonic clothing and official jewels should never be worn outside of a lodge engaged in masonic work, private or public; to do so is a "modern innovation" of the gravest character.

The following, as we have often had occasion to remark, is true in all jurisdictions, and describes an evil against which all masons should be on their guard:

"There is a tendency which the craft continually should watch. Our Fraternity frequently makes masons of those who are already connected with other secret organizations—purely modern—whose usages and customs are entirely different from our own. The constant, and possibly unconscious, effort of these brethren is to introduce into Freemasonry the usages with which they have grown familiar in their other secret societies. This cannot be permitted. Freemasonry is a law unto itself. Our usages are our own, and unalterable. We change not. The individual must yield his opinions and desires to the craft; he cannot mould it, it must mould him. He sought it of his own free will, and he must willingly and loyally maintain its ancient usages and customs, without admixture with those of any extraneous society whatsoever. No modern invention, in usage or custom, can improve Freemasonry."

He devotes quite a space to his visit abroad; he visited several lodges and the Grand Lodge of England; a very interesting incident happened at this visit; his own Grand Lodge was in session the same day, and he was able to send it a fraternal message by cable and receive an answer the same evening. Apart from some harmless boasting in relation to his own Grand Lodge, which has become quite a favorite pastime with our brethren of his

jurisdiction, his description of his visit is very interesting and becoming the dignity of his station.

Under the head of "Masonic Unity," he well says:

"The absolute oneness of the craft is a glorious thought, which no one fully comprehends until he has traveled through numerous masonic jurisdictions. Neither boundaries of states nor vast oceans separate the masonic fraternity. Everywhere it is one,—in symbolic language, in landmarks, and in the cordial welcome accorded to the brother mason. There is no universal church, no universal body politic, but there is a universal fraternity, that of Freemasonry, and every brother who is a worthy member may feel proud of it."

We trust that this leaven will work until his Grand Lodge shall reverse its narrow policy which excludes from this splendid sentiment almost, if not quite, all the masonry of Continental Europe.

Among his decisions are the following:

"It is an established principle of Freemasonry that electioneering for masonic office is not masonic. Profane methods must not be introduced into the craft. The following specific forms of such electioneering I have decided to be unlawful:

"It is not permissible to send out through the jurisdiction, for use in different Lodges, a printed circular instruction to a lodge representative from a Past Master (with name in blank, to be filled up), to vote for a *brother therein named*, as a Grand Officer. A lodge representative is justifiable in not recognizing an instruction evidenced in this unmasonic manner."

"It is not permissible to open any head-quarters outside of the Masonic Temple, where brethren may participate in a complimentary luncheon immediately prior to or during the holding of a masonic election, in the interest of any brother who is to be voted for for masonic office.

"A lodge cannot assess its members, upon the death of one of their number, to pay a funeral benefit. Such an act would be *ultra vires*. A resolution providing for such an assessment is out of order, because contrary to the usages and customs of Freemasonry.

"A brother must be physically qualified to perform the work of the station to which he aspires, or else he cannot be installed. A brother who has lost the greater part of the thumb of his right hand is ineligible to be installed Junior Warden of a lodge.

"No lodge, after having created life members, and declared them exempt from all dues, should change its by-laws so as to charge them with dues, unless the pecuniary necessities require it, and the life of the lodge is at stake. If this be the case, a lodge may enact a by-law to charge its life members with dues, require their payment, and suspend life members for non-payment. If it be a question whether the life members shall pay dues or the lodge surrender its warrant, the life members, in common with all the members, must pay. Self-preservation—lodge preservation—is the first law of Masonry, and the lodge is the judge of the necessity for such a by-law. Freemasonry is a law unto itself in this, as in other matters, and profane analogies in this particular are of no binding force.

"If a lodge room be occupied, at different times, by freemasons and another or other societies, all insignia, emblems, etc., peculiar to the latter must be removed from the lodge room before it is used by the lodge for its meetings. During these meetings no emblems except those of Free and Accepted Masonry must be visible.

"A dispensation authorizing a lodge to make a mason of an applicant who has a physical disqualification will not be granted. The moral, mental and physical qualifications for Freemasonry are absolute, and cannot be dispensed with.

"In the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania there cannot be an appeal from the decision of a Right Worshipful Grand Master."

We doubt if he would apply the decision in relation to lodge rooms, to the temporary use of a hall by a lodge in case of an emergency caused by the destruction or loss of its own halls; we understand it to refer to the permanent lodge room.

We regret that our space will not allow us to copy his remarks on the "Conduct of Lodge Finances": we must be content with the concluding portion, which we earnestly commend to the attention of Masters, Treasurers and Secretaries:

"Business is business, in Freemasonry as in the world at large, and all masonic business should be conducted in a business-like manner, thereby avoiding the possibility of a default on the part of a Secretary who unlawfully acts as both Secretary and Treasurer, or on the part of a Treasurer, who mingles the lodge's funds with his own, thereby possibly causing the lodge inconvenience by his death, or loss through his pecuniary misfortune."

From the eminently practical address of his successor, (J. SIMPSON AFRICA) we extract the following, which we specially commend to the attention of those who are talking about Grand Lodges exceeding their powers:

"This Grand Lodge is supreme and sovereign within its jurisdiction, and will not permit any invasion of its territory, nor recognize as masonic any body or association that disputes its absolute sovereignty."

The Grand Lodge adopted highly complimentary resolutions in relation to Bro. McCALLA's service as Grand Master, and Bro. VAUX, in behalf of the brethren of the Grand Lodge, presented to him a Past Grand Master's jewel. Both compliments were just and deserved.

The Report on Correspondence (229 pp.) was again presented by Bro. RICHARD VAUX. His public duties (of a character to interfere decidedly with the preparation of his report) prevented his giving to it the time and thought which he has been accustomed to bestow upon this work. It is quite wonderful that amid such absorbing duties and in so short a time, he could prepare so excellent a report.

As usual, he discusses several matters in his Introduction.

Of the Symbolism of Freemasonry, he says:

"So much of the true comprehension of the principles of Freemasonry lies in the rendering of its symbology, that a more accurate study of the truths and their lessons embodied in masonic symbols is imperative. Without the analyses of these symbols, and the presentation of their teachings, thus only to be obtained, the full understanding of Freemasonry is not possible.

"What is called the 'work' is inalienably connected with, dependent on, and consecrated by, the truths veiled in those wonderful mysteries. In the aforesaid, when language was too meagre to express the hidden meaning of the conceptions and the aspirations of the soul, as impressed on the consciousness of the mental faculties, symbols were the accepted form of teaching those who sought to know. These mysteries were necessarily communicated to but few. The method of imparting them was limited to such only as were initiated into the circle constituted of earnest, devoted seekers after knowledge.

"From the period when 'sun-worship' was the cult of tribes and people, till the Egyptian philosophies became recognized as a development of the mysteries of symbols, mankind sought light in this school of instruction.

"Out of this grew, in part, the origin of Freemasonry.

"However the severe students of Freemasonry may differ as to the origin of the symbology which they must admit is so inherent in its mysteries, they will recognize, we think, the great importance of the careful analytical investigation of the relation they bear to the 'work' of the lodge.

"We regard it as absolutely necessary to the full understanding of the truths these symbols embody. Without a knowledge of the meaning of these symbols Freemasonry is bereft of its highest import."

We commend this most earnestly to the attention of our ritualists: in cases of any doubt whether "the work" in a particular part has been correctly handed down, the study of its symbolism will aid in determining "which is the true."

He also discusses the question of "physical disability": among other things, he says:

"It is not a statute by Grand Lodge enactment, a written law of Grand Lodge. It does not appear in any written ordinance or constitution of a Grand Lodge. It is unwritten, a law orally established and communicated. It is a *tradition*. Whatever may have been its entirety, it is unalterable. No authority in Masonry can alter, change, or amend it. It is a landmark, because it cannot be 'removed'; it is steadfast, abiding, unchangeable. If this be so, then the reasoning from such a premise makes a minute or a gross violation of the law equally possible."

We have always understood that the law upon this question has been *written*, and is embodied in the *fourth* "Ancient Charge." Upon the law as there given, such a slight "maim or defect" as may not "render him incapable of learning the art of serving his master's lord" does not disqualify him for being made a mason.

We deduce the same conclusion from the ancient mysteries: the tests were not for the purpose of ascertaining if the postulants were physically perfect, but to determine if they were "qualified to receive the mysteries." Neither in the ancient mysteries or Freemasonry was the qualification measured by an arbitrary standard of physical perfection, but by capability to perform the required duties. The very fact that prolonged physical tests were required in "the mysteries" establishes this, so far as they are concerned. With Bro. VAUX, we fully agree that the law must be implicitly obeyed, but do not quite agree with him as to what the law is. We fully agree with him as to our duty.

"It might be asked, what is the most appropriate remedy for these differences of opinion? We have none to suggest. The foundation of Freemasonry has long been laid. Like the eternal hills, it stands immovable. Seek by earnest study, without prejudice, to find this foundation. It exists. It is knowable to those who diligently seek it. Ask, and ye shall receive; seek, and ye shall find. Reject the insidious suggestion that this foundation can be covered up by the most specious of all error, the error that circumstances and present temporary policy can destroy this foundation, erected by the wisdom of the sages in the ages that have passed. They gave us Freemasonry in trust for those who come after us. Let us preserve it as we received it."

We quote brief extracts, which we commend to the attention of the craft:

"We of the old jurisdictions cannot realize the difference in the administration of the Grand Master of Arizona and that of either of the Grand Lodges in the Atlantic States."

* * * * *

"We believe that toleration of error is one of its most effective supports. We believe that a conviction that error exists and is asserting itself needs the affirmance of the existing error, as error. We believe that the virtue of moral courage should never hesitate so to proclaim the true character of the error. We believe that in Freemasonry courage for the right is the best weapon to destroy error."

"The Grand Lodge which hesitates in such cases abandons its character and becomes the efficient agent to propagate the wrong. In our own household an enemy cannot be tolerated. Courage to assert, courage to controvert, and courage to triumph are forces that calm discretion only needs. Then harmony comes, with healing on its wings, to soothe and to satisfy."

* * * * *

"For an author to produce such a work as this report, and yet assert, '*We cannot have a blind faith in anything that we cannot see a reason for*,' gives us a shock of astonishment. He is not as careful in this sentence as usual. If we *see*, then there is no need of Faith, for '*Faith is the evidence of things not seen*;' so, at least, St. Paul tells us, and he is the greatest of human teachers. We hope our dear brother will cultivate faith; it is of great virtue when our sight is unable to discern a truth."

In his review of Maine he says:

"We give with pleasure, the opening paragraph of Grand Master Chase's address. It is very gratifying to see that the landmarks, usages, and customs of our fraternity are not relegated to the receptacle of obsolete or worn-out notions. Rather, we are pleased to learn, they are to recur to our contemplation like the advent of the years, months, and days by the motions of our terrestrial globe."

* * * * *

"The '*Decisions*' of Grand Master Chase are in harmony with masonic law. We have read his address with care, and take the liberty of remarking that it is an able, wise, well written, and effective masonic paper."

He says that our report last year was "not so voluminous as some of its predecessors." Shall we take this as an involuntary compliment to that report? As matter of fact, it was the most "voluminous" report we ever prepared, with the exception of only one, whose length exceeded that of this by less than three pages!

He delights to describe us as his "fancy paints" us: he does so habitually in every report: when his vivid imagination is remembered, none will wonder that his description approaches about as near the line of caricature as the courtesy, he is bound to use, will admit.

He says of us: "He never admits that he can be in error." As those of his readers, who read our reports, will know that this is not true, we desire to say for him that his error is not a willful misrepresentation, but merely shows that he has not read our former reports, or else has forgotten that they contain numerous instances in which we *have* admitted that we were in error, and have corrected it. Or his blunder may have arisen from his

judging us by himself : as we have never known him to admit that either himself or any other Pennsylvanian ever was in error ; if any one can point out an instance, we will promptly give him the credit of it.

He also delights to struggle to be facetious : the joke, which of all others he deems the greatest, is to refer to our " advanced age," and he repeats it again and again, never tiring of it, nor suspecting that others have long since pronounced it " a chestnut;" the fact that we are some score of years his junior appears to add piquancy to his joke, in his estimation.

That he should devote so much space to *us* shows that he does not appreciate the caution given by a veteran lawyer to a young one : " Never assail your antagonist : it is, and will be taken to be, a confession of your consciousness that you cannot answer his argument."

A resident of New Jersey, concealing the fact of his residence, applied to and was received into a Pennsylvania lodge ; the fraud becoming known, the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania expelled him. Having in mind the declared law of New Jersey, that such an initiation was " utterly null and of no effect," and assuming that Bro. VAUX was also familiar with that law as maintained in the " LEMM case," we asked in good faith, what was the *status* of this expelled mason : Bro. VAUX states the case and one of our inquiries disconnected from the rest, and uses it to cast, by implication, a slur upon our jurisdiction.

The question may become a serious one, however, for Pennsylvania ; the logical result of the New Jersey law (in the correctness of which we have never believed), that the initiation was utterly null and void and the man never a mason, is that, as to New Jersey, the expulsion was also null and void, and that he may *legally* be made a mason in New Jersey, and then demand to visit the Pennsylvania lodges. If our question was absurd, it was only because the law of New Jersey is absurd. Our sole design was to obtain Bro. VAUX's views upon this point.

We also referred to Bro. WAIT. Bro. VAUX has also evidently failed to read Bro. W.'s reports with such care as to remember Bro. W.'s views on certain questions. The significance of our reference to him is that he holds (contrary to the law in Pennsylvania) that if a candidate is irregularly initiated by a regular lodge, he is a regular mason ; but that if he is rejected by a lodge not having actual jurisdiction, the proceedings are void, and the rejection no bar to his applying to the lodge having jurisdiction (which, we think, is also contrary to Pennsylvania law).

We had intended to notice other matters in this report, but our space will not allow.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1890.

The Grand Master (NEIL MACKELVIE) says that peace and harmony had prevailed throughout the jurisdiction.

The lodges had been visited, and with one exception were reported to be in good condition; all made returns and paid dues; and all were represented in Grand Lodge. While the amount of work was not large, all save one did work, and that one affiliated one new member. The total membership shows a slight gain.

The Committee on Correspondence reported recommending that the Grand Lodge of North Dakota be recognized, and that the request of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand be considered at the next annual communication, and their recommendations were adopted.

RHODE ISLAND, 1890.

On September 23, 1889, the Grand Lodge met in special communication, opened on the first degree, and laid the corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue in Providence.

At the semi-annual communication the Grand Secretary reported that the re-printing of the second volume of Grand Lodge Proceedings was proceeding as rapidly as circumstances permit.

The Grand Lodge will complete the one hundredth year of its existence on June 25, 1891; a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a centennial celebration on June 24, 1891, as June 24, 1791, fell on Sunday, and the Grand Lodge was organized the next day in consequence.

The Grand Master (GEORGE H. KENYON) says:

"We are forcibly reminded of the rapid flight of time, when we recall the fact that this Grand Lodge has reached the venerable age of *ninety-nine* years, and that we are now holding the *One Hundredth* Annual Communication. We are assembled for the purpose of reviewing the events of the past year; of considering the present condition of the craft in our jurisdiction; and making such provisions and regulations as we may deem expedient for its welfare in the future. The year just past has been one of peace and quiet in the fraternity, and while it has been marked by no startling events or unusual experiences, we rejoice in a steady and healthful growth from all sections of the state, by the addition to our numbers of good men and true who will aid in maintaining and preserving the honor and reputation of our noble institution."

He had visited twelve lodges, and of them he reports:

"It affords me pleasure to report that all the lodges I have visited are in a prosperous condition, doing excellent work, and in the enjoyment of peaceful and harmonious fellowship. I was everywhere received in the most cordial and respectful manner as your representative, and the spirit of fraternity and loyalty to Grand Lodge was always manifested."

The District Deputies had not visited all the lodges: and some of them visited the lodges at the meetings held for the election and installation of officers, and so of course could not report upon the work; but the lodges generally seem to be in a prosperous condition.

The Grand Master made the following decision:

"A former member of one of our lodges had been expelled for unmasonic conduct by the lodge to which he belonged, and the action of said lodge in expelling him had been confirmed by this Grand Lodge. For eight or nine years past he has resided in another state, and while still living there made application to his former lodge to be restored to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry and placed in good standing as a mason, that he might become a member of the lodge in the jurisdiction in which he resided. The lodge wished to know what course should be pursued by him and by them to bring about his restoration, as he had for several years lived in another masonic jurisdiction in a neighboring state.

"I decided that he must apply to the lodge which expelled him, and that after a careful investigation, by a committee appointed for that purpose, as to his life and habits both at present and during the time since his expulsion, the lodge could, by a *unanimous* ballot, restore him to the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, and that such restoration must be sanctioned by this Grand Lodge before it could be valid. After such restoration by his lodge, confirmed by Grand Lodge, he would then be in good standing as an *unaffiliated* mason. If the lodge should then also vote to restore him to membership in their body, he would become a member of that lodge in good standing, when he could take his dimit therefrom and apply to the lodge for membership within whose jurisdiction he resided. No lodge except the one which expelled him could make him a mason in good standing, and as his expulsion was confirmed by action of this Grand Lodge, so must his restoration be also confirmed."

This is correct, as it seems to us; we think that if the lodge should refuse to admit him to membership, a certificate of the fact of his standing could be given to him, upon which he might lawfully apply to another lodge for membership.

He also announces the publication of a monitor adapted to the work of that jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodges of New South Wales, Victoria and North Dakota were recognized.

In relation to amending the constitution, the committee say:

"This declares that the amendment itself must be proposed in writing and entered upon the records. In the case of neither of these proposed amendments was this rule observed. The amendment was not offered in writing, a simple notice being given that an amendment was to be offered, without specifying when.

"But as we understand that it has been the custom, to some extent at least, in this jurisdiction, to consider such a notice as complying with the provisions of the constitution, we do not press the point, although we think a literal compliance would be decidedly the preferable method of procedure."

We go further than the committee; we hold that the method prescribed *must* be followed; of course, if a Grand Lodge declares that its constitution has been amended, no one can gainsay it, simply because the Grand Lodge is sovereign; but if there was a tribunal which *could* decide that action of the Grand Lodge was illegal, it would be bound to decide so upon action according to the custom mentioned. As both amendments were rejected, the Grand Lodge made no decision upon the point.

Jurisdiction of lodges now extends half way to the nearest lodge in that state: the committee propose to amend by adding:

"*Provided*, That the jurisdiction of the several subordinate lodges shall remain as it is now established by the General Regulations of this Grand Lodge, until the same shall be changed by Grand Lodge; and *provided*, *further*, that no change shall be made in the jurisdiction of the several subordinate lodges, unless a notice in writing shall be sent by the Grand Secretary to each lodge whose jurisdiction would be affected thereby, at least sixty days previously to the communication of the Grand Lodge at which action is to be taken, and also that notice of said proposed change of jurisdiction be given in the warrant calling the said communication."

Eulogies upon several deceased members of the Grand Lodge were presented—among them Past Grand Master LYMAN KLAPP. BRO. KLAPP was a descendant of ROGER CLAP, who landed in this country in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. From 1853 till his death, he was an active mason: he was given the highest honors of the craft in his state; he filled all stations ably, but was distinguished specially for his study and knowledge of the symbolism of the ritual, and his advice was always "of the greatest value to those immediately responsible for the accuracy and impressiveness of the work."

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1890.

The Grand Lodge held two special meetings, one to dedicate a hall, and the other to lay a corner stone. The Grand Lodge opened on the first degree, on both occasions; on the first it then marched to a public hall, where an address was delivered, then re-formed, marched back, dedicated the hall and closed: on the other occasion, it formed in procession, marched to the site of the building, laid the corner stone, returned to the hall and closed.

The Grand Master (R. FURMAN DIVVER) says:

"I am gratified to report, that in this jurisdiction Masonry has taken no step backward during the past year. Our lodges are taking a deeper interest in the work of the Order than I have ever witnessed among them, and although a larger number of candidates have been admitted into the Order than ever before in the same length of time, yet I find that the outer door has been more closely guarded and only good material allowed to enter. I also find that there is a disposition among the brethren to have better lodge rooms, making them brighter and more comfortable and their meetings are pleasanter and more social. This is, indeed, truly gratifying. I believe the social feature of our lodge meetings has been too long neglected; it is high time that it should be revived."

* * * * *

"What constitutes a good meeting is not only the ritual being properly carried out, but it is where the meetings are made pleasant and full of good cheer. Let the lodge be called to labor promptly at the appointed time, so that the business before it will not be delayed or the degrees hurried through for want of time. Let the officers strive to so act their part as to make it interesting and instructive; have some good lively talks and lectures from the brethren in a social, pleasant style, and occasionally let refreshments be served. This need not be of an expensive character, but somewhat like a family picnic. Then when we come together let us leave our outside business of every nature whatsoever behind us when we enter the door of the lodge room, so that we can feel we are at home, where we can truly meet upon the level and part upon the square. Then we will witness a grand and glorious revival of Masonry in this jurisdiction."

The Grand Lodge had suffered a severe loss in the death of two of the most active masons in the state; Bro. W. H. D. GAILLARD died two months before the meeting, and Bro. A. DOTY, the Senior Grand Warden, died after the Grand Master's address was in print. Both these brethren were extensively known; they were active and devoted masons and greatly respected and beloved by the craft.

The Grand Master called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the absence of the Past Grand Masters and added :

"These worthy brethren have served us faithfully and well in days gone, by and have acquired a vast amount of information and experience in masonic matters which I am satisfied would make their presence at our annual communications invaluable to us, but we cannot expect these brothers to lose their time from their private business and at their own expense attend our grand communications and assist us in the work without being allowed even the privilege of a vote in this Grand Body."

An amendment to the constitution was proposed, giving them a vote and the same pay as Representatives. In these later days, taking the idea from other organizations, many conceive that a Grand Lodge ought to be a representative body solely, charged with the duty of enacting such laws as their constituents demand. This is an utterly erroneous and partial view. The Grand Lodge has judicial functions to perform of even more importance than legislation: this duty requires the aid of the most experienced, able and masonically-educated members of the craft: a body that is merely a good *legislative* body is generally a very poor *judicial* tribunal: the number and character of decisions given by the Grand Master in the recess shows that as a rule the Masters and Wardens are not masonic jurists, and do not claim to be; they are learning; hence the necessity of an element in the Grand Lodge, who know what the law is and are qualified to instruct others. We have given much labor to an investigation of this matter, and we are abundantly satisfied that our system of combining a large representative element with a comparatively small permanent membership is the best of all which are in use, for an institution like ours; we, therefore, hope that our South Carolina brethren will adopt the proposed amendment.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is improving; \$2,000 of the funded debt was paid, but the end of the year found the Grand Lodge some \$500 in debt to the Grand Treasurer; however, there was double that amount due the Grand Lodge for rent in arrear.

Looking over the districts, it seems to us, that too many lodges are assigned to each Deputy. We are abundantly satisfied that it would not work well in Maine; we note, too, that the Deputies reported, as a rule, that they had visited only a part of the lodges in their respective Districts.

The Report on Correspondence (76 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. He quotes very little, but the abstract, which he makes, is like a continuous article, and not like a dictionary in sudden transitions from

one subject to another : it is a difficult report to write, but makes good and interesting reading.

Of one question which has been somewhat discussed in Maine, and concerning which there is a difference of opinion, he says :

"With us our law, in order to encourage ministers of the Gospel to come into our fraternity, expressly exempts them from payment not only of fees but of dues, lodge and Grand Lodge—and we think it one of the wisest of our laws."

Concerning a refusal of a Grand Master to allow a lodge to march in procession as such on St. John's Day, he says :

"This is all very surprising to us. The festivals in Masonry are the two St. John's Days, and from the beginning of Masonry in our jurisdiction, now more than one hundred and fifty years ago, the lodges, when so minded, have been encouraged to celebrate them. If they can go as a body, why can they not go as a masonic body ? Are we not told that we are to give eight hours a day to the service of God, and a distressed worthy brother !"

He thus replies to Bro. WHEELER :

"Our reason for advising to wait for the action of the mother Grand Lodges is because we think it proper masonic courtesy to wait their action before we act. Our relations of union and fraternity with them would seem to indicate the propriety of at least waiting a reasonable time before acting. If they are unreasonable and refuse recognition to those who are entitled to it, it will then be a question whether we will go ahead and forestall their action. We only advocate the courtesy which one Grand Lodge owes to its sister Grand Lodge. That is all."

While courtesy should characterize our action, we should not do injustice to the new Grand Lodge ; if, under masonic law, it is entitled to recognition and the parent Grand Lodge refuses it, or unreasonably delays acting upon it, courtesy "ceases to be a virtue."

In his review of Maine, he gives the substance of Bro. SLEEPER's report upon Grand Honors as "instructive and interesting" and "valuable for future reference." He says the same question arose in South Carolina a few years ago, but he does not state how it was decided ; we infer, however, that the "Mackey method" was endorsed.

Referring to our remarks upon "statistics," he explains that he "follows the form prescribed by his Grand Lodge from time immemorial." We had no doubt of that ; but we hoped that the returns of lodges might give such other details as would show the gains and losses during the year. Lodges in other jurisdictions make errors in their returns, and we do not quite see how, under the South Carolina method, these errors can be detected ; however, we did not intend to criticise our brother's method, but stated the fact in hopes that he might give us the statistics for our table as we make it, and of which he speaks in terms of commendation.

Referring to Bro. VAUX's criticisms upon the "Past Master's degree," he does not seem to understand that that distinguished brother was discussing

terms only. We have witnessed the precise ceremony in Pennsylvania which is elsewhere called the "Past Master's degree," but there called "Passing the Chair": Bro. VAUX meant "only this and nothing more." If it was proposed to leave this ceremony out of the installation ceremonies in Pennsylvania, the proposition would be regarded with feelings of horror, in which we fully sympathize. We do not believe in abolishing old usages, even if some see "nothing essential or distinctive in Masonry" in them.

Coming to Pennsylvania, we find this (which is in accord with usage in Maine and Massachusetts, and has been since before our day):

"Bro. Inglesby does not know whether the 'Past Master's degree' is in Pennsylvania as it is with us in South Carolina, made by our Ahiman, and also by express decisions a part of the installation ceremony of a W. M., but for many years, in fact ever since Bro. Inglesby was 'inducted into the Oriental Chair,' he has thought the Past Master's degree a very useless and unprofitable part of the ceremony of installation, and would like to see it abrogated. It is, however, in our Ahiman, and therefore we have it, simply because it is there. It frequently happens where a lodge is in an isolated position that there is no one present who can confer it, and therefore in 1875 the Grand Lodge after declaring that the P. M.'s degree is a necessary part of the installation ceremony—added this proviso, 'And should it so happen that on the night of installation there is no one present competent to confer the degree, the ceremony should be postponed until some such person can be procured.' It is under this authority and the resolutions of Grand Lodge, that the lodge of Past Masters is organized."

We are exceedingly gratified to find evidence of prosperity, greater than heretofore, in this jurisdiction.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1890.

The Grand Lodge commenced its session as "The Grand Lodge of Dakota" and closed as "The Grand Lodge of South Dakota:" the Grand Lodge of North Dakota is a new Grand Lodge, but this is the old Grand Lodge with a change of name and the loss of a part of its former territory.

The Grand Master (GEORGE V. AYRES) says:

"It seems but yesterday that we met at Mitchell, divided the Grand Lodge, bade our brethren of North Dakota an affectionate farewell and God speed to their new home.

"They are gone but not forgotten, and while we miss their familiar faces and cheery voices, their memory will ever be fondly cherished in our hearts, and they will always receive a hearty welcome in the old home.

"Although much has been said and published regarding the destitution in South Dakota, but one lodge has called for aid, and it received more than ample funds to relieve its distress from the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction.

"Nothing has arisen to disturb the peace and fraternal relations existing between the subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction and all are in a prosperous condition so far as I have been able to learn. Some may be poor, but none are destitute and we have many things to be thankful for.

"No trouble or cause for complaint has arisen between this and our sister Grand Jurisdictions; on the contrary the most friendly relations exist and we are at peace with the world."

He states the action of the Grand Lodge in relation to the "Cerneau" matter, and his own action in pursuance thereof, and adds:

"This action of the Grand Lodge and your Grand Master has met with small opposition, and so far as I have been advised, all brethren, members of lodges in this jurisdiction who had connected themselves with the so called Cerneau Rite, have graciously complied with the laws and edicts of the Grand Lodge and severed their connections therewith."

In answer to an inquiry as to the proceedings upon a petition, after an unfavorable report, he decided:

"The ballot must be spread. It was so decided by the Grand Master. George H. Hand, and approved by the Grand Lodge in 1880. That makes it the law in this Grand Jurisdiction. But the character of the report of the committee as to whether favorable or unfavorable, should not appear in the minutes."

He was requested to make a rejected candidate a mason at sight: he refused, properly if he had the power, but we hold that the Grand Master's power in such a case does not extend to a candidate rejected by a lodge; the old usage did not include such a case; the candidate having applied to a lodge is bound by its decision.

In relation to remitting the dues of a brother already suspended, he made this decision:

"Bro. A. B. was suspended for non-payment of dues four years ago. He asks for remission of dues, restoration and a dimit. Can the lodge if it deem the applicant to be worthy on account of poverty, grant the request of the applicant?"

Answer. Yes, if the lodge deems the applicant a worthy brother. Masonry is founded on justice and charity, and justice cannot recognize poverty as a crime, and there should be no limit to masonic charity when worthily bestowed. Again, it is the duty of every lodge to care for its worthy members when in distress, and I would never vote to suspend a worthy brother for non-payment of dues, whose only fault was poverty. Lodges should follow the plumb line of justice, and use a little of their charity at home."

The Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"The Grand Master believes the prerogatives of his office circumscribed by Grand Lodge regulations. This is what your committee, or a part of it, considers an open question. It is one that has never been especially defined by this Grand Lodge and your committee are at variance upon this subject. We cannot at this time give it that consideration which its importance demands, as the foremost masonic jurists of the day differ upon this subject."

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM BLATT.

It looks like a short report: but when we come to read it and find how few extracts he makes, and how much he writes, we find it contains much "food for thought": he expresses his views tersely but plainly: upon the question of the Grand Master's prerogatives he is in doubt, but seems inclined to agree with us, who, he says, "take the middle ground."

He says that:

"'Cerneauism' has received a larger share of attention than any otherism. It has generally received a 'Black-eye' no, two of them. The action of most Grand Lodges has been based upon two grounds and in our estimation the only sensible ones.

"1st. Prior occupancy of territory by a similar organization.

"2d. Disturbing the peace, harmony and good fellowship of the lodge and its members. The justice of Cerneau legislation upon the last named ground has not been attacked by its opponents. Upon the other it has been urged that we as M. M., are supposed to be ignorant. Now let us grant even an imaginary supposition and look around over the field and compare notes. Does Congress or a legislature know any more about trusts, railroads or senatorial—executive—session—leakage, than intelligent masons know about these rites, whether members of same or not? Yet wise and just legislative enactments upon these subjects are often passed. Again, how many Grand Lodges would hesitate to hurl their anathemas against an organization called 'the Grand Chapter' or 'the Grand Commandery' in opposition to those already existing? We deem the question, of what is called legitimacy, entirely irrelevant. After a marriage of thirty years treated as legal and acknowledged as such, it is too late to call its votaries strangers, particularly if the same have intermarried with our own blood and kindred."

And of "Perpetual Jurisdiction :

"The harsh spirit of this doctrine seems slow in becoming 'toned down.' We have always deemed it an unjust one. Dakota or rather 'the Dakotas' hold to the doctrine within their own jurisdictions, but deny inter-state comity as it were. But as we grant other jurisdictions the privileges we claim for ourselves we are in a measure at least consistent. However by a little care on the part of particular lodges, and some attention of and regard for the views and laws of others without any necessary sacrifice of our own rights will readily prevent unfraternal action, consequently feeling."

Referring to us, he says :

"He dislikes the requirement of a change in the constitution to be submitted to the approval of constituent lodges, and cites several instances in which upon submission of such a proposition a large percentage of lodges failed to take action at all. There is no excuse for a Grand Secretary permitting such negligence by particular lodges. Why not make them take action? We rather favor this plan of submission. If an amendment however must lay over a year, then of course action by the G. L. direct is equivalent to the action of the lodges, as the matter may be considered by them during the year. He is of opinion that a G. L. may assume and in every case exercise original trial jurisdiction and we have always believed in the same doctrine."

How can a Secretary "make" them do it? Does the *Secretary* have "prerogatives" too? But the *inconvenience* of the method was not the ground of our objection. It takes away the *sovereignty* of the Grand Lodge. The power that controls the amending of the constitution is the sovereign power : in our government the people are sovereigns, but in Masonry the Grand Lodge is the sovereign power. It is true that since the constitution of the United States was framed, a few Grand Lodges have followed that as a model and are not sovereign any more (nor any less) than the government of the United States is sovereign.

He says further :

"On Grand Master's prerogatives he takes the middle ground. He neither concedes to him the power of doing anything he pleases, nor does he strip

him of all prerogatives, save those expressly delegated. He fairly succeeds in proving that in the earlier history of the craft the G. M. was conceded powers similar to those exercised by the Kings of England; that these powers have never been abridged or questioned anywhere except in the United States, and not here until after the adoption of the federal constitution and by Grand Lodges formed subsequent to that event."

Our remarks, so far as the latter part of this is concerned, referred more directly to Grand Lodges.

Our brother condenses a good deal into one paragraph: we do not object to the condensing, but some of his paragraphs are very long, and it would be easier reading if he made them shorter and more in number.

TENNESSEE, 1891.

At the communication of this Grand Lodge in January, 1890, Bro. BENJAMIN F. HALLER was unanimously elected Grand Master. His Grand Lodge honored itself by this action. But in less than three months the craft were called to mourn his death. Bro. HALLER was well known, respected and beloved all over the country, and we copy the just tribute to his memory paid to him by his successor (WILLIAM S. SMITH).

"BRETHREN—The sad duty devolves upon me of announcing the death of our beloved brother, Benjamin Franklin Haller, Grand Master of Masons of Tennessee. He died at his home in Memphis on the 4th inst., at 3.15 p. m., after a painful illness of six days. He was born in Marlon, Smith County, Va., March 4, 1836. He removed to Memphis March 4, 1858, and resided in that place until his death. He married Miss Clemmie Fisher October 10, 1868, and left surviving him his widow and an only child, a son, Frank Elma Haller, born July 11, 1869.

"Bro. Haller went into the confederate army May 15, 1861, as a private, and subsequently rose to the rank of Captain, which he held at the close of the war. He was made a mason in 1863, and subsequently received all the degrees of the American or York Rite, and also all the degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including Honorary 33°. He presided over his Lodge, Chapter, Council, Commandery and Lodge of Perfection. He was elected the Presiding Officer of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council High Priesthood, Grand Council R. and S. Masters, and Grand Commandery of the state, being one of only four who have been thus honored in Tennessee.

"At the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge January 29-31, 1890, he was unanimously elected Grand Master, having previously held the position by successive elections of Junior Grand Warden, Senior Grand Warden and Deputy Grand Master, the last two by unanimous vote.

"At the time of his death he was Grand General Scribe of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

"As a man Bro. Haller was affable, kind and courteous to all, gentle as a woman, and yet unflinchingly fearless in maintaining that which he believed to be right.

"As a mason he was true to his vows, assiduous in seeking to know all attainable in the hidden mysteries of the fraternity, zealous in his efforts to promote its best interests, and careful to practice its principles and teachings.

"In all the relations of life he was a modest, kind-hearted, polite, honest, true, genuine gentleman.

"We mourn his loss not only as friends and brothers, but as a fraternity.

"To his beloved widow and son we tender our sincere sympathy, and

pray that the Great Architect of the Universe, whom our deceased brother loved and served so well and so faithfully, may have them in his holy keeping always.

"Worshipful Masters of subordinate lodges will have this communication read to their lodges at the first stated meeting after its reception, and cause the altars of their lodges to be appropriately draped for thirty days.

"Brethren, although our Grand Master is dead, one whom we delighted to love and to honor, we should remember that Freemasonry lives, and will continue to live to bless the ages to come.

"We should bear in mind that we owe this great fraternity a duty as individuals as well as officers, and that under the circumstances now surrounding us we should renew our engagements and redouble our efforts to promote its best interests."

The address of the acting Grand Master, in his statements of his official action, shows growth and progress on the part of the craft.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of Bro. HALLER, and a memorial was presented giving a fuller account of his life and various services.

We first met him at Nashville in 1871, and soon came to form the estimate of him, so well expressed by another:

"Noble in character; gentle and kind in disposition; as modest and refined as a woman, yet fearless as a man; cool in the presence of danger; calm in the midst of excitement; with charity toward all and hatred to none, remembering that he must be weighed in the same balances wherein he weighed his fellowmen; always courteous and polite; others first, self last. These are some of the characteristics that made the successful business man, a law-abiding and respected citizen, an exemplary husband and father, and a beloved and useful member of this fraternity. It is to these attributes that we justly point with pride."

In his death the craft sustain a great loss: he was a member of the Council of the General Grand Chapter, and, had he lived, would have borne by general assent its highest honors. We have many pleasant recollections of him, illustrating his high character and devotion to masonry.

The "Masonic Home" was reported as being well on the road to completion, and resolutions were adopted urging contributions: over \$2,000 was pledged upon the spot; an amendment to the constitution was proposed looking to taxing the craft for its maintenance, but it was postponed to the next session for consideration.

The following decision was made:

"The fourth ruling is that 'a member who refuses to prefer charges against a Master Mason when ordered by his lodge to do so does not commit a masonic offence by so refusing. The lodge has no legal right to make such an order, the Junior Warden being the proper one to prefer charges when the same is ordered by the lodge.'

"There is not, within the knowledge of your committee, any ancient or recent statute or regulation which specifically imposes the duty of preferring charges upon the Junior Warden. But as he is the official supervisor of the conduct of the craft while 'at refreshment,' long custom and usage has deduced from that fact the inference that the further duty of reporting masonic offences and the preferring of charges for gross improprieties to their lodge also attaches to his station. We see no objection to such becoming the statute law in this jurisdiction by the approval of this ruling, with the modification that nothing therein contained shall be understood

as limiting the power of a subordinate lodge to appoint any brother to prosecute the charges after they shall have been preferred by the Junior Warden, a refusal to accept such a duty not to be construed as a masonic offence."

We find in the Appendix a report in relation to the Home; the Secretary says:

"The cause of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home has not suffered since your last Grand Session, but we are gratified to state that it has prospered, and is now in such shape as to excite your admiration, to draw its friends closer about it, and to make new ones."

* * * * *

"In August, 1886, the Home was chartered, the object being to procure a suitable location and to build, by subscriptions and donations, a Home in which every mason in Tennessee should be equally interested. No officer was to receive any salary or commission for his services, and the life certificates were placed at twenty-five dollars each, both for lodges and individuals, each twenty-five dollars paid carrying the right of one vote in the election of directors. We had nothing to begin with, but many prejudices and faint-hearted supporters to discourage us. We have to-day ten acres of land within three miles of the city, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in one of the prettiest sections of Tennessee, and upon it we have erected a handsome four-story building, now ready for the roof, and capable, when finished, of accommodating seventy-five or one hundred inmates. The estimated cost of the house is \$26,000, of which \$14,000 has been paid, leaving \$12,000 to be expended. Of this \$12,000 we have nearly \$5,000 collectible subscriptions from lodges and individuals. We need, then, between \$7,000 and \$8,000 to insure its completion, which we hope to raise this year.

"When this house is completed it will be the property of the masons of Tennessee, and those who have thus far been most active and necessarily prominent in urging its claims and pushing forward the work will cheerfully and gladly place it in the hands of this Grand Lodge, to be controlled and used for the purposes named in its charter upon terms to be agreed upon when that happy time shall arrive: provided that you will place yourselves in such condition that you can constitutionally accept the trust and its attendant responsibilities.

"The annual cost of maintaining masonic institutions ranges from \$80 to \$100 for each inmate. We estimate fifteen inmates for the first year, and that this number will increase at a 20 or 25 per cent. ratio for four or five years. Hence the cost of maintaining will be small, as you may readily perceive."

We shall look with much interest for the result, with the view of ascertaining the full average cost of supporting the beneficiaries.

The Report on Correspondence (156 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE C. CONNOR. He has had experience in the Grand Commandery, and comes to this duty with a high reputation as an original thinker and an able, forcible and spicy writer. This report is worthy of his reputation.

Of his plan, he says:

"The following review of the transactions of the Grand Lodges of the greater portion of the world is devoted chiefly to matters of law and practice, which appear to your committee to be of most value to the fraternity generally, as well as a proper return for the expenses incurred in its preparation. The platitudes, eloquence, amusements and personalities, which enter so largely into the make up of the annual addresses, orations and reviews of committees, receive but a modicum of attention. Your committee believe them to be little better than waste of white paper. They add nothing

ing to the stores of wisdom, to the information of the brethren, or to the attractiveness of the reviews required to be made to this Grand Lodge."

We do not quite agree: we have found that there is a variety of tastes; and we find that what our brother is pleased to term "platitudes" and "eloquence" have their readers, who care little for "matters of law and practice," which more interest some of the rest of us. Practically he agrees with us, for he well says:

"'Tis not all of Masonry to repeat the rituals, to give the signs, and pronounce the words. They who never think, or lift their souls above sublimary selfishness, can do all of these quite as well as the reader, thinker and thoroughly informed. Masonry should elevate the thoughts, furnish consolation in hours of sorrow and bereavement, and make its devotee a better father, husband, brother, friend and citizen. If our report in anywise contributes to securing these results, time, study, patience and money have been wisely spent."

He quotes the following from Bro. SINGLETON:

"We have always been taught that a sentence of expulsion requires the confirmation of the Grand Lodge to make it effectual as to "universality." Such sentence acts as a decree of suspension from the lodge only, pending the decision of the Grand Lodge, which alone has authority of *general* expulsion from all masonic rights and privileges."

And then adds:

"But has not your teaching been all wrong, dear brother? If a lodge has the power to introduce a profane into the body of Freemasonry, why should it not have the power to cast him out? Suppose Past Grand Master James D. Richardson, now a member of Congress, should be expelled from his lodge in Murfreesboro, would the brethren of the District of Columbia be authorized to hold masonic intercourse with him until our Grand Lodge met the following January and confirmed the action of the subordinate? No objection to a Grand Lodge confirming the act of expulsion, but the moment a subordinate lodge votes the punishment of expulsion the mason so punished stands expelled until restored to his rights by due process of law. Yes, Bro. Singleton, he is expelled though the act was unlawfully done. As individuals we may not pass upon the legality of a lodge's acts; we must await the process of law."

As we have been educated precisely as Bro. SINGLETON was, and as he states the law as it prevails in Maine and in very many other of the old Grand Lodges, we may be permitted to say a few words in reply.

To his first question, we say "no"! To the third we say "no," because under the law he is suspended from all his masonic rights, (whether the proceedings are valid or not) until the Grand Lodge acts upon the case and confirms or reverses. To the second question, we say it does not follow that because a lodge can introduce a profane into Masonry, it can cast a mason out of Masonry, any more than it follows that, because a clergyman can marry a couple, he can divorce them. The lodge and the clergyman are both the agents of the *law* and can do only what the law authorizes them to do. Expulsion has been called "masonic death," and while it does not take away the possibility of the convict's ever becoming a mason again, or even make a profane of him, and, therefore, the comparison with physi-

cal death is not accurate, yet for the time being all his masonic rights (except the right to ask to be restored) are taken away from him. In civil governments, the taking away of the life of a citizen is vested only in the supreme power; following this, the old masonic law required that a sentence of expulsion could be pronounced only by the Grand Lodge, and following the same analogy a pardon [*i. e.*, restoration] could be granted only by the same power. In the British Grand Lodges, to this day, a lodge can only "recommend" to the Grand Lodge after trial that a brother be expelled; it cannot even *nominally* expel him. We have always been of the opinion that the expulsion of a man from Freemasonry should be done only after the matter has been examined by the Grand Lodge. Of course, while holding these views, we admit the power of a Grand Lodge to delegate this authority to the lodge; but we greatly prefer to adhere to the old law.

We find that in Tennessee, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, the Senior Past Master may preside (the old law said the Junior): but in Tennessee the law goes further; if no P. M. is present "the members, according to seniority, may preside and have all the rights of a regularly installed Master." We have no doubt such was the old usage. In the early days of old Portland Lodge (1773), in the absence of the Master and Wardens, and there being no Past Master, "the oldest Master Mason present" took the chair, appointed Wardens and proceeded with the business: the record states that there was no officer present "that could, with propriety, take the Master's jewel and fill his chair." The fact is that the modern notion, that no one but the Master or a Warden can open a lodge, is contrary to the old law and seems to us to be so utterly unreasonable as to be absurd. In spite of the other modern notion, that the lodges are the supreme power of the craft, there is too great a tendency to put them in leading strings, or rather to subject them to rigid rules in matters which may well be left to their own control and concerning which they could not abuse the power given to them.

BRO. CONNOR criticises BRO. LONG of Indiana for misquoting Hudibras; we confess to sharing BRO. CONNOR's feelings, but BRO. LONG did not profess to quote Hudibras, and did not quote it, but quoted the lines which some one (we have forgotten who), taking the idea from Hudibras, wrote as an improvement on the original, and which are now almost universally used instead of the original, and we must say are superior to the original.

We have long been of the opinion expressed in the following, but being in such a small minority, we have learned to "turn the other cheek:

"The writer of this report has suffered tortures through the selfishness of his brethren by their smoking in season and out of season. No one evil of this nineteenth century has done more to develop selfishness and rude disregard of others' feelings than this filthiness of smoking tobacco. We poor weak-stomached fellows are persecuted by every class, and in every walk of life. The number of men who withhold from smoking, in deference to non-smokers, is about one-quarter of one per cent. of the entire army of incense burners! Pah! How our gorge rises while we allude to it!!"

The following we commend to Bro. BARKLEY, of Mississippi :

"4. A Fellow Craft should wear his apron with one corner turned up.
"To be sure he should, since all Master Masons wear their clothing with flap and apron down. But a picture book in New York had the illustration of the Fellow Craft's apron in the midst of the Master's degree, and behold the blunder fastened itself to the ritual."

We now recall the "picture": but we are inclined to think that the author of the book put it there intentionally, understanding that it belonged there.

In his review of Maine, he quotes freely, with approval, from the address of Grand Master CHASE. He wonders what gave rise to the resolution about the conduct of elections in our Grand Lodge: the desire to save time, of which there seemed to be a great waste under the system then existing.

Of Grand Honors, he says:

"Nothing of general interest appears in the record, except perhaps the report on 'Public Grand Honors.' Tennessee uses the so-called Mackey form at funerals, and the New York practice for 'Private Grand Honors.'"

He refers to our remarks upon the relations between Ohio and Tennessee. He assures us that the committee which made the report was largely composed of Scottish Rite masons; we knew it, and, to be entirely frank, we attributed to that fact the character of their report: we have often known men, who were supposed to have an interest in a matter concerning which they were called upon to act, in their effort to stand straight, to *lean backwards!*

The whole matter turns upon a letter from the Grand Master of Tennessee to the Grand Master of Ohio, in our opinion. That letter is variously termed "private" and "confidential," as if the terms were synonymous. This letter may have been "confidential" but it was not "*private*"; in every sense it was an *official* letter. We doubt the right of one Grand Master to write an official letter to another Grand Master, and make it "confidential." Perhaps the Grand Master of Ohio ought to have declined to receive a "confidential" official letter and to have returned it, but it was received and became a necessary part of the transaction; the subsequent correspondence was based upon it, so that, whether the Grand Master of Ohio was at fault personally or not, that letter became a part of the "action" of the Grand Master of Tennessee, which his Grand Lodge endorsed. Bro. CONNOR says in substance that the committee did not intend to endorse that letter; but they *did* endorse it necessarily in endorsing the action of the Grand Master. Let the Grand Lodge or Grand Master of Tennessee, speaking for his Grand Lodge, say what Bro. CONNOR, speaking for himself, says, and we think the Grand Lodge of Ohio should be content.

There are very many other matters in this report, which we should like to notice; but we have struck a line of "funny little letters" such as we never before saw in a report, and perhaps that has scared us; really, we are desirous, on account of business engagements, to have our report completed

by a fixed day and also keep it within certain limits, and therefore we are making, or *trying* to make, this part of our report briefer. In his "conclusion" he discusses various subjects and we would like to quote at length; but must be content with one for the benefit of our Grand Lecturer, as showing the correctness of his report to our Grand Lodge:

"In our Masonic Text Book, page 93, the picture of the Master's apron is given with the corner turned up, a blunder that has come to us from New York. We teach that Masters too so wear their aprons, but we practice the truth, and wear them with the bib and corners turned down, as they should be. The Fellow Craft wears his with the left corner up, and for a symbolic reason. The next edition of our Text Book should be corrected.

"This error was fastened on Tennessee Masonry, not by the general monitorial books of the fraternity, but by the state book, prepared by the beloved Tannehill, Past Grand Master of Tennessee. In his Manual of 1845 I find this 'note,' just after the preface:

"In arranging the engravings two were accidentally misplaced, and the error was not discovered until the entire forms were worked off, when it was too late to correct it. The apron belonging to the Fellow Craft is placed in the degree of Master Mason, and that of Master Mason in the Fellow Craft degree."

"The correction is an error, and the pictures as they appear in the Tannehill Manual of 1845 are correctly placed."

TEXAS, 1890.

The Grand Master (A. S. RICHARDSON) announced the deaths of Past G. Masters GEORGE W. VAN VLECK, "for more than forty years an attendant upon the sessions of the Grand Lodge," and WILLIAM SREDMAN, one of "the last living links between the Texas of the fathers and the Texas of to-day."

He announced a large number of decisions, among them the following:

"Individual members of several lodges may, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the work, assemble as individuals at any agreed place of meeting, but there must be no semblance of organization other than that of the local lodge, if any, where they meet.

"A lodge may pass and enforce a resolution prohibiting smoking, or any other unseemly conduct in the lodge room, but no such action would seem necessary, since all needful authority to enforce order and decorum is already vested in the Master.

"The personal jurisdiction of a lodge once attached is perpetual until waived, and a waiver is discretionary with the lodge. A refusal to waive can no more be inquired into, even by the Grand Master himself, than could its action in rejecting a candidate. The right to cast the black ball is in either case the indefeasible right of the brother casting it, and cannot be questioned.

"While legal methods are not usually resorted to in Lodge trials, Masonry will, when expedient, readily adopt and adapt any approved methods which legal experience has shown effective for the attainment of truth, and in the absence of direct testimony, the fact of keeping or frequenting a disorderly house may, in masonic, as in legal proceedings, be established by proof of public notoriety.

"The chartering a new, or the revival of a demised lodge, will not vacate the jurisdiction of a lodge over an application then pending, although the applicant may live within the jurisdiction of the new or revived lodge. The

lodge before which the application is pending should proceed with and dispose of it as in other cases.

"Any member of any lodge in Texas may object to the conferring any of the degrees upon any person in any lodge in the state, and may signify his objection either by a black ball or by protest, verbal or written, to the Master of the lodge, and that protest must be respected.

"When a visitor, wishing to cast a black ball, is excluded from being present at the ballot upon an application for degrees, he may make his protest either in advance before retiring or after the ballot has been taken.

"A visitor, whether accompanied by the examining committee or not, should, as a matter of propriety, enter the lodge as he would a gentleman's house—by the front rather than by the back door.

"Lodge discipline is not necessarily required in all cases of wrong doing. Lodge trials, though at times necessary, are at best but necessary evils. They tend to disturb harmony, create ill feeling, and are not unfrequently the occasion of scandal in the community, and hence should be avoided if possible, but where the offence is flagrant, the proof evident and the offender defiant, the lodge should speak, and that with no uncertain sound.

"Whether a confession in open lodge and profession of repentance ought to condone an offence depends upon circumstances, the gravity of the offence and the real disposition of the offender. Venial offences rarely call for serious discipline. And even in offences of a graver character a man may be carried away by impulse or passion and yet be sincerely penitent, while another, shameless in his disregard of duty, may yet simulate penitence merely to escape punishment. It is the discriminating between such cases that calls for the exercise of discretion."

Some interesting questions arose in relation to vouching, but as the Grand Lodge has changed the law of the ritual and allows one to vouch for another only when he has "a clear and distinct knowledge of having sat in open lodge with him," the decision is of no interest. The rule, we have quoted, would seem to do away with examination of visitors, but we presume that it is limited to individual voucher.

He discusses, in an exceedingly interesting and instructive manner, various subjects connected with the general duties of masons, which we have not space to copy, but which publishers of masonic magazines would do well to give to their readers.

We learn from the report of Grand Secretary, Bro. WILLIAM F. SWAIN, that the changes in the plan of publication adopted last year had made a saying (including postage) of \$892.00; but he expresses the fear, that in some respects they have economized at the expense of utility.

He says further:

"I had intended to prepare a full and complete table of statistics showing the exact status of Masonry in Texas, but owing to the absence of so many returns it is impossible to do so. It does seem to me that the Grand Lodge should impose some penalty for the violation of this plain requirement of the constitution."

In consequence, we are obliged to use the statistics of the previous year in our table. In this connection, we desire to express our sorrow that since the session of his Grand Lodge, Bro. SWAIN has been seriously ill; we trust he has fully recovered, and that he will punish delinquent Secretaries so sharply that he will not be obliged again to make such a statement.

The Committee on Appeals had two cases of charges for drunkenness before it. In one case, it was the accused's third offence, but he confessed and promised reformation, and the lodge let him off with a reprimand; of the other case, the committee say:

"The charge against defendant in this case was made by the Junior Warden of the Lodge and covered six specifications, each of which set up drunkenness of defendant, and that same was at times aggravated by the most boisterous spells of profanity, while the last specification contained the further charge that defendant had been often before the lodge on like charges of drunkenness, had confessed his guilt, promised reformation, fell again, and had finally reached the level of habitual drunkenness. Upon what seems to us a fair trial, he was expelled."

Upon the recommendation of the committee, the Grand Lodge confirmed the proceedings of the lodge in each case. We commend them as examples of wise and masonic action in this very difficult class of cases.

The committee upon the condition of Masonry in Mexico, made the following report:

"Your committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the condition of Freemasonry in Mexico respectfully report that by reason of ill health upon the part of the chairman he has been unable to fully discharge the duty imposed upon him.

"We find, however, that most of the trouble in relation to intercourse with lodges in our sister republic have grown out of the different systems and theories under which the organizations are formed. There has been no recognized central masonic authority in Mexico, and the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction has not obtained there, hence in one or two of the States of Mexico there have been established more than one lodge claiming to exercise the powers of a Grand Lodge, and then rival jurisdictions in their attempts to supplant each other and obtain recognition from neighboring jurisdictions have succeeded in having the legality of the entire masonic system in Mexico questioned.

"Within the last few years, however, there has been a very decided improvement in masonic affairs in Mexico. Most of these rival jurisdictions have settled their differences, and now only one masonic authority is recognized. A central Grand Lodge has been organized in the City of Mexico, and the State Grand Lodges are generally submitting to its authority, and the probability is that all the lodges now working in the border states of Mexico are working under lawful authority, unless it be a lodge or two chartered in Mexico by Grand Lodges in the United States.

"I think, however, that the time has come when the matter of fraternal intercourse between the lodges under our jurisdiction and their neighbors across the Rio Grande may very safely be committed to the lodges interested, as they have the means and opportunity of examining the authority under which these lodges are held, and are competent under their obligations to pass upon them."

The report and the following resolution were adopted:

"That it is hereby made the duty of such lodges in Texas as are near to lodges in Mexico, in case they desire to hold masonic communication with such lodges, to examine into the authority by which they are held and, in case they find them regular, to adopt a resolution authorizing visitation and masonic intercourse with such lodge; but in case they have any doubt of the legality of the authority under which such Mexican lodge is held, they shall report the matter, with all the facts in their possession, to the M. W. Grand Master for his opinion, by which they will be guided when received."

We hope our Texas brethren will continue to give us information upon this subject. The construction of railroads into Mexico is rapidly making this matter a practically important one. Heretofore, we have not been able to obtain such definite, reliable information as seemed to us to warrant a definite conclusion, especially a recommendation to enter upon masonic relations with any organization in that Republic.

At its last communication, the Grand Lodge confirmed the action of a lodge in expelling a member; upon memorial at this session, the Grand Lodge reversed the previous action of itself and the lodge and granted a new trial; we refer to this, as an instance of the proper exercise of its power by a Grand Lodge to re-open a case and grant a new trial after such case had once been finally determined.

The Report on Correspondence (118 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS.

"Brevity" was his motto, and in consequence we have much less discussion of masonic questions than we are accustomed to find in his reports.

He says:

"A brother, who publicly denied the divine authenticity of the Bible, was charged and tried therefor by a lodge, and a reprimand voted. Two of the members appealed from the decision, and the Grand Lodge assuming original jurisdiction, as it should have done, reversed the sentence and expelled the offender, and I will add, should have reprimanded the lodge. Such a course, if universally followed, would soon scotch the wheels of the so-called progressive Masonry of to-day, and banish infidelity from our lodge rooms forever, and may God speed the day."

He says further:

"I did not say, Bro. Anderson, that there *ought not* to be 'a legal and compulsory obligation imposed upon the lodges to care for, and to refund any reasonable sum advanced by other lodges for the relief of their members.' I agree fully and heartily with my brother that there *should* be such a law, and that it should be *universal*. But such a law does not now exist, and will not be until it is enacted. Texas has no law bearing *directly*, so far as I am aware, upon the subject. The matter has never come before it. Should it be presented, I shall certainly support it."

Isn't this also "progressive Masonry," only in a little different direction? Surely the charity which creates an obligation for re-imbursement is not that *masonic* charity which our ritual used to teach.

He quotes Bro. SLEEPER's report on Grand Honors, and says:

"I will only add that the 'Mackey Method,' as here described, is the one in use among Texas masons."

Our committee did not hear from Texas, but they can rely upon this.

He says:

"Alabama has a law which prohibits a lodge from calling off at a stated meeting to a future time for completing unfinished business, but requires the meeting to be closed and the called meeting to be entered upon the minutes as 'a special.' This, Bro. D. says, to him 'seems absurd,' and that it should be amended or modified by adding 'except that it may call off to another day for the purpose of completing the unfinished business before it.'"

The Texas law is very similar to that of Alabama. It requires all meetings, whether stated or special, to be closed, and *all* are either stated or special, and when a meeting is called no business can be transacted at it except such as is set forth in the call. I cannot see any absurdity in such a law, and I know it gives no trouble to us.

"I do not think that the argument advanced, that because 'the Grand Lodge calls off from day to day, therefore a subordinate may,' is pertinent. The Grand Lodge is, to some extent at least, a law unto itself, while a subordinate is not. And then again, the Grand Lodge is from day to day the same, almost, identical body, composed of the same persons, while a subordinate when called off to meet, as is most generally the case, from one to two weeks later, would very probably be composed of, almost wholly, a new set of members, and in one sense would be a new body."

A lodge is certainly in law the same body at any two meetings, and how its composition at an *adjourned* meeting is less likely to be the same as before, than it would be at a called meeting, we are at a loss to determine, and Bro. MATTHEWS cannot aid us; really, we think that the opposite would be the case, so far as there would be any difference.

All other organizations, when they fail to finish in one day the business for which they meet, instead of dissolving the meeting and calling another, adjourn to another day; and if the suggestion were made to do the former it would be treated as an absurdity. In fact the mere statement that a lodge, unable to finish its business (a trial for instance) on one day cannot adjourn [call off] till the next evening, but must suffer the trouble and delay of calling a new meeting to finish the business, demonstrates the "absurdity" of the law requiring it. As to Bro. MATTHEWS' statement that "it gives no trouble here," one of two things is certain, either no instance has arisen in which a trial was not completed in one day, or our Texas brethren are like the Quaker, in the story, who, when asked if a yoke of oxen he was selling were breachy, replied, "They never troubled me any," and when being accused of deception because they *were* breachy, denied that he said they were not, but had only said, "They never troubled me," and added, in explanation, "I don't let such things trouble *me*!" Delaying a trial and calling a special meeting *are* trouble, although Bro. MATTHEWS may not "let such things trouble" him.

The fact is, that this law is one of recent enactment—in this part of the country within our recollection. It grew out of the abuse by Masters of opening a lodge and calling off, without closing, from month to month for the whole year. In legislating to cure this evil, Grand Lodges failed to make the exception which they would have made if it had occurred to them; this law exists only by *enactment*; it is no part of the common law of Masonry growing out of the usages of the craft.

Referring to reversing the decision of a lodge, but allowing it to stand so far as to deprive the party of membership, he says:

"If the Grand Lodge of Texas reverses the finding of a lodge for '*illegality*,' she will simply remand the case for a new trial, pointing out in what the illegality consists, that in the new trial it may be avoided. But if she

reverse the finding because justice in the trial has not been done, she assumes the right to restore or not to membership, as she believes best, considering all the surroundings."

"Illegality" and "failure to do justice" are so nearly synonymous terms, that we fail to see any distinction in the legal effect in the two cases. If the proceedings are set aside, their effect for all purposes is gone, and the case is then where it started; if the Grand Lodge takes jurisdiction and renders judgment that the accused shall be *deprived* of membership, it is all right: but if it sets aside the proceedings of the lodge and acquits the accused, but declares that he loses his membership, it seems to us to reverse the old maxim "*Ex nihilo, nihil fit*;" and enacts that *something* comes from nothing. If our brother will review this matter, keeping in mind the distinction between restoring an expelled mason, and deciding that a mason has not been legally expelled, he must concur with us.

UTAH, 1891.

Two special communications were held, one to lay the corner stone of a Board of Trade building at Salt Lake City, and the other to lay the corner stone of a church at Ogden. In his account of the first the Grand Secretary says:

"Previous to forming in line Bro. Christopher Diehl presented the Grand Master with a handsome trowel and gavel, manufactured in Salt Lake City from Utah silver and of native mountain mahogany, the former being the gift of the Board of Trade and the latter of the Grand Lodge."

During the forenoon of the first day of the annual communication, the Grand Lecturer held a School of Instruction, at which the Masters of the several lodges, with their respective officers, went through the ceremonies of opening and closing in each of the degrees. The work was so nearly perfect as to surprise the Grand Lecturer. In the evening, the work of the third degree was exemplified by raising the son of Past Grand Master EDWIN C. BLACKMAR, of Iowa, who was congratulated upon the event by telegraph.

The Grand Master (ARTHUR M. GRANT) says:

"Let us ever be thankful to the Supreme Architect of the Universe by whose aid we have been enabled to conduct our little craft for nearly two score years without having to cast anchor for repairs. It is true we have not increased much in numbers, having but seven lodges and four hundred and eighty-six members in the jurisdiction, but my experience during the past year assures me that in each one of this small band we have a valiant craftsman, animated by that zeal and faith which is the inspiration of the true and faithful mason."

He had decided, and the Grand Lodge concurred, that a blank piece of paper thrown as a ballot, is not a ballot and cannot be counted as such. Good law and sound sense.

The Grand Master devotes considerable space to the Grand Lodge Library. The time has arrived, which we have foreseen must come. The Grand Lodge has a general library of 8,000 volumes. It could scarcely have done for the community a greater good than it has done by the creation and temporary maintenance of this library. But the library has grown to such dimensions that it is no longer within the proper functions of a Grand Lodge to give to it the necessary labor, time and money to manage it properly and secure the additions necessary to continue its usefulness. "What should be done with it?" became a serious question and a difficult one. But a plan, that seems to promise success, was adopted. A "Library Association" was formed, to which it was agreed by all interested, to turn over the library, except the masonic portion of it amounting to an even thousand volumes.

BRO. DIEHL, the Grand Secretary, says:

"When last we parted to enter upon another circuit of labor in the masonic garden, I predicted a large increase in the numerical strength of our lodges, but the statistical table, herewith submitted, proves that as a prophet I am as great a failure as Joe Smith or Brigham Young ever were. None of their prophecies did come to pass, neither did mine. It shows that in these latter days prophecies do not count and are not to be relied upon. To a great extent the progress of Masonry runs parallel with the general prosperity of the country, but it seems Utah is an exception to this rule. There never was a more prosperous year in the history of our territory than the one just past. The merchant, the miner, the husbandman, the general speculator, all rejoiced over the plenteous harvest they had garnered. Masonry alone lay dormant and made but little headway. Perhaps the 'boom' was too much, and the hunting after corner lots of more value than the peaceful retreat of the lodge room. But after a storm comes a calm. Let us hope that when our cities, towns and hamlets are again in the regular channel of commerce, the blue banner of Freemasonry will be recognized as the only one worth embracing."

He made the following recommendation, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge; other Grand Lodges would be wise to follow this example, as Maine has already done:

"The recent destruction by fire of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, and the total loss of many ancient and valuable documents has called to my mind a matter that I intended to bring to your notice at several previous communications, but neglected it. Since the organization of this Grand Lodge I have preserved the manuscript address of each Grand Master, also the manuscript of the first Report on Correspondence, which was never printed; all the original reports of the several committees; all the annual lodge returns, bound in four volumes, and many other papers, too numerous to mention. To us these documents may only be a pile of written paper, but that they will be of great value to those that come after us no one can doubt, and should the fire fiend ever visit this building not a single paper could be saved. I therefore beg leave to suggest that the Grand Secretary be instructed to store all the books and papers of value in some bank vault at a reasonable cost. In this connection I would further suggest that all the old lodge records be given to the Grand Secretary and by him stored away in like manner. Should the latter suggestion meet with your approval the adoption of a resolution to that effect would be necessary."

In reference to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, the committee say:

"The Grand Lodge of Utah from its very incipency has strictly adhered to the American doctrine of organizing Grand Lodges. Its stand on that point is by this time well known among the Grand Lodges of the world. A majority of all the lodges—not less than three, however,—in a masonically unoccupied territory may form a Grand Lodge, and when so formed and constituted is sovereign within the geographical boundaries of its territory. A Grand Lodge so organized has never yet knocked in vain at the door of the Grand Lodge of Utah for fraternal recognition, unless other reasons existed to deny it. Such reasons exist in New Zealand.

"A number of lodges which took first part in the movement have since declined to participate further. In other lodges ruptures have arisen to such an extent that their usefulness is entirely destroyed. In several of the Scottish lodges in which the membership was divided as to the supremacy of the two Grand Lodges, those favoring New Zealand seized the charters of the parent body, and have since refused to return them. The Grand Lodge of New Zealand upheld and endorsed these unlawful and unmasonic acts. That being the situation, the Grand Lodge of Scotland refused to recognize the new Grand Lodge, and instructed the loyal brethren not to hold masonic intercourse with any one under its obedience."

The statement of the law is correct, but we do not think that the resolution adopted—in effect that the Grand Lodge of Utah will not recognize the new Grand Lodge until every lodge in the jurisdiction has given in its adhesion—is not in accordance with the *law*, and, as a matter of *policy*, goes to an unreasonable extreme.

The statement in the second paragraph is scarcely accurate. The Grand Lodge of Scotland claims that the action of a lodge in adhering to the new Grand Lodge is contrary to law, and, therefore, as long as *seven* members dissent, it recognizes *them* as the lodge, and claims that the others are seceders; so that it has come to pass that the lodge as such, and almost all its members, have gone into the new Grand Lodge, but the Grand Lodge of Scotland has treated a very few of the members as the lodge (in some cases, we fear, drummed up by the Provincial Grand Masters, who desire to retain their offices), and denounced the others as seceders and as having "seized the charters." Of course they have refused to return them; they have no call or *right* to return the charters. In some cases, the lodges "which at first took part in the movement, and have since declined to participate further," are these fractional, illegally-made-up lodges, and should not be counted. Our hesitation to recommend the recognition of the new Grand Lodge grows out of an inability to obtain the precise facts. When we ascertain that a majority of lodges, upon regular proceedings therein, have actually taken part in the organization of, or given in their adhesion to, the new Grand Lodge, we shall favor its recognition. If the authority of a lodge was legally given and not withdrawn before it was acted upon, it can not be withdrawn at all.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHRI DIEHL, his seventeenth.

After showing that some of the laws of Masonry have been changed, he adds:

"Now let us see which of the landmarks have never been changed and will continue unchanged until the end of time. First, a belief in the existence of a Ruler of the Universe; second, that the moral law is the rule and guide of every mason; third, respect for and obedience to the civil law of the country, and the masonic regulations of the jurisdiction where a mason may reside; fourth, the legend of the Third degree (although not introduced in Scotland until late in the seventeenth century); and last, but not least, the modes of recognition and the signs of distress. The legitimacy of the last landmark has never been questioned, and we hope never will. It is the noblest of all the landmarks. It embraces the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, which have existed since the creation of man, and which will exist until the great illuminator ceases to shine upon this earth of ours, and it wanders again in that vast expanse we see above us, burned-out, lifeless, something without form and void."

On Mormonism, he says:

"Daylight has come, and it has come to stay. From now on Mormonism will grow less and less, and in a few years more—say a decade—it will be nothing but an insignificant sect. Mormonism, like hundreds of other fanatical sects that are mentioned in history, has run its race and will soon give up the ghost. That is our observation of the unclean thing, and if we had our way about it we would from now on make short work of it and kill it with silence."

But we suggest that there is still reason to keep in mind an old motto paraphrased "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

We join in the hope of our meeting as he suggests; its fruition will gratify an earnest wish of long continuance.

VERMONT, 1890.

Great as is the distance from Utah to Vermont, it is but a step masonically.

We have, as a frontispiece, a portrait of Past Grand Master L. C. BUTLER.

The Grand Master (GEORGE W. WING) announces the death of Bro. WILLIAM BRINSMAID, a devoted and active mason for many years. Within a short time, too, has come the news of the death of Bro. JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, the oldest mason in the country, and, probably, in the world.

The Grand Master further says:

"The reports of the several District Deputy Grand Masters have been received, and they will repay a careful perusal. They show that all this jurisdiction is alive with earnestness and zeal, that the lodges are continually improving in work, and that the interest and attendance at the several district meetings is continually increasing. If there are any lodges—and I regret to say there are a very few—who have fallen into a state of lethargy, nothing is more likely to arouse that dormant interest than a district meeting, provided the officers and members of such a lodge can be induced to attend. As a general thing all the lodges have promptly responded to the call of the District Deputy, and the only matter that occasions trouble or annoyance to the Deputy, is the matter of expense. This has been arranged in some districts by assessing all the lodges in the district, thus dividing the expense and making it comparatively trifling for the individual lodge. If this practice could be made uniform throughout the several districts, I believe it would result in great good to the craft, and would render it possi-

ble to hold these meetings with some of the lodges in territory where the present practice renders it impossible."

We believe that these meetings would be much more useful if the Grand Lodge should bear the expense of the Deputy. The lodge at the place where the meeting is held will always furnish a hall and the necessary incidents, and each brother attending would have only his own personal expense to defray.

The Grand Lecturer (DANIEL N. NICHOLSON) called a meeting of the District Deputies at which eight of the thirteen were present, as well as the Grand Master and many other brethren. The Grand Lecturer delivered a very interesting address giving the history of "the work" in that state, showing pretty conclusively that it came from WEBB; also an account of the methods that had been adopted for disseminating it. The day was spent in rehearsing and discussing the work and lectures and instructing the Deputies. Just before the close, a "Combination Jewel" (Past Grand Master's, Past Grand High Priest's and Past Grand Commander's) was presented to Bro. ALFRED A. HALL. The Secretary of the meeting pronounced it one of the most interesting masonic meetings ever held in the state.

Meetings were held in nearly every District by the several District Deputies: the Grand Lecturer attended nearly all of them, the Grand Master, many of them, and Past Grand Masters HALL and SMITH, some of them.

The Deputies report that most of the lodges are in excellent condition; the percentage of decaying lodges seems to be less than in almost any other jurisdiction.

The report of the Grand Secretary (LAVANT M. READ) also shows a prosperous condition of the craft. He declined a re-election after a service of five years.

A curious case came before the Grand Lodge. A member of a lodge had been tried by it and expelled, and the expulsion confirmed by the Grand Lodge. A petition was presented, signed by ten members of the lodge, praying that a new trial be granted on the ground that notice of the trial was not given to many of the members, including the petitioners. But it appeared that the petition was procured by the expelled, that three of the petitioners had withdrawn their names; two of them were present at the trial; in fine, all who were entitled to notice were notified, or expressly waived notice, except in one case, in which the notice was missent, and in two others in which the P. O. address of the parties had been changed. The petition was denied. The committee say:

"While a party against whom charges are pending should have notice as provided by the Grand Lodge by-laws, and a trial without such notice is void, failure to give notice to a member does not have that effect: The Grand Lodge would not be justified in setting aside the decision of a lodge and granting a new trial unless it clearly appeared that the failure to give notice to a member was willful or intentional on the part of the lodge or its officers,

or that it has worked an injury to the respondent and prevented a fair and impartial trial.

"The Secretary should use all reasonable diligence in ascertaining the last post office address of resident members, and should give notice, either verbal or written, as required by the law of this Grand Lodge, but reasonable diligence is all that can be expected. In this case we find that the Secretary did exercise that diligence, and recommend that the petition be dismissed."

This is a reasonable view of the law, and undoubtedly correct. We do not remember that the question has been raised heretofore, but it has often occurred to us, and we are glad to find this decision upon the subject.

The Grand Lodge exercised the power of changing the territorial jurisdictions of various lodges. The constitution establishes the "nearest lodge" rule, but provides that the Grand Lodge may modify it in special cases.

The Report on Correspondence (107 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS.

Referring to the change of the place of holding the Grand Lodge by the Grand Master of Arizona, in order to save the scalps of the members from the Indians, and his remarks in relation to the exercise of a "new prerogative," Bro. PERKINS well says:

"It is needless to say that Grand Lodge heartily endorsed his exercise of 'prerogative,' and we congratulate both him and his brethren upon the happy consummation of a desired end, and their determination to hold the annual communication wherever they could. In our opinion the exercise of practical common-sense is one of the strongest prerogatives a Grand Master possesses, and Bro. Goldwater is strongly equipped with this beyond a doubt."

We sometimes think that the "anti-prerogative" brethren object to the exercise of *this* prerogative more strenuously than any other!

In Vermont an objection to a candidate after election and before initiation is equivalent to rejection as in Maine (except that he may apply anew upon the withdrawal of the objection, without waiting the expiration of the time prescribed in other cases of rejection); but he is entitled to advancement unless objections, in the nature of charges, are made and tried and the candidate convicted. If we understand this, we think it goes too far; it seems equivalent to trying him for unmasonic conduct; upon further consideration, our first impression seems erroneous, and the Vermont law very similar to that of Maine, which requires the objections to be laid before the lodge and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote.

Referring to the decisions announced in 1889 in our Grand Lodge, he says:

"The first decision would seem to be in conformity with common masonic law. The second would seem inconsistent. How one who is absent can vote, certainly is. We fail to see how one who is present for special reasons is not present for all, especially so when the appropriation of moneys of the lodge is to be voted upon, and the absent-present or present-absent one desires to vote. The Secretary's records declare him to be present. How then can he be deprived of his right and privileges, if a member, merely because he holds an office in the lodge—or rather out of it, if this rule is to be observed? Vermont holds differently as to the fourth decision. No brother

can be dimitted here who is not in 'good and regular standing, and clear of the books.' If suspended for any reason he can not be in good standing. Nor can he be restored without due application, whether suspension is for N. P. D., or any other cause."

Is the Tyler allowed to vote on the guilt of the accused in Vermont, without hearing the evidence? While the Tyler may be, for some purposes, *constructively* present, he is not *actually* there; the universal practice is, so far as we have observed, to conduct the business of the lodge without regard to the Tyler, except in special cases, or when he has requested to have the opportunity of voting. In Maine, for non-payment of dues, we can only suspend from, or deprive of, *membership*: in case of suspension from membership, payment of dues makes him "clear of the books" and "in good and regular standing" in the lodge and therefore, entitled to a dimit.

In the following, he expresses substantially the same views as we expressed last year, but which he had not seen when he prepared this report:

"The Grand Master had occasion to suspend from office the Master of Wayne Lodge for unmasonic conduct, viz; drunkenness. After this was done the Master continued in his unmasonic conduct, and the Grand Master suspended him from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. Still persisting in his course, an occasional Grand Lodge—whatever that may be—was convened, and the delinquent Master was expelled. The Committee on Jurisprudence approved the Grand Master's action in suspending the Master from the exercise of his official duties, but disapproved of his acts following as 'an irregular exercise of authority.' Grand Lodge agreed with the committee, and the action of the Grand Master in suspending the accused from the rights and privileges of Masonry, and of the 'Occasional Grand Lodge' in expelling him was set aside, and the case remanded to his lodge for action, and for trial upon charges of unmasonic conduct. In other words, it would seem that the lodge, a constituent body, is held by our Nebraska brethren to possess higher powers than the Grand Lodge itself."

He quotes Bro. DRINKARD's remarks maintaining the prerogatives of Grand Masters, saying that he agrees with Bro. D.

He says that in Vermont, as well as in New Jersey and Utah, the funeral ceremony can be conducted only by a regularly constituted lodge, duly opened and prepared for masonic work. Pennsylvania seems to be the only jurisdiction in which any other law prevails.

VIRGINIA, 1890.

The Grand Master (ROBERT T. CRAIGHILL) says:

"The close of my term of office finds the Grand Jurisdiction in a highly satisfactory condition. The past year has not been an eventful one in Masonry in Virginia; it has been marked rather by a quiet and orderly progression, like the courses of the planets, promoting the glory of God and the substantial benefit of mankind.

"Whilst peace and plenty and prosperity have blessed our ancient Commonwealth throughout her broad domain, and unprecedented material development has crowned the hopes and efforts of her people, it is my privilege to give you unqualified assurances that our beloved Order is keeping pace

with the onward march; is building herself up in her most holy faith, and firmly planting her standards wherever her light is needed.

"The loyalty and devotion of the lodges, and their individual members, have made my official duties both light and pleasant during the past year: and at this session of the Grand Lodge I descend from my high station and resume my place in the ranks of the Master Masons of Virginia, with a cheerfulness no less sincere and ready than that with which I assumed the gavel two years ago. With this difference, however, that I can now bear testimony to the loving forbearance and goodness of the brethren toward me in all relations and through all gradations of office to the summit of jurisdictional authority."

* * * * *

"Owing to the continued ill health of our beloved brother, Most Worshipful Wm. F. Drinkard, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, I regret to say, that no report on that subject will be submitted at this meeting of the Grand Lodge. While a general regret will be felt at this omission in our own and many other Grand Jurisdictions, yet I am confident that a much more poignant regret will prevail because of the indisposition of our gifted chairman. I pray God he may soon be restored to good health and to his pre-eminent usefulness among us."

We greatly regret the absence of a report, but we deeply deplore the cause. Bro. DRINKARD'S reports are among the ablest, soundest and most instructive that we have; and he is a man and a mason whose disability causes a great loss to the craft not only of his own State, but in every jurisdiction in which the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge are received. We trust that long ere this, he has fully recovered his health and has resumed the duties of his post.

The Grand Master earnestly urges upon the Grand Lodge a favorable consideration of the claims of the "Masonic Home." A charter had been obtained and an organization effected. Bro. A. G. BABCOCK (please give us his name Bro. ISAACS) gave the corporation $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land "with a dwelling house of ten rooms, and necessary out-buildings, on a healthy eminence," situate not more than two miles from the City of Richmond. The house was put in proper order, and furnished; a matron was appointed and seven beneficiaries were already there. The board contemplates the erection of a substantial brick building. They make a call for funds, and great interest is manifested in the success of the enterprise.

The Masonic Temple was still unfinished when the Grand Lodge met; but the work was regularly done, and while it was expected that not much would be done during the winter the work would proceed rapidly in the spring.

More attention was apparently given to their duties by the District Deputies than heretofore, for forty-one of the forty-four made reports—a larger proportion we think than for many years. In relation to them the committee say:

"The reports all show that interest in Masonry is steadily increasing, and that most of the lodges are in a good condition; and worthy of mention here, that not a single lodge has asked the Grand Lodge to remit their dues, showing their financial standing most excellent. We also find that as new cities and towns spring up, the cause of Masonry rises with them, and in

them we have lodges working under charters or dispensations. These reports also show that the District Lecturers have been hard at work during the year, and we believe there is more uniformity in the work at this time than ever before in the history of the Grand Lodge; while the Grand Working Committee are in better condition to keep it up to the standard. The attendance on special meetings of the Grand Working Committee, this season, has been larger than ever before, and we find the officers of subordinate lodges thirsting and drinking in the knowledge as it comes from a band of noble workers."

There being no Report on Correspondence, a portion of the space is given to the publication of an exceedingly interesting history of the famous Fredericksburg Lodge by Bro. S. J. QUINN. The records from 1752 to 1771 are extant: those for 1772 to 1862, ninety years, were lost and probably destroyed during the Civil War. The lodge was re-organized in 1866 and it has full records from that date down to the present.

The origin of this lodge has been a fruitful cause of discussion. The record, which in its early days was very meagre, gives no account of its origin or any authority under which it was held. The author is inclined to the opinion that it was organized under a dispensation from THOMAS OXNARD, Provincial Grand Master at Boston. We had occasion to examine this matter very fully. The record commences abruptly in 1752: the lodge was opened at the same time: both facts indicate in the strongest manner, that the lodge had not previously existed as an organized body. We came to the conclusion that it was a voluntary lodge, organized precisely as St. Andrew's Lodge, at Boston, was organized *the same year*; that later, precisely as St. Andrew's did, it applied to the Grand Lodge of Scotland for a charter, which after some quite inexplicable delay was received, and under which the lodge acted until the formation of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

We note one fact, the importance of which the author did not seem to appreciate. In this old book, is the record of the opening of a Royal Arch Lodge and the raising of three brethren "to the degree of Royal Arch Masons" on the twenty-second day of December, SEVENTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE. It has, heretofore, been conceded that the earliest conferring of this degree in this country so far as known was in the lodge in Philadelphia organized by the Ancients in 1758: but here is a record of its being conferred in Fredericksburg in 1753, five years before the Philadelphia lodge was organized. Pennsylvania must now give way to Virginia, and Philadelphia to Fredericksburg. The three brethren upon whom the degree was thus conferred were DANIEL CAMPBELL, ROBERT HALKERSTON, and ALEXANDER WOODROW. CAMPBELL was Secretary and Treasurer and HALKERSTON a member of the lodge at the time of its organization, and WOODROW was initiated February 3, 1753, just a month before GEORGE WASHINGTON was passed a Fellow Craft. CAMPBELL was also the brother upon whose application the charter (as recited therein) was granted by the lodge by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and Dr. ROBERT HALKERSTON was named in it as Junior Warden.

We note another fact, Botetourt Lodge was organized by a warrant from this lodge. The historian of that lodge had seen this warrant, which was lost during the war and according to his recollection, it was dated in 1757: we were satisfied that he was in error, as it could not have been before 1758: we concluded that in his recollection he had most probably got 1757 for 1759: but it appears from this history before us that it was in 1770.

This work is an exceedingly interesting one, which we would like to notice further but space will not allow.

WASHINGTON, 1890.

For a frontispiece, we have the portrait of THOMAS MILBURN REED, the efficient Grand Secretary.

The first day was devoted to the organization of the Grand Lodge, and laying the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Ellensburg.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM A. FAIRWEATHER) announced the death of Past Grand Master THOMAS T. MINOR, by drowning in Puget Sound; and the death, at the same time, of the son of Past Grand Master GRANVILLE O. HALLER.

His address is otherwise confined to local matters: he gives a clear and very concise account of his official acts.

The full report of the Grand Secretary shows that the affairs of the Grand Lodge had been faithfully and ably administered: that the craft were harmonious and prosperous; and the Grand Lodge in a good condition financially, and indeed in all respects.

The change of the Territory to a State required some changes in seals and forms: and we note that the event was signalized by naming a new lodge "State Lodge." We tender our congratulations.

The Grand Lecturer reported that three-fourths of the lodges were using the work formally adopted the year before.

The Committee on Charity and on Grievances reported, that no business had come before them.

Upon the recommendation that means be provided for binding the large number of pamphlets in the Library, the Grand Lodge appropriated \$1,000 therefor.

To secure uniformity of work a Grand Lecturer was appointed with a salary of \$1,200 and travelling expenses; he was to visit every lodge during the year. The committee was continued as a Board of Custodians from whom the Grand Lecturer was to take the work. A new edition of the Monitor (by the Grand Secretary) was ordered to be printed.

Resolutions of condolence with Bro. HALLER on account of the loss of his son, a young man of great promise, were adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (64 pp) was presented by Bro. LOUIS

ZIEGLER, the duties of the Chairman, Bro. REED, having prevented him from preparing it.

He comments upon the regulation of the Grand Lodge of Alabama prohibiting the masonic burial of non-affiliates except in a comparatively few cases, with much severity declaring that it is a blow against the inherent rights of any mason.

Of the "Cerneau" matter, he says:

"We are, ourself, a member in good standing of all the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, including honorary membership in the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction, and love that rite of Freemasonry with all the loyalty of our manhood, yet we fail to see wherein that unfortunate controversy of the two Supreme Councils with the Cerneau Rite, is or can be in any way the concern of Symbolic masons or Grand Lodges of Symbolic Masonry. As Past Grand Master Lockwood has so deftly said, 'We will have our energies fully occupied if we attend to our own business.' Therefore, let us keep our fingers out of the fire that burns on our neighbor's hearthstone, lest we burn them."

We trust that he will not have practical occasion to have his eyes opened; if the "Cerneau Rite" shall ever be introduced into his State, he will no longer "fail to see" what concern a Grand Lodge has in "the unfortunate controversy," unless he holds that the Grand Lodge has no concern in the peace and harmony of the craft and no duty to prevent "the unfortunate controversy's" existing among the members of its obedience: for that is what the presence of both "rites" in the same jurisdiction, means.

In reply to Bro. SMITH, of Illinois, he says:

"We are surprised beyond measure at the above expressions of our good brother. We agree with him in part. We, too, believe in the doctrines of America, 'that all men are created equal,' and that rulers are made such by the will of the people; and as an American citizen by choice and not by the accident of birth, we adhere to the above doctrine with additional tenacity. But we do not believe in his overdrawn parallel of prerogatives of Grand Masters and the divine rights of kings. We believe in American Institutions with all the faith within us, but we do not believe in Americanizing, or Germanizing, or Russianizing, or Italianizing Freemasonry. We believe in the pure system of Freemasonry, as handed down to us by our fathers.

"Freemasonry, as we understand it, is not one of America's Institutions, neither can it be made one without innovation on the body of Masonry. Masonry is an institution peculiar to itself. It is a law unto itself, and it cannot be incorporated in any civil policy nor form of government. Yet it will assimilate and become loyal to any form, from the most liberal to the most absolute. We deny our good brother's assertions, that Freemasonry is American. It is not, any more so than it is German, French, or Russian. Masonry belongs to the world—it is cosmopolitan; it belongs to all; it is broad enough to take in all and bid them to be at home within her shrine."

"We likewise believe that the office of Grand Master of symbolic masons is endowed with powers to be exercised for the good of the craft and an attempt to restrict them by constitutional enactments is a violation of the landmarks by which they are guaranteed."

In his review of Maine, he attributes to us the maintenance of the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material." Another instance

in which he "fails to see"; we "guess" he has reached that age (as we have) when "helps to read" are necessary! Again, while we knew that Bro. VAUX asserted and has argued that "lawfully" and "legally" do not mean the same, we were not aware that we had given any space to an effort to controvert the assertion, and especially not enough to cause him to hit us with four lines from "Mephistopheles" (whoever he may be), of which we can read only one word—the first—and that appears to be a command to us to "die!"

He considers the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in relation to the "Cerneau" matter, an error, but he adds:

"How unfortunate for the Grand Lodge that she should fall into this error; but inasmuch as the Grand Lodge felt called upon to assume that attitude, she is now called upon to see that her laws and edicts, however unreasonable, are obeyed and carried into effect. It seems to the casual observer that there is a struggle now going on in the jurisdiction of Ohio as to whose authority is sovereign in matters masonic, the Grand Lodge or the Courts of the Commonwealth. In our mind there is but one answer to this query: that the Grand Lodge and her laws must be sustained at all hazards, and no good mason can question this proposition for one moment; and it is his duty to obey the laws of his Grand Lodge."

He says he never speaks or thinks of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, but that he is

"profoundly impressed with her very sound masonic character, for she ever adheres to the old rules and regulations, and in her eye the ancient landmarks are sacred and of holy origin; no new-fangled enticements, no side-ways from the trodden path have any charms for her. She believes in the purity of Freemasonry as given us by the fathers; she believes in the purity and sanctity of the landmarks and acknowledges the full force of the old traditions as handed down from time immemorial. She believes that the Grand Master should be a man endowed with sufficient qualifications both mental and moral to properly exercise all the prerogatives pertaining to his high and honorable office for the good of the craft, and that he should not be reduced to a mere automatic figure, to be put in motion only by the operation of modern enactments and modern notions. Such are the teachings of this Grand Mother of many children, and to her holy precepts we do most humbly subscribe our faith."

We have long shared these feelings of respect and admiration, and we trust the influence of her example will be felt more and more, all over the country, and especially in the younger Grand Lodges.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1890.

Nine special communications (several of them by special Deputy) were held during the year for constituting lodges, dedicating halls, and laying corner stones: we note that on one of the occasions, when a lodge was constituted, the ceremonies were public.

The Grand Master (FRANK BURR) had been an exceedingly busy and energetic officer. He had granted what we in Maine would deem an im-

mense number of dispensations. We think that the law might be changed to lessen the number. For instance: apparently the law fixes a day for the installation of lodge officers, and if one happens to be absent, a dispensation must be issued before he can be installed. We have left all that to the lodges and their officers: for some seventy years it has been left to them, and no complaint of any abuse has ever been made. If our West Virginia brethren would adopt the same law, they would save the lodges much trouble and the Grand Master much labor.

Alleged mistakes in balloting found no favor with him; we copy the following, not only because we believe the decision correct, but also because it shows the method of balloting, and calls, in a very forcible manner, our attention to the importance of this duty.

"Mt. Nebo Lodge passed a ballot upon the petition of a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry. Two negatives appearing the candidate was declared rejected. Whereupon statements were made by three brethren, that they might have made a mistake in casting their ballots, and other brethren urged, in view of probable errors, that the ballot be re-taken. The Master ordered another ballot which was found clear—the candidate declared to be elected and a special communication appointed for his initiation. While it was very clear to me that no intentional error had occurred, yet in view of the sacred character of the ballot in contrast with the indifferent deportment of these three brethren who stated that they might have made a mistake—declaring substantially that they did not know how they had voted—I did not deem it for the best interests of the craft to permit the initiation of the candidate. Two negatives appearing, the candidate was properly declared rejected and the lodge should have then proceeded to other business. All further discussion should have been checked. The ballot is sacred as well as secret. The box is placed upon the altar—the brethren are cautioned—the ballot is deposited with the solemnity of a masonic salutation—the brethren know that one negative rejects, and certainly owe it to the character of the candidate to perform the responsible duty in a solemn and intelligent manner. I appreciate the candid statement by the Master, and if this occurrence may be the means of impressing the brethren with the responsible nature of the duty they are called upon to discharge, I shall feel justified in the seeming severity deemed necessary in my treatment of the case."

While the Grand Lodge has relaxed somewhat the rigid rule in relation to physical qualifications, it rejected by a vote of more than two to one a resolution adopting the rule prevailing in this and the larger number of other jurisdictions.

The following decision was announced and confirmed by the Grand Lodge:

"Neither the W. M. nor Wardens can tell to any brother how many cubes are in the box against a candidate for initiation. It is the positive duty of the Master to check all inquiry concerning the ballot after it is taken and the result announced. The stationed officers announce all that is necessary to determine the result, and no member has any right to make further inquiry of any officer or brother concerning the ballot, the vote of any brother, or even to explain his own vote. The ballot is secret and the stationed officers cannot destroy its character. They are delegated by the Lodge to perform the duties of their respective stations, and these duties are certainly in the line of maintaining the sacred character of the ballot, rather than destroying it by disclosing, and thus abusing the powers of their official stations.

One brother, the committee say, submitted a very ingenious argument

against the decision, but it did not avail; but what we want to know is where the committee found the law or authority *for the decision*. The announcement of the result has nothing to do with "the secrecy of the ballot": the Master and Wardens have no more right to invade the secrecy of the ballot than any other member of the lodge, and what they know officially about the state of the ballot, every member has the right to know. "Secrecy of the ballot" relates solely to the *casting* of the ballot, and when the ballot is *cast*, all which follows is precisely like other business in the lodge—it is the common secret of all the members.

The Grand Master says further:

"The masonic year now ending has developed more than the average activity and healthfulness in this jurisdiction. I am able to state from correspondence extending throughout the jurisdiction that our ranks contain numberless thoughtful and zealous men, who desire the prosperity of the fraternity and are anxious to observe our ancient landmarks and practice the lessons inculcated.

"You will observe from the reports of the District Deputy Grand Master that a large majority of the lodges are in good shape, and of necessity casting an influence for the betterment of their fellows, and the moral welfare of their respective communities."

The reports of the deputies are quite full. It seems that they are not required to visit all the lodges, but only such as request visitation or they, of their own motion, see fit to visit. We, therefore, do not attach so much importance to the fact that the lodges are pretty generally reported to be in good condition, for under that system the lodges, which most need visitation, are the least likely to have it. We may be in error as to the law, but we arrive at our conclusion from what we find in the reports.

At a previous session, the Grand Lodge appointed a Committee on By-Laws, and ordered every lodge to send in a copy of its by-laws; three lodges only, failed to comply, except that one other lodge replied that it had no by-laws. The committee examined every code, and found but two to be correct; they reported *seriatim* upon the others, giving such amendments as ought to be made. The report of the committee takes up twenty-five pages of the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (56 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON. Like Bro. VAUX, he had found that the duties of an M. C. are not conducive to the "frame of mind" necessary to making the preparation of these reports joy for even a very brief time!

It bears the signs of having been written hurriedly. For instance, he puts Grand Master CHASE into the *comparative* degree, when, if he should know Bro. C., he would put him sooner into *either of the other degrees*.

We would like to whisper to his printer to "set up" extracts "solid," for about fifty of us see the extracts otherwheres, and we want to get at what Bro. A. says with as little expenditure of time as possible; besides, the brethren of West Virginia could read it more easily and would be then more likely to read it.

Bro. ATKINSON promises to give us a more carefully prepared report next year.

WISCONSIN, 1890.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (MYRON REED) says :

"We would at this time commend the brethren of this Grand Lodge for the zeal and fidelity they have manifested for the best good of our order, and especially for that care and scrutiny which they have exercised in the selection of material for the building of our masonic edifice.

"Our ranks have been increased and greatly improved by the addition of many sober, industrious, moral, upright men, and we believe there has been not only a marked tendency to cull out and select the best material, but to cast aside and reject all material unsuitable for the construction of our Masonic Temple."

He announces the deaths of several brethren—among them Dr. WILLIAM T. GALLOWAY, of whom the Grand Master says :

"Perhaps as well as any man living he has typified the true, consistent, upright mason. He was kind-hearted and charitable to an eminent degree. He was the poor man's friend and physician. Though rich, he would take the roughest rides across the country to minister to the wants of some poor family without the hope of any fee or recompense. It is said that shortly before he died he destroyed notes and accounts to the amount of several thousands of dollars against worthy poor men. His funeral was the largest Eau Claire has ever witnessed, thus showing the universal respect and love the people had for him. He will be missed not only in the Chippewa Valley, but in all masonic circles and places where our brethren are wont to congregate."

A curious case came before him ; a member of a lodge ceased to attend its meetings and after a time joined the Catholic Church, having first gone to the Priest and renounced Masonry, and to the Catholics he claimed that he had withdrawn from the lodge ; but in fact he had not severed his membership and was paying his dues regularly ; upon being questioned by the masons, he said that he intended to keep his dues paid, and that he had joined the Catholic Church for a purpose : question, is he liable to masonic discipline ? The Grand Master answers :

"A man guilty of such conduct is a hypocrite, and should be treated as such. As a mason he has forfeited his rights to the privileges of Masonry. A mason should be a good man and true, and strictly obey the moral law."

They had a case of discipline in a lodge made up of Germans and authorized to work in the German language, and the Grand Master decided that the question as to whether the proceeding should be conducted in English or in German was within the discretion of the Worshipful Master.

A candidate having received the first degree in a lodge removed to a distant part of the state : he then applied to the lodge to waive jurisdiction in favor of the lodge where he resided, and his request was granted upon condition that the first lodge should have the fees ; upon the Grand Master's notice being called to the case he asked the lodge to omit the condition, but the lodge refused to do so ; whereupon the Grand Master well says :

"It would seem from the action, that the only consideration that the members of Maiden Rock Lodge had for the masonic welfare of their brother was one of dollars and cents. He had a pecuniary value to them, of about twenty dollars, which if they could realize he might seek his masonic light and knowledge wherever he pleased. Undoubtedly the brethren of Maiden Rock Lodge have the constitutional right to retain the accepted material so long as it shall please them to do so, but this action of the lodge must be condemned by all good, intelligent masons. It is from the action, not only of this lodge, but of many others, in refusing to surrender jurisdiction or refusing to advance candidates, or refusing to prefer charges after objections are made, thus keeping unfinished work on their hands until candidates are sick and discouraged, that I am induced to recommend some legislation to cover this class of cases."

Of the "Temperance legislation," he says:

"It is with genuine satisfaction that I am able to report that the 'temperance resolutions' adopted at the last communication of this Grand Lodge have received the cordial support of our brethren and have been strictly enforced throughout this Grand Jurisdiction so far as I am advised. I have received many letters from the brethren all over this state, and many from prominent masons outside of the state, expressive of their gratification at the stand taken upon this question by this Grand Lodge. I believe that this was a move in the right direction, and will be the means of accomplishing much good, not only to individual brethren, but to our Order at large."

He devotes some three pages to a discussion of the proposition to provide a Masonic Home; while urging that the Grand Lodge shall create a "Charity Fund," he has grave doubts as to the wisdom of the pending proposition. His remarks are in a line with views already expressed in this report.

The Grand Lecturer (M. L. YOUNGS) reports the holding of twenty-four "Schools of Instruction": one other was prevented by a severe storm; these "schools" are not intended for the officers alone, but for the craft, and for that reason they are held within comparatively short distances from each other, so that the brethren can attend them with little or no expense: nearly one hundred lodges were represented in them.

Portraits of Past Grand Masters HENRY L. PALMER and EMMONS E. CHAPIN were presented to the Grand Lodge with appropriate remarks, and thereupon:

"At this time the Grand Secretary announced that he had a resolution to offer which he desired every mason in Grand Lodge to vote for but one. Before reading the resolution he desired to say, that in 1852 a certain brother came up to the Grand Lodge as Master of his lodge. That brother at once assumed an active interest in the business of the Grand Body, his zeal and interest were noticed and he was that year appointed a Steward of the Grand Lodge. From that year until the present that brother had been a constant attendant upon the annual communications, except when in the army commanding his regiment, or when serving his district in the Congress of the nation. He had long held high place in the fraternity, and had probably done more in shaping the legislation of Masonry in Wisconsin than any other member of the Grand Lodge. The Secretary then expressed his pride in and appreciation of the New Masonic Headquarters which has now been provided, and said that upon its walls were hanging the pictures of every Grand Master Wisconsin had had since its organization in 1843, except that of the brother of whom he had been speaking. He therefore submitted the following:

"*Resolved*, That Past Grand Master Gabriel Bouck be unanimously requested to procure a picture of himself, and present the same to be hung up with those of the other Grand Masters in the Masonic Headquarters of the state.

"Upon motion of Bro. N. C. Giffin, the resolution was adopted unanimously, with a rising vote.

"Bro. Bouck feelingly acknowledged the compliment paid him and promised to comply with the request."

A committee was appointed to procure a design for a Past Grand Master's jewel.

The following provision was made for cases of objection after ballot, and to advancement:

"SEC. 7. If an objection to initiation is absolute, the applicant shall stand rejected; if conditional or suspensive it shall become absolute if not withdrawn in six months; the rejection to stand from the date when objection made.

"If such objection is to advancement the W. M. shall order a ballot as provided by Sec. 6, Article X; if the lodge vote for advancement by a three-fourths vote the candidate shall be advanced and no further objection shall be recognized.

"Application for advancement may be renewed in six months after refused by the lodge."

It does not state that the character of the objection, in cases of advancement, must be stated to the lodge, but we presume such is the case; otherwise the lodge could scarcely act intelligently.

The Grand Lodge rejected the "Masonic Home" proposition, and voted to create a permanent Charity Fund, and directed the Trustees to formulate a plan for the establishment of one, and report it at the next session: in the meantime the *per capita* tax was increased five cents, in order to make a beginning.

During the year, a hall at Fond-du-lac was dedicated. The Grand Lodge opened in an apartment specially provided, formed in procession, and marched to the new hall; after the ceremonies, it returned to its own quarters and closed. A magnificent banquet followed, closing with several addresses.

The Report on Correspondence (85 pp.) was presented by Bro. DUNCAN MCGREGOR.

He gives a carefully-prepared, condensed account of the more important matters in the Proceedings of the several Grand Lodges, and then states what various Grand Lodges have done in relation to a Masonic Home: under the head of "Cerneauism" he gives his own views, as follows, adding brief extracts bearing upon the subject:

"From the perusal of the Proceedings of nearly every Grand Jurisdiction in North America, we have come to the conclusion that the most serious and the most aggressive element now disturbing the peace and harmony of the craft is what is known as the Cerneau Rite. We know nothing of any Scottish Rite or one of equivalent rank, so what we have to say is gleaned entirely from our reading.

"We believe that two masonic Grand Bodies of the same grade cannot occupy the same territory at one and the same time. That the masonic Grand Body first occupying territory excludes every other masonic Grand Body of equal rank with itself.

"We believe that any body that claims to confer the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M., other than regularly constituted and recognized symbolic lodges, are illegal and clandestine.

"And, further, we believe that any body claiming to be masonic that resorts to the civil Courts to right its grievances with other masonic bodies is a fraud.

"Our reading forces us to the conclusion that the Cerneau Rite violates each of the four principles set forth above, and is therefore to be most severely shunned by every good mason and excluded from all masonic territory."

We are glad to see that the question in relation to resorting to the Courts to revise or control the action of our governing bodies, is receiving attention; as we have already said, we hold that the attempts in that direction are really more dangerous than the chartering of lodges.

WYOMING, 1890.

The Grand Master (LEROY S. BARNES) in his brief address says:

"Another year has been added to the history of Masonry in Wyoming. It has been a year of important changes within our jurisdiction. In fact changes have taken place which will forever be recorded in history as the beginning of our self-government. We have emerged from our chrysalis and are now full-fledged citizens of this great republic. We are now a free people, enjoying all the privileges as well as the responsibilities of statehood. We as citizens look upon this change as one that will bring us innumerable blessings, such as wealth, a rapid increase in numbers and many other advantages. We may reasonably hope that the blessings given us as citizens of our new state will be shared by our fraternity and that our Order from this time on may take on new life; that brotherly love, relief and truth may be the tenets of all our people, and as a star has been added to the flag of our country, may the Grand Lodge of Wyoming shine forth with as much lustre as any of our sister Grand Lodges."

"So mote it be" will be universal response.

He advised a lodge which had elected a candidate to return his money to him upon his absolutely refusing, "through fright" (!), to submit to the ceremonies of preparation. We "guess" that some fun-loving brother had been guying the candidate about gridirons, goats and the like. The same disposition of the deposit and fee was made in a similar case in Maine, with the subsequent approval of the Grand Lodge.

The committees had very little to do, and all indications are that the affairs of the craft in this young state are in a fairly flourishing condition.

The Report on Correspondence (55 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL.

He holds that it is entirely proper to allow halls not dedicated to be used for other purposes: endorses the action of California in relation to non-affiliates: concurs in the law anent physical qualifications as adopted in Maine

and most other jurisdictions; thinks the Past Master's degree amounts to very little: believes "in more law and less dispensation": and yet, speaking of masonic burial, he says:

"We believe all such matters should be left to the discretion of subordinate lodges. They are certainly better qualified to judge as to the propriety of performing the ceremony in each individual case than the Grand Lodge can be under diverse circumstances arising of which the latter cannot judge. An iron-clad law forbidding such burial is unjust in this, that it makes no distinction between a mason recently non-affiliated, whose intentions were to regain membership at an early date, and one who had been non-affiliated so long that he had nearly forgotten he ever was a mason. It also allows no distinction in regard to moral standing of non-affiliates. This and all other questions affecting non-affiliation would be unheard of if all masonic rights were cut off within a short time after the granting of a dimit, for then there would be no non-affiliates."

In one matter he certainly is in error:

"Where he has his residence is the place for him to become a member by affiliation, and there must be few if any Grand Lodge Jurisdictions that permit affiliation without a residence therein for a certain definite time."

On the contrary, we know that almost all Grand Lodges do *not* have that law: indeed, we know of none that do have it. The doctrine is that if a man is an unaffiliated mason, he may choose his masonic home, and no one can gainsay it, if the lodge chooses to receive him. We never heard of this doctrine of compelling masons to affiliate only in the state of their residence until within about ten years; the *financial* reason was the only one given for it, and thus far it has had few supporters, and we are not aware that any Grand Lodge has adopted it.

In reply to Bro. ROBBINS, he thus "hits the nail squarely on the head":

"In answer will again state that we do not belong to what our brother denominates the High Ritters, and we agree perfectly that the Grand Lodge is not the proper arena for such quarrels, and that is exactly the reason we believe in forestalling any and everything that is liable to make our Grand Lodge such arena. At present we are at peace among ourselves and with all masons, also with High Ritters, and we believe the safe way to maintain peaceful relations all around is to prevent the introduction of Cerneauism into this state by prohibiting any connection therewith by Craft Masons holding direct allegiance to our Grand Lodge. It is better to prohibit before than be compelled to do so afterwards when the Grand Lodge is continually called upon to settle disputes between its members growing out of membership in the two rival factions of Ritters. An ounce of prevention beats a pound of cure. The difference between us is our brother believes peace can be secured by letting them both severely alone, whilst we believe in securing and maintaining peace by prohibiting in manner and form as above stated. Our object is the same, but method is different."

He asks, "Where does a Grand Master get his prerogatives?" From the ancient usages of the craft, whence is derived almost all genuine *masonic* law. For evidence we refer him to the Ancient Charges: if he does not find it in them, it will be because he does not look, or does not wish to find it. He wants them "specifically defined"; he means it, however, as an argument against the prerogative doctrine; he next will be denying that

there is a moral law because no one can specifically state all the cases to which it applies.

We had supposed that he had examined this matter sufficiently to know what he is fighting, but the following shows that he had not:

"Will add that the great trouble with all of our prerogative brethren seems to be to claim any and everything a Grand Master may do as done in accordance with a prerogative. All such nonsense is perfectly unreasonable. No one to our knowledge has ever denied that a Grand Master should be clothed with ample powers, one of which is provided for in said constitution, *i. e.*, dispensing with time in conferring degrees in emergent cases."

He says further:

"We therefore claim and insist that the sooner everything of an unwritten character is agreed upon and placed in black and white as the fundamental law of Masonry the better it will be, old Masonry to the contrary notwithstanding."

As what he wants can never be done, his desire is so far harmless; it is harmful, however, in that it is a wish to destroy Masonry.

Referring to the power of a Grand Master to suspend a mason from Masonry temporarily, he jumps to the conclusion that it is done *without a hearing*: he injects into the law a feature that is not there, and then denounces the law; by the same reasoning, he should denounce the civil law, which allows a magistrate [one man] to commit to prison without the privilege of bail, a man accused of murder. If our good brother would lay aside his new-spun theories and come down to *practical life*, and take Masonry as he finds it, we believe that he would find it to be a splendid institution in spite of its monarchical origin and form of government.

He admits that the constitution of his Grand Lodge recognizes the power of the Grand Master to make a mason at sight, but he doubts if there is a mason in Wyoming who believes in it: so much the worse for the masons of Wyoming: the framers of the constitution evidently believed in it, and we doubt if our brother is right in his doubt. He assumes that the Grand Master might make a mason of a rejected candidate; as we have already said in this report, the old usage justifies no such thing; it would be an abuse of his prerogative for which the Grand Master could be held to answer.

He says further:

"On another point he says: 'There are those who advocate a change of masonic government to pattern after that of the United States.' We believe this very prerogative doctrine is one of the paramount reasons for such advocacy, and that yearly it and other claims antagonistic to the genius and institutions of this country are swelling the ranks of such advocates. We are verging in that direction, being utterly opposed to everything that will assist in any way in planting and supporting autocratic power in the hands of a few men whether masons or not. And we would suggest to some of our brethren that the ground is getting shaky. An upheaval is likely to occur some day which in our opinion can be easily prevented."

The prerogative doctrine has been in force in all the older Grand Lodges in this country for a time varying from seventy to one hundred and fifty

years, and "the ground is not a bit shaky." It is only in the younger jurisdictions, where apparently the power has never been exercised, that they are seeking to conform Masonry to their own ideas. Our brother need lose no sleep for fear of *that* "upheaval": he will not live, nor his children after him, to see Freemasonry destroyed or deprived of those characteristics which have made it what it is. We are no prophet; and it requires no gift of prophecy, but only the study of the history of the institution for the last century and a half, to *know* that its foundations are secure, and that it is not in the power of any man or body of men to make innovations which shall overthrow it; and that it will continue to exist as it came to us from the fathers.

Those whom Masonry does not suit will get outside of it, as the Grand Orient has done: and if a serious attempt is made in this country to modernize Freemasonry, the only "upheaval" that will follow, will be "heaving over" those attempting it, among the rubbish, as not fit material for the Masonic Temple.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

We have received but comparatively few Proceedings of Foreign Grand Lodges.

IRELAND.

We have a document of eight pages giving the Grand Officers, Grand Representatives (Maine is not in the list), the Financial Statements and some other particulars. Nine new lodges had been chartered, one charter had been re-issued and one surrendered. It has fifteen Provincial Grand Lodges under its jurisdiction. Its receipts, including rents, were close upon \$20,000 in our currency.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have a neat pamphlet containing the proceedings for the year ending June 30, 1890. Quite a number of meetings were held during the year.

An election of officers was set aside because the W. M. refused to allow a member to vote "at two subsequent ballotings, he having entered the lodge after the first ballot was taken."

The following action was approved:

"I am of opinion that Bro. Ramsay's appeal shall be upheld, and that he be restored to all the rights and privileges of a Freemason; and further, that his offer, *voluntarily made*, to leave the lodge, and call off on paying his dues and receiving his clearance in full, should be accepted by the W. Master and members of Lodge 59, as the *only* means of restoring the harmony of the lodge."

The Board of General Purposes suspended a brother for two years for "conduct repugnant to the peace, harmony and order of the lodge." This is a case of new impression to us, but we think the cause stated is a sufficient ground of discipline, and the same course may sometimes be taken to advantage in our American lodges.

The following from the report of the ritual committee seems rather strange on this side of the globe:

"The committee have carefully revised the whole of the ritual work, and have decided to publish it in four parts as follows:—

"Part 1. The Grand Lodge Working.

"Part 2. The three degrees, including the opening and closing ceremonies in each degree, and the calling off and on from labor to refreshment and from refreshment to labor.

"Part 3. The installation ceremony, and the ceremonies for the dedication of new lodges, consecration of new halls, laying foundation stones, funeral ceremonies, &c.

"Part 4. A limited number of copies to contain the whole of Part 2, together with the sectional working.

"Part 1 is already in use, Part 2 being now ready for issue, and comprising as it does the whole of our ordinary lodge working, the committee considered this an appropriate time to report progress.

"The committee entered into a contract with Mr. John Sands for the printing of the work, and made it a condition of the contract that a separate room should be set apart for the work, and that none but masons should have access to it.

"Owing to these necessary precautions, the appliances that could be brought to bear were limited, and the type used in the printing of Part 2 must be distributed before the rest of the work can be proceeded with.

"The committee have ordered 3,000 copies of Part 2 to be bound ready for issue, and 2,000 copies to be printed and kept as stock, which extra copies can be bound when required.

"The committee have decided to make a charge of 3s. 6d. per copy, which price will leave a fair margin of profit. The committee have also decided that the copies be issued to masons only by the Grand Secretary or his Deputy, and that each copy be stamped previous to issue."

The brother convicted of disturbing the peace, &c., of his lodge appealed from the decision of the board, but after a hearing and discussion the Grand Lodge upheld it and dismissed the appeal.

The following report in relation to the Grand Orient of France was unanimously adopted:

"In respect to the letter of the Grand Orient of France and its accompanying pamphlet of the proceedings of that body, justifying its action in eliminating from its constitution and its Articles of Masonic Faith the necessity of a direct belief in the existence of a Great Architect of the Universe, on the grounds that it was so eliminated for the purpose of granting perfect liberty of conscience to its members and intending initiates, I am certainly of opinion that the arguments put forward in support of such a proceeding from a masonic, or any religious point of view, are fallacious and weak in the extreme. The lecturer mentioned in the said pamphlet took unusual care to justify the action of the Grand Orient of France, and stress was laid upon the fact of his being in Holy Orders as a reason why the action was reasonable and justifiable; but for myself, I fail to see the force of his reasoning, or where 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 very principles of its existence, is 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 of fraternal support and recognition at their hands.'"

The Grand Orator of the Grand Orient at the convention which we mentioned last year may possibly have found out that he was very premature in his boasting. The Grand Orient has recently made numerous applications for exchange of correspondence, but has, in every case, been rebuffed.

In his report at the close of the year, the President of the Board of General Purposes said:

"We have to record the formation of eleven new lodges during the same interval, comprising one suburban and ten country. In two instances applications have not been entertained for what appeared obviously strong and efficient reasons to the board. At the present time we muster 185 lodges on our books, with a membership possibly of some 10,000. In one instance three lodges having local jurisdiction have amalgamated, in other cases two, so that the total does not show the actual increase of new lodges."

An immense amount of routine business had been transacted by the Board of General Purposes, growing partly out of the union of lodges hailing under four different Grand Lodges.

We have also received the monthly paper, which, it seems, is not the organ of the Grand Lodge, as we erroneously stated last year; it seems also that we were also in error in our statement that the lodges do not make returns to the Grand Lodge.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Proceedings are for the year ending April 16, 1890, covering four quarterly and three special communications.

The first was held to give a reception and welcome to the EARL OF KINTORE, Governor of South Australia, and subsequently Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Master, SAMUEL J. WAY, made the address of welcome, to which the EARL OF KINTORE responded briefly, but very feelingly. He has been a prominent mason at home, and will do much to increase the closeness of the fraternal union, which his predecessor, Lord CARNARVON, did so much to accomplish.

At the same meeting the representative of the District Grand Lodge of Queensland presented an address of welcome in behalf of the masons of that jurisdiction.

At the Quarterly Communication in July, Grand Master WAY, who for five years had served the craft with distinguished ability and wisdom, resigned his office, for the purpose of being succeeded by the EARL OF KINTORE, whom he nominated as his successor. Regret was expressed at his course, but he evidently believed he was acting for the best interests of the craft,

and as, in the same self-sacrificing spirit, the Deputy Grand Master expressed an unwillingness to serve, the Grand Lodge fixed a day for the election of his successor.

At the same meeting a scheme was reported for the management of the Benevolent Fund by transferring its control from the Board of General Purposes to a Special Board, to be composed chiefly of subscribers to the fund, and allowing lodges to subscribe and make the Master for the time being, a member of the Board: but after an earnest discussion at the succeeding quarterly communication, it was rejected.

At the October communication, the EARL of KINTORE was unanimously elected Grand Master, and LORD CARRINGTON, Grand Master of New South Wales, was authorized to install him.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

"And no brother shall be nominated for any office in Grand Lodge other than that of Grand Master, Chaplain, or Organist, unless he be a member of Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lodge voted to apply for admission to the "correspondence circle of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge" in London—an example highly worthy of imitation. It also made provision for the visitation of the country lodges.

A special communication was held October 30, 1889, for the installation of the Grand Master. The ceremonies are given in the Proceedings. The occasion was marked by a degree of splendor and enthusiasm rarely witnessed. Many distinguished visitors were present from New South Wales and Victoria.

While the installation was not public, the full proceedings are published, and for aught we can see the ceremonies might have as well been public as to be so fully published.

The installation charge by Past Grand Master WATY, and the response of the Grand Master, were exceedingly fine and appropriate. We copy two paragraphs of historic value:

"Students of our history will remember that in the first half of the eighteenth century, when George the Second was king, the doctrine of masonic autonomy in each country and of masonic unity in all countries was supported by three Scottish noblemen in this practical way:—Each of them served a year in the Grand Mastership, first of Scotland and afterwards of England. The first of these three noblemen was John, Earl of Kintore, who was installed Grand Master Mason of Scotland in 1738, and Grand Master of England in 1740. It is not unworthy, I think, of the traditions of a noble house that the principles which were acted upon by the third Earl Kintore 150 years ago should be consistently maintained to-day by his successor, the ninth earl, on a continent which was then unnamed, and, except to a few adventurous navigators, altogether unknown."

* * * * *

"The first Grand Master of your name introduced into Scotland the practice at all events of the visitation by the Grand Lodge of private lodges, which for similar reasons we have this very year taken steps to secure for our most distant blue lodges. During his Grand Mastership also the office

of Provincial Grand Master was created. I have no doubt you will show the same readiness of resource and the same adherence to masonic law in dealing with the problems old and new with which you will now find yourself face to face."

Nor can we omit Judge WAY's eloquent closing sentence :

"And then for ages to come—as long as the Southern Cross sheds its mild radiance in the nightly sky, and points out to the mariner his path over the trackless deep—our beloved Masonry, shining like a constellation with united splendor, shall fill this hemisphere with benignant light, teaching men 'to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with their God.'"

The Grand Master appointed Judge WAY "Pro Grand Master," saying :

"Brethren, had it followed that by accepting the Grand Mastership I should have deprived Grand Lodge altogether of Brother Chief Justice Way's services, no consideration would have been weighty enough to induce me to accept it. However, I rejoice to inform you that in a spirit of devotion to his Grand Lodge, and with the intention of adding yet another good deed to the many for the which I am his debtor, M. W. Brother His Honor Chief Justice Way has consented to take the office of Pro Grand Master. (Applause.) Thus happily Grand Lodge will still have the full benefit of his advice and experience, and I of his much valued help."

The exposition of Freemasonry by each of the distinguished speakers is worthy of their high reputation : and we only regret that our space will not allow us to copy their addresses in full.

The Pro Grand Master was installed, and in behalf of Bro. W. H. GRAY presented to the Grand Lodge a deed of fourteen acres of land, of the value of more than \$10,000, for a site for a Masonic Home.

A Past Grand Master's Jewel was presented to Judge WAY.

LORD CARRINGTON was elected an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge, for which honor he returned thanks ; by permission an address was presented to him in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, in recognition of his services in connection with the inauguration of that Grand Lodge.

Other addresses were presented, to which brief responses were made, and the Grand Lodge closed.

Then followed a banquet, with the usual toasts and speeches of unusual interest. The occasion was one long to be remembered, and its influence will be long felt in promoting the prosperity of the craft.

The other meetings of the year were devoted to routine business of no special interest.

VICTORIA.

The Proceedings are issued in numbers after each communication : we have Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, covering most of the year 1890.

The election of Grand Master was held on the seventeenth day of March.

A candidate suppressed certain facts in relation to his residence, so that proper inquiries were not made in relation to him : the Grand Lodge suspended him for three years, and his two recommenders for one year.

The Grand Lodge voted to join the correspondence circle of the Lodge *Quatuor Coronati*.

The Book of Constitutions had been prepared, and was considered by the Grand Lodge, section by section, for several meetings, until the whole was completed.

Charges had been made against two brethren for publishing an article in the "*Australasian Keystone*," in violation of the constitution of the Grand Lodge; the Board of General Purposes convicted them, but they appealed to the Grand Lodge, and their appeal was "allowed": as upon the passage of this vote no further proceedings were had, we understand that the decision of the Board was reversed.

The price of the Book of Constitutions, to lodges *taking not less than fifty copies*, was reduced one-sixth. We commend most heartily the inference drawn from this to the craft in Maine, viz: that evidently copies enough are taken to supply every member who wishes for one.

We congratulate this young Grand Lodge upon its prosperity, and the able administration of its affairs.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We have reviewed in alphabetical order the Proceedings of all the Grand Lodges except New Mexico and Quebec.

NEW MEXICO, 1891.

The change in the time of holding the communications of this Grand Lodge, so that none was held in 1889, misled us through forgetfulness. We briefly reviewed 1890 last year, so that it was not on our list for this year, and we scarcely understood it when a few days since, not in season for review in regular order, we received the Proceedings for 1891. The Grand Lodge, however, voted to return to November sessions, so that we shall have this year the Proceedings of two annual communications one in January and one in November.

The Grand Master (FREDERIC H. KENT) said that the year had been a prosperous one. He had been called upon for the usual number of decisions and dispensations.

The Grand Lodge adopted a regulation fixing the monthly meeting of the lodges next preceding the twenty-seventh of December as their annual meeting, and requiring the officers to be installed on the twenty-seventh, or, if that day falls on Sunday, the twenty-eighth: if not installed on that day, they must have a dispensation, but only for satisfactory reasons: if the reasons are not satisfactory, we do not know what happens, but presume the

old officers serve another year. As we have already said, we believe this to be an unwise and unnecessary limitation upon the power of the Master and lodge. It is the Master's duty to install his successor; and we cannot see why he should neglect *this* duty any more than others: lodges very often make the installation meeting a very agreeable and instructive occasion for mutual visitation—a thing that cannot be done if all installations are on the same day: they are made, too, the occasion for an address and other exercises out of the usual line.

Under an amendment to the constitution, a Master or Warden, who cannot attend the Grand Lodge, may appoint a personal proxy.

The Grand Lodge located itself permanently at Albuquerque; the local lodge presented to it a site for a temple; and the Grand Master and Past Grand Masters were made a committee to consider the feasibility of erecting a Grand Lodge Hall.

A committee overhauled severely a lodge U. D. for violations of the constitution, refused a charter, but continued the dispensation, with orders to heal quite a number of the candidates who had received the degrees; the petitions had been acted upon and they had been advanced prematurely, but we do not think that in consequence the candidates required healing. It seems to us, that merely irregular proceedings of a lawful lodge, properly congregated, do not vitiate the work, if the candidate is eligible, or pronounced to be eligible in respect to the matters which are left to the lodge to decide.

The following report was presented:

"Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances, to whom was referred the appeal taken in the matter of the charges against Bro. T. F. Chapman, from the decision, finding and sentence of Chapman Lodge, No. 2, after having had the same under full consideration beg leave to report:

"That in their opinion the action of Chapman Lodge should be reversed and that the finding should have been guilty of unmasonic conduct, as charged, and the sentence should have been expulsion.

"The finding of your committee is based upon the simple proposition that the Bible, by the usages of the craft, is recognized as the book of the law referred to in the landmark XXI, and that when the accused wrote to his lodge a letter containing such expressions as—'I believe the Holy Bible to be a dangerous book, one that has been directly the cause of more outrages upon innocence and helplessness than any other cause in the history of mankind. It should be taken from the altar of Masonry as a maligner of the Glorious Architect of the Universe, the God of Nature,' etc., etc., he was guilty of contempt for the laws, usages and customs of the order. That the expression of such opinions in the manner in which they were expressed constituted insubordination. Maintaining such views as he did, without regard to whether or not the same were permitted by masonic law, and the expression of them in the manner as expressed by him, make it impossible for the accused to further continue proper fraternal relations with the order, however conscientious he may have been in his actions. There is no other way for his relations to be severed than by expulsion. Your committee therefore recommend that Chapman Lodge or this Grand Lodge, whichever is deemed advisable, cause to be entered up a finding that the accused is guilty as charged and that he be expelled."

And thereupon:

"On motion it was resolved that the report just read be received and that Bro. T. F. Chapman be expelled from membership, lose all privileges of Freemasonry, and that a copy of this report be forwarded to Chapman Lodge, No. 2."

Few masons, who appreciate masonic obligations, will doubt the justice or wisdom of this action.

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was presented by Bro. MAX FROST—well-written and *well printed*; thank you, Bro. FROST, in behalf of the whole "corps." He confines himself to giving information to the craft of his own jurisdiction, in relation to what had been said and done in others.

QUEBEC, 1891.

We greatly regret to go to press without the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge, as they only are wanting to complete our list.

We learn from Bro. ISAACSON that there has been "a hitch" in the printing, much to his annoyance.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual table.

It will be observed by reference to our "Comparison of Statistics," that the gain in membership was over 22,500, although we have not been able to give the increase in Texas, and have omitted over 1,000 non-affiliated masons in North Carolina heretofore included. The "work" has increased nearly 2,500, but the "admissions" are less; and on the other hand nearly all the items of loss are somewhat larger than last year.

The general increase, noted last year, has continued; in only three Grand Lodges, District of Columbia, Nevada and Nova Scotia has there been a falling off; the apparent falling off in North Carolina is not real, as we have omitted the non-affiliates returned by the lodges.

The Grand Secretary of Texas was unable on account of illness to make up the Statistics for publication with the Proceedings: and on account of continued illness was unable to furnish them to us.

GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	9,546	868	719	495	0	36	206	160
Arizona,.....	429	37	16	25	0	0	24	8
Arkansas,.....	12,654	1,051	744	636	20	17	255	199
British Columbia,.....	678	63	69	15	0	....	*1	6
California,.....	15,831	653	737	394	4	13	304	260
Canada,.....	20,499	1,361	536	638	0	6	579	245
Colorado,.....	5,252	405	291	146	6	....	*90	58
Connecticut,.....	15,505	580	142	123	2	3	124	258
Delaware,.....	1,699	90	24	19	6	....	*12	15
Dist. of Columbia,.....	3,832	336	160	88	0	0	43	64
Florida,.....	4,118	170	170	214	5	....	*80	70
Georgia,.....	13,450	925	†1,002	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho,.....	751	30	40	32	1	0	0	11
Illinois,.....	42,369	2,302	1,128	1,291	16	....	*769	561
Indiana,.....	23,890	1,283	856	776	43	24	386	310
Indian Territory,.....	1,357	171	150	86	9	4	19	23
Iowa,.....	23,463	1,225	905	1,213	18	12	531	223
Kansas,.....	18,089	1,261	795	972	10	....	*413	175
Kentucky,.....	15,974	1,411	777	633	22	....	*612	237
Louisiana,.....	4,280	273	211	115	0	....	*62	94
Maine,.....	20,968	858	204	251	1	2	218	302
Manitoba,.....	1,711	165	186	127	0	4	87	23
Maryland,.....	5,491	183	57	63	5	0	34	47
Massachusetts,.....	30,880	1,449	393	326	0	0	371	453
Michigan,.....	31,864	1,764	667	750	17	....	*481	383
Minnesota,.....	12,168	851	408	403	....	13	174	107
Mississippi,.....	8,390	630	522	357	7	5	214	190
Missouri,.....	27,824	1,482	1,290	1,005	31	38	430	389
Montana,.....	1,833	172	96	56	0	0	27	30
Nebraska,.....	9,282	654	600	365	11	....	*140	77
Nevada,.....	998	34	39	33	0	....	*21	21
New Brunswick,.....	1,885	82	34	69	0	....	*25	23
New Hampshire,.....	8,333	315	8	88	0	2	40	140
New Jersey,.....	13,981	793	256	194	0	1	278	208
New Mexico,.....	696	45	45	35	0	....	*12	7
New York,.....	75,775	4,622	2,215	1,086	20	....	2,843	1,178
North Carolina,.....	8,495	706	346	246	10	23	138	151
North Dakota,.....	1,464	159	59	89	0	3	6	7
Nova Scotia,.....	2,839	198	63	105	0	2	58	45
Ohio,.....	34,840	1,773	1,541	866	44	17	1,366	526
Oregon,.....	3,664	228	183	132	2	1	82	63
Pennsylvania,.....	41,192	2,354	563	397	....	....	\$555	663
P. E. Island,.....	505	27	10	22	0	0	0	4
Quebec,†.....	3,050	209	52	88	0	0	97	20
Rhode Island,.....	3,964	198	219	21	0	0	26	64
South Carolina,.....	5,702	489	....	183	....	....	103	82
South Dakota,.....	3,385	229	144	179	1	1	60	29
Tennessee,.....	16,743	854	875	576	16	33	184	332
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,.....	486	21	37	18	0	0	19	11
Vermont,.....	8,742	416	124	140	1	5	65	116
Virginia,.....	9,980	.....	85	359	3	6	159	186
Washington,.....	2,852	221	263	91	1	3	16	32
West Virginia,.....	4,131	289	195	131	3	1	64	59
Wisconsin,.....	13,646	672	309	332	3	0	231	154
Wyoming,.....	650	35	33	26	1	1	10	9
Total,.....	673,643	36,781	22,065	18,368	372	276	13,573	9,058

* Including suspensions for unsonic conduct.

† Net gain : not included in the footing of the column.

‡ The figures for last year.

§ "Suspended and expelled."

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.
	1891.	1891.	1890.	1890.	1889.	1889.
Members,	56.....	673,643	56.....	651,028	55.....	630,048
Raised,	55.....	36,781	53.....	34,450	54.....	33,148
Admissions, &c.,	54.....	22,065	53.....	23,124	54.....	21,115
Dimissions,	55.....	18,368	54.....	17,438	55.....	17,029
Expulsions,	52.....	372	53.....	388	53.....	390
Suspensions,	38.....	276	35.....	350	36.....	272
" npt. dues,	55.....	13,573	54.....	13,364	54.....	14,405
Deaths,	55.....	9,058	54.....	8,947	55.....	9,033

TO GRAND SECRETARIES.

Recognizing the amount of your labors, and grateful for your consideration of "the corps," we again most earnestly urge you to give us a RECAPITULATION. The most already do it; and we presume that others, in their anxiety to "get the Proceedings out," unintentionally overlook it. Some of them would undoubtedly be as surprised as Bro. DAWKINS of Florida was, when we applied to him for the statistics, to find that they were not given in the Proceedings.

We would again fraternally request those whose statistics do not agree with the items included in tables, to give us, if practicable, the missing items, either in their report or in connection with the required statistics.

But many of you make an inexcusable—yes, *inexcusable*—omission. You fail to give us the addresses of Grand Officers.

Give on outside page of cover the addresses of the Gr. Master, Grand Secretary and Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, if no others.

You may scarcely believe us, but in one of the pamphlets before us, there

cannot be found the address of any one of the three, not even that of the Grand Secretary!

In many the address of the Grand Master is not given: and in more that of the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence is missing.

Under these circumstances, how can "outside barbarians" get at you?

Brethren of "the corps," please give us your aid in this undertaking. In preparing our table for the current year, we have spent hours in hunting for you, and in one case, at least, in vain.

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 1 to 3, 1890.	49
Arizona,	November 11 to 13, 1890.	51
Arkansas,	November 18 and 19, 1890.	52
B. Columbia,	June 19 to 21, 1890.	54
California,	October 14 to 17, 1890.	55
Canada,	July 16 and 17, 1890.	61
Colorado,	July 3 and 4, 1890.	64
Connecticut,	January 21 and 22, 1891.	67
Delaware,	October 1 and 2, 1890.	68
Dist. of Columbia,	November 12, 1890.	69
Florida,	January 20 to 22, 1891.	75
Georgia,	October 28 to 30, 1890.	79
Idaho,	September 9 to 11, 1890.	84
Illinois,	October 7 to 9, 1890.	86
Indiana,	May 27 and 28, 1890.	91
Indian Territory,	November 4 and 5, 1890.	95
Iowa,	June 3 to 5, 1890.	98
Kansas,	February 18 and 19, 1891.	108
Kentucky,	October 1 to 3, 1890.	111
Louisiana,	February 9 to 11, 1891.	114
Manitoba,	June 11 and 12, 1890.	118
Maryland,	November 18 and 19, 1890.	119
Massachusetts,	December 30, 1890.	121
Michigan,	January 27 and 28, 1891.	125
Minnesota,	January 14 and 15, 1891.	128
Mississippi,	February 13 and 14, 1890.	132

Mississippi,	February 12 and 13, 1891.	136
Missouri,	October 14 to 16, 1890.	140
Montana,	September 24 and 25, 1890.	143
Nebraska,	June 18 to 20, 1890.	148
Nevada,	June 10 and 11, 1890.	151
New Brunswick,	April 22 and 23, 1890.	152
New Hampshire,	May 21, 1890.	152
New Jersey,	January 28 and 29, 1891.	158
New Mexico,	January 26 and 28, 1891.	234
New York,	June 3 to 5, 1890.	161
North Carolina,	January 13 to 15, 1891.	167
North Dakota,	June 17 and 18, 1890.	170
Nova Scotia,	June 11 to 13, 1890.	171
Ohio,	October 15 and 16, 1890.	173
Oregon,	June 11 to 13, 1890.	177
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1890.	181
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1890.	189
Quebec,		236
Rhode Island,	May 19, 1890.	190
South Carolina,	December 9 and 10, 1890.	192
South Dakota,	June 10 to 12, 1890.	195
Tennessee,	January 28 and 29, 1891.	198
Texas,	December 9 to 11, 1890.	204
Utah,	January 20 and 21, 1891.	209
Vermont,	June 11 and 12, 1890.	212
Virginia,	December 9 to 11, 1890.	215
Washington,	June 10 to 12, 1890.	218
West Virginia,	November 11 and 12, 1890.	220
Wisconsin,	June 10 and 11, 1890.	223
Wyoming,	December 2, 1890.	226
Ireland,		229
New South Wales,		229
South Australia,		231
Victoria,		233

CONCLUSION.

Farewell! *Au revoir!*

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
 EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
 STEPHEN BERRY, }



THE BURNHAM TAVERN

MACHIAS, ME.

WHERE WARREN LODGE, NO. 2, HELD ITS FIRST MEETING, MAY 20, 1779.

HISTORY OF MASONRY IN MAINE.

Bro. HERBERT HARRIS reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1891.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee on the History of Masonry in Maine submit the following report :

During the past thirty years the majority of the lodges of the state have furnished some part of their history, thus placing in the archives of the Grand Lodge a large amount of local historical material. And yet about twenty per cent. of the lodges, through neglect or from a lack of appreciation of the importance of the work, have failed to comply with this regulation of the Grand Lodge. Some of these are very old lodges, whose history would be exceedingly interesting and valuable; and we would urge upon all of them the appointment of competent committees, without delay, who shall enter upon the task of collecting and preserving these historical materials before it shall be too late.

The list of delinquent lodges is as follows: United, No. 8, Brunswick; Solar, No. 14, Bath; Mechanics', No. 66, Orono; Ashlar, No. 105, Lewiston; Polar Star, No. 114, Bath; Pownal, No. 119, Stockton; Marine, No. 122, Deer Isle; Archon, No. 139, East Dixmont; Rabboni, No. 150, Lewiston; Crooked River, No. 152, Bolster's Mills; Delta, No. 153, Lovell; Ancient York, No. 155, Lisbon Falls; Anchor, No. 158, South Bristol; Esoterie, No. 159, Ellsworth; Parian, No. 160, Corinna; Carrabassett, No. 161, Canaan; Arion, No. 162, Goodwin's Mills; Webster, No. 164, Sabatis; Molunkus, No. 165, Sherman Mills; Composite, No. 168, La Grange; Shepherd's River, No. 169, Brownfield; Pine Tree, No. 172, Mattawamkeag; Pleiades, No. 173, Millbridge; Lynde, No. 174, Hermon; Baskahegan, No. 175, Danforth; Palestine, No. 176, Biddeford; Ancient Brothers, No. 178, Auburn; Yorkshire, No. 179, North Berwick; Hiram, No. 180, Cape Elizabeth; Reuel Washburn, No. 181, Livermore Falls; Granite, No. 182, West Paris; Deering, No. 183, Deering; Warren Phillips, No. 186, Cumberland Mills; Ira Berry, No. 187, Blue Hill; Jonesport, No. 188, Jonesport; Springvale, No. 190, Springvale; and Davis, No. 191, Strong.

A few other lodges are considerably behindhand: King Hiram, No. 57, of Dixfield, having furnished its history only up to 1853; Aurora, No. 50, Rockland, to 1860; Orient, No. 15, Thomaston, to 1862; Siloam, No. 92, Fairfield, to 1863; Star in the East, No. 60, Oldtown, to 1866; and Narraguagus, No. 88, Cherryfield, to 1867.

We would recommend that the District Deputies urge this matter upon the lodges under their care, and see to it that at least those who have not furnished histories in the last twenty years take measures to have them prepared before the next session of the Grand Lodge.

During the past year histories have been received from the following lodges, namely: Lincoln, No. 3, at Wiscasset; Hancock, No. 4, Castine; Amity, No. 6, Camden; Saco, No. 9, Saco; Cumberland, No. 12, New Gloucester; St. George, No. 16, Warren; Phoenix, No. 24, Belfast; Washington, No. 37, Lubec; Plymouth, No. 75, Plymouth; Mount Kineo, No. 109, Guilford, Cambridge, No. 157, Cambridge; Knox, No. 189, South Thomaston; Winter Harbor, No. 192, Winter Harbor; and Washburn, No. 193, Washburn; in manuscript; and Somerset, No. 34, Skowhegan; Lygonia, No. 40, Ellsworth; Alna, No. 43, Damariscotta; Dunlap, No. 47, Biddeford; Tremont, No. 77, Tremont; Timothy Chase, No. 126, Belfast; Seabastcook, No. 146, Clinton; Naskeag, No. 171, Brooklin; Rising Star, No. 177, Penobscot; and Naval, No. 184, Kittery, in print.

Also the following lodges have histories in preparation: Oxford, No. 18, Norway; Felicity, No. 19, Bucksport; Paris, No. 94, South Paris; and Liberty, No. 111, Liberty.

There has also been received a photograph of the old Burnham Tavern at Machias, where Warren Lodge, No. 2, held its first recorded meeting, May 20, 1779. A plate will be furnished if desired, and your committee recommend that it be published with the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
HIRAM CHASE,		
ALBERT MOORE,		

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

On motion of Bro. HIRAM CHASE, the report on a better method of voting was taken up, and after consideration was re-committed.

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

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 6, 1891. }

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

Leave of absence was asked and granted to two brothers by vote of Grand Lodge.

HEALING.

The following petition from Felicity Lodge was received and referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence :

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Felicity Lodge, No. 19, of Bucksport, requests permission of the Grand Lodge to heal one BRO. FERDINAN FRANKLIN HARRIMAN, if found worthy.

BRO. HARRIMAN, while mate of a vessel was in Scotland, and being ignorant of the laws of Masonry, was made a mason while there and received a diploma from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He was at that time and is now a resident within the jurisdiction of Felicity Lodge and has never made application to any other lodge.

FELICITY LODGE, No. 19,

GEO. O. MITCHELL, W. M.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

M.W. Bro. FRANK E. SLEEPER offered the following motion :

That Article II, Section 2, of the Constitution be amended by inserting between the words "Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Masters," and "Worshipful and Reverend Grand Chaplains," the words "Right Worshipful Grand Lecturers," and that Article XXIII of the Constitution be repealed.

The motion was entertained and the amendments referred to the Committee on Amendments to Constitution.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

R.W. Bro. EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR., presented his credentials as representative from the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, and W. Bro. GEORGE R. SHAW, his as representative from the Grand Lodge of Vermont, and they were received and welcomed.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF WORK.

York Lodge, No. 22, of Kennebunk, was then admitted to the Grand Lodge, and W. Master JOHN C. LORD, with his officers, assumed their respective places and exemplified the work of the third degree, after which the lodge retired.

On motion of R.W. EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR.,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be returned to York Lodge, No. 22, for their excellent presentation of work.

METHOD OF VOTING.

The Committee on a Better Method of Voting presented their report as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The special committee appointed at the last annual communication of the Grand Lodge, "to present 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," have attended to that duty and report :

That, before proceeding to vote for Grand Officers, the brethren be supplied with printed or written ballots, or with a sufficient number of slips of paper, upon which each may write the names of candidates, and then seated in the hall. Then the committee shall pass around among the brethren and receive their votes, while they remain seated, until all the officers have been elected.

S. J. CHADBOURNE,	} Committee.
M. G. TRASK,	
A. M. ROAK,	

The report was accepted and adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

Voted, That the list of applicants, as approved by the Committee on Leave of Absence, be excused by Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 7 P. M.

SECOND DAY—EVENING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 6, 1891. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 7 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER G. ABELL.

R.W. Deputy Grand Master TAYLOR announced with sorrow the death of Grand Secretary, ALEXANDER G. ABELL, of California, and M.W. Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge, in common with the craft throughout the country, most keenly appreciate the loss to the Institution of Freemasonry caused by the death of ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of California. We moreover claim a special right to unite with our brethren of California in lamenting his death, in that, for so many years, he so worthily represented our Grand Lodge near his own, and always with a lively interest in, and fraternal care for, the brethren of this jurisdiction.

Resolved, That a page in our published Proceedings, suitably

inscribed, be devoted to his memory, to remind those who shall come after us, of a good man, a faithful officer and a true mason.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

Bro. W. R. G. ESTES reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the matter of the petition for a charter for a lodge at Blaine, to be named Aroostook 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.

Fraternally submitted,

FESSENDEN I. DAY,	} Committee.
W. R. G. ESTES,	
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	

The report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

ADDITIONAL PER DIEM.

On motion of Bro. HERBERT HARRIS, it was

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered by this Grand Lodge, 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; Reliance Lodge, Green's Landing; Hancock Lodge, Castine; Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick; Washington Lodge, Lubec; Eastern Lodge, Eastport; St. Croix Lodge, Calais; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke; Winter Harbor Lodge, Winter Harbor; Bar Harbor Lodge, Bar Harbor; Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin; Island Lodge, Islesboro; the District Deputies of the Third and Fourth Districts; and to the District Deputies of the Second and Twenty-first Districts when traveling by boat.

Also that the Committee on Pay Roll be instructed to make out their schedule accordingly.

And the same was adopted as a Standing Regulation.

GRAND LODGE LIBRARY.

Grand Master CHASE made the following report :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 6, 1891.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the Library report that by the removal of the office of the Grand Secretary an opportunity was given for a thorough inspection of the condition of the library. Upon such examination it was found that it would be necessary to have more shelving, and upon application to the appropriate committee of this Grand Lodge, a sufficient number of stacks were furnished to hold the volumes of the various Grand Bodies which were owned by this Grand Lodge.

The Proceedings which had been sent to this Grand Lodge had not been bound for a few years, because the volumes had not been completed, consequently it was found necessary to bind one hundred and twenty-two volumes of Grand Lodge Proceedings, sixty-four Grand Chapter Proceedings, sixty-four Grand Commandery volumes, and eleven volumes of various documents, making a total of two hundred and sixty-one volumes. There are now belonging to the Grand Lodge,

Bound Proceedings of other states,	577
Single bound Proceedings, Reprints and Histories,	122
Constitutions and Codes,	36
Bound volumes G. G. Chapter, Gr. Encampment and Supreme Council	
A. and A. S. R.,	23
Miscellaneous,	50
Bound volumes of Maine Grand Bodies,	40
Bound volumes of Lodge Returns,	51
	<hr/> 899

MAINE.

Sheets of Reprint, Vol. 1 and 2,	
Bound copies of Vol. I,	4
Pamphlet " " II,	38
" " " IV,	18
" " " V,	16
" " " VI,	18
" " " VII,	58

Pamphlet copies of Vol. VIII,	76
“ “ “ IX,	144
“ “ “ X,	154
“ “ “ XI,	176
“ “ “ XII,	214
“ “ “ XIII,	146

The bound volumes of the Proceedings of other jurisdictions have been arranged upon the shelves, in the alphabetical order of the states, and are easy of access.

Your committee also submit a brief catalogue of the proceedings now in the library, and recommend that it be printed as an appendix to the proceedings of 1891. Your committee also recommend that the Committee on Library be empowered, by purchase or by exchange, to complete if possible the reports of the various jurisdictions.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
IRA BERRY, }

The report was accepted, and the recommendations adopted.

HEALING.

BRO. FRANK E. SLEEPER offered the following report:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which was referred the request of Felicity Lodge, No. 19, report that it should be granted, and recommend that Felicity Lodge, No. 19, of Bucksport, be permitted to heal Bro. FERDINAN FRANKLIN HARRIMAN, if he is found to be worthy.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
MARQUIS F. KING, } Committee.
FRANK E. SLEEPER, }

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

BRO. ENOCH O. GREENLEAF reported as follows:

PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Condition of the Fraternity submit the following report:

We find that no returns have been made by District Deputy Grand Masters from two districts. Returns from all the other districts are properly submitted.

A careful review of the reports of the District Deputies received shows the condition of the several lodges generally good and fairly prosperous.

There has been a healthy increase in numbers and a marked improvement in the work, and also in the collection of dues.

Your committee desire to urge upon the District Deputies the importance of making at least one annual visit to each lodge within their respective districts, and of making prompt return thereof to the Grand Master, as required by the regulations of the Grand Lodge.

We would carefully commend to their consideration the address of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, especially so much thereof as relates to District Deputy Grand Masters.

We further recommend the continuance of conventions for instruction, with a view to a uniformity of work throughout the state.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HIRAM CHASE,	} Committee.
E. HOWARD VOSE,	
ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

PUBLIC GRAND HONORS.

M. W. Bro. SLEEPER, for the Committee on Public Grand Honors, asked for further time, and the committee was continued with further time as requested.

DECISIONS.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 6, 1891.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of the M. W. Grand Master announced at the last annual communication, have considered them and recommend that they be approved.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
MARQUIS F. KING,	
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

REMISSION OF DUES.

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

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks's Mills, in China, for the remission of their dues for the present year, by reason of the loss by fire of their hall and furniture, May, 1890, have considered the same and ask leave to report.

The lodge has received \$1,500 of insurance and have erected a new building for their own use, costing \$1,200, and have provided the necessary furnishing for which something is due. Their membership is about 100; their dues fifty cents a year. A year ago their dues to the Grand Lodge were remitted. The members deserve commendation for their energy and good conduct. The income of the Grand Lodge is not in excess of its annual needs. The committee do not feel justified in recommending a second remission of dues.

Fraternally submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
GEORGE R. SHAW,	

The report was accepted.

UNPAID DUES.

BRO. BURNHAM, for the same committee, also reported :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

The Finance Committee call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that the dues of two lodges are unpaid, viz: of Rural, No. 53; Relief, No. 108.

The committee recommend that the Grand Master investigate the financial condition of these lodges, with power to take thereon such action as shall seem to him to be required.

Fraternally submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	

Which report was accepted, and the recommendation adopted.

JOHN L. MOOR.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND called attention to the decease of a venerable mason, JOHN L. MOOR, who

was born in Surry on the first day of December, 1802, and died August 20, 1890, aged 87 years, 8 months. He was one of the oldest masons in Eastern Maine, was a member of Lygonia Lodge sixty-three years, and Master for the year 1832. He was also District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth District for the years 1851 and 1852. He was instrumental and took an active part in re-organizing the lodge in 1847, and always took a great interest in Masonry.

NEW CLOTHING.

BRO. MARQUIS F. KING, for the Committee of Finance, offered the following report :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the subject of obtaining new clothing for the use of the Grand Lodge, have considered the same and report :

That the collars and aprons now worn by the Grand Officers have been long in use, and although kept in as good repair as possible, show signs of age and are hardly suitable to be worn on public occasions ; and your committee can hardly feel to recommend any further expense in trying to make them so. The procuring of a complete set throughout would be attended by quite an expense, perhaps larger than could well be spared from one year's income. We therefore recommend that the Treasurer, under direction of the Committee of Finance, be authorized to procure jewels, collars and aprons for the first four Grand Officers before the next session of the Grand Lodge.

MARQUIS F. KING,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*

The report was laid upon the table until Thursday morning.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM reports as follows :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

The Grand Master having in his address made suggestions involving amendment to the constitution, and the same having been referred to the

Committee on Amendments, the following amendment is proposed to Sec. 91 of the constitution, to wit: to strike from the first clause, the word "not," also the words "but should be transmitted to their successors," so that when amended said clause shall read "The proceedings furnished to the Master and Wardens of lodges are their property."

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

The report was accepted and the amendment was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

GEORGE W. DEERING.

On motion of Bro. MARQUIS F. KING, it was

Voted, That M.W. Bro. DRUMMOND be requested to prepare a memorial of Bro. GEORGE W. DEERING to be published with these Proceedings, and that a page of our printed Proceedings be devoted to his memory.

BY-LAWS.

Bro. ALBERT M. PENLEY made the following report:

To the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on By-Laws, to whom was referred so much of the Grand Master's address as related to by-laws, have examined the code recommended for the use of subordinate lodges, and find that in order to make them conform to the constitutional law of this Grand Lodge we would recommend that Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Article VI be stricken out, and those reported by the Grand Master be substituted in their place.

We have also examined the by-laws presented by Moses Webster Lodge, of Vinalhaven, and recommend that they be approved.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBERT M. PENLEY, } *Committee.*
W. SCOTT SHOREY, }

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND offered the following as an addition to Article VI, to follow Section 6:

But these provisions do not deprive the lodge of the power to remit dues at any time in cases in which the lodge decides that the circumstances of the brother require it.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported as follows :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution call attention to a portion of the address of the Grand Master, stating the fact that the wording of Section 86 of the Constitution is the same as that of Standing Resolution No. 5, adopted in 1868, viz :

"That every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws or revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing."

The committee recommend that said Standing Resolution be repealed.

The committee also find that Standing Resolution, No. 13, adopted 1878, has been included in Standing Resolution, No. 17, adopted 1879, and therefore recommend the repeal of said Standing Resolution, No. 13.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

The report was accepted and the two Standing Regulations were repealed.

BRO. BURNHAM further reported :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 6, 1891.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, referring to that part of the address of the Grand Master, suggesting an addition to Standing Resolution, No. 23, adopted 1882, recommend that a paragraph be added to the first part of said Resolution, to wit : "A hall can be built for joint occupancy with another association, provided the plans of such building shall be submitted to the Grand Master, and after his approval, permission may be given to build a building in common."

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, *for the Committee.*

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

The hour being then half past ten, the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 7, 1891. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at nine o'clock A. M.

NEW CLOTHING.

The report of the Finance Committee on New Clothing was taken from the table.

After discussion, the Grand Lodge declined to accept the report.

NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, presented the following report :

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the request of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand for recognition, have considered the matter, and ask for further time, because there is a contest in New Zealand between one of the Provincial Lodges and the new Grand Lodge, and your committee are as yet unable to determine whether a majority of all the lodges in the jurisdiction have united in the movement.

Also a request for recognition has been made by the new Grand Lodge of Tasmania—but we have not received sufficient information to be able to act intelligently upon the question.

We ask further time for the consideration of this matter also.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
EDWARD F. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY, }

The report was accepted and further time was granted.

CIPHERS.

BRO. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer, submitted the following :

M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee, to whom was referred that part of Grand Master's report which is spoken of under Esoteric work, would recommend that the Standing Regulation of 1883 be re-enacted ; the resolution is as follows :

Resolved, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner aid in circulating any printed document or cipher, as a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry, under the penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the constitution of the Grand Lodge for gross unmasonic conduct.

And all masons are enjoined to be vigilant in enforcing this regulation.

Respectfully submitted,

G. E. RAYMOND, *Grand Lecturer.*

The report was laid upon the table until the next Annual Communication.

PAY ROLL.

The Committee on Pay Roll presented a schedule, which was accepted and ordered paid.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was then called to the East, and Grand Master CHASE presented his successor, HENRY R. TAYLOR, who was installed in ample form by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, prayer being offered by Rev. Bro. OLIVER H. FERNALD, Grand Chaplain.

Grand Master TAYLOR 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.
"	EMILIUS W. BROWN,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	HENRY H. SMITH,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	FRANK M. BRIGGS,	" 5th "	Guilford.
"	CHARLES YORK,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	WILLIAM G. FULLER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	GEORGE E. JOHNSON,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	LEVI MORSE,	" 9th "	Thomaston.
"	WM. A. RICHARDS,	" 10th "	Waldoboro.
"	WILLIAM J. LANDERS,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,*	" 12th "	North Wayne.
"	GEORGE W. GOWER,	" 13th "	Solon.
"	JUDSON BANGS,	" 14th "	Sabatis.
"	WILLIAM F. LORD,	" 15th "	Auburn,
"	J. FERD. KING,	" 16th "	South Paris.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	MELVILLE GOULD,	" 18th "	Hiram.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" 19th "	Kittery Point.
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "	Lincoln.
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	" 21st "	Bar Harbor.
"	CHARLES E. VICKERY,	" 22d "	Pittsfield.
"	FRANK H. HARGRAVES,	" 23d "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev.	O. H. FERNALD,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Castine.
"	DANIEL GREENE,	" "	Cumb'd Centre.
"	CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Dennysville.
"	J. H. BARROWS,	" "	Tenant's Harbor.
W.	JOSEPH E. LOCKE,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	CHARLES W. JONES,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Benton Station.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Lewiston.
"	ALBERT S. FARNSWORTH,	" "	Pembroke.
"	J. ROBT. EMERY,	" "	Bucksport.
"	ALBERT W. CLARK,	" "	Eastport.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Bath.
"	GEO. A. CALLAHAN,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Lewiston.
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Goodwin's Mills.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer.</i>	Sabatis.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES E. JONES,	" <i>Organist.</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

*Appointed May 28th in place of J. EUGENE LEWIS, declined.

At this point Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE, Past Master of Portland Lodge, asked permission to present to Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE a gold jewel of a Past Grand Master, with the best respects and good wishes of the members of Portland Lodge.

M. W. Bro. CHASE made a grateful and eloquent acknowledgment.

M. W. Bro. CHASE then presented the remaining Grand Officers elect and appointed, who were present, and they were installed by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, and due proclamation was made.

THANKS.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY offered the following :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be returned to M. W. Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the faithfulness and diligence with which he has so ably served the Grand Lodge and the craft in the office of Grand Master for the past two years.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, it was

Voted, That Bro. CHASE be requested to allow the use of his portrait plate for publication with the Proceedings of the present year.

APPARATUS FOR BALLOTING.

On motion of Bro. A. E. CHASE,

Voted, That the Finance Committee be authorized to procure such apparatus as is necessary for collecting ballots.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, HOWARD D. SMITH, WILLIAM E. WILLARD.

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, W. R. G. ESTES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, HORACE H. BURBANK.

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, SILAS E. TURNER.

On Transportation.

STEPHEN BERRY, LEANDER M. KENNISTON, GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL.

*On Library.*HENRY R. TAYLOR (*ex officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.*On Returns.*

STEPHEN BERRY, GEORGE R. SHAW, CHARLES D. SMITH.

GEORGE W. DEERING.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the following memorial, which was accepted, viz :

BRO. GEORGE WAITE DEERING was born in Portland, August 2, 1829, and died at Berlin, N. H., May 4, 1891. He spent his youth in Portland, but upon attaining his majority, he went to Chicago, where he remained, engaged as a book-keeper, until November, 1863, when he enlisted in the military service of the United States for the term of three years; but the war closing, he was mustered out June 10, 1865: he soon after came to Portland, where he was engaged in his profession till 1879, when he went to Berlin, N. H., to fill a responsible position which he held until the time of his death.

BRO. DEERING was a man of sound judgment, of fairly quick perception, of strong will, of unwearied perseverance, and of almost wonderful executive ability. Accuracy and method were either natural to him or were so

fully acquired that they became second nature to him. His books and his records were models of neatness, order, perspicuity and precision. During his service as Quartermaster of the 89th Illinois Regiment, he was with Gen. SHERMAN in his "march to the sea," and in spite of the difficulty of the surroundings, his accounts and vouchers were so accurately kept and entered of record, that he won the emphatic compliments of the officers with whom his final settlements were made.

He was a man of strong feelings, and in consequence he was exceedingly devoted to his family and deeply attached to his friends, whose interests he was ever zealous to promote. As a citizen he was public spirited and earnest, though not taking a very active part in public affairs. But it is in his character as a mason, that his life is of the most interest to us.

He was made a mason in Portland Lodge, August 24, 1850; was passed August 30th and raised September 11th, and became a member on the ninth of the next month: he dimitted April 23, 1851, and became a member again March 11, 1874.

At Chicago, he immediately became active as a mason, and while we have not a detailed account of his progress, he must have become affiliated with a lodge there, and very soon after became a Royal Arch Mason; for before the close of 1852 (two years after he took up his residence in Chicago), he had received the Orders of Knighthood in Apollo Commandery. We have no account of his service in lodge or chapter; we only know that he was Master of one lodge and charter member of another while he was in Illinois.

He very soon took a deep interest in the Orders of Knighthood. The records of his commandery show that he was constant in his attendance, taking an active part in the work, serving almost constantly upon committees which had much to do with the prosperity and regular working of the body, and holding minor offices, whose duties he discharged with singular ability and zeal and to the satisfaction and even admiration of his fellow-members.

On December 6, 1859, he was elected E. Commander of Apollo Commandery and held that office for two years. Of his administration, the historian of the commandery says:

"Eminent Sir DEERING was of good ability and address and commenced an incumbency which began and continued during a very trying period. He possessed the necessary qualifications to hold fast to the purposes of the commandery, carry on the work, dispense hospitality, evenly govern the body, cement the fraternal relations existing between its members and others with whom he came in contact, and in nowise retard the advancement of the body over which he presided."

He had been present and taken part in the formation of the Grand Commandery of Illinois in 1857; when the Grand Encampment of the United States met at Chicago in 1859, he was a member of the local committee of reception; at the ensuing annual conclave (October 25, 1859) he was elected Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery and served one year; in Octo-

ber, 1862, while still E. Commander of Apollo Commandery, he became Grand Commander, but retired at the end of a year's service—a precedent that has always since been followed. The tradition is that Bro. DEERING did very much to put both Apollo Commandery and the young Grand Commandery upon the basis of an orderly and systematic administration of their affairs. He was Recorder of Apollo Commandery and wrote up the records from its organization. He insisted upon having the full names of the members. One member had adopted a middle initial, not given to him by his parents, and wrote his name, JOHN R. CASE: Bro. DEERING called upon him to know what the "R stood for"; Bro. CASE explained how it was, and said that the "R stood for nothing"; "but," replied Bro. DEERING, "it must stand for something now; Apollo Commandery cannot accept *letters* for names"; "well," said Bro. CASE, "call it what you please": "all right" said Bro. DEERING, and suiting the name to his conception of the character of Bro. CASE, he wrote it "JOHN ROMAN CASE," and not only in the records of Apollo Commandery, but universally, was Bro. CASE known by the name thus given; it pleased him, and his friends recognized its fitness.

The Historian of the Grand Commandery, after stating his inability to obtain the date of the personal history of "this Eminent Frater," adds:

"The older members of the Grand Commandery remember him as an active, efficient officer, when serving as Grand Recorder and Grand Commander. He was particularly noted as a 'worker,' being especially happy in effect, when conferring the Order of the Temple. His removal from our jurisdiction several years since, renders him a stranger to the new members of our Grand Commandery. In the state of Maine, to which he removed from our state, he at once took rank among the Peers of the Order, and he there filled many positions of honor and distinction. Recently he has removed his residence to New Hampshire, and having so long and so faithfully served the fraternity, we presume that he now intends to rest content with the honors so ably won.

"Title and profit, I resign;

The post of honor shall be mine."

But he was not wholly content with the honors he had worthily won, for he kept up his interest in Freemasonry till his death; while he had time and strength for little active work, he gave the influence of his voice and his example to promote the interests of the Institution, as shown especially in his aid in establishing in the town of his residence, a lodge of which he was a charter member.

In the Scottish Rite, he was also very active. A contemporary of STARK-WEATHER, JOHNSON and FOSS, he made such progress that in 1861 he received the thirty-third degree and became an active member of the Supreme Council. He lost this membership by his absence during the war; but when the facts became known to that body, his membership was restored, although in the meantime he had removed to Maine; scarcely another case has happened in that body in which the same brother has been an active member from two states in succession. By his removal to New Hampshire, under the law of the rite he became a past active member.

What he did for the rite in Maine, the older brethren well know. By the fire of 1866, our organizations were well nigh destroyed. In the re-organization, he took the leading part, and the present flourishing condition of those bodies in this state is largely due to his effective labors in their re-organization and the immediately subsequent administration of their affairs.

He was Deputy for Maine from 1873 to 1882, and at the head of the Consistory from 1868 to 1877; during his administration the actual working of the degrees in that body was first commenced.

He affiliated with St. Alban Commandery upon his return to Maine, of which he was afterwards Eminent Commander. He was a charter member of Blanquefort Commandery and remained a member until his death: he was also its first Recorder and held the office until he moved from the state; his records and other official books are models of their kind.

He served many years as a member of the Portland Board of Masonic Trustees, and as chairman of its committee on the construction and fitting up of the masonic halls, he rendered most valuable service to the craft, especially to the brethren of Portland. We cannot look around us in this hall or in any of the apartments connected with it, without seeing monuments to the taste, skill, masonic knowledge and unremitting labor of Bro. DEERING.

In the Grand Lodge, he served as District Deputy Grand Master, with his accustomed zeal and ability, in 1877 and 1878: and in 1881 and 1882, he was Corresponding Grand Secretary; but for his removal from the state, undoubtedly the Grand Lodge would have further availed itself of his valuable services.

Wherever Bro. DEERING was, the craft felt the influence of his energy, his power of interesting others with what he took an interest in himself, his willingness to undertake *any* part of *any* work necessary to promote the prosperity of Freemasonry, whether in planning or in executing details, and his ability to do just the right thing at the right time; and in consequence the Institution flourished.

To those of us who for many years shared his labors, his removal from the state was a grievous personal loss, and his death, though not unexpected, was nevertheless a severe shock. For some years previous to his death, he was afflicted with a disease, which must ultimately be fatal, and which subjected him to sudden attacks of intense suffering and carried him to the very door of death; but his vigorous constitution and strong will enabled him to recover, time after time, and to return to the performance of his duties, with the same accuracy, fidelity and cheerfulness as if he did not know that the last time must inevitably come speedily, and might come at any moment, as suddenly as the lightning's flash. When the end *did* come, he bore intense sufferings with heroism and his accustomed cheerfulness, until he yielded up his earthly life with an unwavering faith in immortal life beyond the grave.

His visible form may be forgotten ; his very name may fade from memory ; but the influence of his acts will last as long as Masonry shall endure.

BRO. ALFRED KING, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the Annual Communication was fully transacted, and the report was accepted.

The minutes of the Communication were then read and approved, and at 11.30 o'clock the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, prayer being offered by Grand Chaplain FERNALD.



Attest :

Ira Berry,

Grand Secretary.

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The Seventy-third Annual Communication will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, (May 3d) 1892, at 9 A. M.

— REPORTS —

OF

District · Deputy · Grand · Masters.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Second Masonic District.

June 24th, attended the celebration of St. John's Day at Portland.

July 16th, visited Crescent Lodge, No. 78, and witnessed work on the third degree; also installed Rev. CHARLES S. WHITTIER, as Grand Chaplain.

This lodge is in good working condition, is represented at the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge by its brightest members, and always presents, in its work, the latest recommendations adopted by that body.

On this occasion there were present thirty-five members of Crescent Lodge, fifteen members from Eastern Lodge, of Eastport, and thirty members from Washington Lodge, of Lubec. Visiting brethren were in attendance from Zerah Lodge, Nicedah; Ashlar Lodge, Chicago; Columbia Lodge, Boston; Susquehanna Lodge, Havre De Grace; Phoenix Lodge, Belfast; Jonesport Lodge, Jonesport; Portland Lodge, Portland; Sea Side Lodge, Boothbay; Harwood Lodge, Machias, and St. Mark's Lodge, St. Andrews, N. B.

When the craft were called from labor to refreshment a bountiful collation was served.

After the work interesting remarks were made by the visitors from other jurisdictions.

For the delightful sail up the Pennamaquan and Coobscook rivers we were indebted to Bro. GEORGE H. THOMAS, of Chicago, the engineer in charge of the construction of the lighthouse in Lubec channel, who generously tendered us the steamer Haidee for the occasion.

December 1st, visited Eastern Lodge, No. 8, at Eastport, and saw the M. M. degree conferred. This was the first time the Master and officers had worked that degree; it was done in a most satisfactory manner. The Secretary's books are models of neatness, and Bro. N. B. NUTT has been fitly called the "veteran Secretary."

Past D. D. G. M. FISHER still continues a *working* member of the lodge, and while accepting his counsel and advice, it will be impossible for them to materially err.

January 21st, was present at a public installation, to masons and their families, of the officers of Washington Lodge. The ceremonies were impressively performed by the venerable Past Master, Bro. JAMES MCGREGOR. After installation there was a banquet in which one hundred and fifty participated.

This lodge is my masonic home, therefore I am better informed in regard to its working condition than of the other lodges composing the second district. Here no candidate is advanced unless he has, *in open lodge*, passed a thorough examination in the preceding degree; therefore the lodge has many good ritualists among its members, and is never hindered in its work by the absence of its regularly elected officers. The Secretary makes a good, readable record, and falls but little short of collecting *all* money due the lodge.

February 26th, a convention of the lodges of this district was holden in Masonic Temple, Eastport.

At the afternoon session Washington Lodge worked the E. A., and Crescent Lodge the F. C. degree. In the evening Eastern Lodge conferred the third degree upon a candidate they had held in reserve for this occasion.

The Senior Deacon's part, in the Fellow Craft's degree, was taken by an old shipmaster, Bro. DANIEL LAUGHTON, who had not acted in that capacity for almost a quarter of a century.

Eastern Lodge banqueted the brethren in royal style.

The different lodges were represented as follows: Washington by forty-four members; Crescent by twenty-two members; St. Croix by ten of its officers; Eastern by its officers and seventy-five members. There were also present members from other lodges in the state, and not a few members from the Provincial lodges.

The next convention will be holden with St. Croix Lodge, Calais.

April 13th, visited St. Croix Lodge, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree. The Master, Bro. GIBSON, is a correct ritualist, performs his part of the work in an impressive manner, and is ably assisted by an efficient corps of officers. The Secretary's records are worthy of special commendation.

At the close of the meeting one hundred and fifty masons repaired to the "G. A. R. Armory," and sat down to an oyster supper.

By reason of bad traveling, I had to decline an invitation to visit Lewy's

Island Lodge and install its officers. This lodge has done no work this year, but in other ways is in a flourishing condition.

There is an apparent laxness on the part of not a few members of the lodges in this district, who do not promptly pay their dues.

We can see no good reason why a member, who for consecutive years neglects to liquidate his indebtedness to his lodge, should be allowed to retain his membership.

Washington Lodge has only *eight* dollars of uncollected dues on its books. In this lodge justice is tempered with mercy.

If a brother is unable to pay, his dues are remitted; if able to pay, the dues are collected or else the delinquent is deprived of membership. "*A man to whom Masonry is not worth one dollar a year, is not worth twenty cents a year to Masonry.*"

St. Croix Lodge has members who are owing \$578 for dues, one member owing this lodge \$25.

Crescent Lodge, if all of its dues were paid promptly, would have \$279 more in its treasury than it now has. Three members of this lodge owe *fourteen* dollars each.

Fraternally submitted,

EMILIUS W. BROWN, D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.

Lubec, April 1, 1891.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the annual report for the Third Masonic District.

The lodges in this district being so widely separated and my time being so fully occupied by urgent duties, I have been unable to discharge my duties as thoroughly as I should like to have done. With one exception I have visited every lodge under my charge at least once, and found them generally in a prosperous and harmonious condition. My visits were necessarily made at a time when I had opportunity to see work in but two lodges.

In the early fall, I visited Tuscan Lodge and saw them confer the third degree upon two candidates. The work was done in a very pleasing and impressive manner. This lodge, which for some time past was not very active, has recently awakened to new life and energy, and they are now doing more work than any other lodge in the district. They have raised twenty-three candidates this year, refurnished their hall, procured a full set

of new jewels, have a large regular attendance, interesting and harmonious meetings and a good surplus in their treasury.

In the case of Lookout Lodge I found that many of their members were owing from three to eight dollars each in dues. This condition is due in part at least to the fact that many, if not most, of them follow the sea for a living and are away from home much of the time. Whatever the cause, it has been and continues to be a serious injury to the lodge, and were it not for the untiring zeal of W. Bro. TURNER and the earnest devotion of the few who remain at home, their future would be far from bright. Isolated as they are, with a limited territory to draw from, they are deserving of great credit that they own a good hall, stand high in the estimation of the people, are free from debt and are full of the true masonic spirit.

I had the pleasure of installing the officers in Jonesport, Lookout, Narra-guagus, Warren and Harwood Lodges: in the last three the ceremonies were public and well attended, especially by the ladies, who always are interested in masonic gatherings and contribute much to their enjoyableness.

I did not have an opportunity to visit Pleiades Lodge. The Secretary notified me of the election and invited me to be present and install the officers, but in some way the letter miscarried and I did not receive it until after the installation had been kindly done by P. M. Bro. LINCOLN LEIGHTON.

I examined the records in every case and found them accurately and faithfully kept. The funds are carefully guarded and full and regular reports are made by the Treasurer.

Many of the lodges have been making an earnest effort to collect the unpaid dues, and I am pleased to state that they have been very successful. The result of this is that they have not only improved their financial condition, but it has renewed the interest of many of the brethren, and now some of the most regular attendants upon the meetings are those who had been kept away for years because of their unpaid dues.

The interest in Masonry in this district is undoubtedly increasing, and it is attracting to it the best men in each community.

The moral influence of the lodge is generally recognized, and as a result of this they are growing stronger year by year.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, permit me to say that I appreciate the high honor received at your hands and the uniform courtesy and kindness of all the brethren, and that I deeply regret my inability to as faithfully discharge the duties of my office as my interest and desire prompted me to do.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HENRY H. SMITH, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Machias, April 14, 1891.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Fourth Masonic District.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to report all the lodges in this district in a good, healthy condition and doing good masonic work. In some of them there is a decided revival of interest in everything pertaining to Masonry, and a healthy spirit of rivalry or emulation exists between them all.

The greatest improvement is noticeable in Rising Star Lodge, some of the officers of which I had occasion last year to criticise, perhaps rather too severely. The finances of this lodge are in good condition. The lodge is in debt, it is true, but the indebtedness is one that can be immediately met if necessary, and if not will be gradually liquidated in a few years. The Treasurer's books are well kept, as were also those of his predecessor. The Secretary's books are also now well and carefully kept. This lodge has recently purchased a new hall, which, acting as your special proxy, I had the pleasure of dedicating, November 26, 1890, assisted by the Masters and Past Masters of the neighboring lodges, who constituted the Deputy Grand Lodge. There was a large attendance at the exercises, which were followed in the evening by an able and interesting address by Rev. Bro. O. H. FERNALD, Grand Chaplain.

When visiting Felicity Lodge, my attention was called to an iron safe fixed in the wall in such a manner that in case of fire it would fall outside the building. The expense of such a safe is not great, and I recommend the other lodges in the district to preserve their valuable papers in like manner.

I have had during the year numerous matters referred to me for decision. In all cases where I could decide by simply referring to the constitution, regulations or former decisions of the Grand Lodge, I have done so at once. Where any doubt has existed in my own mind, I have had the cases referred to you. I desire to take this occasion to express my thanks to Past Masters F. H. BINDER and CHARLES H. HOOPER for their valuable assistance and to the brethren throughout the district for their uniform courtesy and consideration.

Believing that the actual condition of any lodge is shown by the interest displayed by its members, and that this interest is shown by the attendance at the meetings, I have taken pains to obtain the average attendance, for one year, of each lodge, and also the percentage of attendance. I herewith submit the result.

Name of Lodge.	Membership.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.
Hancock,	68	15	22.6
Felicity,	121	12	10.
Rising Sun,	77	15	19.9
Eggemoggin,	86	14	16.28
Naskeag,	62	12	19.33
Rising Star,	72	14.5	20.14
Ira Berry,	59	11.3	19.15

The average percentage for this district is 18. An attendance of only 18 out of 100 members would not be creditable for city lodges, but for lodges in rural districts, where the membership is widely scattered, and especially in a maritime district where so many members have their vocation upon the sea, it is highly gratifying to find it so large.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEORGE A. WHEELER, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Castine, March 31, 1891.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth District.

I have visited all of the nine lodges in the district once, and some of them several times. I am pleased to report that they are all working harmoniously and with fair prospects.

July 2, 1890, visited Benevolent Lodge, of Carmel. Witnessed work on third degree fairly well done.

October 18th, visited Mystic Lodge, of Hampden. Work on third degree; large number of brethren present. Work performed in very creditable manner.

November 15th, visited Lynde Lodge, of Hermon. Work on third degree. This is one of the best working lodges in the district. The work was well done.

December 10th, I met with Kenduskeag Lodge, of Kenduskeag. The M. M. degree was conferred very acceptably. Many brethren present from neighboring lodges and pleasant meeting enjoyed.

December 12th, I visited upon invitation St. Andrew's Lodge, of Bangor. This is the banner lodge of the district. The work of the evening was on the third degree, which was done in a faultless manner.

December 20th, I publicly installed the officers of Lynde Lodge, of Hermon; large number present.

December 27th, I installed the officers of Mystic Lodge in presence of masons and their families.

January 21, 1891, publicly installed the officers of Howard Lodge, of Winterport. This lodge was transferred from the Eighth District this year. This was the first meeting held in their new building, "of which they have a right to be proud," and it was crowded to its utmost capacity. After installation a very pleasant musical entertainment was enjoyed.

January 27th, I installed the officers of Rising Virtue Lodge in the presence of a large number of masons. This is my own lodge, and having been interested in its work for the past eighteen years, I well know the interest, zeal and ability with which its affairs are managed. I have not visited it officially, but have been present at most of its meetings and know that the work is well done.

January 31st, I installed the officers of St. Andrew's Lodge, of Bangor, in presence of a large number of brethren.

February 2d, I met with Star in the East Lodge, of Oldtown. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very commendable manner.

April 10th, visited Howard Lodge, of Winterport. The candidate failing to appear, the F. C. degree was exemplified. The work was well done, and the ritual closely followed.

April 22d, I visited Mechanics' Lodge, of Orono. No work. E. A. lecture was passed very finely.

In concluding my report, I wish to bear testimony to the faithful work done by my predecessors. I find the records correctly kept, returns promptly made, property insured, and the work of Masonry well done. I wish to thank you for the honor conferred, and the brethren for courtesies received.

Very truly yours.

CHARLES YORK, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Bangor, Me., April 24, 1891.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my fourth annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the district at their stated communications, and find that most of them have their business and financial affairs well conducted.

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 is about the same as last year. Liberty Lodge is the banner lodge in the district for number of initiates, having had eleven during the year.

Star in the West Lodge is the largest in the district and one of the best working lodges; the Master, Wardens and Deacons are all young men and have been made masons within the past two years; they seem to be very much interested in their lodge, and are desirous to perform the work according to the Grand Lodge ritual.

As your representative, I have been courteously received by the officers and brethren of the several lodges, and such instruction as I have given has been well received, there being a desire for uniformity of work.

Fraternally and respectfully submitted,

GEO. B. PRAY, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

China, April 25, 1891.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting this, my second annual report, it gives me pleasure to say that nothing has occurred during the year to mar the general peace and harmony of the craft in the Eighth District.

The lodges are all in a prosperous condition, and in fine working order; they all have had some work, and some of them have had large accessions to their membership, particularly Island, No. 89. In a jurisdiction of about two hundred and fifty voters, they have raised twelve the past year, and at the same time guarded well the outer door.

There has also been quite a large number suspended from membership in the district for non-payment of dues, and so far as I could learn it was done in no instance where a brother was unable to pay his dues.

I often wonder if it would not be well to make it a masonic offence for a brother who has been a mason for a reasonable length of time, say five years, to be unable to at least explain the allusion of the signs. To those who take the degrees and never learn the signification of one of the emblems, symbolic Masonry is a failure, and why they continue to pay their dues and retain their membership, to me is mystical. An uninformed mason works more injury to the fraternity than an anti-mason. You only see them at a meeting when there is work on the M. M. degree, and by their jokes

and mirth we are led to believe that they do not realize what the work represents. But, thanks to the Supreme Master, we have at least in every lodge of the eighth district, noble brothers, who are regular attendants on the meetings of their lodge, who are able and willing, and are always ready to fill any station when called upon.

I have visited all of the lodges in the district once, and the most of them twice. Their records, without an exception, are in good hands and are well and neatly kept. The minutes are recorded every month and confirmed by the Master.

There are, of course, different degrees of excellence in the various lodges of the district, but not to such an extent as to need special mention, therefore I deem it unnecessary to make a detailed report of my visits. I have been courteously received by officers and brethren in the district, and such instructions as I have been able to give have been generally well received; but I find, particularly among the older and better informed brethren, a decided opposition to any change in the esoteric work.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I thank you for the honor of the appointment to the position of D. D. G. M. Realizing the importance of the office, and that the officer is held strictly accountable for his acts, I have endeavored to perform its duties in a high-minded, just and conscientious manner, hoping that what I have done has met your approval.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. HAHN, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

Lincolnville, April 6, 1891.

NINTH 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 Ninth Masonic District.

December 2, 1890, I visited Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven. The brethren expected to have work but were disappointed, and work was exemplified in M. M. degree in a very correct and spirited manner. The records of this lodge are well kept.

January 16, 1891, I visited Amity Lodge, at Camden. The Master Mason's degree was conferred in the presence of over one hundred brethren and was done very correctly, the spirit of the work being excellent. There were present on this occasion brethren from three Grand Jurisdictions and from seventeen different lodges; nineteen Past Masters were present. Records well kept.

February 16th, visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport. Work, Master

Mason's degree, which was well done. The brethren of this lodge take great interest in Masonry and are contemplating providing themselves with a new hall. Records well kept and show a large attendance.

February 19th, I inspected the new hall of St. George Lodge, at Warren, which I found safe and convenient for masonic purposes.

I also visited Union Lodge, at Union, the same evening. Work, Entered Apprentice degree, which was very well done, the Master giving the candidate the benefit of all three lectures. Records in due form.

March 9th, visited St. George Lodge, at Warren. Work, M. M. degree, which was well done. This was the first work done in the new and beautiful hall which this lodge has just completed, and of which the brethren no doubt are justly proud, as it is paid for and the lodge not in debt. The records of this lodge are well kept.

March 14th, visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very correct and spirited manner. I have visited this lodge several times during the year and seen work on all three degrees, which has been invariably well done. Records in good hands and well kept.

March 19th, I visited Eureka Lodge, at St. George. Work was exemplified on the M. M. degree and was very well done, although the officers are new to their stations and have had but little practice in their several parts. Records correctly kept.

March 24th, I visited Rockland Lodge, at Rockland. The M. M. degree was conferred on four candidates and was done in a very correct and spirited manner, in the presence of over one hundred brethren. Records well kept.

April 1st, I visited Aurora Lodge, at Rockland. Work was exemplified on the M. M. degree in a very creditable manner, showing that the officers are well up in their several parts. Records in good hands, and properly kept.

Owing to the sickness and death of the Master of Knox Lodge, which is my own masonic home, I have not visited this lodge officially, but have been at all its stated meetings and most of the special ones, and think I can safely say that the work of this lodge is fully up to the standard. Their records are well kept.

I have endeavored, to the best of my ability, to carry the instructions received from R. W. GEORGE E. RAYMOND at the convention at Rockland into the several lodges in this district, and have noticed with pleasure, whenever I have visited a lodge a second time, that the suggestions have been promptly adopted.

In conclusion, I take this occasion to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges in this district for their kind and cordial reception, and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred by the appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

M. D. AMES, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Tenth Masonic District.

December 29, 1890, I had the pleasure of installing the officers elect of Bristol Lodge. The installation was public, after which a collation was served in the dining hall. Wor. G. J. D. Bro. S. L. MILLER assisted me as Marshal on this occasion.

December 31st, I had the pleasure of installing the officers elect of Riverside Lodge, at Jefferson. After the installation, the Wor. Master, L. M. STAPLES, announced that teams were at the door to take the brethren and ladies to the Lake House, where an excellent supper was served. I was assisted on this occasion by Bro. J. E. EATON, of King Solomon's Lodge, as Marshal.

February 5, 1891, I installed the officers elect of Lincoln Lodge, at Wiscasset. The installation was private. Bro. EATON as Marshal.

January 21st, I visited Bay View Lodge, at East Boothbay and witnessed work on the third degree. Although this is a young lodge it stands second to none in the district. The degree was conferred in a very excellent manner. The officers and brethren of this lodge are to be congratulated on having such a nice lodge room.

February 4th, I visited Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol, and witnessed work on M. M. degree, which was very well done. This lodge, though small in numbers, is in a very prosperous condition.

February 5th, I visited Lincoln Lodge, at Wiscasset. Although this is a very old lodge it is in a poor working condition. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very unsatisfactory manner. The records are very neatly and correctly kept.

February 18th, I visited Dresden Lodge, at Dresden. The W. M., Bro. MAYERS, having been called out of town on business, was not able to be present. The lodge was opened and work on M. M. degree exemplified. There is a good interest in this lodge, and I have no doubt with all the officers present it can do good work.

February 20th, I made my official visit to King Solomon's Lodge, my masonic home. The M. M. degree was conferred upon my brother in a very impressive manner. Although this was the first degree the W. M., Bro. HAZLEWOOD, ever conferred, it was done very correctly. The records, in the hands of Bro. HOVER are neatly and correctly kept.

February 23d, I visited Bristol Lodge, at Bristol, and witnessed work in M. M. degree, which was fairly done. There was a large attendance, all were interested in the work and a pleasant evening was spent.

March 20th, I visited Seaside Lodge, at Boothbay, and witnessed work on

E. A. degree, which was nicely done. This lodge is in a prosperous condition. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

March 25th, I made my official visit to Alna Lodge, at Damariscotta. The E. A. degree was exemplified in a very pleasing manner. The records, in the hands of Bro. JONES, are very correctly kept.

April 1st, I visited Riverside Lodge, at Jefferson. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very satisfactory manner. The brethren of this lodge are talking of having a new lodge room, which they very much need.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I also wish to extend my sincere thanks to the brethren of the Tenth District for the kindness extended to me as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. A. RICHARDS, *D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.*

Waldoboro, April 27, 1891.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor, sir, to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Eleventh Masonic District.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report the order in this district in a healthy and satisfactory condition. As a rule wise selections have been made in the choice of officers of the different lodges, and great interest is manifested by the members.

September 2, 1890, I visited that old Pioneer of Masonry, Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, at Hallowell. The work of the evening was the M. M. degree. In the absence of the Master the work was performed under the supervision of P. D. D. G. M. H. G. HAWES, who officiated in the East, and of course that portion of the work, at least, could not be done otherwise than well. Old Kennebec has a good membership, although, within the past two years, it has not done a large amount of work.

September 27th, I witnessed work in the M. M. degree in Monmouth Lodge, No. 110. This is the masonic home of our distinguished Senior Grand Warden, who, by the way, is one of the finest ritualists in the state, and hence I expected to see some good work, and I assure you, sir, I was by no means disappointed. The records are well kept, and a great degree of interest is manifested by officers and members.

By invitation of the officers elect of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, I officiated as its installing officer December 3, 1890. Although one of the stormiest nights of the winter, it did not deter a large number of the members with

lady friends from participating. At the close of the installation ceremonies, interesting speeches were made by W. M. PHILBROOK, of Waterville, Bro. HOWARD OWEN, Bro. L. G. CARLETON, of Winthrop, P. M., E. H. JONES and others, which were greatly appreciated by those present. A male quartet furnished the music, which added greatly to the occasion. An elegant banquet concluded the evening's entertainment. Bethlehem can be counted one of the best of the many good lodges in the eleventh district.

It afforded me great pleasure on the evening of January 20, 1891, to inspect the work of the M. M. degree in Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, Litchfield Corner. W. M. GEORGE A. EMERSON has removed to Lewiston, but is "on hand" when there is any business or work in his lodge. The lodge is well located, has very convenient accommodations, and the officers showed a good degree of efficiency in the work. The records are in good hands, and hence are correctly and neatly kept. At the conclusion of the work a fine supper was served in the commodious banquet room, and the evening was most pleasantly spent.

February 23d, I visited Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks's Mills, and inspected work in the third degree. A number of the regular officers were absent, which of course deteriorated from the effectiveness of the work, but taken on the whole, it was well performed. The lodge has moved into its new hall, which, when wholly completed and finished, will make a fine masonic home for the brethren of Dirigo. A large expense has been entailed in fitting up the hall, which bears heavily on the lodge and its members, and I would recommend, sir, that the dues to the Grand Lodge for the past year of this lodge be remitted. This courtesy would be greatly appreciated by the members of the lodge, and also by the District Deputy of this district, who feels that it would be but an act of justice to this lodge, which met with a great financial loss in the recent fire, which burned their hall and paraphernalia. The members feel that with this assistance, and their good prospect for future work, they will not be obliged to ask for any further aid.

Augusta and Temple Lodges I have not visited. I should have visited the latter in March, but as I was about to take the train, a telegram from the Master announced the impossibility of the attendance of the candidate, and hence the postponement of the work, and it so happened that previous engagements on the evenings of Augusta's meetings kept me from a visit. I learn, however, that Augusta is doing some good work, and is in a prosperous condition.

I have been present at many of the meetings of Hermon, No. 32, and am pleased to report the lodge in a good condition, the records in good hands, and it has a fine outlook for another prosperous year.

The convention of District Deputies occurring the same evening of my official visit to Morning Star Lodge, I was unable to be present at the convention, which was a source of great regret to me, as I believe that these

meetings and the instruction received from the Grand Lecturer are very important, and cannot fail of resulting in great good.

Thanking you, sir, for the honor conferred, and the officers and members of the lodges in this district for the courtesies extended, I remain

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM J. LANDERS, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report of the Twelfth Masonic District

October 14, 1890, visited Lafayette Lodge, at Readfield. Witnessed their work in the M. M. degree, which was very well done. About forty brethren were present, Asylum Lodge, of Wayne, and Temple Lodge, of Winthrop, being represented. Refreshments were served at the usual time and a very enjoyable time was had by all. Records well kept.

October 21st, visited Asylum Lodge, at Wayne. This being their stated communication, the regular business was transacted, after which the brethren repaired to Wayne Hall, when the officers elect were installed by retiring Master CHARLES A. CROSBY. At the close of the service a picnic supper was served, and the remainder of the evening was spent in a social manner. The records are in the hands of one who is well qualified for the position.

Finding myself unable to attend to my duty (which I could not prevent and for which I regret very much), I asked R. W. Bro. J. WESLEY GILMAN, of Oakland, to visit Waterville Lodge, No. 33, and Messalonskee, No. 118, for me. He kindly consented to do so, and I wish to express to him my sincere thanks. After his visit I received this report:

"I met the brethren of Waterville Lodge in their new and elegant hall. This was the first stated meeting held in their new rooms, and over two hundred brethren from China, Skowhegan, Pittsfield, Fairfield, Winslow, Vassalboro, Sidney, Oakland, Augusta and Gardiner were present to witness the work in the third degree, which was impressively done by W. Bro. McFADDEN and his officers.

"I found that the lodge has had a healthy growth during the past year, the work of initiation largely coming in the latter part of the year. The records show care and oversight on the part of the Secretary and a fair attendance on the part of the lodge. The affairs of this lodge are in good hands. W. Bro. McFADDEN is an efficient officer. As a ritualist he is very correct. Beyond a doubt this lodge will prosper.

"In justice to Waterville Lodge, the oldest in the district, I cannot close this report without speaking a word of congratulation.

"The new hall was decided upon last fall. The stock sold to members of the Masonic Fraternity and the building was hastily pushed to completion for occupancy in March. I doubt if there is east of Boston so elegant, so tasteful, so commodious, so convenient, and withal so modest a masonic home as this of the Waterville brethren. It is every way worthy the beautiful city in which it stands. A city whose people are enterprising, thrifty, prosperous, and the brethren, in erecting this splendid monument, show a just pride in their city, a confidence in its continued prosperity, and show to the world that the time honored Institution of Freemasonry is still worthy of *the best*, as it was in the early days of the craft.

"Every degree, from the 1st to the 33d, can be conveniently conferred in these magnificent rooms.

"Refreshments were served in the spacious banquet hall and the meeting will long be remembered."

He also reports the following of Messalonskee Lodge, No. 118:

"I have not thought it necessary to make a special visit to this lodge. It being my own lodge, I have been present at all its meetings. For the first time in many years the Grand Lodge returns do not show any work. The past year has been one of those which comes to most lodges, when the brethren who are 'in' can sit back in astonishment at the perpetual 'darkness' which attends the ballot box, and with a shudder ask themselves, How in the world did I get in? We hope for better things. The new officers are among the best the lodge can elect and can give a good account of themselves when the darkness disappears."

I also asked R. W. Bro. CHARLES A. STILSON, of Vassalboro, to visit Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166, and Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, which he very kindly consented to do and sent me the following report:

"March 24th, visited Vassalboro Lodge. Witnessed the opening and closing of the lodge, balloting on application and work in the E. A. degree, all of which was performed in a manner worthy of commendation. The records are faithfully and carefully kept. The sick and destitute are not forgotten and the lodge is enjoying an average degree of prosperity."

Of Neguemkeag Lodge he says:

"I have attended all its meetings during the past year, it being my masonic home. There has been a lodge of I. O. O. F. instituted here, holding its meetings in the masonic hall. This order, I doubt not, has received some of the material that otherwise would have entered into the masonic edifice. We are cheerful although we have had no work. Our finances are prosperous and harmony and brotherly love prevail."

The three remaining lodges, Vernon Valley, No. 99, Relief, No. 108, and

Rural, No. 53, have received no official visit as yet. I am in hopes to be able to visit them before the Grand Lodge meets in May. Had I known at the time of my appointment how I should have been situated during the year, I should not have accepted the honor you so kindly bestowed upon me. Thanking you for the courtesy you have shown me, I remain

Fraternally yours,

J. EUGENE LEWIS, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my third report as D. D. G. M. for the Thirteenth District.

I am glad to be able to report that all of the lodges in this district are in a prosperous condition. All have done some work, and in nearly every lodge the dues are closely collected and the finances are in a satisfactory condition. Euclid Lodge, at Madison, (which since the loss of their hall by fire in 1889 had been in rather cramped quarters) have during the year moved into their new hall, and are now better accommodated than at any time since their organization.

In performing the work the ritual is closely followed by *all* of the lodges, and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to particularize. Peace and harmony have prevailed throughout the district, and the growth of Masonry has been steady.

Yours fraternally,

H. C. POWERS, D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.

Norridgewock, April 24, 1891.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourteenth Masonic District of Maine.

Monday, January 5, 1891, installed the officers of Solar Lodge, No. 14, at Bath. Solar Lodge is still in the ascendancy in *all* respects; they have had a liberal share of work, and have performed it in an able and impressive manner, giving perfect satisfaction to all concerned. The officers are of extra good material, and very ambitious for proficiency, and the brethren are courteous, amiable and obedient to their superiors, and everything is in a

very prosperous and harmonious condition, and their donations to their unfortunate brethren are worthy of commendation.

Monday, January 19th, visited Richmond Lodge, No. 63, at Richmond: was cordially received and entertained. The work was in the F. C. degree, and although this was the first time they had worked this degree in their several capacities, the work was done in a very smooth and impressive manner, and very near the ritual. The lodge has no debt, has money invested, and an average attendance of twenty-five, and is in a very prosperous condition. Records correct and neatly kept.

Thursday, February 17th, visited Acacia Lodge, No. 121, at Durham, and witnessed exemplified work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner, and *very* near the ritual. They are flourishing in peace and harmony, have no debt, have money invested, besides a permanent charity fund, and an average attendance of twenty. Acacia Lodge has met with a great loss during the last year in the death of P. D. D. G. M. HARDING, who passed away in April last. In him the lodge had a firm and steadfast friend, a faithful and reliable support, who took an unusual amount of interest in the welfare of the lodge. The records are neatly and correctly kept by Bro. WRIGHT as Secretary.

Wednesday, February 18th, visited Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham, and was greeted with a cordial and courteous reception. The work was in the M. M. degree. This was the first time the officers had worked this degree in the positions they then held, and it was done in a very creditable manner, and with a little study and practice, there is no reason why they should not do extra good work in a very short time, as they have an abundance of available material. This lodge has no debt, has money invested, and an average attendance of twenty. The records are still in the hands of the veteran Secretary, Bro. HIGGINS, and, as in previous years, are correctly kept.

Thursday, February 19th, visited Webster Lodge, No. 164, at Sabatis, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree. For two years Webster Lodge has been without a home and no place to do work or business, and most lodges under similar circumstances would have lost the most if not all of their interest: not so with Webster Lodge, however, for they have increased theirs apparently. About a year ago they bought a lot of land with the intention of erecting a building for their use; but after considering the matter thoroughly, they deemed it for their advantage to lease the upper part of a new building then about ready, which they fitted for a lodge room, and now have as nice and safe quarters as there are in the district. I had made up my mind to find them in poor condition in consequence of their having had no place to meet, but am pleased to say that I was agreeably surprised to find them in *excellent* condition. They have an able and efficient corps of workers, all manifesting an unusual amount of energy to prosper, and ambition to do the work correctly, and they are ably supported by the brethren,

who seem determined not to be surpassed by any lodge in the district. Webster Lodge has a membership of forty-five and they have an average attendance of twelve. They have no debt, and have money in the treasury, besides the land they purchased to build upon. This lodge is especially favored in having in its midst P. M. W. F. E. SLEEPER, on whom they can rely for excellent council and advice, and I predict a brilliant future for them, judging from present indications. Records correct and well kept.

Monday, February 23d, visited Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Falls, and witnessed the conferring of the third degree, which was done in an able and efficient manner, bearing conclusive evidence that the W. M. and his subordinates had not been idle, and that they had applied themselves industriously to have accomplished themselves so thoroughly in their several parts. Their gentlemanly deportment in the lodge is sufficient proof of their ambition to learn and execute their work correctly, and the same may be said of the brethren in regard to their deportment and cordiality. Quite a large number of visitors from different parts of the state were present on this occasion, among whom was a goodly delegation from Acacia Lodge, of Durham, and it would be difficult to find a more social and harmonious gathering. After calling off, the party partook of refreshments, enjoying a social hour, after which labor was resumed, and the work finished in a very creditable and correct manner. The records are very *neatly* and correctly kept by Bro. PARKIN. The lodge has no debt, has money in the treasury, and has an average attendance of twenty.

Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, at Bath, has done no work for the year since installing their officers, but since their election in March last they have started with renewed energy, and a redeeming record may be looked for next year, as they have taken hold in earnest and are already doing good work.

Owing to business, I was unable to visit United Lodge, but learn that they are prospering with the rest of the lodges in the district.

Finally, M. W., I think I can say with positive assurance that the Fourteenth Masonic District is at present enjoying a very prosperous and harmonious existence, second to none in the state, and there is no apparent reason why they should not continue so to do for years to come. I have yet to learn of the first case of anything unmasonic, or of any inclination to deviate from the requirements of the Grand Lodge.

Trusting that from this report you may be able to judge of the condition of this, the Fourteenth District, I return my sincere thanks for your kind appreciation of my services, which prompted you to re-appoint me to this position, the duties of which I have attended to as best my business would permit.

Respectfully submitted,

FRED W. RIDEOUT, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Bath, April 1, 1891.

FIFTEENTH 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 this, my second annual report for the Fifteenth Masonic District.

It gives me great pleasure to report the fraternity in this district in a very prosperous and harmonious condition. All but one lodge have had some additions to their numbers, and there seems to be a steady and healthy growth in valuable material. In every lodge there seems to be a good interest in the welfare of the order, and an ambition to conform to the constitution and cheerfully abide by the decision of the Grand Lodge, which is very gratifying, and should place the several lodges in high esteem.

I have visited officially fourteen of the sixteen lodges under my charge. I had two appointments to visit Evening Star, but the sickness of Wor. M. WHITTEN, and the bad traveling, prevented. They have had no work in Oriental Star Lodge during the past year, but it is still in good hands, and from my knowledge of both lodges, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well qualified to perform any part of the work in a very creditable manner.

I attended the Lodge of Instruction, held at Augusta, by Grand Lecturer RAYMOND, which was very pleasant as well as profitable to all in attendance, and I trust the lodges in this district have derived some benefit therefrom.

By invitation, I installed the officers of Evening Star Lodge October 28, 1890. There was a good attendance, and after the installation services, refreshments were served, and an hour or more was passed very pleasantly.

I visited lodges for the purpose of inspecting work as follows :

Rabboni, December 3d. I witnessed work in Master's degree, which was very nicely done, excepting two or three of the officers who were a little careless. The records are very neatly and carefully kept.

Maine, February 23, 1891. The work in this lodge was on M. M. degree, which was very easily and impressively rendered, with very few errors. The records are still in the hands of Bro. CRAGIN and are neatly and correctly kept.

Mystic Tie, February 24th. The brethren of Weld have always taken a good degree of interest in the fraternity, which still continues. The M. M. degree was conferred in a very satisfactory manner. Some corrections were made which were carefully noted. There was a good attendance and all seemed to enjoy the evening. Records correctly kept.

Blue Mountain, February 25th. I witnessed work in M. M. degree. The interest in this lodge is very commendable, and the work was, for the most part, well performed. A little closer application would make this a fine working lodge. Records correctly kept.

Davis, February 27th. The E. A. degree was conferred and but few slight errors were made. A good impression was made on the candidates. The general appearance of the lodge was very creditable. The records are well kept.

Ancient Brother's, March 17th. I witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The work in this lodge was very commendable, and deserves no unfavorable criticism from me. The records are very nicely kept.

Franklin, March 20th. There being no work on hand, the evening was passed by following the ritual through, which could not fail of being of some benefit to this lodge, as the brethren have been a little slack in their work. Records correctly kept.

Wilton, March 25th. Here I witnessed work on F. C. degree, which called for some criticism, which was kindly received. The records, in the hands of Bro. ADAMS, are full and correct.

King Hiram, March 31st. This lodge has never been in this district before, and so I have known nothing of their work in the past. The E. A. degree was exemplified, which was quite poorly rendered. Wor. M. FLOYD received his masonic education in another state, and his rendering did not conform to the ritual in many parts of the work; but by close application he will make a good worker. Suggestions were made which will no doubt have a beneficial effect. Records well kept.

Whitney, April 2d. I witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was quite well rendered. Some suggestions were made and very kindly received. The records are in good hands and are correctly kept.

Nezinscot, April 9th. This lodge has for some years maintained a high rank. The F. C. degree was conferred very nicely, and there was but little chance to criticise them unfavorably. Past D. D. G. M. FAULKNER is a constant attendant here, and as constantly cares for the interest of this lodge, which, perhaps, in some degree accounts for their accuracy. The records are well cared for.

Ashlar, April 20th. This is a fine working lodge. Nearly all the officers I know to be good masons and correct workers, but owing to a little carelessness on the part of some, a few errors were made. W. M. RING rendered his part in a manner which must have left a deep and lasting impression on the candidates. The record, in the hands of Bro. MORRILL, are all right.

Tranquil, April 2d. In this lodge there has been considerable work. They have initiated thirteen, which is the most work done by any lodge, with one exception. The E. A. degree was conferred in a very easy manner, and in no lodge have all the officers followed the ritual so closely as in this. Bro. J. F. ATWOOD still has the records in his hands, and as long as they remain there they will be very correctly and neatly kept.

Renel Washburn. I have not made a formal official visit in this lodge. This is my home, and it is my part in this lodge to keep the records. This

lodge has been prosperous during the past year. We have initiated thirteen and raised twelve, and I think all will make good masons, which I think is a good showing. I will just add that this lodge is capable of doing excellent work.

I desire to express to the several lodges my appreciation of the very kind and cordial manner in which they have received me, as your representative, and accepted the suggestions that have been offered. I would also extend my thanks to you for the honor conferred upon me.

Very respectfully,

R. C. BOOTHBY, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

Livermore Falls, May 2, 1891.

SIXTEENTH 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 for the Sixteenth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the district at a stated meeting at least once, and several of them more than once. At the desire of the W. M. of Granite Lodge, who informed me that they could have no work until their stated meeting in April, I postponed my visit to that lodge till that time, which is the cause of my not handing you my report earlier.

I have found no lodge where good work could not be done if the brethren, and especially the officers, would devote a little more time to practice and rehearsal.

Oxford Lodge and Jefferson Lodge deserve credit for exceptionally fine work. The officers of the other lodges expressed a determination to improve themselves in the work, and where I have made a second visit good results have been noted. I have in all cases been received with due respect as your representative, and my thanks are due to many brethren for fraternal courtesies.

I have examined the records and found little to criticise, except that in several of the lodges the annual reports do not show such a clear and full statement of the finances of the lodge as they should. In one or two instances it was difficult to ascertain the exact financial standing of the lodge. A report should be made and *spread upon the records*, at least once a year, containing a statement of *all* the resources and liabilities of the lodge, including arrearages of dues.

Oxford and Paris Lodges have their dues very closely collected, the other lodges fairly well, except Bethel, which, owing to the negligence (or worse) of former Secretaries, has about six hundred dollars of arrearages. The present Secretary is striving to lessen the amount outstanding, but is not

meeting with so good success as could be wished. This state of affairs is very injurious to the prosperity of the lodge, as of course no man can keep up an interest in the order when he is feeling all the time that his dues amount to more than he wishes to pay. It is easy to say that it is the duty of every member to see that his dues are paid without being reminded by the Secretary, but we know that many good men will not do it, and it is necessary that the Secretary of a lodge should possess that which our Deputy Grand Master once so graphically described as "collective ability," and possessing it, should not suffer it to rust for want of use. I believe that the lodge would be actually better off if the whole amount of outstanding dues could be cancelled and a new set of books started, taking care in the future to carry no dead wood.

The hall of Paris Lodge has been repaired and enlarged, making it one of the best in the district. While it was being repaired the lodge was invited to hold its meetings in Odd Fellows Hall, which was done, my approval being asked and granted according to the regulation of the Grand Lodge.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

J. FERD KING, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

South Paris, May 2, 1891.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In presenting my report for the past year, I will confine myself to a general statement of the condition of the lodges, for to particularize each visitation would be a repetition of my former report.

I have visited all but two of the lodges, and from those I have such information as will enable me to consider them with the others. I have been cordially received and hospitably entertained by the several lodges, and have witnessed work at most all of my visits, and I am pleased to report that I have found them in good condition, the ritual rendered with that degree of accuracy and impressiveness possible with the talents of the officers. The records show that more attention has been paid to the collection of dues, and that suggestions which I made in my former visits in regard to recording the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer have been acted upon, and that the financial standing of the lodges is good.

In retiring from my two years' service in this office, I wish to express my thanks to the several lodges and brethren for that attention and courtesy which has made my visits so pleasant, and to bespeak for my successor the same fraternal reception.

Yours fraternally,

FRANCIS E. CHASE, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. I now submit the annual report of the Eighteenth Masonic District.

We now have but seven lodges in this district, owing to the formation of a new district last year. Peace and harmony prevail in the district and an earnestness for the good of Masonry is shown.

November 14th, I attended the convention called at Cornish by R. W. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer, for teaching work. I was somewhat disappointed in the attendance, as it was very small. The instructions, however, were impressive and have been of great value to me in my official character. I consider these conventions the right step toward making the work uniform.

November 21st, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, at Cornish. Witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was fairly done. At the request of the W. M. I gave the lectures. I here had the pleasure of meeting Past D. D. G. M. JOHN BRADLEY, with whom I became acquainted as such in my early masonic days and whose acquaintance I esteem most highly.

February 12, 1891, I visited Delta Lodge, No. 153, at Lovell, accompanied by Bro. SELDEN G. BOYNTON, of Shepherd's River Lodge. The pleasant reception and fraternal treatment given us by the members of this lodge will ever be to me a pleasant remembrance. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree, which was well done. The officers were all new in their stations and places, with the exception of the W. M., who I found to be a good ritualist and well versed in jurisprudence. The records, in the hands of Bro. EDWARD L. BELL, are well and neatly kept.

February 17th, I visited Mt. Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, at Waterford. Having no work on hand, substitution was made by exemplifying in the M. M. degree. The most of the officers being new (and this their first attempt at work) they acquitted themselves with credit. Here also I found the Master well posted and able to do this lodge good service. With a few corrections in some of the forms of the work, which I gave them, I doubt not an improvement will manifest itself the coming year. The records are well kept by Bro. CHARLES L. WILSON.

February 18th, by invitation from Shepherd's River Lodge, No. 169, at Brownfield, I duly installed their officers, Bro. JACOB S. GREY as Marshal. The installation was public for all Bro. M. M.'s families and invited friends. A large number was thus assembled and much interest was shown in the ceremonies by the audience.

After installation services, an address was read by the W. Master, after which the lodge was declared closed without form, and all repaired to the town hall, where a bountiful collation of oysters and pastry was served.

The tables were then cleared away and a social dance was indulged in by those who wished.

February 21st, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Bridgton, Bro. CHARLES H. HARMON accompanying me. Witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a creditable manner. Appearances indicate that this lodge is endeavoring to make itself proficient in Masonry. The Master, who is serving his first term as such, appears to be a close student of Masonry. The Secretary, Bro. R. T. BAILEY, keeps a fine book of records, and for ready reference is the best in the district.

February 23d, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, at Fryeburg. W. M. ISAAC S. LOWELL, of Shepherd's River Lodge, accompanied me on this visit. Work in the E. A. degree was executed by this lodge on three candidates in a most proficient manner. Here it appears that that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree, is freely indulged in. I take pride in saying to you that so well was the work done that it would be very hard for me to decide which officer, from the Master down, did his part the best. Pythagorean Lodge well merits the praise of being the best working one in the district this year. The records are in the hands of Bro. TOBIAS L. EASTMAN, which is an assurance of their being well kept.

March 21st, I was present at the regular communication of Shepherd's River Lodge. Work was expected in the E. A. degree, but owing to the stormy weather the candidate did not put in an appearance. The Master therefore ordered the work exemplified, which was well done. This lodge is my masonic home. While it is small in numbers it endeavors to carry out the principles of Masonry. The present Secretary, Bro. SEWELL M. HOBSON, is an earnest young mason, and the records are well kept by him.

Through a kind extension of time on my report by you, Most Worshipful, I am able to report visiting Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, at Denmark. P. M. JOHN GRAFTON, of Shepherd's River Lodge, accompanied me on this visit. Finding this lodge a little discouraged and the attendance small, no work was attempted. A very pleasant and sociable evening, however, was passed in reciting work and giving instructions. I also gave them a few words of encouragement such as I was able to, trusting that I may have done them some good. Not having had any work for a long time the interest is at rather a low ebb, yet the few members with whom I met appear true and zealous masons, and if the non-attendants will but come forward and give their assistance I can see no reason why they may not again become an active lodge. One thing I wish to say to them through this report, as I did not learn of it till after the meeting. If you would enjoy all the beauties and benefits of Masonry it is very necessary that harmony and brotherly love exist among the craft. Do not indulge in private grievances and then feel yourself so injured by the offending brother that you will not sit in lodge with him, thereby depriving your lodge of the benefits of your attendance. If a brother commits an offence against you sufficient to warrant a charge, then present

that charge to the lodge and have the matter masonically adjusted, each brother fraternally abiding by the decision of the lodge, otherwise keep all difference out of the lodge.

As your representative I have been respectfully and courteously received by all the lodges and brethren. Hoping that my visits may prove beneficial to the craft in this district, I will close this report by thanking you most fraternally for the honor conferred on me by your appointment, and respectfully submitting the same.

MELVILLE GOULD, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

Hiram, April 6, 1891.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth District :

All of the lodges in the district are in good hands, working harmoniously, and all, except one, have made members during the year. I regret to say that my duties in the legislature, and ill-health of myself and family since the adjournment of that body, have prevented me from making as many visits as I desired, and from giving that attention to my duties as is required by a faithful servant of the Grand Lodge. Thanking you and the brethren of the district for the uniform courtesy I have received from you and at their hands, the above is respectfully submitted.

Fraternally yours,

HORACE MITCHELL, JR., D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

Kittery Point, May 4, 1891.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my third annual report as D. D. G. M. of the lodges composing the Twentieth Masonic District.

November 8, 1890, at a special communication of Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, called for the purpose of installing its officers elect, I performed that interesting ceremony in the presence of its members, their wives and daugh-

ters. After a period of social intercourse, all repaired to the banquet hall, where a bountiful supper was served.

December 23d, I officially visited Horeb Lodge, No. 93. This is my home lodge, and I quite often have the pleasure of witnessing the work of the lodge, and generally find it correctly done. On this visit, by invitation, I installed the officers elect for the ensuing year.

February 24, 1891, I paid an official visit to Molunkus Lodge, No. 165. In the absence of work, a lecture was passed in the E. A. degree, which was generally quite correct. I found the records in the hands of a Secretary of several years' experience and correctly kept. I am sorry to say that the financial affairs of the lodge are not in as satisfactory a condition as they should be. About two years ago, the lodge commenced the building of a hall and hoped at that time to have occupied it at once, but were unable to complete it owing to lack of funds. All their funds are now invested in the building and it is still unfinished. It is thought that two hundred dollars at least will be required to put it in a condition for occupancy; small as the sum is, it appears to be more than the lodge can obtain, except by a direct tax on its members, which a majority of them object to. No work was done by this lodge in 1889, and but one candidate has been initiated during the year just closed. It is located in a sparsely settled territory, and suitable material for building up a strong lodge seems lacking. It now numbers forty members.

February 26th, I visited Katahdin Lodge, No. 98. The officers for the ensuing year had not been installed owing to the unavoidable absence of the W. M. elect, but the work on the E. A. degree was exemplified, the old officers officiating; it was quite correctly done. This lodge is in a healthy condition, and has done considerable work the past year, having had eight initiates. The members seem eager for information as to correct manner of working and general masonic knowledge. Records are in the hands of an experienced Secretary and are well kept.

February 28th, I visited Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, where I witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This lodge is well officered, and I found the work, as I had reason to expect from former visits, very good. The lodge is prospering generally. They have a fine hall, and are about completing its furnishing with new upholstered settees and chairs, which will serve to make it an attractive home. The number of initiates the past year is seven. The records, in the hands of the veteran Secretary, cannot be otherwise than correct.

March 14th, I visited Forest Lodge, No. 148. I always look forward with pleasure to a visit to this lodge, as also to Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag, they being offshoots of my own lodge, consequently I feel more than an ordinary interest in them. The work was on the M. M. degree and was well done. I noticed one innovation in the method of work, or rather one of the appliances, copied from one of our city lodges, to which I called their

attention, as being contrary to Grand Lodge instructions. I trust they will return to their former manner of handling the candidate without further notice. The records were correctly and neatly kept, and the lodge is apparently in a prosperous condition. A bountiful supper was prepared by the ladies, and served in the course of the evening.

March 21st, I again visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth. Since my visit in November they had moved into their new quarters in Union Hall. This building is a large and commodious one, containing, in addition to the lodge rooms proper, a large banquet hall, and in the lower story a fine hall for use of the public. The structure was erected conjointly by the Masons and Odd Fellows at an expense of about \$10,000, and not only affords a beautiful home for both societies, but is an ornament to the village. Its projectors are deserving of much credit for their enterprise in pushing the building to its completion. The work for the evening was on the F. C. degree and was well done. The records were very neatly and correctly kept, and I found the affairs of the lodge in a healthy and satisfactory condition. The number of initiates the past year is seven, which is a goodly number considering the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge.

March 24th, I paid my second official visit to Horeb Lodge. The work on the E. A. degree fully sustained the reputation of this lodge for doing good work. The ritual was correctly rendered and the officers prompt in the execution of their duties. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, both financially and otherwise. The records are correctly kept.

In review, I will state that the condition of the Twentieth District is such as to afford much gratification to myself, as well as to the officers and members of the various lodges, and with one exception, they are financially prosperous and well situated to promote the happiness of their members. The reception of your representative, in his official visits, has invariably been courteous, and all have shown a ready disposition to adopt any suggestions or corrections made, and I wish to take this opportunity to thank the brethren for their kind efforts to make these official visits not only profitable to themselves but pleasant to the visiting officers.

Whole number of initiates the past year is 29. Whole number of members 582, a gain of 22. Amount of Grand Lodge dues is \$175.20.

I thank you for the honor of my appointment as your representative, and have endeavored to be conscientious in the discharge of the important duties of the office; and hope my efforts to promote the welfare of the lodges under my charge may have been in a measure successful and assist in giving them a place among the foremost lodges within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRISON PIPER, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Lincoln, April 25, 1891.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit an account of the condition in which I have found the several lodges in this district during the past year.

It is with pleasure I am able to report that the interests of Masonry are well cared for, and that the lodges generally are in a sound and healthy condition, financially and otherwise. It is pleasing to note that in most of the lodges there has been for the past year a good deal of attention given to the collection of delinquent dues, and the result is most gratifying. In the one or two lodges where this had not been so well looked after, their attention was called to the necessity of action in the matter, and your representative was assured that the coming year should witness a reformation.

There has been more work this year than during the two previous; and so far as I am able to judge, the material selected is of a good quality. I have visited all of the lodges in the district once, some twice, and some three times, and have in all, except one, witnessed work or an exemplification of it, and have been gratified to observe on the part of all a praiseworthy desire to carry out both the letter and the spirit of Masonry.

Reliance Lodge, at Green's Landing, conferred the E. A. degree upon the occasion of my visit to them, the officers manifesting great interest in the work, and a desire to conform to the ritual as nearly as possible. I was much pleased with the condition in which I found this new lodge, and can see no reason to doubt that it has a prosperous future in store.

Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, had no candidates at the time of my visit, but exemplified the work of the F. C. degree in a very thorough and painstaking manner. The officers were new to their stations, and had conferred no degrees since their installation, but proved themselves very proficient in the work. This lodge is in excellent condition in every respect, owns its hall without debt, has quite a sum of money on hand, and the smallest amount of uncollected dues of any lodge in the district, and I venture to say of any in the state.

Have visited Mt. Desert Lodge, at Mt. Desert, three times, twice witnessing work and once to install their officers. The lodge is enjoying a season of great prosperity, doing more work the past year than for many years. They have recently built a new hall, three floors, owning it all themselves, finished and furnished throughout in fine order. Their officers are young men, capable and interested, and their rendering of the work is very pleasant and gratifying.

Winter Harbor Lodge, at Winter Harbor, I have visited twice: once for the inspection of work and again for the installation of their officers. This

lodge well sustains its reputation for doing good work, seeming determined to find out the right and abide by it. Officers and members all take special interest in the meetings. The average attendance is good, and the members generally well informed, with a pardonable degree of pride in their lodge.

Bar Harbor Lodge, being my own lodge, I have not deemed it necessary to make an official visit, except, that acting in an official capacity, by request I installed their officers. I have, however, been present at every meeting when in town, and have witnessed the conferring of every degree for the year, the work comparing favorably with other lodges. There have been fewer candidates than in any previous year since its organization, but meetings have been held weekly for practice and instruction and a fair degree of interest maintained. The lodge has a good membership with a very small percentage of arrearage in dues.

Visited Tremont Lodge, at Tremont, at its stated meeting in March. This lodge had conferred but one degree for a year, but at this meeting accepted four candidates, thus furnishing material for future work. None of the newly elected candidates being available for the evening, they proceeded to exemplify the work of the E. A. degree, exhibiting a commendable desire to conform to the latest rulings and requirements of the Grand Lodge. The business of the meeting was well conducted, and all the concerns of the lodge seem to be judiciously managed.

Visited Esoteric Lodge at Ellsworth, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree, which was done in such a manner as to satisfy the most captious critic. Rarely have I seen the ritual followed so closely as on this occasion, and that, too, by officers comparatively new to their stations, having conferred this degree but once before. A most interesting feature of the evening was the "illustrated lecture," the brethren having recently provided themselves with a stereopticon and views for that purpose, the whole proving a great success. The officers are young men, anxious for the welfare of Masonry, and all the interests of the lodge are properly cared for.

Lygonia Lodge, Ellsworth, is the only lodge in which I have failed to witness work, or an exemplification of it, and I hope yet to make good my failure before the Grand Lodge meets. I visited them in January, hoping to see work, but no candidate appeared. Their officers had not been installed, and at their request I performed that ceremony. Since that time, to the present, they have had no work, but judging from their past record, and the fact that they have several Past D. D. G. M.'s in their midst, they are not likely to fall far below the standard.

I find the records in all the lodges well kept, and the Secretaries alive to the duties of their office, which feeling I have endeavored to strengthen, impressing upon them the necessity, not only of "receiving" all moneys due the lodge, but of "collecting" them if not paid when due, as I believe no institution can flourish, whose financial affairs are neglected. I have greatly enjoyed the fraternal intercourse afforded by my visits to the several

lodges, and trust the same may not have been wholly devoid of profit to them.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

BENJ. L. HADLEY, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

April 14, 1891.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit the first report of the Twenty-Second District in my capacity as D. D. Grand Master.

Having been appointed late in the fall to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of R. W. Bro. E. REED PACKARD, of Corinna, and not having previously fully prepared myself for my duties, I did not deem it right for me to visit lodges until I had attended at least one convention for instruction, and I embraced the first opportunity and visited Augusta in January, where I received much information, which better prepared me to perform my duties in an understanding manner. I consider those conventions of very much good to all who attend them, and I have endeavored to impart the information gained in a way to benefit the lodges which I have visited.

On January 14th, by invitation of the W. M., I visited Corinthian Lodge at Hartland. The question of asking to be allowed to move their hall, or rather their place of meeting in Hartland to the town of St. Albans, some two miles distant, was to come up for discussion, and they desired that I should be present, the better to understand the situation should they decide to ask to be allowed to make the change. After a somewhat warm and spirited discussion, a test vote fully showed that the change was not desired by a majority of the members present. I made an appointment to be present with them for inspection on the evening of February 18th. P. D. D. Grand Master S. H. Goodwin is the present W. M., and it is needless for me to say that I had but little to do in the way of corrections. I made some suggestions which were well received. Records are in inexperienced hands, but with the assistance of the W. M., I feel confident they will be correctly kept.

On the afternoon of February 17th, I made my first official visit to Plymouth Lodge, at Plymouth and was cordially received. The officers were all present except the S. W. There was a good attendance and all showed much interest in the work. They showed their manner of doing work, which indicated to me that they mean to take no second place in the rank of good working lodges. I made corrections and suggestions which I feel will be acted upon. This lodge is very fortunate in retaining Bro. S. P. WATERHOUSE, as Secretary. His records are a model of neatness and show

much care. I was accompanied by Bro. G. MANSUR, who is a P. M. of that lodge.

Thursday, February 19th, I visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, at Newport. I was much disappointed in the attendance as only a very few were present. Work shown me was very well done. I made some corrections and gave some instructions, which were well received, and I believe will be acted upon when the lodge has work. Records are in the hands of Bro. F. M. SHAW, who has had them for ten years or more. I consider any lodge fortunate which can retain the services of so able a Secretary for so long a time.

Tuesday, March 3d, I visited Cambridge Lodge, at Cambridge, accompanied by Bro. H. PUSHOR, a P. M. of Corinthian Lodge, at Hartland, and by Bro. WILLIAM SANFORD, also of Corinthian Lodge. New officers were in the stations and worked the F. C. degree in a fairly good manner. I recommended more study on the part of some of the officers, and tried to place them right in places where it was evident they were wrong. I feel sure when next visited they will be found doing good work.

Tuesday, March 24th, I visited Parian Lodge, at Corinna, where I found a full attendance, but was very sorry to learn that the W. M. was unable to be present on account of being unwell. His chair was very ably filled by P. M. BURRELL. Much interest is manifested in this lodge, and work shown me was exceedingly well done. I found some need of instruction, which I tried to give.

Wednesday, March 25th, I visited Pacific Lodge, at Exeter, where I found new officers, and much interest shown. All were ready to receive such instruction as I gave, and I have no doubt will profit by it. This lodge is very pleasantly situated, but its members are very much scattered, and deserve much credit for the effort they make to attend to the duties of the order.

Have been unable to make an appointment to visit Archon Lodge, at East Dixmont, as the W. M. has been in Augusta nearly all the time since I received my commission, consequently I am unable to give any report concerning its standing.

Meridian Lodge, at Pittsfield, is my masonic home, and I have met with them at nearly all their meetings since my appointment, as had been my custom in the past. I publicly installed their officers in January, at which time a large number of ladies and friends were present. After the ceremony, all repaired to the dining hall and partook of a very bountiful supper which had been provided by the brethren and their ladies. I think I cannot be accused of boasting when I say that I think that there are but few lodges in the state doing any better work than this lodge.

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 uniform throughout the district. Allow me to extend my thanks to the members of the different lodges 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.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES E. VICKERY, *D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.*

Pittsfield, April 1, 1891.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit herewith my official report as D. D. Grand Master of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

Circumstances have been such that I have been unable to visit all of the lodges in this district, but have had a correspondence with those not called upon.

Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, Limington, has had a good amount of work and holds second place in the number of initiates for the year. Financially the lodge is in good shape, and an unusual masonic interest has been manifested during the year.

Freedom Lodge, No. 42, Limerick, has done no work. Have been unable to visit them. Reports show that they are masonically harmonious.

Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, Alfred. In reply to a notification of intended visit I received a letter from the W. Master stating that he would be unable to attend, and so my visit was deferred. My time being limited, I was unable to call upon them later. They report a good interest and attendance, and that peace and harmony prevail.

Buxton Lodge, No. 115, West Buxton, has averaged a good attendance and interest. No work has been done, but "specials" have been held for practice, and the officers are well up in the work. The officers were installed by me, the installation being public and a very enjoyable affair.

Day Spring Lodge, No. 107, West Newfield, has had work, and good interest has been shown during the year. The lodge financially is in good shape. "Specials" have been held for exemplifying the degrees and the officers are efficient workers.

Drummond Lodge, No. 118, Parsonfield. Have been unable to visit this lodge. They report a fair degree of interest and attendance and that peace and harmony prevail among the members.

Preble Lodge, No. 143, Sanford, is in good condition. The records and lodge accounts are admirable for their correctness and the manner in which they are kept. No work was done during my visit, but the business of the evening was performed with a precision and ability that was very creditable

Springvale Lodge, No. 190, Springvale. This lodge is prosperous and its members enthusiastic. They have a new lodge room, which, with its dining room and other appointments, is very complimentary to their masonic enterprise. They have had a good amount of work during the year. The records and lodge accounts are well and correctly kept. During my visit a candidate was raised, the work being done in an accurate and interesting manner. After the work a banquet was served.

Allow me to thank you, Most Worshipful, for honor conferred in my appointment, and the brothers for courtesies shown me during the year.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

F. H. HARGRAVES, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 5, 1891.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund met at 5 P. M.

Present—ALBRO E. CHASE, *President*,
HENRY R. TAYLOR,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
FRANK E. SLEEPER,
A. M. WETHERBEE,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY was elected Secretary, *pro tem*.

The report of FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer, was made as follows :

PORTLAND, May 1, 1891.

The Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund submits his report, as follows :

Trustees of Charity Fund of Grand Lodge,

In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1890.	<i>Dr.</i>	
May.	To paid beneficiaries,.....	\$1,002.00
	“ Grand Master Chase,.....	150.00
	“ “ “ “	15.00
	“ Swan & Barrett, for Delaware (Ohio) Water Co.,...	510.83

1891.

Apr.	To paid Swan & Barrett, for Denver City Cable Railway Bond, 1st mortgage, 6 per cent.,.....	1,016.50
May 1.	To cash on deposit First National,.....	2,163.37
	To paid Rent Safe Deposit Co.,.....	15.00
		<u>\$4,872.70</u>

1890.

Cr.

May.	By balance on settlement of last account,.....	1,895.80
	“ cash of Bro. Bennett, towards principal,.....	500.00
	“ “ “ “ interest,.....	172.50
	“ “ interest Leeds & Farmington R. R.,...	60.00
	“ “ “ Portland aid R. R.,.....	30.00
	“ “ “ Brunswick R. R.,.....	40.00
	“ “ Canal Bank,.....	200.00
	“ “ Casco Bank,.....	296.00
	“ “ First National Bank,	72.00
	“ “ National Trader's Bank,.....	88.00
	“ “ Portland National Bank,....	180.00
	“ “ Westbrook National Bank,.....	40.00
	“ “ Delaware Water Co.,	30.00
	“ “ Swan & Barrett, for Westbrook Bonds, 2 of \$500 each,.....	1,000.00
	“ “ Swan & Barrett, for interest on same,.	20.00
	“ “ per Grand Master Chase, contribution by friend to Charity Fund,.....	5.00
	“ “ div. Maine Savings Bank,.....	76.76
	“ “ “ Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution,.....	80.20
	“ “ “ Portland Savings Bank,.....	86.44
		<u>\$4,872.70</u>

Respectfully submitted,

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was referred to Bros. EDWARD P. BURNHAM and ALBRO E. CHASE to be audited.

Voted, That the bond of the Grand Treasurer be fixed at twenty-five thousand dollars.

The bond of the Grand Treasurer was presented and accepted.

Voted, That the petitions for relief be referred to a committee of two for examination.

Adjourned until called together by the Grand Master.

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 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.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

 1891.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, G. M.	Ex Officio.
HORACE H. BURBANK, D. G. M.	"
GEORGE R. SHAW, S. G. W.	"
SAMUEL L. MILLER, J. G. W.	"
IRA BERRY, Rec. G. S.	"
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	elected May 7, 1889, for three years
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 7, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 6, 1890, " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 6, " " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 5, 1891, " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 5, " " " "

 ADDRESSES.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	MACHIAS, ME.
FREDERICK FOX, <i>Grand Treasurer</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
IRA BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</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.]

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered by this Grand Lodge, an additional *per diem* of one day be allowed to Lookout Lodge, Cutler; Warren Lodge, East 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; Reliance Lodge, Green's Landing; Hancock Lodge, Castine; Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick; Washington Lodge, Lubec; Eastern Lodge, Eastport; St. Croix Lodge, Calais; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke; Winter Harbor Lodge, Winter Harbor; Bar Harbor Lodge, Bar Harbor; Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin; Island Lodge, Isleboro; the District Deputies of the Third and Fourth Districts; and to the District Deputies of the Second and Twenty-first Districts when traveling by boat.

Also that the Committee on Pay Roll be instructed to make out their schedule accordingly. [1891, p. 246.]

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. [*Repealed*.]

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. [*Repealed.*]

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, became 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 Sec-

retary 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.

[1882, pp. 32, 212.]

A hall can be built for joint occupancy with another association, provided the plans of such building shall be submitted to the Grand Master, and after his approval, permission may be given to build a building in common.

[Added 1891, p. 253.]

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.

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.

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;

II. 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.]

31. *Voted*, That before proceeding to vote for Grand Officers, the brethren be supplied with printed or written ballots, or with a sufficient number of slips of paper upon which each may write the names of candidates, and then seated in the hall. Then the committee shall pass around among the brethren and receive their votes, while they remain seated, until all the officers have been elected. [1891, p. 244.]

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 an 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.]

List . of . Lodges . by . Districts.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 197 Aroostook, <i>Blaine.</i> |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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.

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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.

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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.

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| 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.

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| 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>Hermon</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

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|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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 Seabastickook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

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| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</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.

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| 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.

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| 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.

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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.

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|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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' North Vassalboro'. | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'</i> . |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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| 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.

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| 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.

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| 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 Neziuscot, <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.

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| 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.

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| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Saccarappa.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <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.

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| 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>Parsonsfeld</i> .
55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred</i> .	143 Preble, <i>Sanford</i> .
107 Day Spring, <i>West Newfield</i> .	190 Springvale, <i>Springvale</i> .

Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1891.

M. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Grand Master.</i>	Machias.
R. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Saco.
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Waldoboro.
"	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.
"	EMILIUS W. BROWN,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	HENRY H. SMITH,	" 3d "	Machias.
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	FRANK M. BRIGGS,	" 5th "	Guilford.
"	CHARLES YORK,	" 6th "	Bangor.
"	WILLIAM G. FULLER,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	GEORGE E. JOHNSON,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	LEVI MORSE,	" 9th "	Thomaston.
"	WM. A. RICHARDS,	" 10th "	Waldoboro.
"	WILLIAM J. LANDERS,	" 11th "	Gardiner.
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,*	" 12th "	North Wayne.
"	GEORGE W. GOWER,	" 13th "	Solon.
"	JUDSON BANGS,	" 14th "	Sabatis.
"	WILLIAM F. LORD,	" 15th "	Auburn.
"	J. FERD KING,	" 16th "	South Paris.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	MELVILLE GOULD,	" 18th "	Hiram.
"	HOBACE MITCHELL,	" 19th "	Kittery Point.
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "	Lincoln.
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	" 21st "	Bar Harbor.
"	CHARLES E. VICKERY,	" 22d "	Pittsfield.
"	FRANK H. HARGRAVES,	" 23d "	West Buxton.
W. & Rev.	O. H. FERNALD,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Castine.
"	DANIEL GREENE,	" "	Cumb'd Centre.
"	CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Dennysville.
"	J. H. BARROWS,	" "	Tenant's Harbor.
W.	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	<i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	<i>Senior Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	CHARLES W. JONES,	<i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Benton Station
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	<i>Steward,</i>	Lewiston.
"	ALBERT S. FARNSWORTH,	" "	Pembroke.
"	J. ROBT. EMERY,	" "	Bucksport.
"	ALBERT W. CLARK,	" "	Eastport.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	<i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Bath.
"	GEO. A. CALLAHAN,	<i>Standard "</i>	Lewiston.
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	<i>Pursuivant,</i>	Goodwin's Mills.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabatis.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES E. JONES,	<i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

*Appointed May 28th in place of J. EUGENE LEWIS, declined.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1891.

- Acacia, 121, Durham. Frank A. Harding, m; Horace M. Beal, sw; Everett L. Macomber, 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 H. Cutler, jw; ——— s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Humphrey E. Webster, m; Amasa B. Hall, sw; Alpheus W. Erskin, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Reuel Robinson, m; Orris I. Gould, 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. Elliot P. Gamage, m; John F. French, sw; Albert M. Thompson, jw; Joseph W. French, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. Herbert L. Gurney, m; M. Perry Buchanan, sw; Clarence A. Chase, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday of each month; election, October. 15
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Alfred King, m; Fred E. Bickford, sw; Frank R. Redlon, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. James A. Underwood, m; Walter E. Plummer, 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; J. Burton Roberts, sw; Frank S. Day, jw; Leonard C. Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19

- Aroostook, U. D. (197), Blaine. Howard W. Safford, m; Almon O. Nutter, sw; Frank A. Luce, jw; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday after full moon. 1
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Isaac B. Gooch, m; Henry A. Heckman, sw; Ruel W. Norton, 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 H. Johnson, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. James M. Pike, Wayne, m; John M. Gordon, North Wayne, sw; L. R. Sturtevant, Wayne, jw; Arthur W. Manter, North Leeds, s. Meeting Tuesday next before full moon in each month; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Franklin D. Rogers, m; Andrew M. Haseltine, sw; George C. Ricker, jw; Charles D. Smith, s. Meeting third Wednesday in every month; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Manning S. Campbell, m; George D. Rowe, sw; George B. Keene, 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; Frank C. Flint, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Edwin H. Higgins, m; Harrison E. Wakefield, sw; Willis C. Paine, jw; Benj. L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday of every month; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Martin L. Porter, m; Bushrod W. Stinchfield, sw; Charles E. Berry, jw; John P. Ker, s. Meeting Saturday on or next before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 190, East Boothbay. William I. Adams, m; Dennis M. Hogan, sw; Joseph W. Farrar, jw; James P. Jones, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Henry O. Parkman, m; Samuel W. Otis, sw; Boardman C. Friend, jw; F. Marion Simpson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Davis G. Lovejoy, m; Nathaniel F. Brown, sw; Charles Mason, jw; David Bridge, s. Meeting second Thursday in each month; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. W. Scott Choate, m; Edwin H. Gay, sw; Edgar L. Corson, 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; Christopher L. Boston,

- sw ; Levi F. Hoyt, *rw* ; Marshall H. Davenport, *s*. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon ; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Charles F. Russell, *m* ; Matthias A. Benner, *sw* ; George W. Russell, *rw* ; Edwin J. Ervine, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon ; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Leonard Palmer, *m* ; John A. Fellows, *sw* ; John H. Severance, *rw* ; Edward C. Ambrose, *s*. Meeting Monday evening on or next before full moon in each month ; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Andrew H. Bailey, *m* ; Frank R. Kimball, *sw* ; Jacob T. Brown, *rw* ; J. B. Leighton, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon ; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Albion Runnels, *m* ; George P. Witham, *sw* ; Frank W. Barker, *rw* ; Calvin B. Roberts, *s*. Meeting first Thursday in each month ; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Ivory Lowe, *m* ; Samuel J. Moore, *sw* ; William Harris, *rw* ; George W. Johnson, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon ; election first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Charles A. Collins, Jr., *m* ; Walter B. Allen, *sw* ; Alvinza D. Doble, *rw* ; 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, *rw* ; Willis W. Washburn, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before each full moon ; election, September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Fred H. Savage, *m* ; Alson L. Ward, *sw* ; Henry B. Dyer, *rw* ; Andrew H. Dyer, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon ; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Stewart H. Goodwin, *m* ; John O. Rowell, *sw* ; Fred E. McIntosh, *rw* ; Enoch L. Eastman, St. Albans, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, September. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Everett H. Fisher, *m* ; Herman N. Hersey, *sw* ; Fred S. Pettangall, *rw* ; Bailes A. Campbell, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in the month ; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. David E. Caswell, *m* ; Simeon A. Turner, *sw* ; Elisha Turner, *rw* ; Leander Dorman, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before the full moon ; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Joseph B. Hammond, *m* ; Ozias M. Goff, East Gray, *sw* ; Thomas G. Galvin, *rw* ; David W. Merrill, New Gloucester, *s*. Meeting Saturday before full moon ; election, November. 17
- Davis, 191, Strong. John M. Soule, *m* ; J. Frank Hutchins, *sw* ; Clinton V. Starbird, *rw* ; 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. William E. Willard, M; Charles W. Foster, SW; Albert F. Berry, JW; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday in each month; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. John A. Farrington, M; Clinton P. Hubbard, SW; Elmon J. Noyes, 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. Charles W. Morrill, M; William R. Hughes, SW; Llewellyn A. Hibbard, JW; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. John H. Mayers, M; Chester L. Burke, SW; C. J. Cheney, JW; L. H. Dorr, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. John F. Moore, M; George F. Chapman, SW; Willie F. Edwards, JW; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Fred M. Rose, M; Carlos H. McKenney, SW; Chas. Walker, JW; Benj. F. Day, 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. Alfred D. Sawyer, M; Wm. W. Slocumb, SW; Frank O. Osborne, JW; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Wm. H. Wilson, M; Julian H. Hooper, SW; Yetts H. Cain, JW; Orrin P. Carter, s. Meeting second Monday of each month; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Joseph W. Nealley, M; Robert F. Sweeney, SW; James A. Bowden, JW; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, December. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Fred. T. Blackwell, M; Alfred E. Moore, SW; Charles A. Wilber, JW; Hiram L. Harris, s. Meeting first Monday evening in month; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tennant's Harbor. James M. Smith, M; Albert D. Davis, SW; Hiram Russell, JW; Whitney Long, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Joseph W. Whitten, M; Janet A. Rawson, SW; Harry L. Bonney, JW; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 15

- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Rodel A. Packard, m; Asa Pitcher, sw; Geo. M. Kelley, jw; Aaron W. Clafin, s. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. George O. Mitchell, m; Calvin O. Page, sw; J. Robert Emery, jw; Edward A. Crocker, s. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Ralph Scribner, m; Edgar A. Blanchard, sw; William E. Murdock, 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; Edwin P. Ferguson, sw; Lawton M. Sayward, jw; Luke H. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Fred. W. Libby, m; Joshua C. Lane, sw; Freedom P. Johnson, jw; Lorenzo D. Durell, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Ernest E. Pinkham, m; Perry S. Burr, sw; Winthrop C. Fogg, jw; William A. Hyde, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Walter H. Barker, m; James W. Ramsdell, sw; Albert E. Perry, jw; Lewis B. Andrews, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. James C. Ayer, m; Howard Brackett, sw; Josiah G. Sanborn, jw; Walter P. Perkins, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Frank E. Lewis, m; Bennett D. Perkins, sw; Frank Hooper, jw; Isaiah L. Shepherd, s. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Theodore Shackford, m; Lewis McLellan, sw; Cornelius N. Hayes, jw; Fred. W. Harding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Eldredge H. Bryant, m; Amos L. Heaton, sw; Stephen Hadley, jw; Cyrus W. Beverly, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Heron, 32, Gardiner. Daniel H. Sherman, m; Orrington G. Andrews, sw; Hiram W. Potter, jw; Charles H. Marr, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. James C. Rundlett, m; Walter H. Dyer, sw; Adelbert J. Hutchinson, jw; Stephen Scamman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Fred V. Buzzell, m; Charles L. Hathaway, sw; George

- W. Haskell, *fw*; Charles F. Plumly, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Lewis Atwood, *m*; John H. Baker, *sw*; Charles F. Atwood, *fw*; Charles R. Hill, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Rodney S. Osgood, *m*; Harvey P. Hinckley, *sw*; Perl S. Parker, *fw*; Nahum Hinckley, *s*. Meeting third Monday each month; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. John P. Bragg, *m*; George A. Warren, *sw*; Marcellus Veazie, *fw*; Thomas R. Williams, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Walter H. Small, *m*; Charles E. B. Libby, *sw*; Harry M. Estes, *fw*; 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, *fw*; Eugene L. Kelley, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Johnson T. Woodbury, *m*; George F. Burleigh, *sw*; Samuel P. Huston, *fw*; Charles C. Perry, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 20
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. George N. Carter, *m*; John H. Tuttle, *sw*; Fred W. Perkins, *fw*; William C. Spratt, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before the full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Silas H. Runnells, *m*; Isaiah Hosken, *sw*; Elbridge E. Lehr, *fw*; James J. Jones, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Alonzo Moore, *m*; Fred Drury, *sw*; Leslie W. McIntire, *fw*; 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*; James W. Carver, *sw*; William Bragg, *fw*; William L. Howe, *s*. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest the full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Henry F. Floyd, *m*; Emerson W. Murch, *sw*; William M. Kidder, *fw*; Charles L. Dillingham, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 15
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Webster Hazlewood, *m*; M. W. Levensaler, *sw*; M. E. Clark, *fw*; Fred A. Hovey, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. I. N. Morgan, *m*; Joshua P. Spaulding, *sw*; Julian Snow, *fw*; Milton E. Bassick, *s*. Meeting first Saturday of each month: election, February. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. William G. Hunton, *m*; Gustavus Smith, *sw*; George E. Coleman, *fw*; 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; Henry C. Powers, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Amos S. Pulk, m; Charles A. Leland, sw; Lemuel Brehant, sw; Samuel O. Hoar, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Edwin A. Porter, m; Clarence N. Cram, sw; Otis S. Wing, 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; Joseph E. Nutter, sw; Alfred J. Rowe, 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; George Gardner, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Henry L. Moor, m; Charles W. Moor, sw; Fred. B. Aiken, jw; James E. Parsons, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. West D. Eaton, m; Thurston Hunt, sw; Frank P. Whitaker, jw; Edgar S. Smith, 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. Elmer P. Spofford, m; Moses D. Joyce, sw; Benjamin G. Barbour, jw; Austin D. Haskell, s. Meeting first Tuesday of each month; election, January. 21
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. Enoch W. Robbins, m; William B. Sawyer, sw; Edwin W. Gould, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. T. A. Elliott, m; Otis W. Lane, sw; Charles S. Brackett, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. William R. Bolstridge, m; Joseph H. Knox, sw; Eugene Haley, jw; Elbridge W. Merrill, s. Meeting first Wednesday each month; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Joseph H. Walker, m; Nathaniel B. Runnals, sw; Gordon McTaggart, sw; 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; S. Earnest Plummer, jw; Frank M. Shaw, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Horace A. Burrill, m; Charles H. Heney, sw;

- next before each full moon; election, at the last stated meeting preceding the 27th of December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Dexter T. Guptill, m; Frank B. Mathews, sw; Upham A. Hoyt, jw; James Pattee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. James H. Chadbourne, m; Charles P. Van Vleck, sw; Wm. H. Bither, 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; George H. McNally, sw; Ira D. McKay, jw; Charles S. Gregory, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Edwin C. Moores, m; Louis C. Ford, sw; Justus C. Crockett, jw; Albert W. Murray, s. Meeting Friday on or before each full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. C. H. Dunning, m; Levi L. Page, sw; Carroll E. Herrick, jw; M. W. McIntosh, s. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Aaron F. Ward, m; James C. Googins, sw; William Shaw, jw; Andrew R. Perkins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Walter G. Loud, m; Joseph I. Eaton, sw; Isaiah M. Whiting, jw; Simeon P. Waterhouse, Detroit, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. George H. Clark, m; Francis Gallagher, sw; William B. Palmer, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday of each month; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Edward E. Cheney, m; Edwin F. Vose, sw; Ermon D. Eastman, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. John M. Ames, m; Isaac H. Griffin, 2d, sw; Rufus P. Harriman, jw; Albert M. Ames, Stockton Springs, s. Meeting first Wednesday of each month; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. William Batchelder, m; Calvert Longbottom, sw; Haggas Hodgson, jw; Frank Wilson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Henry M. Small, m; Sumner C. Maxfield, sw; Alphonso N. Witham, jw; William H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Edward E. Hastings, m; Frank Sawtelle, sw; Charles Norman, jw; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Loima C. Poor, m; Aaron B. Ripley, sw; Adelbert Millett, jw; 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, jw; George F. Turner, s. Meeting Wednesday succeeding full moon; election, September. 15
- Reliance, 105, Green's Landing. Wilmot B. Thurlow, m; Charles L. Knowlton, sw; Thomas Knowlton, jw; Henry N. Haskell, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. No return. Officers, 1890—James C. Mosher, m; Charles D. Bachelder, sw; Edwin C. Taylor, jw; James Tebbets, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 12
- Reuel Washburn, 181, Livermore Falls. Davilla S. Thompson, m; Russelas N. Maxim, sw; Joseph G. Hain, jw; Roswell C. Boothby, s. Meeting Wednesday evening on or before full moon each month; election, June. 15
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Amsbury S. Alexander, m; Melvin G. Boker, sw; William G. Randall, jw; Wm. R. Fairclough, 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, jw; Hosea B. Wardwell, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Aaron G. Page, m; Allard Staples, sw; William G. Ayer, jw; Oliver P. Dorr, s. Meeting first Tuesday in each month; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Daniel A. Robinson, m; Philip H. Coombs, sw; Frederick M. Laughton, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday in each month; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, North Jefferson. L. M. Staples, m; A. A. Jackson, sw; J. A. Pitman, jw; Joseph J. Bond, East Jefferson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Walter T. Prescott, m; Henderson E. Nash, sw; Henry J. Keating, jw; 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, jw; Reuel Field, Eureka, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Henry W. Winkley, m; George Robertson, sw; Harry C. Quimby, jw; George A. Emery, s. Meeting first Wednesday in each month; election, January. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Hugh R. Chaplin, m; Langdon S. Chilcott, sw; George M. Fletcher, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday in each month; election, December. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. William G. Gibson, m; James Curry, sw; Smith Adams, 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 W. Walker, *mw*; Robert Walker, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Walter H. Downs, *m*; Albert Goodwin, *sw*; Joshua E. L. Bradeen, *mw*; Edward A. Chesley, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Lucius H. Lovejoy, *m*; Arthur W. Hatch, *sw*; Hosea B. Eaton, *mw*; Fred. W. Andrews, *s*. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay. Willard T. Marr, *m*; William F. Buker, *sw*; William Reed, *mw*; Byron C. Matthews, *s*. Meeting Friday before the full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebasticoek, 146, Clinton. Simon W. Baker, *m*; David S. Wardwell, *sw*; Isaac Bingham, *mw*; Ruel 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, *mw*; Sewell M. Hobson, *s*. Meeting Saturday of each month on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Benjamin M. Bradbury, *m*; Herman W. S. Lovejoy, *sw*; Chester L. Pooler, *mw*; George C. Eaton, *s*. Meeting First Thursday in each month; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Bant Hanson, *m*; Albert A. Robinson, *sw*; Ferdinand W. Coombs, *mw*; J. Lufkin Douglas, *s*. Meeting first Monday in each month; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. George F. Rice, *m*; Fred. H. White, *sw*; Augustus I. Sawyer, *mw*; Charles M. Lambert, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Charles H. Ogden, *m*; Elmer E. Harris, *sw*; Thomas Morrissey, *mw*; William J. Gowen, *s*. Meeting Tuesday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. Orville S. Sanborn, *m*; William H. Libby, *sw*; I. Clinton Shaw, *mw*; John D. Higgins, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Frank W. Parsons, *m*; Walter H. Stevens, *sw*; Orren Bussell, *mw*; George T. Sewell, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next preceding full of the moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Benjamin A. Fogg, *m*; Fred A. Whitten, *sw*; Fred A. Whitehouse, *mw*; Reuel M. Berry, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Frank I. Bishop, *m*; Charles C. Stackpole, *sw*; James E. McIlroy, *mw*; Elmer L. Lovejoy, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Saccarappa. Frank H. Allen, *m*; Thurston S. Burns, *sw*; George A. McCubrey, *mw*; Oliver A. Cobb, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17

- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Francis H. Welch, m; Frank L. Field, sw; Evander L. French, jw; Emery Robbins, s. Meeting first Thursday each month; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Everett M. Stevens, m; Geo. B. Attwood, sw; Henry L. Haskell, jw; James F. Atwood, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Gilbert L. Lurvey, m; James S. Fernald, sw; Wm. R. Keene, jw; Cyrus H. Lurvey, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. William R. Pipes, m; B. F. Owen, sw; R. O. Howard, jw; Harvey B. Thayer, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. Fred. A. Chandler, m; Uriah W. Curtis, sw; Oscar A. Curtis, jw; Amasa D. Tracy, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Hollis E. Dennin, m; Oren H. Guptill, sw; Frank O. Purington, jw; F. Cleston Bucknam, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Charles M. Lucas, m; Harry E. Messer, sw; Frank H. Pratt, jw; Benjamin Burton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon in each month; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Fred. E. Wagg, m; Frank C. Webb, sw; E. L. Godney, jw; Lemuel H. Stover, s. Meeting Tuesday evening on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Albert W. Ward, m; Henry G. Barlow, sw; Elisha P. Webster, jw; John L. Tilton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Josiah C. Evans, m; Samuel S. Lightbody, sw; Ezra T. Webber, jw; Charles E. Crowell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. William T. Marrill, m; Irving R. Bradley, sw; William M. Tyler, jw; Silas Burbank, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Henry E. Cornish, m; Franklin K. Jack, sw; John F. Young, jw; Benjamin L. Higgins, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Warren F. Pope, m; George Edwin Hathaway, sw; I. Hovey Robinson, jw; Francis L. Talbot, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Charles W. Carll, m; William A. Graham, sw; A. C. Cloudman, jw; Calvin S. Walker, s. Meeting first Wednesday of every month; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Rufus F. Stowe, m; Daniel J. Turner, sw;

- Bowdoin R. Blackstone, *fw*; Edward M. Hines, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Washington, 37, Lubec. William J. Mahlman, *m*; Clarence H. Clark, *sw*; Frank Trecartin, *fw*; George S. Thayer, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday in the month; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Andrew L. McFadden, *m*; Franklin Walker, *sw*; Charles F. Johnson, *fw*; W. D. Spaulding, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabatis. Judson Bangs, *m*; T. C. Billings, *sw*; I. N. Spofford, *fw*; James G. Jordan, *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, *fw*; Alpheus Packard, *s*. Meeting first Thursday in each month; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Arthur D. Parsons, *m*; Charles F. Rowell, *sw*; Will L. Phillips, *fw*; Alonzo B. Adams, *s*. Meeting Wednesday of week of full of the moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. George W. Tracy, *m*; William H. Parker, *sw*; Bedford E. Tracy, *fw*; B. Frank Sumner, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. John C. Lord, *m*; William Francis Bowen, *sw*; Henry W. Temple, *fw*; George A. Gilpatric, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before the full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Edwin I. Tucker, *m*; William H. Dustin, *sw*; Elnathan W. Perkins, *fw*; Eben W. Adams, acting *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, January. 19

BRETHREN DIED DURING THE YEAR,

From March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1891.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland—P. F. Harmon; Franklin Simonds,* Oct. 1890; George H. Weeks,* Dec.; Thomas R. Bibber,* Dec.; William Perry; Daniel S. Warren,* Jan. 27, 1891; Samuel N. Bull, Feb. 1.
- 3 Lincoln—James C. Henderson, Oct. 27, 1890.
- 6 Amity—William Smith,* Nov. 1890, in New York—buried in St. George, Me., by Amity Lodge.
- 8 United—Joseph F. Lawson, May, 1890; Solomon Davis, Sept.
- 9 Saco—Melville M. Ridlon, Oct. 11, 1890.
- 10 Rising Virtue—Joseph S. Smith, May 24, 1890; John T. Braley, Sept. 4; Silas Alden, Jan. 23, 1891.
- 12 Cumberland—Moses Plummer,* July 25, 1890; William S. Douglass,* Oct. 6.
- 13 Oriental—Joseph Schofield,* June 19, 1890; Merrill W. Haskell,* Sept. 20; Caleb A. Chaplin,* P. M., Sept. 22; Horatio H. Cole,* P. M., Nov. 7; Stephen W. Gammon, Dec. 9; Jacob P. Cole, Feb. 19, 1891.
- 14 Solar—Guy C. Goss, May 18, 1890; John Marr, June 13, of old age; Levi P. Lemont, July 11, of old age; William W. Knight, Dec. 1; George A. Miller, Feb. 19, 1891.
- 15 Orient—Wm. O. Parker; Albert P. Piper; Geo. W. Robinson.
- 16 St. George—Hilliard W. Robinson,* July 9, 1890; Lindley P. Cole,* Dec. 8.
- 17 Ancient Landmark—James M. Churchill, April 4, 1890, at Cardenas, Cuba, aged 74; Albert C. Dam,* May 15, at New York; George H. Holden,* July 22; Charles J. Schumacher, July 23; William H. Turner,* July 28, buried at Bath by Solar Lodge.
- 18 Oxford—Lemuel H. Tabor, September, 1890.
- 19 Felicity—Samuel Dorr, Feb. 26, 1890.
- 20 Maine—William Randall,* May 6, 1890.

- 21 Oriental Star—Samuel B. Washburn, March 5, 1890; James F. Newman, May 16.
- 23 Freeport—George H. Staples, May 14, 1890; Harry W. Mitchell, May 21; Tristram R. Griffin, July 17; Olanthus L. Robinson, Oct. 6; Pomeroy C. Soule, Dec. 4; Charles Seabury.
- 24 Phoenix—John Saunders, March, 1890, lost at sea; Lemuel H. Guptill, March; Barak A. Haleh, May 27.
- 25 Temple—B. W. Smart, May 1, 1890; Samuel Jackson, June 11; H. T. Morris, Aug. 13.
- 26 Village—William S. Sampson, June 17, 1890.
- 27 Adoniram—David Christie, January 23, 1891.
- 28 Northern Star—Columbus S. Mantor, Oct. 21, 1890, had been D. D. G. M. of 13th Dist.; William Stevens, July.
- 29 Tranquil—Nathan W. Dutton,* Sept. 15, 1890; Philip Briggs,* In Salt Lake City, Utah.
- 31 Union—Philip W. Simmons,* January 26, 1891.
- 32 Hermon—Lorenzo D. Cooke, February 8, 1891.
- 33 Waterville—John Lasselle, Nov. 9, 1890; N. R. Boutelle, Dec. 21; Andrew J. Bassford, date unknown.
- 34 Somerset—Stephen P. Eaton, May 5, 1890; James Howard,* May 12; Cyrus Bosworth, May 24; William B. Morrill,* Jan. 27, 1891, Master in 1828.
- 35 Bethlehem—Seneca W. Fairfield,* March 21, 1890; Moses S. Moulton, July 7; Gilbert Pullen, September 23; Clarence W. Davis, September 23; J. Prescott Wyman, November 29; George C. Howard, January 11, 1891.
- 36 Casco—Rufus Warren, March 17, 1890; Marquis L. Soule, October 20.
- 37 Washington—Eugene McLaughlin,* March 27, 1890, of consumption.
- 38 Harmony—William Buxton,* April 1, 1890; John M. Webb, September 20.
- 39 Penobscot—William H. Dustin, June 10, 1890; Nathaniel Dustin, November 4.
- 40 Lygonia—Wm. B. Eaton,* April 13, 1890; Geo. W. Newbegin,* May 30; Leonard Wooster, August 3, at Hancock; John L. Moor,* August 20, (see Proc. p. 251); Eleazer Crabtree, September 29, at Hancock; Hiram S. Bartlett, December 19, suddenly at Lamoine; Roland M. Peck,* January 26, 1891, at Wilbraham, Mass.
- 41 Morning Star—Levi Danforth,* June 3, 1890; Geo. W. Springer,* July 28; Samuel Patten, Jan. 22, 1891, aged 84, a charter member and the oldest.
- 43 Alna—Lewis Ludwig, April 24, 1890; John L. Gowen,* Sept. 15.
- 44 Piscataquis—Charles S. Sutherland, in Nova Scotia.
- 45 Central—Daniel S. Drake, April 8, 1890; Geo. W. Kidder,* Nov. 21, in California.

- 46 St. Croix—Oliver B. Rideout; Lyman C. Bailey,* P. M., June 13, 1890, buried by lodge, escorted by Commandery of which he was E. C.; Francis Williams,* P. M., Aug. 4, at Chelsea, Mass., buried at Calais; Benj. M. Flint,* Sept. 3, funeral escorted by Commandery; Edward C. Goodnow, P. M., Feb. 16, 1891.
- 47 Dunlap—Francis W. Leavitt, April 29, 1890; John Garside, June 8; William Perkins, December, 15.
- 48 Lafayette—Charles H. Millett, October 30, 1890; Samuel Nesbitt, January 1, 1891.
- 50 Aurora—Maynard Sumner, Oct. 16, 1890; James Crockett, November 15; Rev. J. Riley Bowler, charter member 1826, January 19, 1891; Edwin Kittredge, January 29.
- 51 Saint John's—John F. Walker, Aug. 19, 1890; Fred'k G. Downs, Feb. 15, 1891.
- 52 Mosaic—Simon B. Cilley, April 20, 1890; Elias McLure, July 1.
- 53 Rural—Edwin Reynolds, March, 1890; William Gardner,* Nov.
- 55 Fraternal—Marcus W. Towne, Oct. 20, 1890.
- 57 King Hiram—Isaac Randall, June 8, 1890; Charles L. Eustis, Aug. 3.
- 60 Star in the East—Joseph C. Wilson,* Aug. 4, 1890.
- 61 King Solomon's—Job C. Simmons, July 21, 1890.
- 62 King David's—William A. Cate,* March 18, 1890.
- 63 Richmond—Frank H. Lovell, April 1, 1890.
- 64 Pacific—Lewis Barker, Oct. 9, 1890; Martin A. McCard, Dec. 13; Artemas Merriam, Feb. 24, 1891.
- 65 Mystic—James H. Butler, Jan., 1891.
- 66 Mechanics'—Roscoe Martin, May 19, 1890; John W. Alwell, Nov. 18; Stinson Peaslee.
- 67 Blue Mountain—Milford W. French, March, 1890; John R. Williams, Feb. 11, 1891.
- 68 Mariner's—Jesse T. Carver, Aug. 31, 1890, buried at Falkland Island, S. A.; Thomas N. Park, Sept.; James Field, Sept.
- 69 Howard—Tyler Medcalf, April 22, 1890; Thomas K. Clark, July 6; Edward W. Tample, Dec. 23; Atwood F. Brown, Jan. 21, 1891; M. A. Ewell.
- 70 Standish—William B. Cobb, April 7, 1890; William Davis, Feb. 23, 1891.
- 71 Rising Sun—James C. Saunders, June 15, 1890, Secretary for many years; George Hancock, Oct. 4, Treasurer; Dudley P. Saunders, Dec. 4, Junior Warden; Isaac Harriman, Jan. 3, 1891; all worthy members and much missed.
- 72 Pioneer—C. S. Thurston, January 18, 1891.
- 73 Tyrian—Timothy Waterhouse, May 25, 1890; Isaac D. Cushman, May 29; Jacob T. Chandlier, Dec. 15.
- 74 Bristol—Fernando Woodbury, Autumn of 1890.
- 76 Arundel—Charles M. Beers, in New Hampshire two years ago.

- 77 Tremont—William G. Parker, Dec. 31, 1890; Thurlow Dow, Jan. 22, 1891, both of cancer.
- 78 Crescent—Duncan McIntosh,* March 13, 1890; Edmund Knowlton,* Nov. 2.
- 79 Rockland—Edward Cobb, May 23, 1890; Orris S. Andrews, June 22; Clark D. Smalley, June 28; Frank Burns; Abiezer Veazie; Calvin Burding; Robert Henderson, Oct. 10; Francis Cobb, G. A. Safford; E. L. Harmon.
- 80 Keystone—Justus Hamblet, Dec. 2, 1890; fourth Master of lodge.
- 81 Atlantic—William H. Smith, April 20, 1890; William K. Rhodes, May 7; Mennish Duncan, June 14; Mortensen Yens, June 17; Franklin Fox, July 25, Secretary and Past Master; Israel Hicks, Sept. 7; Walter D. Watson, in 1889.
- 82 St. Paul's—Oliver E. Ross, May 10, 1890; Rufus Shibbes, 2d, May 15; John D. Rust, Nov. 22.
- 83 St. Andrew's—Enoch Bunker, Oct. 1889; Charles A. Fenno, Sept. 12, 1890; Sidney Keith, Oct. 11.
- 84 Eureka—Jackson G. Watts,* March 10, 1890; Lewis L. Lowell,* May 11; Elbridge Averell, July 16, killed by a fall on board vessel.
- 85 Star in the West—Nathan Philbrick, Oct. 15, 1890; Horace K. Bickmore, Dec. 10; James Whitney, Feb. 8, 1891.
- 86 Temple—Sewall Woodman,* May 9, 1890; William Kerr,* June 20; George A. Woodbury,* Sept. 20; Joseph B. Sherman, Oct. 13, at North Scarboro.
- 87 Benevolent—John W. Dodge, May 6, 1890.
- 88 Narraguagus—Daniel Willey, July 15, 1890; Lycurgus Wasgatt, August; J. H. Foster; E. B. Nash.
- 92 Siloam—Herbert L. Taylor, March 8, 1890, drowned at Red Bluff, California; Stora W. Boyden, June 15.
- 93 Horeb—Albert G. Sawyer, April 28, 1890; Tyler C. Woodbury, August 5; Charles L. Pickering, Oct. 22; John B. Porter, Nov. 8.
- 94 Paris—Levi P. Bicknell,* Jan. 10, 1891—buried at Volcano, California, by Drytown Lodge, No. 174.
- 97 Bethel—George H. Brown,* April 2, 1890; Asa Kimball, May; Oliver H. Mason,* P. M., Feb. 18, 1891.
- 98 Katahdin—Cyrus H. Walker,* Aug. 27, 1890.
- 99 Vernon Valley—Nicholas Lougee, Oct. 26, 1890, aged 84; Benjamin F. Butler, Nov. 9, aged 63; Charles Morse, Nov. 27, aged 65; Benjamin B. Dudley, Feb. 4, 1891, aged 77.
- 101 Nezinscot—Charles A. Coombs, May 3, 1890, at Auburn; Benjamin Keen,* Jan. 11, 1891.
- 103 Dresden—J. S. Foster, Nov. 1890.
- 104 Dirigo—S. R. Crossman, 1890; William Percival, March 4; Robert Sproul, October; A. E. Trask, Jan. 25, 1891.

- 105 Ashlar—George H. Jordan, April 17, 1890; Linneus Cheetham, Oct. 17; George A. Lowe, Dec. 18; Seth Eames, Jan. 16, 1891; George H. Avery.
- 106 Tuscan—Aaron T. Small, June 21, 1890, of apoplexy; George M. Roberts, October, of consumption.
- 109 Mount Kineo—Amos Beal, Nov. 20, 1890.
- 111 Liberty—Samuel Norton, Sept. 21, 1890; Reuben C. Beadslee, Dec. 1, —made a mason within the year.
- 113 Messalonskee—Frank E. Dustin, Nov. 25, 1890, in Fort Payne, Alabama, buried in Dexter.
- 114 Polar Star—Levi S. Alexander, Dec. 24, 1890.
- 115 Buxton—William C. Webster, Aug. 15, 1890.
- 117 Greenleaf—Frank K. Small, Aug. 29, 1890; Ervin W. Pike, Feb. 24, 1891.
- 118 Drummond—Joseph H. Stanley, July 6, 1890.
- 119 Pownal—Joseph W. Thompson,* Past Master, Jan. 28, 1891.
- 121 Acacia—Fred W. Elder, Oct. 5, 1889, in New Jersey; C. W. Harding, May 10, 1890.
- 122 Marine—William Torrey, May 27, 1890; born May 8, 1816, initiated June 18, 1873.
- 124 Olive Branch—John W. Herrick,* July 23, 1890; Henry H. Norcross, Dec. 26.
- 127 Presumpscot—Albion T. Nason, March 10, 1890; Alley Hawkes, Oct. 24; Albert W. Manchester, Feb. 20, 1891.
- 129 Quantabacook—Stillman P. Woods, March 1, 1890.
- 133 Asylum—Hamilton J. Ridley,* March 2, 1890.
- 137 Kenduskeag—Ruel W. Wilson,* Jan. 1, 1891.
- 138 Lewy's Island—Azor Bridges, Jan. 21, 1891.
- 139 Archon—Roscoe Newcomb, April 19, 1890; Amos Whitney, Aug. 8—charter member and Secretary for sixteen years; Charles Croxford,* Treasurer, Nov. 1.
- 141 Augusta—William H. Bigelow, May 13, 1890.
- 142 Ocean—Hans P. Hobbs,* May 30, 1890.
- 144 Sea Side—George E. Vanhorn, Jan. 9, 1891.
- 145 Moses Webster—William B. Kittredge, charter member, May 3, 1890; Charles H. Healey, June 14; Nelson B. Dolham, July 17.
- 146 Sebastacook—George E. McCurdy, July 30, 1890, of consumption; Justin H. Hussey, Aug. 16, of consumption.
- 150 Rabboni—E. L. Dinsmore.
- 153 Delta—Ambrose H. Knight, Jan. 18, 1891.
- 156 Wilton—Abel Russell, June 6, 1890; Seth P. Briggs, Nov. 5; William F. Savage, Nov. 14.
- 157 Cambridge—Henry C. Dove, March 23, 1890; John Longfellow, Sept. 13.
- 159 Esoteric—Charles M. Alley, master mariner, July 17, 1890.
- 160 Parian—Hugh Ross.

- 161 Carrabassett—William B. Farnham, May 12, 1890; John C. F. Powers, Sept. 3.
- 162 Arion—Ira F. Clark, Feb. 16, 1891—killed by the cars in South Boston—a worthy and honored member.
- 164 Webster—Orin A. Jordan,* June 20, 1890—buried in Lewiston with masonic honors.
- 166 Neguemkeag—Stephen Frye, June 17, 1890, at Portland, aged 84; George M. Dutton, Sept. 5, at Orono, aged 57; Henry H. Robbins, Oct. 21, at Augusta, aged 54.
- 170 Caribou—John Sincok, March 10, 1890; Robert Murry, April 18.
- 171 Naskeag—John A. Herrick, Dec. 14, 1890.
- 172 Pine Tree—George H. Hathaway, May, 1890, in Colorado; Charles F. Snow,* Sept. 27; A. Orlando Stratton,* Nov. 26; William Boyd, Dec. 14; Ira C. Grant, in Utah.
- 174 Lynde—Edward E. Frost, Oct. 1890.
- 176 Palestine—James A. Stafford, Dec. 1, 1890.
- 180 Hiram—William F. Rundlett, May 6, 1890, raised in Dresden Lodge; Nathaniel Shannon, May; Horace G. Donnell, Dec. 21; Hayden P. Barrett, Feb. 24, 1891, raised in Mt. Washington Lodge, No. Conway, N. H.
- 182 Granite—Alexander Hill, March 11, 1890; Elliot F. Benson, Jan. 11, 1891.
- 183 Deering—Frank J. Chenery,* Oct. 25, 1890.
- 186 Warren Phillips—Charles M. Eaton, July 8, 1890.
- 187 Ira Berry—Nathaniel G. Tucker, April, 1890; James Y. Grindle, Nov. 16.
- 189 Knox—Edward J. Miller,* Nov. 9, 1890, on Clark's Island—buried at South Thomaston with masonic honors.
- 190 Springvale—William Dart, Aug. 26, 1890, of paralysis.
- 194 Euclid—Marcellus S. Perkins, Dec. 2, 1890. He was a charter member, and had been elected Master, but declined on account of ill health.

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W. HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
" JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
" WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, 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 I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
" FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabatis,	"
" ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
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,	"
" DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
" 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,	Auburn,	"
" EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	Freeport,	"

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama,	George M. Morrow, Birmingham.
Arizona,	George W. Cheney, Tombstone.
Arkansas,	W. K. Ramsey, Camden.
British Columbia,	A. McKeown, Victoria.
California,	Alvin R. Conklin, Independence.
Canada,	J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.
Colon and Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado,	Ernest LeNeve Foster, Georgetown.
Connecticut,	Hugh Sterling, Bridgeport.
Delaware,	James S. Dobb, Wilmington.
District of Columbia,	Thomas F. Gibbs, Washington.
England,	Prince of Wales.
Florida,	Angus Paterson, Madison.
Georgia,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho,	George Ainslie, Boise City.
Illinois,	John M. Pearson, Godfrey.
Indiana,	Nicholas R. Ruckle, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory,	Leo E. Bennett, Muskogee.
Iowa,	Ralph G. Phelps, Atlantic.
Ireland,	Duke of Abercom.
Kansas,	Andrew M. Callahan, Topeka.
Kentucky,	Charles H. Fisk, Covington.
Louisiana,	Charles Francis Buck, New Orleans.
Maine,	Henry R. Taylor, Machias.
Manitoba,	William G. Bell, Winnepeg.
Maryland,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts,	Samuel Wells, Boston.
Michigan,	John Q. Look, Lowell.
Minnesota,	Alphonso Barto, Sauk Centre.
Mississippi,	John M. Ware, Starkville.
Missouri,	George Walker, St. Louis.
Montana,	William T. Boardman, Helena.
Nebraska,	Robert E. French, Kearney.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Miles J. Greene, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Belknap.
George J. Roskrugs, Tucson.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	Sam H. Davidson, Evening Shade.
W. J. Quinlan, Victoria.	P. Grant, New Westminster.
George Johnson, San Francisco.	James M. Ellis, Not given.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
José F. Pelton, Havana.	Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
Ed C. Parmelee, Denver.	Lawrence N. 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. Clerke, London.	None.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
A. M. Wolihin, Macon.	Benjamin H. Bigham, LaGrange.
James H. Wickersham, Boise City.	Charles C. Stevenson, Boise City.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	Thomas B. Long, Terre Haute.
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.
Richard Lambert, 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.
Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.	Irving Todd, Hastings.
J. L. Power, Jackson.	Andrew H. Berkeley, Crawford.
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,	Frank Bell, Reno.
New Brunswick,	Thomas Walker, St. John.
New Hampshire,	Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.
New Jersey,	Thomas W. Tilden, Jersey City.
New Mexico,	Charles H. Dane, Deming.
New South Wales,	Earl of Jersey, Sydney.
New York,	William Sherer, Brooklyn.
North Carolina,	Hezekiah A. Gudger, Ashville.
North Dakota,	John F. Selby, Hillsboro.
Nova Scotia,	Lt.-Col. Charles J. MacDonald, Halifax.
Ohio,	Levi C. Goodale, Cincinnati.
Oregon,	Brenham Van Dusen, Astoria.
Pennsylvania,	J. Simpson Africa, Philadelphia.
Peru,	Eduardo Lavergne, Lima.
Prince Edward Island,	Jno. Wm. Morrison, Charlottetown.
Quebec,	Frank Edgar, Montreal.
Rhode Island,	George H. Kenyon, Providence.
Scotland,	Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Blythwood.
South Australia,	Earl of Kintore, Adelaide.
South Carolina,	Laurie T. Izlar, Blackville.
South Dakota,	George A. Johnston, Mitchell.
Tennessee,	William S. Smith, Ebenezer.
Texas,	George W. Tyler, Belton.
Utah,	William G. Van Horn, Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Delos M. Bacon, St. Johnsbury Center.
Victoria,	Sir William J. Clarke, Melbourne.
Virginia,	J. Howard Wayt, Staunton.
Washington,	James Ewen Edmiston, Dayton.
West Virginia,	John M. Hamilton, Grantsville.
Wisconsin,	N. M. Littlejohn, Whitewater.
Wyoming,	Emile A. Abrey, Cheyenne.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMAN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson City.	R. L. Fulton, Reno.
Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.	John V. Ellis, St. John.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Waite, Newport.
Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.	Henry Vehslage, Irvington.
Alpheus A. Keene, Albuquerque.	Max Frost, Sante Fé.
Donnelly Fisher, Sydney,	None.
E. M. L. Ehlers, New York.	Jesse B. Anthony, Troy.
Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.	J. C. Martin, Raleigh.
Thomas J. Wilder, Casselton.	Thomas J. Wilder, Casselton.
Hon. William Ross, Halifax.	Rev. D. Neish.
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.	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. Laffin, Milwaukee.	Duncan McGregor, Platteville.
William L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.	William L. Kuykendall, Cheyenne.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

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- Alabama*—JAMES B. LUCKIE, Montgomery.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Fayetteville, Washington County.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLF, Nanaimo.
California—NATHAN W. SPAULDING, Oakland.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colon and Island of Cuba—EDUARDO LOREDO, Havana.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Denver.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—WILLIAM K. MILLER, Augusta.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, Chicago.
Indiana—WILLIAM HACKER, Shelbyville.
Indian Territory—JOHN H. DANNENBERG, Flint.
Iowa—Z. D. SCOBAY, Fayette.
Kansas—JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Jewell City.
Kentucky—ROBERT M. FARLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—SAMUEL R. MARLATT, Portage la Prairie.
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 Carolina—CLAUDE E. SAWYER, Aiken.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Texas—T. H. HUDSON, Houston.
Vermont—ALBRO F. NICHOLS, St. Johnsbury.
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—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland. *
Texas— " " "
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.
Washington Territory—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

George Waite Deering.

Born in Portland, August 2, 1829.

Died in Berlin, N. H., May 4, 1891.

He had served the Grand Lodge as Corresponding Grand Secretary
and as District Deputy Grand Master.

He had served the craft over forty years in many capacities with
singular zeal, fidelity and ability ; whatever masonic posi-
tion he held, the craft prospered by his holding it.

He won many honors ; but his works speak his praise.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY
OF

Alex. Gurdon Abell.

Born June 29, 1818.

Died December 28, 1890.

For thirty-five years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of
California,

and

For twenty years Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of
Maine near that Grand Lodge.

"A model Grand Secretary, a model Mason and a model Man."

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,	"

A CONDENSED CATALOGUE—

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

IN THE

Library of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Maine.

GRAND LODGE PROCEEDINGS.

ALABAMA.—*Pamphlet*, 1822, 25, 26, 29, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 90; *eight volumes*, 1852 to 1889, inclusive. The "Masonic Code of Alabama" gives an abstract from organization to 1836.

ARIZONA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *one volume*, Org. 1882 to 1888, inclusive.

ARKANSAS.—*Pamphlet*, 1844, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 90; *six volumes*, 1852 to 1889, inclusive.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1869, 72, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90.

CALIFORNIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *fifteen volumes*, 1855 to 1888; *reprint*, Org. 1850 to 1854.

CANADA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *eight volumes*, 1857 to 1888, inclusive; *reprint*, Org. 1855 to 1860, inclusive.

COLORADO.—*Pamphlet*, 1888, 89, 90; *four volumes*, Org. 1861 to 1887, inclusive; *reprint*, Org. 1861 to 1869.

CONNECTICUT.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *eleven volumes*, 1821, 23, 27, 32, 33, 36, to 39, inclusive, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 52, inclusive, 54 to 89, inclusive; *reprint*, 1789 to 1854, *two volumes*; *The Centennial*, 1889.

DAKOTA.—*Two volumes*, Org. 1875 to 1889, inclusive.

DELAWARE.—*Pamphlet*, 1850, 51, 53 to 66, inclusive, 1886, 87, 88, 89, 90; *four volumes*, 1825 to 28, inclusive, 30, 67 to 85, inclusive.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1845 to 51, 83, 84, 85, 87, 88, 90; *five volumes*, 1818 to 26, inclusive, 52 to 81, inclusive.

FLORIDA.—*Pamphlet*, 1880, 82 to 90, inclusive; *four volumes*, compris-

ing 1831, 33, 34, 37 to 41, inclusive, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51 to 60, inclusive, 67 to 79, inclusive; *reprint*, Org. 1830 to 1866, inclusive, *two volumes*.

GEORGIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1823, 25, 26, 29, 36 to 42, inclusive, 44 to 49, inclusive, 89, 90; *nine volumes*, 1850 to 88, inclusive, except 59 and 60.

IDAHO.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *three volumes*, Org. 1867 to 1889, inclusive.

ILLINOIS.—*Ten volumes*, containing 1824, 26, 42, 1852 to 90, inclusive; *reprint* Org. 1840 to 1860; *Pamphlet*, 51.

INDIANA.—*Eight volumes*, containing 1820, 46 to 90, inclusive; *reprint*, 1817 to 1845.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *two volumes*, Org. 1874 to 1889, inclusive.

IOWA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *nine volumes* containing 1844, 47 to 51, inclusive, 64 to 89, inclusive; *reprint* Org. 1844 to 1876, inclusive, *six volumes*.

KANSAS.—*Pamphlet*, 1886 to 1890, inclusive; *five volumes*, Org. 1855 to 1885, inclusive.

KENTUCKY.—*Pamphlet*, 1821, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 36, 40, 41; *twenty volumes* 1842 to 1890, inclusive.

LOUISIANA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *twelve volumes*, 1823, 24, 48 to 88, inclusive.

MANITOBA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *one volume*, Org. 1875 to 1889, inclusive.

MARYLAND.—*Pamphlet*, 1820, 23 to 31, inclusive, 35 to 45, inclusive, 47, 48, 87, 88, 89, 90; *twelve volumes*, 1849 to 1886, inclusive.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Pamphlet*, 1824, 27, 29, 33, 34, 35, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 88, 90; *eleven volumes*, 1851 to 67, inclusive, 69 to 87, inclusive, 89.

MICHIGAN.—*Pamphlet*, 1844, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 90; *eight volumes*, 1853 to 1889, inclusive; *reprint*, 1826 to 1860.

MINNESOTA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *five volumes*, Org. 1853 to 1889, inclusive; *reprint*, 1853 to 1869, inclusive.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *fourteen volumes*, containing 1819, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40 to 83, 85 to 88; *reprint*, 1818 to 52.

MISSOURI.—*Pamphlet*, 1873, 74, 75, 90; *ten volumes*, 1845 to 72, 78 to 89; *reprint*, Org. 1821 to 1840.

MONTANA.—*Pamphlet*, 1888, 89, 90; *four volumes*, Org. 1866 to 1887, inclusive.

NEBRASKA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *five volumes*, Org. 1857 to 1888, inclusive.

NEVADA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *five volumes*, Org. 1865 to 1888, inclusive; *reprint*, 1865 to 1872, inclusive.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *two volumes*, Org. 1867 to 1889, inclusive; *reprint*, 1867 to 1876, inclusive.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Pamphlet*, 1876, 79, 80, 90; *seven volumes*, containing 1822 to 27, 30, 34, 36 to 38, 39, 43, 45, 47 to 54, 56, 1857 to 75, 81 to 89; *reprint*, 1789 to 1856, *two volumes*.

NEW JERSEY.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *ten volumes*, containing 1821 to 27, 29 to 31, 40, 41, 43 to 52, 54 to 57, 59 to 89; *reprint*, 1786 to 1857.

NEW MEXICO.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *two volumes*, Org. 1877 to 1889, inclusive.

NEW YORK.—*Pamphlet*, 1828 to 30, 34, 35, 37 to 44, 90; *thirteen volumes*, 1846 to 1889, inclusive; *reprint*, 1781 to 1827, *two volumes*.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—*Pamphlet*, 1881 to 90; *one volume*, Org. 1877 to 1890, inclusive.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Pamphlet*, 1821, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 44, 47 to 51, 90; *eight volumes*, containing 1849, 51, 52 to 89, inclusive.

NORTH DAKOTA.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1889, 90.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *five volumes*, 1866 to 1889, inclusive.

OHIO.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *eight volumes*, containing 1808 to 11, 20, 23, 24, 25, 44, 46 to 50, 58 to 88, inclusive; *reprint*, Org. 1808 to 1857, *two volumes*.

OREGON.—*Pamphlet*, 1888, 89, 90; *eight volumes*, Org. 1851 to 1887, inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1822, 23, 24, 45, 46; *eight volumes*, 1825 to 41, 51 to 89; *early history*, *one volume*.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *one volume*, Org. 1875 to 1889, inclusive.

QUEBEC.—*Three volumes*, Org. 1869 to 1890, inclusive.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Pamphlet*, 1887 to 1890; *four volumes*, containing 1826, 33, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52 to 86; *reprint*, 1791 to 1820.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1887, 88.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Pamphlet*, 1821, 22, 26, 28, 32, 46, 47, 49, 50, 89, 90; *five volumes*, 1851 to 1888, inclusive.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890.

TENNESSEE.—*Pamphlet*, 1848 to 51, 56, 57, 58, 89, 90; *five volumes*, containing 1822, 24, 25, 59 to 60, 63 to 88; *reprint*, Org. 1813 to 1847.

TEXAS.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *thirteen volumes*, containing 1843, 45, 47, 51, 52 to 89; *reprint*, Org. 1837 to 1857, *two volumes*.

UTAH.—*Pamphlet*, 1887, 88, 89, 90; *two volumes*, Org. 1872 to 1886, inclusive.

VERMONT.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *ten volumes*, 1846 to 1888; *reprint*, 1794 to 1846.

VIRGINIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1805, 36 to 43, 45 to 51, 90; *ten volumes*, 1852 to 58, 61 to 89, inclusive; *reprint*, 1777 to 1823.

WASHINGTON.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *five volumes*, Org. 1858 to 1888, inclusive.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1876 to 80, 87 to 90; *three volumes*, Org. 1865 to 75, 81 to 86.

WISCONSIN.—*Pamphlet*, 1889; *nine volumes*, 1843 to 52, 54 to 88; *reprint*, Org. 1843 to 52.

WYOMING.—*Pamphlet*, 1886 to 90; *two volumes*, Org. 1874 to 85, inclusive.

GRAND CHAPTER PROCEEDINGS.

ALABAMA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *four volumes*, 1841 to 1889.

ARKANSAS.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1851 to 65, 90, except 55 never printed; *two volumes*, 1866 to 89.

CALIFORNIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1876, 78; *seven volumes*, Org. 1854 to 75, 79 to 90.

CANADA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *five volumes*, Org. 1857 to 1889.

COLORADO.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *two volumes*, Org. 1875 to 1889.

CONNECTICUT.—*Pamphlet*, 1882 to 1886; *six volumes*, 1854 to 81, 87 to 90; *reprint*, Org. 1798 to 1853.

DAKOTA.—*One volume*, Org. 1885 to 1889.

DELAWARE.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *one volume*, 1817 to 1888.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1885 to 90; *two volumes*, 1867 to 1884.

FLORIDA.—*Pamphlet*, 1847 to 54, 56 to 74, 77 to 90.

GEORGIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1858 to 60, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 70 to 90; *one volume*, 1845 to 1857.

ILLINOIS.—*Six volumes*, 1851 to 1889.

INDIANA.—*Pamphlet*, 1868 to 74, 76, 89; *three volumes*, 1855 to 67, 77 to 88.

IOWA.—*Pamphlet*, 1873 to 75, 77, 87, 88, 90; *four volumes*, Org. 1854 to 72, 78 to 86. *Reprint*, 1854 to 67, 78 to 86.

KANSAS.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1866, 67, 68, 70 to 73, 89, 90; *two volumes*, 1875 to 1888.

KENTUCKY.—*Pamphlet*, 1888, 89; *six volumes*, containing 1848 to 52, 57 to 87. *Reprint*, 1817 to 1866, *two volumes*.

LOUISIANA. *Pamphlet*, 1888, 89, 90; *three volumes*, 1847 to 1887.

MARYLAND.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *six volumes*, 1825 to 37, 47 to 89.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Pamphlet*, 1887, 88, 89, 90; *six volumes*, 1853 to 1886; *reprint*, 1798 to 1860.

MICHIGAN.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *seven volumes*, Org. 1848 to 1889.

MINNESOTA.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1859 to 63, 66, 67, 68, 70 to 75, 90; *two volumes*, 1876 to 1889.

MISSISSIPPI. *Pamphlet*, 1890; *five volumes*, 1847 to 1852, 54 to 61, 65 to 89; *reprint*, Org. 1846 to 1871.

MISSOURI.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *six volumes*, Org. 1846 to 1889; *reprint*, Org. 1846 to 1869.

NEBRASKA.—*Pamphlet*, 1886, 87, 88; *two volumes*, Org. 1867 to 1885; *reprint*, *three volumes*, 1867 to 1889.

NEVADA.—*Pamphlet*, 1886 to 1890; *one volume*, Org. 1873 to 1885.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Pamphlet*, 1887.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Pamphlet*, 1819, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27 to 48, inclusive, 86 to 90; *three volumes*, 1849 to 1885.

NEW JERSEY.—*Pamphlet*, 1887 to 90; *four volumes*, Org. 1856 to 1886.

NEW YORK.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *six volumes*, 1842 to 1889; *reprint*, 1798 to 1867, *two volumes*.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Pamphlet*, 1874, 77 to 90; *two volumes*, 1848 to 60, 63 to 73. Chapter did not meet in 1861 nor 62.

NORTH DAKOTA.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1889, 90.

NOVA SCOTIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1880 to 1890; *one volume*, Org. 1869 to 1879.

OHIO.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *five volumes*, 1852 to 1888.

OREGON.—*Pamphlet*, 1875 to 78, 87, 88, 89, 90; *three volumes*, Org. 1860 to 74, 79 to 86.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889; *four volumes*, 1867 to 1888.

QUEBEC.—*Pamphlet*, 1887 to 90; *one volume*, Org. 1876 to 1886.

RHODE ISLAND.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *two volumes*, Org. 1847 to 1889; *reprint*, 1798 to 58.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Pamphlet*, 1856 to 60, 62 to 90.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890.

TENNESSEE.—*Pamphlet*, 1841, 43, 45, 46, 49, 58, 59, 61 to 74, 76 to 90.

TEXAS.—*Pamphlet*, 1844 to 47, 65, 67 to 74, 76 to 90; *one volume*, 1854 to 1860.

VERMONT.—*Pamphlet*, 1888, 89, 90; *four volumes*, 1851 to 1887; *reprint*, Org. 1804 to 1850.

VIRGINIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1840, 42 to 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 90; *three volumes*, 1856 to 1889.

WASHINGTON.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1884 to 1890.

WEST VIRGINIA.—Org. 1871 to 80, 90.

WISCONSIN.—*Five volumes*, Org. 1850 to 1890; *reprint*, *one volume*, 1850 to 1863.

GRAND COMMANDERY PROCEEDINGS.

ALABAMA.—*Pamphlet*, 1886 to 1890; *two volumes*, Org. 1860 to 1885.

ARKANSAS.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1872, 76, 77, 79, 79, 80, 81, 83 to 90.

CALIFORNIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1885, 86; *five volumes*, Org. 1858 to 84, 88 to 90.

CANADA.—*Three volumes*, Org. 1855 to 1889; *Pamphlet*, 1890.

COLORADO.—*One volume*, Org. 1876 to 1889; *Pamphlet*, 1890.

CONNECTICUT.—*Pamphlet*, 1872 to 83, 85 to 87, 89, 90; *one volume*, 1854 to 1870; *reprint*, 1827 to 1869.

DAKOTA.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1884 to 1890.

GEORGIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *two volumes*, Org. 1860 to 1889.

ILLINOIS.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *six volumes*, Org. 1857 to 1888.

INDIANA.—*Five volumes*, Org. 1854 to 1890.

IOWA.—*Pamphlet*, 1887 to 90; *four volumes*, Org. 1864 to 1886; *reprint*, *two volumes*, 1879 to 1886.

KANSAS.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1868, 69, 71 to 78, 86 to 90; *one volume*, 1879 to 1885.

KENTUCKY.—*Pamphlet*, 1852, 54, 56, 59 to 62, 64 to 74; 87 to 90; *two volumes*, 1876 to 1886; *reprint*, Org. 1847 to 1866.

LOUISIANA.—*Pamphlet*, 1884 to 90; *one volume*, Org. 1864 to 1883.

MARYLAND.—*Pamphlet*, 1886 to 90; *two volumes*, 1871 to 1885.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*Pamphlet*, 1873, 74, 78, 90; *four volumes*, 1864 to 72; 79 to 89, *reprint*, Org. 1805 to 1863.

MICHIGAN.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *six volumes*, Org. 1857 to 1889; *reprint*, Org. 1857 to 1871.

MINNESOTA.—*Pamphlet*, 1889, 90; *two volumes*, Org. 1865 to 1888.

MISSISSIPPI.—*Pamphlet*, 1886 to 90; *two volumes*, Org. 1856 to 1885.

MISSOURI.—*Pamphlet*, 1872 to 78, 86 to 90; *two volumes*, Org. 1860 to 70, 80 to 85.

MONTANA.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1888, 89.

NEBRASKA.—*Pamphlet*, 1884 to 90; *one volume*, Org. 1871 to 1883.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—*Pamphlet*, 1868 to 74, 76 to 79, 89, 90; *three volumes*, Re-org. 1860 to 69, 80 to 88.

NEW JERSEY.—*Pamphlet*, 1879 to 90; *two volumes*, Org. 1860 to 1878.

NEW YORK.—*Pamphlet*, 1888, 89, 90; *four volumes*, 1859 to 87; *reprint*, 1814 to 59.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1881 to 1890.

OHIO.—*Pamphlet*, 1890; *six volumes*, Org. 1843 to 1889; *reprint*, *one volume*, 1854 to 1863.

OREGON.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1887 to 1890.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1871 to 74, 90; *four volumes*, 1854 to 69, 75 to 89.

TENNESSEE.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1859 to 68, 70 to 75, 89, 90; *two volumes*, 1876 to 1888.

TEXAS.—*Pamphlet*, 1855 to 60, 63 to 65, 67 to 75, 77 to 90.

VICTORIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1887, 88, 89.

VERMONT.—*Four volumes*, 1824 to 90.

VIRGINIA.—*Pamphlet*, 1823 to 61, 63, 65 to 89, 90.

WASHINGTON.—*Pamphlet*, 1887 to 90.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1874 to 79, 81 to 90.

WISCONSIN.—*Pamphlet*, 1888, 89, 90; *four volumes*, Org. 1859 to 1887; *reprint*, Org. 1859 to 1868.

WYOMING.—*Pamphlet*, Org. 1888, 89, 90.

The following proceedings are wanted to complete the files :

GRAND LODGE.

ALABAMA.—Org. 1821, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 36, 44.

ARKANSAS.—Org. 1838 to 43, inclusive, 45, 46.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Org. 1868, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75, 79.

CALIFORNIA.—Original proceedings of 1852, 53, 54.

CONNECTICUT.—Originals. All preceding 1821, 22, 24 to 26, inclusive, 28 to 31, inclusive, 34, 35, 44, 46, 53.

DELAWARE.—All proceedings before 1825, 29, 31 to 50, inclusive, 52.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—All proceedings before 1818, 27 to 44, inclusive, 82, 86.

FLORIDA.—Originals. 1830, 32, 35, 36, 42, 43, 47, 50, 61 to 66, inclusive, 81.

GEORGIA.—All proceedings before 1823, 24, 27, 28, 30 to 35, inclusive, 43.

ILLINOIS.—Originals. All before 1824, 25, 27, 40, 41, 43 to 50, inclusive.

INDIANA.—Originals. All before 1820, 21 to 45, inclusive.

IOWA.—Originals. 1845, 46, 52 to 63, inclusive.

KENTUCKY.—Originals. All before 1832, 34 to 39, inclusive.

LOUISIANA.—All before 1823, 25 to 47, inclusive.

MARYLAND.—All before 1820, 21, 22, 32, 33, 34, 46.

MASSACHUSETTS.—All before 1824, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31, 32, 36, 37, 39, 40, 44, 47, 68.

MISSISSIPPI.—Originals. All before 1819, 23, 25 to 31, inclusive, 35, 38, 39, 84.

MISSOURI.—Originals. All before 1844, 76, 77.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Originals. All before 1822, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 44, 46, 55, 77, 78.

NEW JERSEY.—Originals. All before 1821, 28, 32 to 39, inclusive, 42, 53, 58.

NEW YORK.—Originals. All before 1828, 31, 32, 33, 36, 45.

NORTH CAROLINA.—All before 1821, 22, 24, 27, 28, 29, 32 to 35, inclusive, 39, 43, 45, 46.

OHIO.—Originals. 1812 to 19, inclusive, 21, 22, 26 to 43, inclusive, 45, 51 to 57, inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Originals. All before 1825, 42 to 50, inclusive.

RHODE ISLAND.—Originals. All before 1833, 34 to 39, inclusive, 42 to 45, inclusive, 49, 50, 51.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—1884, 85, 86, 89.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—All before 1851.

TENNESSEE.—Originals. All before 1822, 23, 26 to 47, inclusive, 52 to 55, inclusive.

TEXAS.—Originals. All before 1843, 44, 46.

VERMONT.—Originals. All before 1846.

VICTORIA.—1884 to 89, inclusive.

VIRGINIA.—Originals. All before 1836, 44.

WISCONSIN.—Original. 1853.

GRAND CHAPTER.

ALABAMA.—Org. to 1840.

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GEORGIA.—1861, 64, 65, 69.

INDIANA.—1875.

IOWA.—1876.

KANSAS.—1869, 74.

KENTUCKY.—1849, 50, 52.

LOUISIANA.—1826 to 46, inclusive, 48, 49.

MARYLAND.—All before 1825, 38 to 46, inclusive.

MINNESOTA.—1864, 65, 69.

MISSISSIPPI.—1853, 62 to 64, inclusive.

NEBRASKA.—1889, 90.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1822, 25, 26.

NORTH CAROLINA.—1875, 76.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—1861.

TENNESSEE.—1842, 44, 47, 48, 50 to 57, inclusive, 60, 75.

TEXAS.—1848 to 53, inclusive, 61 to 64, inclusive, 66, 75.

VIRGINIA.—All before 1840, 41, 47, 49, 51, 53.

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ARKANSAS.—1875, 82.

CALIFORNIA.—1887.

CONNECTICUT.—1871, 84, 88.

KANSAS.—1870.

KENTUCKY.—1853, 55, 57, 58, 63, 75.

MASSACHUSETTS.—1875, 76, 77.

MISSOURI.—1871.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—1875.

PENNSYLVANIA.—1870.

TEXAS.—1861, 62, 66, 76.

VIRGINIA.—1862, 64.

Recapitulation---1891.

Lodges enrolled,.....	197
“ extinct,.....	5
“ working,.....	192
“ chartered at communication 1891,	1
“ represented at communication 1891,.....	174
“ “ by proxy exclusively,.....	57
Number of Representatives,.....	229
Lodges to make returns,.....	191
Making returns in time,.....	191
Initiated,.....	835
Raised,.....	858
Affiliated,.....	129
Re-instated,	75
Total increase,.....	—1062
Dimitted,.....	251
Died,....	302
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,.....	2
Expelled,.....	1
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,.....	218
Total decrease,.....	— 774
Net increase,.....	288
Members, March 1, 1891,.....	20,968
Grand Lodge Receipts,.....	\$6,109.86
“ “ Disbursements,.....	5,988.22
Amount of Charity Fund,.....	24,050.00

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GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

~ 1892. ~

Seventy-Third Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 3, A. L. 5892. }

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.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Grand Master ;
R. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Deputy Grand Master ;
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Senior Grand Warden ;
"	WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD,	<i>as</i> Junior Grand Warden ;
"	FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer ;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Acting</i> Grand Secretary ;
W.	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	<i>as</i> Grand Chaplain ;
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	" Marshal ;
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	" Senior Deacon ;
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	<i>as</i> " Junior Deacon ;
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	<i>as</i> " Senior Steward ;
"	L. M. KENNISTON,	<i>as</i> " Junior Steward ;
"	GEORGE A. CALLAHAN,	" Standard Bearer ;
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	" Pursuivant ;
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" Pursuivant ;
"	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" Lecturer ;
"	CHARLES E. JONES,	" Organist ;
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

On motion of M. W. Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM,

Voted, To dispense with the reading of the records of the last annual communication, and that as printed they be accepted.

On motion of M. W. Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Voted, That the Grand Tyler be authorized to employ three assistants to aid him in the work of his office during the session of the Grand Lodge, and that the Committee on Pay Roll be authorized to place the names of such employees upon the pay roll, and that they receive the usual *per diem* for their services.

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

Voted, That the Acting Grand Secretary be authorized to employ an assistant during the communication.

And Bro. JOHN G. BERRY was so appointed.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, for the Committee on Transportation, made the following report, which was accepted:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND. {
Tuesday, May 3, 1892. }

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

Your Committee on Transportation beg leave to report that they made the necessary arrangements with railway and steamboat lines, and notified the lodges and members of Grand Lodge in the annual notices.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, }
L. M. KENNISTON, } Committee.
G. H. CARGILL, }

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

FRANK E. SLEEPER, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, DAVID CARGILL.

On the Pay Roll.

EDMUND McMURDIE, LEWIS McLELLAN, MOSES TAIT.

On Unfinished Business.

SEWARD S. STEARNS, ALBERT M. PENLEY, EDWIN HOWARD VOSE.

R. W. WILLIAM N. HOWE, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1892. }

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 Edwin F. Vose, WM ; Ermon D. Eastman, SW ; Herbert W. Robinson, JW ; Edward E. Cheney, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Warren Foster Pope, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by Alfred J. Rowe, SW.
- 4 *Hancock*, by Charles H. Hooper, Proxy.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Hadley O. Hawes, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by Orris I. Gould, WM ; Chas. A. Wilson, SW.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Frederick A. W. White, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by Wm. H. Pierce, Proxy.
- 9 *Saco*, by Henry W. Winkley, WM ; Harris C. Quinby, SW ; George Robertson, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Phillip H. Coombs, WM.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Frank A. Hill, JW.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Ozias M. Goff, WM ; Joseph B. Hammond, Proxy.
- 13 *Oriental*, by William H. Foster, WM.
- 14 *Solar*, by Albert A. Robinson, WM ; Albert C. Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by E. G. Weston, WM ; H. G. Copeland, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by Chester Hall, WM ; John W. Dunbar, SW ; Alton Spear, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Alfred King, WM ; Fred E. Bickford, SW ; Frank E. Redlon, JW ; Charles E. Snow, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, by Everett F. Bicknell, WM ; Vivian W. Hills, SW ; Howard D. Smith Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by George O. Mitchell, WM ; James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by Levi G. Brown, WM ; Enoch O. Greenleaf, Proxy.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Ensign S. Goding, Proxy.

- 22 *York*, by W. Lester Watson, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Perez Burr, SW ; E. B. Mallet, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by W. B. Blazo, JW.
- 25 *Temple*, by James E. McIlroy, WM ; E. H. Jackson, JW.
- 26 *Village*, by Henry E. Cornish, WM ; Franklyn K. Jack, Proxy.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Frank M. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Fred S. Parsons, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by Geo. B. Attwood, WM ; Harry L. Haskell, SW ; R. E. Attwood, JW ; Elbridge G. Heath, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Richard E. Martin, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Warren Hills, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by F. G. Sherman, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by Andrew L. McFadden, WM.
- 34 *Somerset*, by J. Henry Frost, Proxy.
- 35 *Bethlehem*, by W. L. Choate, WM ; Charles A. Price, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by L. L. Shaw, Proxy.
- 37 *Washington*, by James B. Neagle, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Lewis McLellan, SW ; Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Owen W. Bridges, WM ; Elmer A. Brewster, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by H. L. Moore, WM ; F. B. Aiken, JW.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Thomas Holmes, Proxy.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer Cobb, Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by F. Eugene Tukey, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Edwin C. Moore, WM ; Lewis C. Ford, SW.
- 45 *Central*, by James O. Fish, WM ; Henry C. Rice, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by William G. Gibson, WM ; Moses Tait, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Edward S. Morris, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by George E. Coleman, SW.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by Wm. H. Mitchell, Proxy.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Charles E. Meservey, WM.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Charles M. Sleeper, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by William W. Thayer, WM.
- 53 ———*Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro*, by Josiah C. Evans, WM ; Samuel S. Lightbody, SW.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Samuel J. Mitchell, WM.
- 56 *Mt. Moriah*, by Samuel G. Davis, Proxy.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Wm. F. Putnam, Proxy.
- 58 *Unity*, by Edwin H. Littlefield, WM.
- 59 *Mt. Hope*,—*Charter surrendered 1879*.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Charles D. Blanchard, Proxy.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Webster Hazlewood, WM.
- 62 *King David's*, by Robert W. Perry, WM.
- 63 *Richmond*, by Geo. B. Randlette, WM.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Charles E. Merriam, WM.

- 65 *Mystic*, by Wilber W. Emerson, WM.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Joseph H. Knox, WM.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Nathan U. Hinkley, Proxy.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by William B. Sawyer, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by Fred. C. Atwood, Proxy.
- 70 ————*Standish*, not represented.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by Henderson R. Cotton, WM.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by Josiah H. Carter, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Hollis E. Dennen, WM ; Orren H. Guptill, SW ; J. M. Libby,
Proxy.
- 74 *Bristol*, by Edwin J. Ervine, Proxy.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Walter G. Loud, WM.
- 76 *Arundel*, by William F. Walker, Proxy.
- 77 *Tremont*, by Gilbert L. Lurvey, WM ; Jacob S. Mayo, Proxy.
- 78 *Crescent*, by William Parritt, Proxy.
- 79 *Rockland*, by John F. Singhi, Proxy.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Alonzo Moore, WM.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Frank D. Rogers, WM ; Andrew M. Hazeltine, SW ; George
C. Ricker, JW.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by John S. Fuller, Proxy.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Hugh R. Chaplin, WM.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Nathan Bachelder, Proxy.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by Benj. A. Fogg, WM ; Fred A. Whittier, SW.
- 86 *Temple*, by Thurston S. Burns, WM ; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 ————*Benevolent*, not represented.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Emerson K. Wilson, WM.
- 89 *Island*, by George A. Warren, Proxy.
- 90 *Hiram Abiff*—*Charter revoked 1868.*
- 91 *Harwood*, by Eldrige H. Bryant, WM.
- 92 *Siloam*, by Herman W. S. Lovejoy, WM ; Benjamin M. Bradbury,
Proxy.
- 93 *Horeb*, by J. H. McGregor, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by Jos. A. Kenney, JW ; A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Milton L. Merrill, WM.
- 96 *Monument*, by Robert N. Ruth, SW.
- 97 *Bethel*, by Joshua G. Rich, Proxy.
- 98 ————*Katahdin*, not represented.
- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by Irving R. Bradley, SW.
- 100 *Jefferson*, by Alden Chase, WM.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Frank S. French, SW ; Francis T. Faulkner, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by Otis W. Lane, WM.
- 103 ————*Dresden*, not represented.
- 104 ————*Dirigo*, not represented.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by Henry A. Torsey, WM ; Albert Ring, Proxy.

- 106 *Tuscan*, by Uriah W. Curtis, SW.
107 *Day Spring*, by Carleton French, SW ; Ai Q. Mitchell, Proxy.
108 ————*Relief*, not represented.
109 *Mount Kineo*, by John Houston, WM ; Charles F. Scales, Proxy.
110 *Monmouth*, by Edward A. Prescott, Proxy.
111 *Liberty*, by Edwin A. Porter, WM ; Gustavus H. Cargill, Proxy.
112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Henry O. Perry, Proxy.
113 *Messalonskee*, by Horace A. Burrill, WM.
114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
115 *Buxton*, by John Berryman, Proxy.
116 *Lebanon*, by Charles B. Davis, Proxy.
117 *Greenleaf*, by James C. Ayer, WM ; Josiah G. Sanborn, JW ; Walter P. Perkins, Proxy.
118 ————*Drummond*, not represented.
119 *Pownal*, by Isaac H. Griffin, 2d, WM.
120 *Meduncook*,—*Charter surrendered 1884*.
121 *Acacia*, by Horace M. Beal, WM.
122 *Marine*, by Cecil E. Wasgatt, Proxy.
123 *Franklin*, by James H. Howes, WM.
124 *Olive Branch*, by George S. Walker, WM.
125 *Meridian*, by Charles B. Haskell, Proxy.
126 *Timothy Chase*, by Francis H. Welch, WM.
127 *Presumpscot*, by Sumner C. Maxfield, WM.
128 *Eggemoggin*, by Orrin P. Carter, Proxy.
129 *Quantabacook*, by Loima C. Poor, Proxy.
130 *Trinity*, by George W. Mosher, Proxy.
131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.
132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Andrew S. Hapgood, Proxy.
133 *Asylum*, by James M. Moulton, Proxy.
134 *Trojan*,—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888*.
135 *Riverside*, by J. J. A. Hoffses, Proxy.
136 *Ionic*,—*Charter surrendered in 1882*.
137 ————*Kenduskeag*, not represented.
138 *Lewy's Island*, by Charles L. Nichols, Proxy.
139 *Archon*, by Wm. M. Chapman, SW.
140 *Mount Desert*, by Abraham C. Fernald, Jr., JW.
141 *Augusta*, by George D. Rowe, WM ; Edmund McMurdie, Proxy.
142 *Ocean*, by Charles H. West, WM ; Albert H. Hatch, Proxy.
143 *Preble*, by George H. Nowell, Proxy.
144 *Seaside*, by John H. Blair, Proxy.
145 *Moses Webster*, by Fred A. Grindle, WM ; Frank H. Webster, SW.
146 *Sebasticook*, by David S. Wardwell, WM.
147 ————*Evening Star*, not represented.
148 *Forest*, by Ralph Scribner, WM.

- 149 *Doric*, by Charles W. Morrill, WM.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Danville B. Stevens, WM.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Rodel Packard, WM; Martin G. Black, Proxy.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by Moses E. Hall, Proxy.
- 153 *Delta*, by Preston B. Walker, JW.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by Luke F. Chandler, Proxy.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by Charles H. Keopka, WM.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Chas. F. Rowell, WM.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by Jacob T. Brown, JW.
- 158 *Anchor*, by George W. Gamage, Proxy.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by Jos. W. Nealley, WM.
- 160 *Parian*, by Thomas R. Gardner, Proxy.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Sewall Brown, Proxy.
- 162 *Arion*, by J. Burton Roberts, WM.
- 163 *Pleasant River*, by Charles H. Dunning, WM.
- 164 *Webster*, by Frank E. Marr, WM.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by Alfred H. Spooner, Proxy.
- 166 ————*Neguemkeag*, not represented.
- 167 *Whitney*, by Arthur J. Foster, Proxy.
- 168 *Composite*, by Rodney Q. Lancaster, SW.
- 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Herbert N. Giles, Proxy.
- 170 *Caribou*, by Wallace R. Lambert, Proxy.
- 171 *Naskeag*, by Owen L. Flye, SW.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by John E. Clark, JW; George W. Smith, Proxy.
- 173 *Pleiades*, by James C. Googins, SW.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Edgar S. Smith, Proxy.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by Martin L. Porter, WM.
- 176 ————*Palestine*, not represented.
- 177 *Rising Star*, by William L. Bowden, WM; Hosea B. Wardwell, Proxy.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by William B. Littlefield, Proxy.
- 180 *Hiram*, by James C. Rundlett, WM; Walter H. Dyer, SW; Adelbert J. Hutchinson, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
- 181 *Reuel Washburn*,—*Consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, 1892.*
- 182 *Granite*, by Peter C. Fickett, WM.
- 183 *Deering*, by Charles W. Foster, WM; Albert F. Berry, SW; Herbert N. Maxfield, JW; William E. Willard, Proxy.
- 184 *Naval*, by Frank E. Rowell, Proxy.
- 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Harrison E. Wakefield, SW.
- 186 *Warren Phillips*, by Wm. A. Graham, WM; Charles W. Carll, Proxy.
- 187 *Ira Berry*, by Harvey P. Hinckley, WM.
- 188 *Jonesport*, by Nehemiah Guptill, WM.
- 189 *Knoz*, by Joshua P. Spaulding, WM.
- 190 *Springvale*, by Wm. J. Maybury, WM; Frank H. Dexter, Proxy.

- 191 *Davis*, by James H. Bell, Proxy.
 192 *Winter Harbor*, by Thomas H. Smallidge, JW; Bedford E. Tracy, Proxy.
 193 *Washburn*, by Daniel J. Turner, SW.
 194 *Euclid*, by Alfred E. Moore, WM.
 195 *Reliance*, by Benjamin S. Thurlow, Proxy.
 196 *Bay View*, by Leonard M. Webster, Proxy.
 197 *Aroostook*, by Almon O. Nutter, Proxy.

Number of chartered lodges, 191; represented, 179.

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,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	"
R. W.	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	P. S. G. W.
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	"
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Grand Master.
R. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Deputy Grand Master.
"	GEOEGE R. SHAW,	Senior Grand Warden.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	Junior Grand Warden.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Acting</i> Grand Secretary.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	JAMES ARCHIBALD,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	EMILIUS W. BROWN,	" 2d "
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	" 4th "
"	FRANK M. BRIGGS,	" 5th "
"	CHARLES YORK,	" 6th "
"	WILLIAM G. FULLER,	" 7th "
"	GEORGE E. JOHNSON,	" 8th "
"	WM. A. RICHARDS,	" 10th "
"	WILLIAM J. LANDERS,	" 11th "
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	" 12th "
"	GEORGE W. GOWER,	" 13th "
"	JUDSON BANGS,	" 14th "
"	WILLIAM F. LORD,	" 15th "
"	J. FERD KING,	" 16th "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" 17th "
"	MELVILLE GOULD,	" 18th "
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" 19th "
"	HARRISON PIPER,	" 20th "
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	" 21st "
"	CHARLES E. VICKERY,	" 22d "
"	FRANK H. HARGRAVES,	" 23d "
W. & Rev.	DANIEL GREENE,	Grand Chaplain.
W.	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	" Marshal.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	" Senior Deacon.
"	CHARLES W. JONES,	" Junior Deacon.
"	GEO. A. CALLAHAN,	" Standard Bearer.
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	" Pursuivant.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" Lecturer.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "
"	CHARLES E. JONES,	" Organist.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

Your committee further report that Grand Representatives from other Grand Lodges are present, as follows :

Alabama—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	New Brunswick—
Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU.	DENISON E. SEYMOUR.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR.	New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Canada—DAVID CARGILL.	New York—MARQUIS F. KING.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER.	North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE.
Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.	Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
District of Columbia—	Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
STEPHEN BERRY.	Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING.
Florida—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Pennsylvania—
Georgia— “ “	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE.
Idaho—ALERO E. CHASE.	Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT.
Illinois—JOSEPH A. LOCKE.	Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Indian Territory—JOS. M. HAYES.	Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK.
Iowa—HIRAM CHASE.	South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS.
Island of Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE.	South Dakota—
Kansas—ARCHIE L. TALBOT.	FRANCIS T. FAULKNER.
Kentucky—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Louisiana— “ “	Texas— “ “
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE.	Utah—HIRAM CHASE.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER.	Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY.	Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY.
Mississippi—CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.	Washington Territory—
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON.	WM. R. G. ESTES.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.	West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM.	Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. N. HOWE,
HOWARD D. SMITH, } Committee.
WM. E. WILLARD, }

Which report was accepted.

The M. W. Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE:

As masons, we are early reminded that it is our duty “to implore the aid and blessing of God in all our laudable undertakings.”

Let us, then, with humble gratitude, recognize him “in

whose hand our lives are," invoke His Divine presence, and implore His guidance, in these our present deliberations.

The devout pilgrim seeks with penitential sacrifice even a glimpse of Shomer's shrine. More gladly do *we* journey to *this* "Mecca," which your own and America's greatest poet has immortalized as "seated by the sea."

With joy, we mingle in the interchange of annual greetings, renew our masonic fealty, engage in the labors of philanthropy, and strive, with emulative zeal, to co-operate in every line of duty for the advancement and usefulness of our beloved order. With pleasure we regard its continued prosperity, and with satisfaction contemplate its unbroken harmony.

We have "held sweet counsel together," and yet these lives of ours are not wholly devoid of sorrows, nor can they claim immunity from afflictions. Death forgets not his mission, neglects not his appointed times, nor cedes grim regnancy, when he "loves the shining mark."

In the seasons' early autumn; with summer's foliage yet radiant in the glories of changing hues and prophetic transitions, the relentless reaper gathered from our midst "a ripened sheaf," and to-day we miss the gentle presence of one, upon whose face and form Time seemed to have placed his hand with reverential tenderness.

On the twentieth of September, our venerable Grand Secretary, Brother IRA BERRY, breathed his last. The Grand Lodge was convened in Special Communication, to assist in his burial.

Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, being authorized for the purpose, with Past Grand Master M. F. King as Grand Marshal, a large number of past and present Grand Lodge Officers, with other masonic bodies, shared in the solemn rites of the occasion, and, upon the ninetieth anniversary of his birth, all that was mortal of our late brother was placed to rest in Evergreen Cemetery.

A Memorial Circular was immediately issued to the different Subordinate and Grand Lodges, and from distinguished masons and Grand Jurisdictions, throughout the civilized world, there

have been received kind and sympathetic messages of affection, condolence and regard.

A Memorial of his life, his long connection with this Grand Lodge, and a record of those last exercises, which loving hearts or tender affections could bestow, will be more ably portrayed by other lips and pens than mine.

His son, Brother STEPHEN BERRY, who has for thirty-six years kept the minutes of this Grand Lodge, and discharged *all* the duties of Grand Secretary for the previous year, was at once appointed Acting Grand Secretary. To his devoted labors, valuable experience and intimate acquaintance with every detail of Secretaryship, the uninterrupted and systematic conduct of affairs, in that department of the Grand Lodge, has been principally due.

Among the members of this Grand Lodge who have been called from earthly labors, was one who in former years held a prominent position as a "ritualist" and Grand Lecturer, Bro. S. B. DOCKHAM. He died in Salem, Mass., January 15, 1892.

Bro. WILLIAM MCCARTNEY, of Oakland, a P. D. D. G. Master of the 12th District, died Sept. 10, 1891, and on the 20th of the same month, Bro. H. OWEN NICKERSON, also a Past Deputy of the same District, was buried by Lafayette Lodge.

Other jurisdictions have been called to mourn the loss of valued members.

From Vermont, upon the list of deceased brethren, we find the names of C. P. SOPER and JOHN B. HOLLENBECK. The latter was Past Grand Secretary, born in 1792, and lacked but few months of completing his "*five-score years*."

Illinois, on her page of Necrology, places A. J. KUYKENDALL and JOHN D. HAMILTON.

Arkansas loses her Grand Treasurer, G. H. MEADE; and Florida her Senior Grand Warden, J. F. NIBLECK.

Of Past Grand Masters, there are named HENRY BROWN, of British Columbia; C. H. BENTON, of Minnesota; G. H. HAND, of South Dakota; LAFAYETTE CARTER, of Idaho; JOHN TYSON, CHARLES WEBB and JOHN H. B. LATROBE, of Maryland; H. B.

ENSIGN, of Connecticut; THOMAS R. BONNER, of Texas; J. S. DAWSON and B. R. HARRIS, of Tennessee, and ANDREW NARBURY, of Oregon.

In the active pursuits of life, or in the fullness of "ripe old age," in full career, with hopes yet unfulfilled, or "crowned with abundant honors," they have passed within the veils.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

Our relations with sister jurisdictions are, without exception, cordial and harmonious.

A "just regard for the rights of others," most fraternally reciprocated by the Grand Lodge of Maine, renders the present year one of marked freedom from strife or disagreement, and presents "the continuance of brotherly love" and the "dwelling together in unity."

Of Lodges, we count the same number, as reported last year.

Only one new lodge has been constituted, while, by the consolidation of two others, the total remains unchanged. Notwithstanding the loss by suspensions and by the hand of death, there has been an increase of membership, giving 21,177 this year against 20,968 of last.

An important feature, encouraged from year to year, will be noticable, an increase in the *average membership* of lodges, it being now about 110 per lodge. Each is thereby made stronger, and the financial burdens of each comparatively lighter by the aggregation.

FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

A proposition to hold a "Fraternal Congress," consisting of delegates or representatives from each Grand Jurisdiction, "to assemble at the Masonic Temple in Chicago, during the World's Fair, on the second Monday of August, 1893, has been entertained by some of our sister Grand Lodges.

From the Grand Lodge of Kentucky I quote a resolve passed at its 92d Annual Communication, October 7th and 9th, as follows :

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that said Fraternal Congress should not be held with a view to the formation of a General Grand Body, but for the interchange of fraternal sentiments, concerning the general interests of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to a greater uniformity in the modes of recognition and the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over."

I present the foregoing for your consideration, and if Maine has in this instance been forestalled in its motto "*Dirigo*," possibly it may not be found wanting in disposition "*to follow*" whenever and wherever the good of Masonry may *direct*, or its usefulness be subserved. I therefore recommend that a committee be appointed to consider and report such action as may be deemed advisable for this Grand Lodge to take in the matter.

OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

By official announcement, the Grand Jurisdiction known as "Cuba and Colon" will hereafter be recognized by the title of "The Grand Lodge of the Island of Cuba."

From the Grand Master of Ohio, we have received announcement concerning certain "rebellious lodges" in that state.

The communication in full is appended herewith (A).

COMMISSIONS.

As Grand Representatives of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges, I have commissioned the following brethren:

ALBRO E. NICHOLS, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, near *that* Grand Lodge.

B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, near the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

WILLIAM WILBRAHAM, of Cresco, Iowa, near *that* Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM STRACHAN, near the Grand Lodge of Victoria, Australia.

JOHN S. DEWOLF CHIPMAN, of St. Stephen, near the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

ROBERT L. SCANNELL, of Salt Lake City, near the Grand Lodge of Utah.

I have recommended as the Grand Representative of Idaho near the Grand Lodge of Maine, P. G. M. ALBRO E. CHASE, of Portland.

To the Grand Master of Utah, P. G. M. HIRAM CHASE, of Belfast.

To the Grand Master of Missouri, P. S. G. W. DANIEL P. BOYNTON, of Monmouth.

To the Grand Master of Maryland, R. W. J. G. W. SAMUEL L. MILLER, of Waldoboro.

I have also most cheerfully endorsed two recommendations made by my predecessor, and have sought to hasten the issue of their commissions from those Grand Lodges to the brethren named in his report of last year.

I doubt not the several commissions have at this time been received, and will be formally presented at our session.

OUR CONSTITUTION.

In view of the absence of any constitutional provision concerning the office of Grand Treasurer, or Grand Secretary, when either of those offices may become vacant, by death or other causes, I submit to you the propriety of enacting some regulation to meet such casualty; especially in regard to the first-named officer, of whom (as stipulated in section 10) satisfactory bond is required "before he enters upon the duties of his office."

The Amendments proposed at our last communication will doubtless be presented at this meeting, in proper time for your consideration.

Several requests, relative to occupancy of halls by organizations claiming to be "*partly masonic*" have been made.

No absolute explanation appeared necessary, the lines of action being already defined by our regulations.

ANDROGYNOUS.

My attention has been called and opinion solicited regarding certain "androgynous," or so-called "side degrees" of Masonry. How far the institution (?) has obtained foot-hold, or been promulgated within our jurisdiction, I am not informed.

With its "essentials" or its advantages I am equally unacquainted, and, if "ignorance is bliss," I confess to enjoying a superlatively "blissful" condition.

By no means would we ignore the claims which certain ties of consanguinity sometimes demand of a Master Mason. *No true mason* forgets their legitimate requirements. Can they become more vital or effectual by any system of specious "grafting" upon "the body politic"? Is our temple so faulty in its construction that we require some "annex" to sustain it? Or, shall we wantonly delude our innocent kindred with a very *faint shadow*, and call it a veritable substance? Masonry is content with its own name and mission. It has no ambition to stand "sponsor" for any order of "Oriental Astrals," or "Association for the Relief of Plethoric Pocket Books."

Let us deal fairly and frankly in this, as in kindred matters. If that which is "*esoteric*" in Masonry is displayed "upon the tables of money-changers," I fear that more than a few *doves* will be *sold*.

The place for fictitious "*side degrees of Masonry*" is *outside* even the "porch of its temple."

* DECISIONS.

Many questions for official decision have been presented. Without occupying the time of this Grand Lodge with full statements or details, I submit a few in outline:

Question 1st. (Three of like nature from different lodges have been forwarded.) Candidate morally worthy; has stiff leg, cannot bend right knee; is he physically ineligible?

Ans. Yes! A free interpretation of Section 100, Art. 6, of Constitution, would be in substance as follows: If the S. W. can

conscientiously declare that "the candidate is in *due form*," and the candidate is fully able to *receive* and to *impart* all signs and tokens necessary for masonic recognition, he is not physically ineligible.

Ques. 2d. Young man wishes to apply to lodge; will not be twenty-one until Jan. 17th; can his petition be received at stated meeting Jan. 11th?

Ans. No! See "Text-Book," page 197, also Decision in Proceedings of 1871, page 223.

Ques. 3d. Candidate twenty years ago, in the jurisdiction of another lodge, applied and was rejected. He is now for past eight years a resident in jurisdiction of our lodge; wishes to apply; must the rejection be named in his petition?

Ans. Yes! See Section 101 of Constitution. The *fact must* appear. Also write the date of rejection, or number of years, which have since elapsed.

Ques. 4th. Mr. ——— took his first degree in St. John's Lodge, Antigua, West Indies, in 1869, his second and third in Palermo, Sicily, in 1870, by means of an interpreter. He holds written or printed vouchers regarding his first and second, but is doubtful about the "third." Has visited lodges, having passed examination therefor, including the third degree, and now wishes to affiliate with a certain lodge under whose jurisdiction he now resides. Can the lodge receive his petition for membership without other evidence than above quoted?

Answer. Invasion of jurisdiction is not involved, as we have no masonic relation or Grand Lodge correspondence, either with Antigua, or with Palermo.

Conceding that he has by examination proved himself to be in possession of the work, my recommendation would be that he apply to the lodge, where he desires affiliation: his petition being balloted upon, and found "clear" he should be re-obligated in all the degrees. This, and signing by-laws, will enable him to become a member, as though regularly "made" in the lodge.

After making the above decision, a "voucher" from Mt.

Lebanon Lodge, of Palermo, was placed in my hands. It is in Italian, and, without being an accomplished linguist, your Grand Master was enabled to translate it sufficiently to discover that it was in purport a diploma of a regular lodge, acting under the authority of the "Franco-Masoneria" of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, to which the several lodges of the Mediterranean and other localities owe allegiance.

Between the years 1861 and 1864 there was a struggle in Italy, between the English and Scottish Rite Masonry, and until 1867 lodges were permitted to work *under either*, when the Grand Orient absorbed the other "councils." The Supreme Council at Palermo, with GARIBALDI as Grand Master, was the Governing Masonic Body—to 1872,—covering the date of the diploma.

Ques. 5. Two or more years ago Mr. A. applied to St. Paul's Lodge, of Rockport, and was rejected. At that time he resided in a portion of the town of Rockport, which has since become part of Camden. Candidate again applies to St. Paul's Lodge, is accepted and raised. Should not the consent of lodge in Camden have been obtained?

Ans. Yes!

If rightly understood, Section 98 of Grand Lodge Constitution will apply to the case in question.

The town-line determined the jurisdiction respectively of each lodge. Changing the town-line would, in effect, be as though the candidate had removed from *one to the other* town.

By his first petition, St. Paul's lodge held "*masonic* jurisdiction" over the candidate, while Amity Lodge acquired a "*resident* jurisdiction" over him. Therefore the consent of *either* lodge should first have been obtained before applying to *the other*.

DISPENSATIONS.

I have granted dispensations for receiving and balloting upon petitions in less time than required by constitution, as per list

annexed. Also, to certain lodges for holding elections, when a reasonable cause for so doing was apparent.

I granted a dispensation to Paris Lodge, No. 94, and authorized your Deputy Grand Master (H. H. BURBANK) to open the Grand Lodge and conduct the exercises of "St. John's Day," and from the glowing reports of that occasion, I am fully persuaded that the masonic interests of that time-honored day were properly observed, and its observance will meet with your full sanction and approval.

The District Deputy of the 9th District having declined to serve in that capacity, I appointed Bro. CHARLES H. CROSBY, of Wayne, to the office.

May 29th, I appointed R. W. Bro. JAMES ARCHIBALD, of the 1st District, to preside over Monument Lodge at Houlton, during a trial, in which the Master was a witness.

Authorized Temple Lodge to occupy a new hall, the location of which was more than one-half mile from the old hall.

Sept. 19th, authorized P. G. M. ALBRO E. CHASE to open Grand Lodge, and conduct the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the "Eye and Ear Infirmary," Portland.

From press accounts at the time, and from his report recently received, we are assured that the duties of the occasion were most admirably performed.

Four days later, the Grand Lodge was again convened, under P. G. Master DRUMMOND, to share in the obsequies of our lamented Grand Secretary. Brother DRUMMOND's report (B) is appended hereto, and I trust, that either *in full*, or as *part* of a Memorial, it may appear upon the records, and in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge.

To W. M. J. M. GORDON and others, I granted a dispensation to open and hold a "Lodge of Instruction" at North Wayne, the reasons urged therefor appearing adequate, and the recommendation of the Deputy of that District having been endorsed thereon.

December 17th, dispensation to Olive Branch Lodge to install their officers at Bradford.

January 19th, to Fidelity Lodge, for completion of their work upon an actual candidate at the Masonic Convention of the 4th District. (If any misgivings existed in my mind, at the time of granting this dispensation, they have been completely dispelled by the satisfactory accounts which have since been given of that truly "masonic occasion.")

Dispensation to Liberty Lodge for holding meetings in the hall of St. George Lodge, their own having been burned.

To Doric Lodge, Monson, to engage in masonic work in Wilimantic, and within the jurisdiction of Doric Lodge.

A lodge desires to have an excursion some time in June; wish to advertise and make all arrangements under the auspices of the lodge. Can you grant a dispensation therefor?

Dispensation withheld by Grand Master, upon the grounds that the object would not *mature*, or be in effect, until after the term of a present incumbent would have expired. Therefore, if granted at the present time (April) it *might* be subjected to the refusal or repudiation of a successor, should another be elected, under whose administration the public and masonic action of the lodge would *then* be.

IMPOSTOR.

I was informed February 4th, that a certain Insurance Agent in Aroostook County was seeking to advance his business relations by fraudulently claiming to be a mason, and that the "uninformed brethren" were likely to be duped by his plausible manner and shrewd effrontery.

Without feeling justified to issue a public or particular warning to the craft in general, I have given such admonition by other methods as seemed requisite and permissible.

To Masters of lodges, I would enjoin extreme circumspection and caution. And Worshipful brothers! please extend these admonitions to each and every occupant of "the northeast corner of the lodge."

Except for the danger of "innovation," I should advocate, as an appendix to "instruction" or "charge," several alliterative

"B's." *Be* circumspect with strangers; *beware* of masonic approaches, which savor of "trade purposes"; *betray* no secrets entrusted to your keeping, and *be* sure that your own Masonry is not (in medical parlance) manifested by too "free determination to the surface."

DISTRICT REPORTS.

The Reports of District Deputy Grand Masters have been received. Valuable suggestions and worthy subjects of reflection or comment are apparent in several of them. *All* will be submitted for your perusal in the regular manner.

CONSOLIDATION OF LODGES.

By unanimous action of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, and Reuel Washburn Lodge, No. 181 (located respectively at Livermore and Livermore Falls), a vote "to consolidate," according to Grand Lodge regulation, was approved, the charters endorsed January 4th, and Past Grand Master DAVID CARGILL was specially deputed to assemble the members of both lodges and perform the requisite duties of consolidation.

A full report of the "marriage ceremony," and of the interesting proceedings attendant thereto (perhaps supplementary to "Vital Statistics") will doubtless be rendered by our respected brother.

TRIALS.

The proceeding of four distinct trials, with two appeals, have been reviewed, and, under the requirements of the constitution, seasonably forwarded to the Chairman of "Committee on Grievances and Appeals."

DEDICATION OF HALLS.

Upon four occasions during the year, I have convened the Grand Lodge for the purpose of dedicating masonic halls.

June 13th, at Waterville, (which was also the seventieth anniversary of Waterville Lodge) it was our pleasure to participate in ceremonies rendered beautiful and imposing by most

fortunate circumstances. The day was delightful. The fine streets of the city, shaded by towering elms, whose over-arching branches seemed to typify the interchange of glad greetings and fraternal welcomes from the hospitable brethren of Waterville to their appreciative guests, were thronged with resident and visiting masons, and echoed with the harmony of "Belfast" and "Hall's" Military Bands. Returning from the street parade, the new hall was consecrated in ample form.

A scholarly address by Rev. Bro. J. L. SEWARD, appropriate music, and other exercises crowned in abundant measure every detail of generous preparation, which the brethren of Waterville Lodge had arranged.

Their hall is commodious, elegantly furnished and tastefully decorated. To enumerate or describe the various emblems, designs and gems of art which adorn their temple and spacious apartments, would require more skillful pen and more extended time than I can afford you.

In July the new lodge in Blaine ("Aroostook") was constituted, its officers installed and hall dedicated by the Grand Lodge. The zeal of the brethren in that locality, the large attendance from adjacent and remote lodges, and the interest manifested upon that occasion, were truly indicative of the growing importance and high character which is so rapidly being developed in that youthful "Garden County" of our beloved State.

November 10th and 11th the halls of Winter Harbor and Mt. Desert Lodges were dedicated in ample form. Each becomes a worthy and well-earned home for the enterprising, faithful masons of each locality. *All* are structures which the Grand Lodge will commend. Clasping around them a golden and fraternal chain, well may we paraphrase an ancient, royal edict, "Behold these, whom the craft delight to honor."

CENTENNIAL.

From the Grand Master of Rhode Island, I received a courteous invitation to be present and participate, on the twenty-

fourth of June, in the centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of that state, which I was compelled, much to my regret, to decline.

FIRE.

The Charter of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, was destroyed by fire January 19, 1892. The officers and members petition that a *new* or a copy of the *old* charter be granted them by the Grand Lodge at this communication.

SUGGESTIONS.

The correspondence of the Grand Master has during the year been somewhat voluminous. By actual count thirteen hundred and eighty letters and messages have been exchanged, relating to masonic matters alone. Prefaced with a determination "that no letter or communication should remain unanswered," I am pleased to state that in no instance has the rule been ignored or unreasonably neglected. But I would, right here, suggest to officers and members of lodges, that upon every occasion, before addressing other authority, you carefully consider the premises of your complaint or inquiry. Does not the "Digest," Code of Regulations, or some volume of Proceedings contain a complete answer, or at least the "key," for solving every question which can possibly arise? In the majority of cases, will not your own acquaintance with the points involved, applied to our existing codes, cause you less trouble, give you "more light," and afford a more satisfactory adjudication, than can be derived from other sources, however carefully explained?

Let me emphasize these words of a predecessor, "*Look for yourselves.*"

Appreciate the value of our written laws and regulations. Consult them often. Study them carefully, and be assured, my brethren, by so doing you are constantly benefitting yourselves, in helpful and wholesome discipline, and lessening the labors of your Grand Master.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

If there is one duty, more than another, to which the solicitude of the Grand Master is particularly directed, it is the judicious appointment of District Deputies. Greatly as he may desire to bestow favors and honors upon personal friends, *that* motive must not be a primary one. That which shall inure to "the greatest good" and secure the greatest benefit to the craft, is far above all other considerations. Often without intimate knowledge, often without even a personal acquaintance, we are compelled to rely entirely upon the subject of your recommendations.

Custom has indicated that in each of your districts you are to signify by written request whomsoever the majority shall deem most competent and acceptable. You are not to choose him whose qualifications are "ritualistic" alone; nor base your selection upon one, simply because his presence is altogether flattering and pleasing in your public or private assemblies. Nor should you cause the displacement of a competent officer, merely because he is the member of a certain lodge, and *some other* lodge, as you express it, "should have its turn." But bring your best man to the front! the one best fitted for the position; one who can truly "honor the office," nor think the whole mission fulfilled when it is left for an honorable *office* to "honor the man."

Looking back, over the eleven years of service as District Deputy, under so many illustrious Grand Masters, it would seem that, from the stand point of such experience, new suggestions or admonitions might be offered.

And yet, brethren! I tell you frankly that as each successive year revealed a larger acquaintance with the duties and responsibilities of that office, my own efficiency seemed to shrink and fail in corresponding ratio.

I can give expression to no sentiments more valuable for your guidance and reflection than those which graced each address of my immediate predecessors.

MASONIC CONVENTIONS.

Under the direction of the Grand Lecturers, conventions have been appointed, and will be duly reported by those officers at this session.

WORSHIPFUL MASTERS.

If we take the comparative representation from the lists of the past two years, we shall find that nearly one-half our lodges were represented by their Worshipful Masters. This is highly creditable. "The power of the Grand Lodge is the voice of her subordinates, expressed by their constituent heads."

It is fitting that your presence and component value should be recognized in this Grand Lodge, and I would address a word of encouragement and counsel to you.

In the realm of your respective lodges, you are each "a sovereign."

In the language of your installation charge, "The honor, reputation and usefulness of your respective lodges materially depend upon the skill and assiduity with which you manage its concerns." Various methods and suggestions may apply to your several localities and surroundings, but I would particularly emphasize the ones which tend to render your lodges, as masonic homes, desirable for your attendant members, pleasant and attractive to the visitor, "the stranger within your gates." Think not the whole end of a meeting is answered, by "rush" and routine of business, or that *cold, mechanical and formal "ritualism"* constitutes "true masonic light."

The warm clasp of welcome, or the cordial notice, beaming more from the eyes and manner than from the lips of the Master, goes straight to a brother's heart. It is the talisman of present enjoyment, and is often treasured in pleasing remembrance for many, many years.

In that grim repository of past Ages—the Vatican, where the dead of more than twenty centuries lie entombed, as you wander through its subterranean galleries, upon one hand you note the sepulchers of those once famous in Pagan Rome. On

the other hand reposes the dust of martyrs and the early Christians, and, even by the symbols and inscriptions, you are reminded of their contrasted lives and the "day-springs" of their different creeds.

On one side are chiselled words, suggesting *mortality* alone,—on the other, the joys of brighter hopes and of future existence. One displays its lessons of finality, extinction, dust,—the other peace, hope and resurrection. One tells of departure,—the other of returning life. One points you to the silent grave—dark and forever closed,—the other to a sepulcher, whose stone is already rolled away, revealing the comforting Angel "in raiment white as snow," whispering "not here," but with Faith's finger pointing to a Heavenly and Immortal life.

Masonry, which is only passive, cold and formal, is like the Pagan creed. Masonry, which is active, ardent and sincere, makes earth the prelude of brighter joys,—immortal and eternal.

I can understand why the mason's north is masonically ostracized from the lodge-room, when figuratively "a Polar atmosphere" freezes out every warm sentiment and emotion of the brethren; when *congealing*, instead of *congenial* elements predominate. The Arabic "Roba el Kahly," or "abode of emptiness," is not more ghastly or forbidding than a lodge-room devoid of human warmth and fraternal sociability.

Masonry does not profess to supplant or become a substitute for man's religion. It has never sought to circumscribe his aspirations, determine his creeds, or define doctrinal points. But it does demand of us a recognition of Divine Supremacy—a development of manly character, and the practice of every moral virtue.

Masonry may not pose as a rigid reformer, or claim to be exclusively a temperance organization. But it has bequeathed to us more than empty symbolism, when it named *Temperance* among the cardinal virtues. Cosmogonists define "cardinal," as meaning fixed—steadfast. Can the north or east, as cardinal points of the compass, be considered true to *their* definition when veering to their opposites—south or west? Can the

devotee of *imprudence*, *injustice*, or *intemperance* dream that *he* is not departing from the cardinal standpoint of his masonic charge, when wilfully forging for himself the chains which drag him downward to infamy and degradation? I do not assume that masons are addicted to such evils beyond their fellows, nor that "these Galileans were sinners above all other Galileans." But when we refer to those sources of masonic offences or trials—even the few brought before this Grand Lodge, may we not pertinently ask "could not *these* have been avoided by observing "the just medium between intemperance and pleasure," and in no instance become subservient to passions which do *not* "coincide with the line of our duty"?

Masonry is purity of sentiment, virtue in our relations, sincerity in our discourse, and benevolence in our work. With poverty, it is relief; with weakness, it is strength; and with misfortune, it is discretion, comfort and sympathy. In our life duties, it is the interchange of generous thought, the out-flowing of noble impulses and the highest exercise of brotherly affection. Masons are indeed "brothers." The bonds of fraternity are made stronger as each shall aid his brother in time of need, animate his progress, or incite him to greater usefulness in every good word and work.

The hand promptly "stretched forth to save a falling brother" is often more timely and effectual than the tardy effort of "raising one" already fallen.

CLOSING.

In closing, I cannot too highly appreciate the aid which has been so kindly afforded me by the various officers and members of this Grand Lodge. Especially am I indebted to the "fathers of our masonic household," the living and the dead. *The living*, for their hearty support, co-operation and wise counsels; *the dead*, for their lines of precedent, to which we have often turned for the more complete solution of many complex issues or apparent difficulties. Indeed! the most presumptive assurance,

in more than one instance, would have failed me, had there been no "beacon lights" to pilot me through our twelve-month voyage, and second only to Divine help, do I regard and gratefully acknowledge, the prompt and cheerful assistance which has been so freely rendered me.

The almost perfect condition in which the affairs of this Grand Lodge were transmitted by my immediate predecessors, and the comparative absence of "vexatious matter," rather than merit, or administration of my own, enables me at this time to report the excellence and prosperity of the Grand Lodge in all its functions.

Type of our human lives! Though of varied interests, incentives, or experiences, the Grand and Subordinate lodges journey onward from year to year.

Trusting in a Supreme Ruler,—strengthened by the hope of a blessed immortality—inspired by the grand principles of Truth, Relief and Brotherly affection, cheerfully may we take up that "goodly heritage" of privilege or of burden,—as the case may be, left us by other hands, and whether we are laborers of the *first* or of the *eleventh* hour, seek to fulfill our allotted tasks.

Other feet will tread these pathways when our own footsteps falter. Other hands will, in turn, receive the trusts when ours have become weary, even "in well doing."

Yet there is triumph in the thought, if we have honestly striven "at Duty's call to do our duty's best," and, whether in the noon of life or with the day's decline of peace and rest—

"'Tis well, if each completed life can show
Itself the handiwork of being wrought
With Wisdom, Strength and Beauty, to the end."

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *Grand Master.*

A.

OFFICE OF THE
GRAND MASTER OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., August 10, 1891.

To the M. W. Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, throughout the
World,

GREETING:

To the end that the fraternal intercourse and recognition that has heretofore existed between the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ohio and other M. W. Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons throughout the world, may continue without misunderstanding, I deem it my duty to call your attention to the fact that representatives from three or four extinct lodges in this jurisdiction whose charters were forfeited by the Grand Lodge of Ohio because of their disloyalty and rebellion, have pretended to organize and set up at Worthington, in the State of Ohio, a so-called Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, in violation of the landmarks of the order and of their duty as masons, and in opposition to the M. W. Grand Lodge which has been in existence in this state for over eighty years.

Were it not that this rebellious faction might attempt to mislead and impose upon the craft in other jurisdictions, it would be too insignificant for official attention.

Yours fraternally,

[L. S.]

LEVI C. GOODALE, *Grand Master.*

J. H. BROMWELL, *Grand Secretary.*

B.

M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

In pursuance of your authority for that purpose, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of September, A. D. 1891, acting as Grand Master for the time being, I convened the Grand Lodge in special communication for the purpose of performing the masonic funeral service of Bro. IRA BERRY, late Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge was made up for the occasion as follows:

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, as Acting Grand Master;

R. W. HORACE H. BURBANK, Deputy Grand Master;

R. W. GEORGE R. SHAW, Senior Grand Warden;

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, as Junior Grand Warden;

W. WILLIAM O. FOX, as Grand Treasurer;

W. CHARLES D. SMITH, as Grand Secretary;

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING, as Grand Marshal;
W. & Rev. JOHN R. CLYMER, as Grand Chaplain;
W. CHARLES H. SNOW, as Grand Senior Deacon;
W. GEORGE L. SWETT, as Grand Junior Deacon;
R. W. ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, as Grand Senior Steward;
W. CHARLES S. TALBOT, as Grand Junior Steward;
W. JOHN S. FITZ, as Bearer of the Great Lights;
W. WARREN O. CARNEY, Grand Tyler.

There were also in attendance Past Grand Masters CHARLES I. COLLAMORE and ALBRO E. CHASE; Past Senior Grand Wardens ARLINGTON B. MARSTON and JOSEPH M. HAYES; and Past Junior Grand Wardens JOHN W. BALLOU and EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

Portland Commandery, K. T., Bro. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, Eminent Commander, accepted my invitation to perform escort duty, and upon a similar invitation to St. Alban Commandery many of the members of that body joined the lines of Portland Commandery.

Ancient Landmark Lodge attended as a body, and the officers of Mt. Vernon Chapter and of Portland Council, of all of which Bro. BERRY was a member, represented those bodies.

The Bearers were Bros. BURNHAM and BALLOU representing the Grand Lodge; Bros. COLLAMORE and RUFUS H. HINKLEY representing the Grand Chapter; Bros. MARSTON and WILLIAM G. DAVIS, of Portland, representing the Grand Commandery; and Bros. MALLET and FOX representing the Scottish Rite.

The Grand Lodge received the body at the late residence of our deceased brother, escorted it to the Swedenborgian Church, where religious services were performed by Rev. WILLIAM B. HAYDEN, and were followed by the masonic church services. The Grand Lodge then proceeded to the grave in Evergreen Cemetery, the escort accompanying us and remaining during the masonic ceremonies at the grave; after which the Grand Lodge returned to Masonic Hall and was closed.

I have taken the liberty to return thanks to Portland and St. Alban Commandery in behalf of the Grand Lodge for performing escort duty with such full ranks, and paying to our deceased brother the token of respect of accompanying the Grand Lodge to the cemetery and assisting in the performance of the services there.

The relatives and immediate friends of our beloved brother were gratified by the attendance of the Grand Lodge and of his brethren from various parts of the state in such goodly numbers.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Portland, September 26, 1891.

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

The Grand Master also presented the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which were referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

The Grand Treasurer presented his annual report, as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge submits the following report :

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1891.	<i>Dr.</i>		
May,	To cash paid Representatives to Grand Lodge,	..	\$1,584.84
to	" " Past Grand Masters,		61.86
May 1,	" " District Deputy Grand Masters, ..		168.10
1892.	" " Grand Organist,		10.00
	" " Assistant Grand Secretary,		20.00
	" " Chairman Committee Foreign Cor-		
	respondence,		100.00
	" " Grand Tyler,		30.00
	" " Grand Lecturer,		25.00
	" " " on acct. Expenses, ..		20.80
	" " Grand Treasurer,		250.00
	" " District Deputy Grand Masters, Ex-		
	penses,		430.79
	" " M. W. Albro E. Chase,		8.10
	" " Smith & Sale,		5.00
	" " J. A. Merrill,		3.75
	" " W. O. Carney, Expenses Blaine		
	Lodge,		35.55
	" " H. P. S. Gould,		31.50
	" " W. E. Chandler,		87.50
	" " Insurance,		24.00
	" " Kendall & Whitney,		2.95
	" " Stamps, envelopes, &c.,		3.77
	" " Express, .....		.45
	" " Rent to Masonic Trustees,		125.00
	" " " Portland Savings Bank,		400.00
	" " Grand Secretary,		500.01
	" " Stephen Berry,		775.66
	" " American Bank Note Co.,		122.80
	" " Expenses Library Room,		23.64

To cash paid care of Library Room,.....	30.00	
" " Grand Secretary, printing circulars, &c.,.....	101.53	
		\$ 4,982.60
To balance of cash of Grand Lodge in First National Bank, April 30, 1892,...	7,643.59	
		<u>\$12,026.19</u>

1891.	Cr.	
May,	By balance cash on hand on settlement of my " last account,.....	\$6,250.31
to	By cash from Kenduskeag Lodge,.....	23.80
1892.	" " Rural Lodge,.....	14.00
May,	" " Adoniram Lodge, 7 members,....	1.40
	" dispensation Solar Lodge,.....	3.00
	" dispensation Presque Isle Lodge,	3.00
	" Charter Aroostook Lodge,.....	30.00
	" interest for 1 year, on Registered Bond of City of Portland,.....	60.00
	" District Deputy Grand Masters,.....	5,981.81
	" dispensation fees,.....	9.00
	" Grand Chapter proportion expenses,...	65.92
	" " Commandery " " 	43.95
	" Fred'k Fox, rent Sept. 1, 1890, to June 1, 1891, \$60, and from June 1, 1891, to June 1, 1892, \$80, at rate of \$80, \$60 + \$80.....	140.00
		<u>\$12,626.19</u>

Respectfully submitted,

May 3, 1892.

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Acting Grand Secretary submitted his annual report, viz :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 3, 1892.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The duties of Grand Secretary have been discharged as usual, and the records and books are ready for inspection.

I am happy to report that the twelve remaining charters have been recorded. This is gratifying, because the loss of one by fire the past year has shown the imperative necessity of having them all on record.

But three registered brethren remain upon the roll.

I beg leave to be allowed to acknowledge the unvarying courtesy and at

tention of Secretaries and Masters to all requests from this office. Prompt attention is the best evidence of a lively interest in the welfare of the fraternity. In the numerous demands of all kinds from different jurisdictions, it is frequently necessary to call upon the lodge officers for labor outside of their regular duties, and I am happy to say that all such requests are met with cheerful compliance. We were requested by a California Lodge to hunt up the record of an old mason now twenty years dead. I asked the assistance of Past Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY, in this, as he has been ever ready to help in good works. He found that the brother had left Maine over eighty years ago, before reaching manhood, and was able to refer them to his probable early residence. In another case a California Master wrote that a legacy from a Grandmother awaited two orphan boys somewhere in Maine. The boys were found in Cherryfield and Bro. FRED. I. CAMPBELL, the Master of Narraguagus Lodge, had their interests in charge. It was pleasant to put the two Masters in communication, and to know that at the two extremes of this broad continent, two lodges were watching over the interests of the fatherless, without hope of fee or reward, or even of mention, and would see their interests protected, or know the reason why.

In another instance, the great-grandson of your first Grand Tyler, residing in Oregon, sought information about his ancestor. It was possible to give him considerable of a biography, and a tracing of his signature.

This silent work of the fraternity is deeply appreciated by those who are benefited by it, and it cannot but be gratifying to the craft to know that it is going on, although the details are not reported.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Acting Grand Secretary.*

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

M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the report of the Committee on Finance, as follows.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1892.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance have attended to the duties imposed upon it by the constitution, for the year last past, and submit the following report:

All the bills against this Grand Lodge have been approved by the committee before the payment of the same. In this connection, however, we would call attention of the District Deputy Grand Masters to the fact that lodges should pay the expenses of such officer when he visits a lodge for the purpose of installing the officers and does not inspect the work at the same visitation.

The books of accounts of the Grand Treasurer have been audited and found correct.

The records of the Grand Secretary have been examined, and we find a new volume begun and the records neatly written therein, with a very handsome illuminated title and initial letter.

The receipts of the Treasurer for the past year has been as follows:

May 2, 1891.	Cash on hand,	\$6,250.31	
	Receipts for the year,	6,375.88	
			\$12,626.19
	Expenditures,	4,982.60	
May 2, 1892.	Cash on hand,	7,643.59	
			\$12,626.19

The receipts of the Grand Lodge have increased a little over the average income for the few past years, while the expenses have been decreased. The expenses, however, are about the normal expense of the Grand Lodge. The increase in the expense during the past few years has been owing to the reprint of Proceedings, and change in the offices of the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge has one City of Portland Registered Bond for one thousand dollars, making the total assets of the Grand Lodge to be \$8,643.59.

The Charity Fund consists of

Real estate,	\$ 2,000.00
25 shares Canal National Bank,	2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank,	3,700.00
12 shares First National Bank,	1,200.00
11 shares National Traders Bank,	1,100.00
3 City of Portland Bonds, \$1,000 each,	3,000.00
1 City of Portland Bond in aid of P. & R. R. R.,	500.00
1 Leeds & Farmington R. R. Bond,	1,000.00
1 Town of Brunswick Bond, 4 per cent.,	1,000.00
1 Delaware (Ohio) Water Bond,	500.00
1 Denver City Cable R. R. Bond,	1,000.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Bond,	500.00
1 City of Columbus (Ohio) Bond,	500.00
Deposited in Maine Savings Bank,	1,900.00
Deposited in Portland Savings Bank,	1,900.00
Deposited in Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, ...	1,750.00
Cash in First National Bank,	2,133.80
Total in Charity Fund,	\$26,183.80

Returns have been made to the Grand Treasurer of dues from all the lodges except Relief, 108.

Your committee recommend for compensation for services for the year ending May 2, 1892, the following sums:

To the Grand Treasurer,	\$250.00
" " Tyler and his assistants,	30.00
" Chairman Committee on Correspondence,	100.00
" Assistant to the Grand Secretary,	20.00
" Grand Lecturers,	25.00
" Grand Organist,	10.00

Your committee have attended to the duty appointed them at the last session and have procured suitable boxes to receive the ballots when cast at the annual elections.

Fraternally submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
ALBRO E. CHASE,	

Which was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

A petition was presented from Liberty Lodge, No. 111, at Liberty, praying for a remission of dues for the past year, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also for a copy of the charter of the lodge, which was lately destroyed by fire. This was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The following invitation was received and referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity :

WISCASSET, ME., May 2, 1892.

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

Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, proposes to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary on next St. John's Day, June 24, 1892, and hereby extends a cordial invitation to the M. W. Grand Lodge to attend and participate in the ceremonies, either in a body or by its officers or representatives.

By order of the committee,

WILLIAM D. PATTERSON, *Secretary*.

The following named Grand Representative presented their credentials and were received and wel-

comed by the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge standing.

M. W. HIRAM CHASE from the Grand Lodge of Utah.

M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE, from the Grand Lodge of Idaho.

M. W. EDW'D P. BURNHAM, from the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

R. W. DANIEL P. BOYNTON, from the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

R. W. AUG. B. FARNHAM, from the Grand Lodge of Delaware.

The complaint of Temple Lodge, No. 86, against Richmond Lodge, No. 63, was presented and referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

VICTORIA.

R. W. GOODWIN R. WILEY presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria and was suitably welcomed by the Grand Lodge.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY presented the report on Returns, which was accepted, as follows.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 3, 1892.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Returns have attended to their duty and would report that every lodge has promptly reported, and the following summary will show the result as compared with the two preceding years:

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Initiated,.....	869	835	878
Raised,.....	836	858	839
Affiliated,	116	129	155
Re-instated,.....	88	75	85
Dimitted,.....	279	251	252
Died,....	318	302	367
Suspended,.....	2	2	4
Expelled,.....	2	1	2
Suspended from membership, ..	144	193	254
Deprived of membership,.....	16	25	28
Number of members,.....	20,675	20,968	21,177
Rejected,.....	192	223	233

The gain is 209 or 1 per cent., against 293 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1891, and 335 or $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1890. As the latter was the largest gain since 1883, and the two previous years had been losing years, we may feel that the gain is a healthy one. A comparison of our membership since early days may be interesting. Before 1850 statistics were neglected.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

1850, 1,402	1868, 13,001	1877, 19,356	1885, 19,862
1860, 4,319	1869, 14,121	1878, 19,464	1886, 20,039
1861, 4,744	1870, 14,926	1879, 19,260	1887, 20,218
1862, 5,323	1871, 15,818	1880, 19,303	1888, 20,261
1863, 6,041	1872, 16,358	1881, 19,093	1889, 20,340
1864, 7,227	1873, 17,224	1882, 18,991	1890, 20,675
1865, 8,884	1874, 18,118	1883, 19,477	1891, 20,968
1866, 10,075	1875, 18,673	1884, 19,641	1892, 21,177
1867, 11,491	1876, 18,843		

It will be observed that the gain was gradual up to the time of the war, when it was rapid. This continued until after the panic in 1873, when hard times began, and for six years the gain was small. In 1881 and 1882 there was a loss, and then we began to gain once more.

There is a marked increase in deaths this year, and in suspensions from membership. Deprivation of membership is small, showing that the almost universal rule is to enable the suspended brother to return of his own volition if he is so disposed, and that they do so, is shown by the fact that the re-instated are one-third as many as the dropped.

There are 191 chartered lodges, two having been consolidated during the year, Reuel Washburn, No. 181, with Oriental No. 21.

* The most elegantly written return is that of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, of Auburn, prepared by JAMES F. ATWOOD, Secretary; that of Freedom Lodge, No. 42, of Limerick, is very beautifully written by its Secretary, JOSHUA HOLLAND, JR., and that of Ancient Land-Mark, No. 17, of Portland, is very clear and neat like all the work of its Secretary, JOHN S. RUSSELL. Many other Secretaries have taken especial pains, and their work will praise them in the bound volumes in the Grand Lodge Library.

The accompanying abstract will show the condition of all the lodges, and their work during the year ending March 1, 1892.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	} Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,	
CHAS. D. SMITH,	

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1892.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	17	21	4	..	6	5	..	..	3	..	335	3
2	Warren,.....	4	3	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	98	2
3	Lincoln,.....	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	63	..
4	Hancock,.....	3	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	67	..
5	Kennebec,.....	7	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	136	..
6	Amity,.....	13	12	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	192	3
7	Eastern,.....	2	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	159	2
8	United,.....	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1
9	Saco,.....	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	116	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	3	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	5	..	159	2
11	Pythagorean,.....	5	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	1
12	Cumberland,.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	69	..
13	Oriental,.....	20	21	1	1	1	1	..	..	4	1	139	4
14	Solar,.....	11	10	2	1	1	4	..	..	4	..	265	1
15	Orient,.....	5	5	4	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	181	..
16	St. George,.....	5	6	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	105	3
17	Ancient Landmark, ..	20	21	3	1	3	9	..	..	4	..	369	7
18	Oxford,.....	7	3	3	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	165	2
19	Felicity,.....	2	1	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	120	1
20	Maine,.....	5	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	98	3
21	Oriental Star,.....	2	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	186	..
22	York,.....	..	1	2	..	3	4	..	1	4	2	120	..
23	Freeport,.....	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	124	2
24	Phoenix,.....	1	3	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	179	..
25	Temple,.....	6	5	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	72	..
26	Village,.....	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	102	..
27	Adoniram,.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	68	..
28	Northern Star,.....	1	2	..	3	3	3	..	..	6	..	104	..
29	Tranquil,.....	7	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	221	2
30	Blazing Star,.....	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	82	..
31	Union,.....	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..
32	Hermon,.....	12	9	3	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	292	6
33	Waterville,.....	14	13	13	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	195	2
34	Somerset,.....	7	8	1	..	4	4	..	..	1	..	189	8
35	Bethlehem,.....	13	11	3	..	3	4	..	..	1	..	259	8
36	Casco,.....	2	2	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	164	..
37	Washington, ..	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	79	1
38	Harmony,.....	12	13	1	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	139	3
39	Penobscot,.....	2	1	1	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	130	2
40	Lygonia,.....	5	5	..	..	3	5	..	..	11	1	220	2
41	Morning Star,.....	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	..
42	Freedom,.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	28	..
43	Alna,.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	..	124	..
44	Piscataquis, ..	6	5	..	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	99	3
45	Central,.....	4	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	112	..
46	St. Croix,.....	6	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	10	1	191	1
47	Dunlap,.....	5	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	141	1
48	Lafayette,.....	3	3	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	83	..
49	Meridian Splendor, ..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	80	..
50	Aurora,.....	2	2	2	..	2	15	..	..	..	..	301	..
51	St. John's,.....	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	96	2

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,.....	3	3	2	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	175	1
53	Rural,.....	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	48	..
54	Vassalboro,....	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	85	1
55	Fraternal,.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	77	..
56	Mount Moriah,...	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	51	..
57	King Hiram,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	83	..
58	Unity,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	..
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,...	6	3	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	170	3
61	King Solomon's,...	6	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	118	2
62	King David's,....	4	4	..	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	89	..
63	Richmond,.....	2	2	1	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	114	..
64	Pacific,.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	115	2
65	Mystic,.....	3	2	1	..	3	2	..	..	2	1	119	..
66	Mechanics',.....	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	77	..
67	Blue Mountain,...	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	74	4
68	Mariners',.....	3	4	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	116	..
69	Howard,.....	2	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	8	..	102	..
70	Standish,.....	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	69	..
71	Rising Sun,.....	3	7	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	84	..
72	Pioneer,.....	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	61	..
73	Tyrian,.....	10	12	5	1	1	1	1	..	6	..	204	3
74	Bristol,.....	6	6	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	139	..
75	Plymouth,.....	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	58	..
76	Arundel,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	64	..
77	Tremont,.....	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	147	..
78	Crescent,.....	7	7	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	129	..
79	Rockland,.....	7	7	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	284	1
80	Keystone,.....	3	2	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	126	6
81	Atlantic,.....	11	12	1	3	7	6	..	..	4	3	279	3
82	St. Paul's,.....	17	16	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	180	3
83	St. Andrew's,....	2	3	..	1	4	3	..	..	3	..	211	1
84	Eureka,.....	1	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	93	1
85	Star in the West,...	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	13	..	115	..
86	Temple,.....	7	5	..	1	2	2	..	..	3	..	165	14
87	Benevolent,.....	3	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	53	..
88	Narraguagus,....	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	97	1
89	Island,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	1
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,.....	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	165	5
92	Siloam,.....	3	3	1	..	5	2	..	..	9	..	135	..
93	Horeb,.....	6	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	128	1
94	Paris,.....	4	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	97	1
95	Corinthian,.....	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	78	1
96	Monument,.....	12	13	2	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	172	7
97	Bethel,.....	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	106	..
98	Katahdin,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..
99	Vernon Valley,....	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	100	..
100	Jefferson,.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	76	..
101	Nezinscot,.....	1	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	98	..
102	Marsh River,.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	67	..
103	Dresden,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	..
104	Dirigo,.....	4	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	93	..
105	Ashlar,.....	2	4	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	194	2
106	Tuscan,.....	8	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	111	2
107	Day Spring,.....	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
108	Relief,.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	46	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,	9	6	1	4	5	1	..	..	7	..	140	3
110	Monmouth,	6	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	80	1
111	Liberty,	3	3	3	..	..	2	..	..	11	..	104	..
112	Eastern Frontier, . .	3	3	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	86	..
113	Messalonskee,	2	2	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	101	..
114	Polar Star,	30	25	2	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	228	3
115	Buxton,	1	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	97	..
116	Lebanon,	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	80	2
117	Greenleaf,	3	3	1	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	172	2
118	Drummond,	3	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	54	..
119	Pownal,	6	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	82	..
120	Meduncook, (ch. sr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	85	..
122	Marine,	2	2	..	11	4	..	..	..	2	4	111	..
123	Franklin,	3	3	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	87	..
124	Olive Branch, . . . .	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	81	1
125	Meridian,	7	9	2	..	3	1	..	..	4	..	122	1
126	Timothy Chase, . . .	4	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	11	..	143	4
127	Presumpscot,	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	89	..
128	Eggemoggin,	2	2	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	85	..
129	Quantabacook,	2	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	5	..	93	..
130	Trinity,	8	8	2	1	15	2	..	..	..	..	111	3
131	Lookout,	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	34	1
132	Mount Tire'm,	2	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	10	..	95	..
133	Asylum,	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
134	Trojan, (consol'd) . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Riverside,	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	94	..
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,	2	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	97	..
138	Lewy's Island,	3	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	119	..
139	Archon, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	57	..
140	Mount Desert,	9	10	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	110	..
141	Augusta,	9	12	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	168	..
142	Ocean,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
143	Preble,	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	62	4
144	Seaside,	13	13	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	106	..
145	Moses Webster,	6	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	3	..	191	..
146	Seabasticook,	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	99	..
147	Evening Star, . . . .	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	79	..
148	Forest,	8	3	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	104	1
149	Doric,	6	5	..	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	118	4
150	Rabboni,	6	6	..	..	3	1	..	..	10	..	153	2
151	Excelsior,	3	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	41	..
152	Crooked River, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	77	..
153	Delta,	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	73	..
154	Mystic Tie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	53	..
155	Ancient York,	6	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	87	..
156	Wilton,	4	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	5	..	104	..
157	Cambridge,	2	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	84	1
158	Anchor,	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
159	Esoteric,	7	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	141	..
160	Parian,	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	99	1
161	Carrabassett, . . . . .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	94	1
162	Arion,	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
163	Pleasant River,	12	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	77	4
164	Webster,	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1
165	Molunkus,	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	40	..

Nos.	Lodges.	tn.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag, . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	38	..
167	Whitney,	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	79	..
168	Composite,	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	5
169	Shepherd's River, . .	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
170	Caribou,	4	4	1	..	2	2	..	..	13	..	78	1
171	Naskaug,	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	66	2
172	Pine Tree,	9	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	127	4
173	Pleiades,	11	11	1	..	1	1	..	..	7	..	113	..
174	Lynde,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	65	..
175	Baskahegan,	7	5	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	117	3
176	Palestine, . . . . .	..	..	2	..	1	4	..	..	6	..	106	..
177	Rising Star,	4	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	79	..
178	Ancient Brothers', .	10	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	2
179	Yorkshire,	4	4	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	45	..
180	Hiram,	9	12	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	157	5
181	Reuel Washburn, . .	<i>Conso lid ate d.</i>											
182	Granite,	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	1
183	Deering,	5	5	2	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	164	..
184	Naval,	11	6	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	67	0
185	Bar Harbor,	7	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	100	..
186	Warren Phillips, . .	9	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	123	1
187	Ira Berry,	3	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	63	1
188	Jonesport,	5	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	73	1
189	Knox,	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	51	..
190	Springvale,	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	69	4
191	Davis,	6	6	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	80	2
192	Winter Harbor, . .	12	10	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	66	1
193	Washburn,	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	2
194	Euclid,	11	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	2
195	Reliance,	10	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	63	5
196	Bay View,	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..
197	Aroostook,	17	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	7
		878	839	155	85	252	307	4	2	254	28	21,177	233

At 11.50 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 3, 1892. }

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

In addition to the officers before reported, R. W. SAMUEL L. MILLER, Junior Grand Warden, was present and assumed his station. He also presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maryland.

R. W. LEANDER M. KENNISTON presented his credentials as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nevada, and, calling up the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master extended to them the welcome and recognition of this Grand Lodge.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY, for the Committee on Dispensations and Charters, made the following report :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1892.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the matter of the petition of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, for a copy of the charter of their lodge which was destroyed at the late fire, we recommend that their request be granted and that their dispensation be continued until the copy of charter is received. Fraternally submitted,

FESSENDEN I. DAY,	} Committee.
W. R. G. ESTES,	
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The hour assigned by the constitution for the election of Grand Officers having arrived, the Grand Master appointed as a committee to receive, sort and count votes, Bros. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, LEANDER

M. KENNISTON, ALGERNON M. ROAK, F. B. AIKEN, and WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD; and as a second committee for the same purpose, Bros. A. M. WETHERBEE, MOSES TAIT, HENRY A. TORSEY, J. B. NEAGLE and S. E. TURNER.

Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE was called to the Grand East, and these committees having attended to their duties reported the election of the following brethren :

HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Machias;
HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Saco;
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor;
HOWARD D. SMITH,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Norway;
FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland; EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco; ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.

Trustees of Charity Fund for three years—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabatis; A. M. WETHERBEE, Warren.

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER presented the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 3, 1892.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers has attended to the papers referred to it, and submits the following report :

We recommend,

1. That so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to a "Fraternal Congress" be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

2. That so much as relates to vacancies in the office of Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary be referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, with instructions to report next year.

3. That the decisions of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

4. That so much as relates to the deaths of R. W. Bros. IRA BERRY and STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM be each referred to a special committee, and that memorial pages of our proceedings be devoted to the memory of Bros. BERRY DOCKHAM, MCCARTNEY and NICKERSON.

5. That so much as relates to Foreign Grand Bodies be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

6. That so much as relates to the appointment of District Deputy Grand Masters be referred to the careful consideration of every brother suggesting such appointment.

7. That so much as is addressed to Masters of lodges be most heartily approved by this Grand Lodge, with the hope that present and future Masters may receive much benefit therefrom.

The committee congratulate the Grand Master and Fraternity in Maine upon the present excellent condition of the Grand Lodge, its increase in membership, and the continued harmony of its relations with other Grand Jurisdictions.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
DAVID CARGILL,	

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

The Grand Master appointed as special committees :

On the death of R. W. Ira Berry.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On the death of R. W. Stephen B. Dockham.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, A. M. WETHERBEE, JAMES M. NEVENS.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion, it was

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

At 4.45 the Grand Lodge was called off until 2 p. m. Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 4, 1892. }

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

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1892.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

In the case of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls, against G. G. BRIDGHAM, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, be approved and confirmed, and that G. G. BRIDGHAM be hereby suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for two years.

In the case of York Lodge, No. 22, at Kennebunk, against TIMOTHY S. BATCHELDER, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of York Lodge, No. 22, be approved and confirmed, and that TIMOTHY S. BATCHELDER be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Monument Lodge, No. 96, at Houlton, against THEODORE P. LOUGEE, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Monument Lodge, No. 96, be approved and confirmed, and that THEODORE P. LOUGEE be hereby suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for a period of six months.

In the case of the appeal of CHARLES F. TEBBETTS, from the action of Preble Lodge, No. 143, at Sanford, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the appeal be dismissed, the doings of Preble Lodge, No. 143, be approved and confirmed, and that CHARLES F. TEBBETTS be hereby suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for one year.

In the case of the appeal of LAMBERT SANDS from the action of Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, at Milo: As your committee understand the matter, the by-laws of Piscataquis Lodge provide that the stated meetings shall be held, between the hours of five and ten o'clock P. M., on a certain day. As this

by-law leaves the way open for great abuse, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That reasons Nos. 1 and 2 be dismissed for want of proof, and that in regard to reason No. 3, viz : "that it would be for the best interests of Masonry and this lodge to establish a stated hour for its regular meetings"—we entirely agree with the spirit of the same, and recommend that Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, be directed to change their by-laws, so that they shall specify a definite hour for stated meetings.

In the matter of the complaint of Temple Lodge, No. 86, at Westbrook, against Richmond Lodge, No. 63, at Richmond, in regard to money advanced to a member of Richmond Lodge in charity, your committee recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, that Richmond Lodge, No. 63, is morally and masonically bound to re-imburse Temple Lodge, No. 86, for the amount advanced to one of its members in his last sickness and funeral expenses.

In the case of Lynde Lodge, No. 174, at Hermon, against SHEPARD M. LUCE, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Lynde Lodge, No. 174, be approved and confirmed, and that SHEPARD M. LUCE be hereby suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry for one year.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The report was accepted and the several recommendations, after being considered separately, were adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported that the proposed amendments relating to Grand Lecturers, Art. II, Sec. 2, and Art. XXIII, (p. 243, 1891) ought not to be adopted.

The report was accepted.

Further time was granted the Committee on the Amendment to Section 91, regarding Proceedings, (see p. 252, 1891.)

REMISSION OF DUES.

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING submitted the following, which was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

PORTLAND, May 4, 1892.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the petition of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, that on account of the loss of their hall by fire, the money paid by them as dues to the Grand Lodge for the past year be returned, report:

That they have given a hearing to the representative, and sympathize with the lodge in their loss. We find that the Grand Lodge has frequently under similar circumstances voted to remit dues, a practice that has many objections, and we hope that in future petitions of this character will take the same course as other applications for relief.

We will, however, in this instance recommend that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay to the representative of Liberty Lodge the sum of twenty-six dollars and eighty cents, being the amount received from this lodge, and to charge the same in the account of expenses of the Grand Lodge.

MARQUIS F. KING, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALBRO E. CHASE,	}	Committee.
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The Grand Master appointed as a committee:

On Fraternal Congress.

HORACE H. BURBANK, ALBERT M. PENLEY, EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

M. W. HIRAM CHASE, for the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity, reported back the invitation of Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, of Wiscasset, to attend its centennial anniversary June 24th, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Grand Master, and the following motion was adopted:

Voted, That the invitation of the Committee of Lincoln Lodge be referred to the M. W. Grand Master, with the request that he will arrange for the attendance of the Grand Lodge, or such representation therefrom as he may find compatible with the engagements of the Grand Officers.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was accepted, and permission given to make additions, 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.

The 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 this report upon which the review of each commences.

We remarked last year upon the promptness with which the Proceedings of the various Grand Lodge had been issued. We note this year a greater promptness. We reviewed last year the Proceedings of every United States and Canadian Grand Lodge except Quebec (whose Proceedings were delayed by some trouble with the printers): before the first day of May of this year we had received all of the Proceedings to be reviewed in this report, except those of Mississippi and Quebec for 1892; the latter came to hand a few days later and could take their proper place; so that our report this year will embrace every Grand Lodge, except, perhaps, Mississippi, which has not yet come to hand.

This early receipt of the Proceedings, if it shall be kept up, will enable the committee to make a change in the arrangement of the report with reference to its place in the Proceedings—but not till after the current volume shall be completed. It is of great importance, looking to the value of the bound volumes of the Proceedings, that they shall be indexed; the publication of the report as an Appendix without continuous paging, practically prevented this; but we believe we can arrange so that the reports may be published in an Appendix paged continuously and the Index of the volumes so prepared that ready reference may be made to the reports as well as to the text.

ALABAMA, 1891.

We are right glad to hear of the growing prosperity of the craft in this jurisdiction. The net gain in the total membership is close upon *ten per cent.*: this gain arises not only from the amount of work done, but also from the revival of dormant lodges and the quickening of lodges that "had a name to live," but were practically dead for the time being.

In this connection the Grand Master (GEORGE M. MORROW) says:

"Masonry, in Alabama, to-day, is in a happy and prosperous condition. Harmony has been our distinguishing characteristic. No vexed questions have disturbed the deliberations of any of our constituent lodges; no entanglements nor issues have arisen among the brethren requiring the interposition of the Grand Master. Our laws and ritual have been held sacred and inviolate; our charities have been unostentatious and far-reaching, and the dignity of Masonry has been elevated to the highest plane."

He had granted dispensations for thirteen new lodges, to revive six lodges whose charters had been forfeited and revoked.

The Grand Secretary says:

"Considering the prevailing financial depression, Masonry in this jurisdiction has enjoyed a year of gratifying prosperity.

"We have now a larger number of working lodges, than has existed at any time since the Grand Lodge was organized; and if I am not mistaken, the returns from subordinates, for the year now closing, will show a satisfactory increase in lodge membership."

Among other decisions, the Grand Master made the following:

"1st. A subordinate lodge cannot legally be opened and transact business or confer degrees without the presence of at least seven of its own members.

"2d. When an expelled mason is restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry, but not to membership in the lodge, he is entitled to a certificate showing him to be a mason in good standing.

"3d. An unaffiliated mason is amenable to the lodge under whose jurisdiction he resides or may be sojourning, and such lodge may prefer charges, try and punish him for unmasonic conduct.

"4th. When a member of a subordinate lodge, who stands suspended for non-payment of dues, pays up his dues in full, he is re-instated to membership without formal action of the lodge, (unless there are provisions in the by-laws to the contrary.)

"5th. A petition for initiation must lie over at least thirty days before a ballot can be had, notwithstanding the lodge may hold its stated communications oftener than once a month.

"6th. The re-instatement of a mason indefinitely suspended restores him to membership, as well as to the rights and privileges of Masonry.

"7th. The degrees of Masonry, nor any of them, cannot be conferred upon more than one candidate at the same time, but the second section of the F. C. degree may be conferred on two or more together."

* * * * *

"13th. An E. A. or F. C. who has received the degree or degrees in a subordinate lodge under this Grand Jurisdiction, and afterwards removes to another Grand Jurisdiction, and acquires residence, cannot be advanced in the lodge which conferred the degree or degrees without the consent of the latter Grand Jurisdiction."

These were all approved by the Grand Lodge, except that the proviso in the fourth was stricken out; and No. 13, as originally announced, was amended so as to read as above quoted.

These are in consonance with our law, except as follows:

1. The proviso in Article 4 is not allowable under our constitution; but the member may in the first place be suspended from membership for non-payment of dues, and, as we think, after he has been suspended may, by new proceedings, be deprived of membership for continued neglect or refusal to pay the arrearages.

2. Instead of requiring a petition to lie over thirty days, we require it to lie over from one stated communication to another, and allow only one stated communication to be held in a *lunar* month; the thirty day's rule would be exceedingly inconvenient in this jurisdiction, and the difference between a lunar month and thirty days is of comparatively no account in the determining the worthiness of the candidate.

3. The *thirteenth* is not in accordance with the law as quite universally held, according to our observation. The rule is, that when a lodge has once legally acquired jurisdiction over a candidate by the legal reception of his petition, it retains such jurisdiction until it has completed the work, no matter what change of residence the candidate may make. As a matter of courtesy, it is fitting to notify the other jurisdiction, and consider any objections that may be made; but the *right* to decide upon the question of proceeding with the work is not recognized by masonic law as generally held.

The Grand Secretary found many imperfect returns, but he had succeeded in getting all corrected, except one; we think this is quite unprecedented in *that* jurisdiction; experience in *this* shows that he has discovered the only remedy, and that it requires yearly application in a few cases, although such cases grow rarer each year until they get reduced to a very small number.

The committee on codifying the laws reported progress and that the work would have been completed but for the fact that no appropriation had been made for printing.

In one case, a lodge reprimanded a brother for engaging in a public drunken debauch upon the day of the meeting of the lodge, to the extent of preventing the opening of the lodge at its usual hour; upon appeal, the Grand Lodge reversed the decision and suspended him for twelve months. This is an illustration of the wisdom of the law authorizing an appeal from an acquittal or an inadequate sentence, and also allowing the Grand Lodge to substitute its own judgment for that of the lodge.

The following was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"WHEREAS, Temperance is one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry and should be strictly adhered to by all true masons; therefore,

"Resolved, That any Delegate from a subordinate lodge who is found in an intoxicated condition at a session of this Grand Lodge, shall be publicly reprimanded by the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and that his lodge

shall arraign him for trial after due notice from the R. W. G. Secretary so to do."

If the Grand Lodge can and should inflict a public reprimand, why can it not, and why should it not, inflict adequate punishment on the spot, instead of sending it to the lodge for additional punishment? We hold that it can and should. We do not believe that a Grand Lodge is an exception to the rule that bodies may punish their own members for acts which amount to contempt of their dignity and authority.

The following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is desirable that the masonic fraternity of Alabama should at the earliest day practicable, establish a home for the indigent widows and orphans of deceased masons; therefore be it—

"Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this Grand Lodge be appointed to take into consideration the advisability of establishing such an institution as suggested in the above preamble, and to report to the next Grand Communication of this Grand Lodge, a plan to carry out the object herein set forth."

Under the head of "Fraternal Congress," the Grand Master submitted the following action of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, which we quote in full, as we shall probably have frequent occasion to refer to it in this report:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, F. and A. M., is in favor of joining with other Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and other nations in holding a fraternal congress, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at some time during the continuance of the World's Fair.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that said Fraternal Congress should not be held with a view of a general Grand Body, but for the interchange of fraternal sentiments, concerning the general interests of Masonry throughout the world, and especially looking to greater uniformity in the modes of recognition, and the fundamental features which characterize our system the world over."

The Grand Lodge concurred as follows:

"We note, with pleasure, the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky looking to the holding of a Fraternal Congress of the Grand Jurisdictions of the United States and other Nations, in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at some time during the World's Fair.

"We cordially endorse the suggestion for this Fraternal Congress, and recommend that suitable action be taken by this Grand Lodge to be represented at said Congress."

The existing system of disseminating the work was repealed; the State was divided into nine districts and a lecturer appointed for each, under the supervision of the Grand Lecturer and the Committee on Work; the Masters of lodges were earnestly urged to confer together and fix a time for and hold District Conferences for exemplifying the work by the District Lecturer, Grand Lecturer, or a member of the Committee on Work. This plan may do for Alabama, but in Maine the desired result can be had only by official annual visitation of the lodges, especially the weaker and more poorly working ones, which would be the very ones not represented in "District Conferences."

A tribute was paid to the memory of our old friend, Past Grand Master

GEORGE D. NORRIS, who died February 12, 1890, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and *fifty-sixth* year of masonic service; of him the committee justly say :

"In the death of Dr. Norris we have lost from the walks of society one of the noble men of earth. His character was not marked by any one conspicuous overshadowing excellence, but by a blending of many. There was in him that grace of proportion which made his life orderly, systematic, harmonious. He was a man of strong benevolent feeling; this, perhaps, more than anything else, accounts for his ardent attachment to Freemasonry. He realized that true fraternity was one of the fundamental elements of our institution, and that a practical exemplification of the virtue of brotherly love was required of its members."

The Grand Lodge decided that a visitor has a right to see the charter of the lodge before submitting to examination; and also that the temporary removal of the charter from the lodge room while the lodge is at labor does not necessitate the suspension of labor; sound law, as we understand it.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and referred to a committee to report at the next annual communication :

"WHEREAS, There is a want of uniformity in the verbiage and mechanical features of the ritual of Masonry in the various Grand Jurisdictions of the United States; And whereas, it is desirable and important to harmonize these differences and to have a uniform ritual throughout the United States; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense and opinion of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Alabama, that some means should be adopted in common by the various Grand Jurisdictions of the United States to correct all differences and to establish a uniform ritual throughout the United States.

"*Resolved*, That we fraternally suggest the following plan :

"1. That each Grand Jurisdiction in the United States adopt a resolution in conformity to the suggestions set forth in these resolutions.

"2. That a National Committee on Masonic Ritual shall be appointed, consisting of one member from each Grand Jurisdiction, to be appointed by the several Grand Masters from the Committee on Work of each Grand Jurisdiction.

"3. That this committee shall meet at such time and place as may be determined by a majority of said committee as soon after its formation as practicable.

"4. That it shall be the duty of this committee to harmonize the work in all particulars, and to report back to the Committee on Work of each Grand Jurisdiction, through its member on the committee, and the Committee on Work to the several Grand Lodges for adoption.

"5. That the salary and expenses of each member of this committee shall be paid by the Grand Lodge he represents; and that expenses of the committee as a whole shall be prorated among the various Grand Lodges represented.

"*Be it further resolved*, That these resolutions shall be printed in the transactions of this Grand Lodge, and shall be referred to a committee, consisting of three Past Grand Masters, who shall report on them at the next Grand Communication for final action."

The desirability of the result proposed, viz: the universal uniformity of masonic work, cannot be denied; indeed, until that shall be substantially secured, the claim of universality of Masonry is a delusion or a pretence; but we have no confidence in any attempt to secure it, because the *unmasonic* sentiment now prevailing, that each Grand Lodge is a law unto itself in all

masonic matters, will prevent it. The fundamental idea of Masonry was that it is an *institution*—a unit; but the actually prevailing idea is that it is an aggregation of organizations, each claiming to be "sovereign," but practicing the principles of the old institution as "amended" (?) and changed by itself according to its own views of the "requirements of human progress." There are exceptions; some Grand Lodges adhere with commendable tenacity to what they understand to be the principles and polity of the institution, "without variableness or the shadow of change"; if all did this, the universality of Masonry would be preserved as far as it is possible for human beings to preserve it, when acting otherwise than under one controlling head. But it is manifest that these Grand Lodges would adhere to their own system of work with the utmost tenacity; they will not allow possible errors, which may arise out of the lack of infallibility of human beings. For example, who believes that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania would yield its own views in relation to the ritual to the combined judgment of all the Grand Lodges in the world? We do not say this in a criticising spirit; adherence to the "Ancient Landmarks" has been rigidly taught in that jurisdiction, and every mason in it has been taught and fully believes that the original principles, polity and work of the institution have been handed down from generation to generation with absolute perfection: how, then, can they consent to *any* change? But Grand Lodges, other than the class to which we have just alluded, will be unwilling to surrender their own modes of work even in order to conform to the decision of the majority. At any rate, no Grand Lodge should adopt the proposed plan without determination to abide by the result; and so many have established a system of work and been at great expenditure of time, labor and money, in disseminating it among their lodges, that we have no faith that they will consent to abandon it, or so modify it as to secure the great desideratum of a universally uniform ritual.

There is another inherent difficulty. There is no doubt that the "Ancients" introduced changes into the ritual existing at the time of their organization, claiming that those, from whom they seceded, had departed from the old system, so that after their system was introduced into this country, there were two modes of working; as the two parties assimilated in this country and in each jurisdiction one mode was adopted, that mode embraced more or less of the peculiarities of both systems, and thereby diversities arose, which the labors of WEBB but partially removed; so that if two jurisdictions have now the precise rituals which they had a century or so ago, it does not follow that the two are the same.

The Report on Correspondence (146 pp.) was presented by Bro. PALMER J. PILLANS. As heretofore, it is chiefly confined to an admirable abstract of the doings and sayings in other jurisdictions.

He says:

"We have long since been firmly convinced that official visitations stimulate lodges and arouse the zeal of the members, but where the area to be traveled is great and the lodges numerous a Grand Master in this hustling age cannot often be met who can spare the time for this. In this case the plan adopted in many jurisdictions of conveniently districting the state and appointing a D. D. G. Master for each district may probably accomplish the same."

And in his review of Maine:

"This pamphlet comes to us garnished with the portrait of the retiring Grand Master, Bro. Albro E. Chase, and whether a correct likeness is nevertheless the representative of a complete man and the type of those compose our fraternity in Maine."

And, surrounded by mourning lines, the following tribute to Bro. IRA BERRY:

"P. S. On the eve of our sending our report to the Grand Secretary, we are placed in possession of the rescript of the Grand Master, informing us of the death of the venerable Grand Secretary, Ira Berry. Maine may mourn his loss, and we who have known his 'scrupulous fidelity' to his trusts can and do sympathize with her. Well of him does the Grand Master say:

"Unassuming in demeanor—social, yet methodical in his habits—genial and cheerful in his nature—possessing exquisite tastes and sympathies, his heart seemed "never to grow old," for—

"Grains of golden wisdom and kind deeds,
Heaped not the threshing-floor alone—
But scattered all along life's sunny road."

"He lived to the mature old age of ninety years, and like fruit that is ripe, he has descended to the place appointed for all living."

He says:

"We prefer letting our brethren know what others think rather than burden our records with our thoughts. These we can give *viva voce* should any of the questions arise in our Grand Lodge. Besides we are a diffident and a silent man, preferring to hear the voice of others rather than our own."

But others want to know what *he* thinks, and want him to *give* as well as *receive*.

ARKANSAS, 1891.

An emergent communication was held March 4, 1891, to lay the corner stone of the Masonic Temple at Little Rock; a beautiful but brief address was delivered by Bro. GEORGE THORNBURGH.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (W. K. RAMSEY) gave a full account of his official action and decisions.

He said that "in a material sense the year had been a prosperous one, and while there had been no special revival of Masonry, there had been a substantial and healthy growth."

He thus announces the death of Bro. ALBERT PIKE, giving also a copy of a circular issued by him.

"Among the recent sad events, that will long leave its shadow on our hearts, was the death, April 2, 1891, of our truly illustrious brother, Albert Pike, formerly of our own midst but latterly of Washington City, D. C. From the vast storehouse of his mystic knowledge he, no doubt, contributed more to adorn, disseminate and make glorious the principles of our ancient brotherhood than anyone who has lived in the present century. But the harp that once sounded so sweetly is now still forever. Full of honors and full of years, his nerveless hands at last dropped the working tools and his pure spirit has gone to eternal refreshment in the presence of the Infinite. So fully and faithfully did he live out his days that it would almost seem harsh and cruel to say he died. Like Enoch, he 'was not for God took him.'"

In reply to the question whether the W. M. of a lodge presiding at a trial has the right to ask questions of a witness, he correctly says :

"Yes. The Lodge is the court before which an accused brother is tried, the W. M. the presiding officer of said court. The object of masonic trials is that even and exact justice may be done, as well to the accused as to masonry. All proper light should be turned on. No technical rule governing the taking of evidence in the civil courts must be allowed to prevent all parts being plainly and clearly set forth.

"Either the W. M. or any member of the lodge present has the right to ask questions for the object above stated, but this right should be exercised with prudence, and only when actually necessary. No colloquy or discussion of the evidence should be permitted during the taking of the same."

The following decision was approved :

"It requires unanimous consent to grant such a waiver of jurisdiction, and if through error the same is granted without the knowledge of an objecting brother or brethren, he or they have the right to make their objections to the lodge to which the rejected candidate might apply for the degree, and it is the duty of said lodge to suspend further action in the case, the same as if the objection had been made by one or more of its own members."

This is a new question, and its correct solution, with due regard to the rights of individual masons, is not clear; it is questionable whether a lodge is required to allow one not a member of it to control its action; on the other hand, it does not seem just to allow one recommended to another lodge to have an advantage over one accepted by the lodge. We incline to the opinion, however, that in the absence of legislation, a lodge loses all jurisdiction over a candidate when it has voted to waive such jurisdiction in favor of another lodge, except it may rescind its vote before it has been acted upon by the other lodge, that is to say, before the other lodge has received the petition.

He also decided that

"The fees accompanying a petition should be returned to the candidate if it is shown that after being elected, he has been prevented by bad health or unavoidable accident or misfortune from presenting himself for the degree within the required time."

The following was not approved by the Grand Lodge :

"Lodge A infringed upon the territorial jurisdiction of lodge B, and initiated a candidate residing within the limits of the latter. Lodge B enters complaint and protests against lodge A proceeding further with the disputed material.

"Who should finish the work? Lodge A by virtue of having laid the foundation stone, even though she obtained it in her sister's quarry, is entitled to complete the building, (finish the work on the candidate) but must pay the cost thereof (the fees for the degrees) to Lodge B."

The committee say :

"Your committee see great evils to Masonry at large, which may result from this sort of piracy, aside from the mere wrong to a lodge, and beyond and more far reaching than that wrong, to wit: A profane who is unworthy to be received by his neighbors escapes to another jurisdiction where he is less known, and in this way there arises great danger of very unfit material being gathered from a neighbor's quarry, and being worked into our temple to form a weakness and to threaten danger."

Of the Masonic Temple, the Trustees say :

"The building when completed will contain a splendid hall for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge; rooms designed for a Grand Lodge Library, with a fire-proof vault attached, for the preservation of records; a Grand Secretary's office, and such other offices as you may need, together with offices for other bodies. In the upper floors are halls designed for renting to the local masonic bodies. The remainder of the building consists of stores, rooms and offices.

"As we had not sufficient means in hand to entirely erect the building, the Trustees effected a loan of \$40,000, payable in twenty years with seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for which we issued a series of coupon bonds covering those amounts and times. We feel confident that out of the rents we will be able to pay all running expenses and the accruing interest, as well as create a sinking fund to meet the bonds at their maturity."

The following incident occurred during the session :

"While the craft was at refreshment, Minnie Brooks, the ward of the masons of Arkansas, was escorted into the hall by Bro. J. H. Van Hoose and introduced to the large number present. It was with surprise and gratification that the brethren witnessed her composure and ease of manner on an occasion well calculated to prove embarrassing, evidencing that their friendly aid in her education had not been misplaced."

Of the accommodations for the Grand Lodge in the Temple, the Grand Secretary says :

"In the arrangement of the plans there has been provided, designed for the use of the Grand Lodge, a fire-proof vault for the preservation of its records; a commodious library room and reading room attached to the Grand Secretary's office. I have engaged these apartments of the Trustees, the rent being sixty dollars a month. The fire-proof vault will be particularly serviceable in preserving our records from destruction, which has twice been visited upon us in the past, and the library room will enable us to maintain for the first time a library worthy of the name."

Of the library, he says :

"Up to last year our collection of books embraced only masonic works exclusively. At that time, however, an important addition was made by the donation to us by the Trustees of St. John's College, of the remnants of the library remaining in that institution, forming a valuable nucleus for future additions in the same direction. These matters were set forth in my report of last year. During this year I have devoted the greater part of the appropriation for library purposes, to the purchase of works of standard literature, and by means of making a small amount of money go a good way,

I have formed a collection of works which is well worth the attention of the reader and student; a small library in which can be found a collection sufficient to please and interest as well as to instruct, not only in masonic fields, but also in those of general reading."

* * * * *

"As above stated, preparations have been made for having a suitable and commodious library room and reading room in our new quarters in the Temple. It is designed to make the library a place of general masonic headquarters, where all brethren, and especially visiting brethren, may come and be at home; may pass leisure time in reading books and periodicals, and where all members of the fraternity may consult the works on its shelves for reference or examination. If any person before whom this report shall come shall be minded to contribute anything that may be of interest or value, books, papers, periodicals or other matters, they will be thankfully received."

We suggest that a catalogue of the works now in the library would aid persons to be "so minded."

The Grand Treasurer was also authorized to rent an office in the Temple.

In this connection the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is hereby made the duty of the Grand Secretary to cause the Grand Lodge hall, the Grand Secretary's office, the Grand Treasurer's office, the Grand Lodge library, reading room and vault in the Temple to be suitably furnished and fitted up for the occupancy of this Grand Lodge and its officers, and a sufficient sum of money is hereby appropriated for the purpose, to be drawn on the warrant of the Grand Secretary as needed."

The following resolutions were adopted, being in substantial accord with the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. G. M. be authorized to appoint a committee of fifty Master Masons, holding membership in this jurisdiction, of which the Grand Master shall be chairman, to meet similar committees from other jurisdictions at Chicago, Ill., during the holding of the World's Fair, to confer upon the general interests of the fraternity and to promote uniformity in the work and harmony of action."

"*Resolved*, That said committee shall not enter into any arrangement looking to the formation of a National Grand Lodge."

A mason was tried by his lodge for "publicly ridiculing the Holy Bible" and convicted, but the lodge upon vote was unable to agree upon any punishment: upon appeal, the following report of the committee was adopted:

"We are profoundly astonished and pained that any lodge should fail to inflict punishment for such gross conduct, and be willing to retain men holding and publicly expressing such unmasonic opinions. We think that the charter was wisely and righteously arrested. We recommend that the said brother, J. G. Becton, be and he is hereby expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

A memorial page is inscribed to the memory of several brethren, including Bro. IRA BERRY.

The Report on Correspondence (77 pp.) was presented by Bro. SAM. H. DAVIDSON.

His printer did not do justice to the report in one respect; some extracts are printed in the same type as the text and some in different type; so that part of the time it is difficult to "tell which is which."

He applies a good story to Bro. PILLANS' report:

"A good brother up in the seventeenth district, who was given to slips of the tongue, happened in at a neighbor's about the middle of the day during that interval of the early spring season when jowl and greens are a thing of the past and spring chicken and new potatoes a hope of the future, and being invited, sat down with the family to the nooday meal. After grace, the good lady of the house became profuse in her apologies for the scantiness of her table, when our good brother, intending to put her at ease, but thoughtless as usual in the choice of his language, said, 'Your apologies are entirely unnecessary, Sister Jones, you seem to have plenty such as it is,' and then seeing that he had got into it, he quickly added, 'And really it is much better than I expected.'"

Referring to Bro. VAN HOOSE's response at the banquet in 1889, to which we referred in our last report, he says:

Bro. Van Hoose's response was indeed touching and beautiful, Bro. Johnson, but to you, as transferred to cold type, it was shorn of much of its beauty and pathos. You should have been present; you should have known the pure and affectionate heart of the speaker; you should have looked into his honest eyes, welling with tears from the purest fountains of emotion; you should have heard and felt and seen the good brother speaking with all the earnest burning fervor of his great soul as he uttered words of deserved tribute to the memory of his friends—our friends gone hence. My brother it would have thrilled you with that indescribable feeling that makes us strong to bear the heavy burdens of our griefs."

We have no doubt of it; the mere *words* used are often the least effective part of what a speaker really says.

Of the "Saloon Question," Bro. D. says:

"After all, in this as in a great many other matters, the law in Arkansas is quite satisfactory and we commend it to our brethren when the liquor question is troublesome. It does not undertake to prohibit members from selling or using ardent spirits under *any* and *all* circumstances; a mason may be lawfully engaged in selling it for medical or other purposes. Yet, it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that no saloon keeper should be initiated into the masonic fraternity, and no one should be retained who afterwards engages in saloon keeping, but this opinion is advisory only and not a positive prohibition. It seems that a member of a subordinate lodge may use his little ballot freely enough under *these* provisions, they are elastic enough, they are elasticity itself. We commend them to you who must needs settle the liquor question."

In reply to Bro. PERKINS, of Vermont, he says:

"To this we only have to say, that if Bro. Perkins knew our financial condition and surroundings as thoroughly as we think we do, human though we are, he would see in the completion of the temple such an improvement in our financial condition and prospects as would make the establishment of a home not such a remote possibility as appears to him from his point of view in the Green Mountains, but a plain practical problem of easy solution. If we had placed the capital that has gone into our Temple in a home in the first instance, we would have no income wherewith to support the home and it would become a burden upon the craft. But we have builded better than he knew. From the Temple we confidently expect an income increasing with the advancement of our capital city, so that when we get ready to build our Orphans' Home our income from rents accruing from the Temple will pay all expenses. See? Give Arkansas a chance, she is gradually but surely ambling to the front."

We are glad to note his re-appointment, and most heartily welcome him

to this field of labor, and congratulate his Grand Lodge upon his appointment.

CALIFORNIA, 1891.

A splendid portrait of Bro. ABELL forms the frontispiece of the Proceedings, reminding us, alas, that his "counterfeit presentment" is all of him that mortal eye can rest upon.

ALEXANDER GURDON ABELL was born in New York City, June 29, 1818; he died December 28, 1890. He had been Master, High Priest and Eminent Commander, Grand High Priest and Grand Commander; and more than all these, Grand Secretary of his Grand Lodge for more than thirty-four years. He received the lodge and chapter degrees and the Orders of Knighthood in Washington in 1852. He soon after removed to San Francisco, and, in 1855, became Master of California Lodge, and the next year was elected Grand Secretary; he was re-elected thirty-four times, but lived less than three months of his *thirty-fifth* year of service.

More than thirty years ago we had occasion to open a correspondence with him, which was continued during the remainder of his life; while we met him personally but comparatively few times, we came to know him well. We had proposed to write, for the benefit of the craft in Maine, our estimate of the man; but we find in the tributes paid to his memory by his immediate associates so just an expression of our own views, that we conclude to give them in their words.

At the funeral, Grand Master CONKLIN said:

"A dark pall has beclouded the masonic world. Like night the mantle of death has unpinned its curtain, and its deep, sombre folds have encircled this masonic jurisdiction. A man true to his convictions, earnest in his desires, faithful in the performance of every duty, possessing a generous heart, noble impulses, and imbued with charity towards all mankind, has fallen. The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of California lies dead before you. For more than the average of human life—a period of thirty-five years—he has been devoted to the discharge of the duties of his important office. His comings and his goings were as regular as the rising and setting of the great luminary, and like it, too, his great intellect and masonic attainments shed their benignant rays upon the pathway of his brethren, enlightening their labors and illumining their upward and onward march. Such men cannot die; their memories are embalmed in the hearts of their brethren and will live while time shall last. As a citizen he was a good man; as a Christian he looked forward to that hoped-for immortality which shall be when earth and heaven are rolled together as a scroll. As a father he was affectionate, kind and considerate. To be more than this would not have been human. The marble shaft which may be erected to mark his last resting place, though it might tower heavenward, will not commemorate more enduringly his noble character than have his own acts. He died as the old year died—rich in the fulfillment of his time. He passed away like one who wraps the drapery of his couch around him and lies down to pleasant dreams. He has entered upon that reward which is ever the endowment of duty well performed and the accomplishment of a well spent life. May he rest in peace."

And Bro. BOKUCK, Grand Orator, (among other things) said:

"For no other dead man could these walls be so fittingly draped with the emblems of mourning; for no other lost companion could we more properly move quietly about these echoing halls; and for no other well-beloved brother could the flag of the Grand Lodge fly at half mast above this building with mournful appropriateness than for Alexander Gurdon Abell."

* * * * *

"In the death of Alexander G. Abell the Order has been deprived of a trusted servant and faithful brother, and has lost a genial, warm-hearted, kindly, honest man—a man who did his duty from a sense of what he owed his brethren, and not because of benefits received. To his work he brought the forces of honesty and sagacity. To a simple integrity of purpose he added a gentleness that was very touching to those who knew him best; while to his deep sense of the accountability of his position he allied a patience that was a lesson to us all. No matter what the weight of his public duties or what the nature of his private distresses, he was ever the same simple, true-hearted friend, the same faithful and unaffected reality.

"He had an overflowing and ready humor, he was gifted with much oddness and originality of thought; yet he never allowed humor or oddness to interfere with the honest, straight-forward, practical and faultless fulfillment of his official work."

Quoting Wendell Phillips' eulogy of Theodore Parker, he added:

"So I, standing beside the bier of my friend Abell, can speak in a like strain. We remember our dear brother's honesty and his manliness; we do justice to his rare integrity and faithful service; we esteem him as an amiable, accomplished and intelligent gentleman, and we forget, but—and **THIS IS THE GLORY OF IT**—there is *nothing* to forget, but *everything* to be remembered; *nothing* to excuse, *everything* to accept and cherish; *nothing* to be forgiven, *everything* to reverence and love."

A committee of Past Grand Masters, of which NATHANIEL GREENE CURTIS (the only permanent member of the Grand Lodge, we believe, now active, whose service commenced as early as those of Bro. ABELL) was chairman, presented the following tribute, which is also published on a memorial page:

"A useful and well spent life is a benediction. The abridgement of such a career brings sorrow and adversity. In the death of Alexander G. Abell Masonry in California and throughout the world has suffered an inestimable loss. A masonic luminary of the first magnitude has been extinguished, and our hearts are sad and desolate. On the twenty-eighth of December, 1890, at an early hour in the day, when the active throng were hurrying to and fro in the busy city where he had lived and labored for so many years, our beloved brother closed his labors and peacefully ended his eventful life. Under the shadow of Lone Mountain his remains were sorrowfully and tenderly laid to rest by his devoted brethren, while chanting the beautiful ceremonial which he had himself compiled and rewritten. There is something sublimely touching in the contemplation of the life and labors of this great and good man. By his sterling integrity, his untiring energy, his unswerving fidelity, and his devotion to duty, he commanded the respect and admiration of men, and by his frank, considerate and courtly manner he drew them to him, and sealed them as his friends. By his gifted and facile pen, his critical supervision of all our publications, his punctilious regard for all the interests of Masonry, and by his grand and exquisite character, he moulded masonic thought in the Grand Jurisdiction in which he labored, and endowed the world with a higher type of masonic literature. His application to duty and his habits of industry were remarkable, and were as constant as the seasons in their cycles. In every act he exemplified the motto, whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well. He has indelibly stamped his grand character on everything to which he gave his attention; and in unnumbered

ways he touches a cord of sympathy and affectionate regard for his precious memory.

"Order and habit were the distinguishing features of his life.

"Habit is the great conservator of character. Character is the gauge of human destiny. The destiny of Alexander G. Abell is the consummation of a useful and exalted life, wreathed in the sunlight of a blessed immortality. If he had faults, they were overshadowed by his princely virtues; and the veneration which we feel for his memory is the spontaneous tribute of the great masonic fraternity in California."

"Of his warm attachment to Freemasonry, and his zeal and loyalty to all its interests, the evidence is co-extensive with the years in which he enjoyed the honor of the most distinguished mason among us.

"For every honor with which his brethren delighted to crown him, there was a generous return of service. His faithful devotion to duty, during a period of more than thirty-five years, is an example worthy of all imitation. His great warm heart is forever stilled. The golden bowl is broken. The trust which we confided to his keeping has been fulfilled, and our beloved brother has been gathered to his fathers in peaceful consciousness of duty well discharged.

"In all his relations as a citizen, his conduct was gauged by the standard of excellence. As husband and father, he was kind and indulgent to a fault. As a friend he was true and faithful unto death. As a mason, his deeds along the pathway of life were like jewels in a royal diadem. Peace to thy memory, O well beloved brother! The world was richer by thy life, and is poorer by thy death.

"So in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, thy mortal frame, now laid in the dust by the chilling blast of death, shall spring again into newness of life, and expand in immortal beauty in realms beyond the skies. Until then, dear brother, until then, farewell!"

We can do Masonry no greater service than in laying these tributes before the craft and urging our brethren to read them as the exposition of the character of a good and true mason.

In this connection we feel bound to congratulate our California brethren upon their good fortune in securing such a successor of Bro. ABELL as Bro. GEORGE JOHNSON proves himself to be. He had been Bro. ABELL's Assistant for many years, and had learned and appreciated his methods. The volume before us shows that the reputation which Bro. ABELL won for his Grand Lodge will be well sustained by his successor.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (ALVAH RUSSELL CONKLIN) said:

"Peace and tranquillity have prevailed within our border. No dissensions have arisen by which our harmony has been disturbed. No dissatisfied elements have been brought forth to mar our quietude, or vex or plague our prosperity, or hinder and retard our progress. Truly may we exclaim in the words of the prophet, 'Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.' As an evidence to you of that 'peace which passeth all understanding,' which has existed during the year that is about closing, I call your attention to the fact that, although we number two hundred and forty-one chartered lodges, comprising a membership of over fifteen thousand, involving the varied interests, the different casts of mind and purposes incident to human beings, yet, but seven trial records have come up from subordinate lodges for the inspection of this Grand Body, from grievances, real or imaginary, which have arisen during the year, while in former times they have numbered annually from twenty to forty-five.

"In my intercourse with the subordinate lodges I have not, in a single in-

stance, assumed the control of any question or subject which I believed to be vested in the lodges. I have avoided seeking or taking any responsibility which I thought was within the legitimate duty of the Master or lodge. It has been my aim and object to cultivate in the Master and lodges a spirit of 'Home Rule,' believing that they should control their own internal affairs, share the responsibilities and be amenable to their liabilities. From the condition of the Order, its prosperity, its healthy growth and its utmost harmony, I am forced to the conclusion that this policy has had a beneficial effect, for at no time in the history of Masonry within this jurisdiction has the Order been in better condition than it now is.

"I am convinced that it is better for lodges and for Masters to be under as little restraint as is conducive to proper discipline. They should not feel the curbing power of the Grand Master, or Grand Lodge, unnecessarily; but should realize that, to a certain extent, they are sovereign bodies, though amenable to a common head.

"Too much law complicates affairs, and in time confuses by multiplicity. Too much power is liable to become oppressive and subject to abuse, though unintentional. Only so much authority is needed, or should be exercised, as is required to insure obedience and uniformity to our Constitution and Regulations."

The latter portion is eminently true and timely spoken; and yet, most all new masonic laws are enacted to prevent abuses of existing laws, and in most jurisdictions as large as California, constant vigilance is required to insure obedience to masonic law on the part of some. It seems a hardship, but it is true that restraining laws are made necessary by the conduct of the few rather than of the many.

The Grand Master had an immense amount of matters—in a sense routine, and yet many of them unusual—calling for his action.

Under the head of "Moral," he says:

"In my travels I have observed a great and growing feeling against the evil of indulging in wine at the banquet table. This disposition has grown to such an extent it may almost be considered to have reached the proportion of prohibition. This is creditable to the brethren, and shows a desire to observe one of our cardinal virtues. Masonry should practice the principles it advocates. While I would in no manner curtail the privileges of the brethren, nor limit them in the exercise of their free-will, I would submit that the lodge-room or its environments are no places for the gratification of a vicious appetite, or the exercise of a habit which is certainly prohibited by our tenets. In the lodge-room, and in the communication of the brethren, that which is not calculated to exalt the order and advance its moral status should be avoided. In my intercourse with the brethren, I have endeavored to inculcate the idea that wine was a non-essential to their enjoyment, and should find no place in their social gatherings. I can only touch upon this subject, leaving the brethren to advance their own reasons for such a policy."

One case arose which called from him the following decision:

"If the petitioner received the two degrees by permission, he then became a member of the lodge in which he received the degree of Master Mason. * * * * "The permission to receive the petition of an Entered Apprentice is a relinquishment of the right of the lodge granting the permission."

He said further:

"The question was asked: 'Is the appropriation of one hundred dollars to bury a deceased brother who, in his lifetime, was worth from twenty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, a misappropriation of the lodge

funds ? ' I answered :—The right to decent sepulchre at the hands of a lodge is a duty which the Lodge owes to the deceased brother whether he died rich or poor. It is not a matter of charity, but a right belonging to the deceased, and the reasonable expense thereof should be borne by the lodge."

The committee restate the decision and dissent from it as follows :

" 3. That it is the duty of a lodge not only to attend and conduct the ceremonies at the burial of one of its members who had requested to be buried with masonic honors, but to pay the reasonable expenses of the funeral whether he died rich or poor.

" We agree that it is the duty of a lodge to attend the funeral of a deceased member, and if he requested it to conduct the ceremonies : to see to it in all cases that proper provision be made for his burial, and in case of need to pay the expense : but we do not think it the duty of the lodge to pay the funeral expenses when the deceased has left a large estate. In such a case it is the duty of the family to meet the expense, of the lodge to bury him as a mason should be buried."

We agree with the committee, except that under our usages existing from a time previous to the memory of any now living, lodges themselves pay the expenses incurred by them, while the family pays the ordinary expenses,—that is, those that must have been incurred if there had been no masonic ceremonies.

The following are decisions as stated by the committee and their comments thereon :

" 6. The Master of a lodge is not disqualified to preside at the trial of a member, either because as Junior Warden he had, by direction of the lodge, preferred the charges, or because he is a witness, unless he is personally interested.

" This decision is in accord with the rule adopted by the Grand Lodge in 1885, in approving a report of its Committee on Grievances. In the case then before the committee the Master had been called as a witness, and the objection was made that being a witness he ought not to be allowed to preside at the trial ; but they said that the objection was untenable, that he was not disqualified because of that fact.

" We are satisfied that the decision of the Grand Master was correct in the case before him. As Junior Warden he had preferred charges because his lodge had imposed that duty on him. He was called as a witness, but not to the merits of the case, and was in no way personally interested in the prosecution or the defense. We are not, however, satisfied with the rule adopted in 1885, and to the end that it may receive further and more careful consideration, we recommend that it be referred to our successors with directions to report thereon at the next annual communication."

We do not believe that a Junior Warden who makes the charge should be allowed to preside at the trial, although he makes it as Junior Warden, or even by the order of the lodge. To properly prepare the charges, he must examine the proposed testimony, and having done that he would be more than human if he did not in a greater or less degree prejudge the case. Nor do we believe that a Master, who knows that he is to be called as a witness to material matters, should be allowed to preside. It does not comport with the eternal fitness of things that one should preside as a judge in a case in which his own testimony is to be commented upon and possibly its correct-

ness denied. We therefore agree with the committee, that the rule adopted in 1885 should be modified.

"8. That no lodge can, out of its funds, pay the expenses of one of its members in attending meetings of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast.

"The rule has been long settled here that the funds of a lodge are gathered and 'set apart for its necessary expenses and for the special calls for charity for which the lodge was instituted,' and that 'no lodge should expend such funds for any other purpose, however worthy or patriotic it may be.' The rule is a good one and should be strictly adhered to."

"14. No lodge can be permitted to use its funds to provide refreshments or entertainments for its members or friends.

"One would think that the rule of this Grand Lodge in regard to such use of lodge funds ought to be understood, but from time to time there comes to the Grand Master an inquiry if there is not some way by which the particular lodge can waste the inheritance of widows and orphans in sumptuous dinners and refreshments for its members and guests. In the case before the Grand Master the lodge had invested its funds or a portion of them in building a hall, the lower portion of which was rented, and the lodge was anxious to use the rents for a little quiet jollification. We are pleased that the Grand Master withheld from us the name of the lodge making the request of him."

9. It was decided that a non-affiliate need not apply to the nearest lodge, but may apply to any lodge in the state; under the express terms of the constitution, however, he must apply to some lodge in the state; but we doubt if one should actually become a member of a lodge in another state, he would be held to be not in good standing in California.

"24. A lodge of Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts can exercise no control over the funds of a lodge for charity or for any other purpose, and a lodge of Master Masons cannot give any portion of its funds for the relief of the widow of an Entered Apprentice.

"This decision is clearly correct, for, as the Grand Master observes, no business can be transacted except in a lodge of Master Masons, and none but Master Masons can be members of a lodge or are entitled to all the privileges and benefits of the order."

The last clause is not law in Maine and we sincerely hope it never will be. A lodge may give its funds to relieve distress, even of a profane, if it deems that circumstances require it: the decision introduces into Masonry the modern system of "benefits and dues"—a system utterly repugnant to the principles of the Institution, and one destroying the broad line of demarcation between it and insurance orders.

"26. When the advancement of a candidate elected for the first degree only has been stayed by reason of an objection interposed, the lodge may, whenever the objection is withdrawn, proceed to ballot upon his petition for the remaining degrees, and if the ballot is clear, proceed to confer them.

"The case arose in San Joaquin Lodge, No. 19, more than fifteen years ago, when, in that lodge, a ballot was had for each degree. The party was elected to receive and received the first degree, but upon his application for the second degree an objection was interposed and his progress stayed. After the lapse of fifteen years the brother who objected discovered that he

he was wrong, and as an act of tardy justice withdrew the objection. The party still desiring to be advanced, the Master presented the case to the Grand Master, who rightly advised him that the lodge could proceed to act upon the application. The case is an illustration of the complications that might and did occasionally arise under the old system of a ballot for each degree, and suggests complications that may arise under present laws, and which ought to be provided for. Now an objection to initiation is equivalent to a rejection, and the applicant, after the lapse of twelve months, can again make application as freely as if the first had never been made, while an objection to the advancement of the applicant is referred to a committee of investigation, and unless, upon the report of the committee, more than one-third of the members determine by their votes that the cause assigned is such as to constitute a valid and masonic objection, the lodge may proceed. But what would be the condition of the applicant if more than one-third of the members should be of the opinion that the cause assigned did constitute a valid and masonic objection? Is the objection so determined to be valid a perpetual bar to his further progress in that lodge, or may he renew his application there, or in case of a change of residence, make application elsewhere; and if he can either renew his application there or make one elsewhere, how long must he wait before doing so? The fact that one has been elected for three degrees and has received one, ought not, in any case, to place him in a worse position than he would be in if his petition had been rejected."

Such a case has never arisen in this jurisdiction, to our knowledge, but we have always assumed that a rejection for advancement is precisely like any other rejection, and that the candidate may apply again, precisely as he could if he had been rejected on his original objection, and only as he could in that case.

BRO. NATHAN W. SPAULDING (our Representative near the Grand Lodge of California) made a report in relation to Master WILCOX, which at the request of the Grand Lodge, he furnished for publication in the Proceedings; we believe that it will sufficiently interest the craft to justify its reproduction in this report:

"Thirteen years ago this Grand Lodge received and took under its fraternal wing Walter Carey Wilcox, a boy of five years of age, the only son and only child of Bro. Henry Freeman Wilcox, a Master Mason, who died in New Orleans of yellow fever. The subsequent death of his wife left their boy an unprotected orphan in the scourge-stricken city of New Orleans.

"The masonic fraternity of New Orleans, having a knowledge of the fact that the boy's grandparents resided somewhere in California, did the best and only thing they could do for him under the circumstances: they placed him in charge of the Louisville and Chicago Railroad, attaching to his garments a tag, giving his name, and labeling him to the masonic fraternity of Chicago, Ill., with a letter and a request to them that in due time they forward him to his grandmother in California.

Little Walter was received by the masons in Chicago, and after resting and having his wants provided for, was again placed in charge of the railroad company and another tag fastened to his coat, this time addressed to his grandmother, Mrs. H. Carey, at Oakland, Cal., where he arrived in due time.

"Past Grand Master N. Greene Curtis called the attention of this Grand Lodge at its annual communication in October, 1879, to the boy's situation, making a detailed report of the case, and recommending that the Grand Lodge adopt the child and place him in charge of his grandmother, Mrs. Hannah Carey, of Oakland, and that the Grand Lodge appropriate the sum of twenty dollars per month for his support; which sum was appropriated

and paid to Mrs. Carey up to the time of her death, September, 1888, when he was again left without parental care.

"After consultation with the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, I applied for and was duly appointed his guardian.

"The Grand Lodge, at its session in October, 1888, increased the stipend to twenty-five dollars per month, which amount was paid to me, and by me paid for his care and maintenance, until Aug. 1, 1890, when, at my request, further appropriations were discontinued, as I had received, as his guardian, sufficient funds from the estate of his grandmother to pay for his support and schooling for the years 1890 and 1891, and will not call upon the Grand Lodge for further assistance until a necessity arises therefor.

"When I became his guardian I found him a bright, sensitive, active and kind boy, with no bad habits, but with poor health, and I learned that on account of his sickness and other reasons, he had not attended school for many months, and that in his studies he was far behind other boys of his age, and so backward in this respect that to return him then to the public school, in the grade he would only be able to sustain, would have a tendency to discourage and dishearten him; and believing that it would meet with the approval of this Grand Lodge, and having a desire to do by the fatherless son of a Master Mason as I would like to have done to my own under like circumstances, I placed him in one of the best private schools in Oakland, where extra care was given him until he was far enough advanced to re-enter the Grammar School, from which he graduated last May, with honors.

"Believing it to be for the best that he should have rest and an opportunity to regain his health and strength before entering the High School, I secured for him a home in the country, where he is now living, on a farm near Yuba City, in Sutter County, with Bro. B. F. Walton. I am informed that his health is improved and that he is contented and happy.

"From my knowledge of Master Walter, if nothing befalls him I predict that this Grand Lodge will never have cause to regret what they have done for him, and that he will show his gratitude to his benefactors, by returning to them, ten fold, in that which is better than gold, a realization of their highest hopes—the example of a virtuous and well directed life."

The reports of the various Boards of Relief show a total of eight "cases from Maine," and an expenditure of \$211.50, and the burial with masonic honors of Bro. ROBERT C. GREEN, of Eastern Lodge, No. 7.

The Grand Master in his address said :

"I also call your attention to the claim of Cherokee Lodge, No. 124, against Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, of Charleston, Maine, for expenses in burying and caring for a destitute brother, and recommend that appropriate steps be taken in the matter."

The matter was referred to the Committee on Grievances, but we cannot find that any report was made in relation to it; and, therefore, can give no information concerning it.

The consideration of the question of erecting a Masonic Home culminated in the adoption of the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be to organize a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Association, or Incorporation, in manner as to that committee may seem best; and which association or incorporation, when so formed, shall have full power to purchase, receive, use and appropriate for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, all necessary property, real and personal, or moneys which can be obtained by the said

incorporation or association, by purchase, donation or otherwise; and to that end, and for these objects, to receive donations from all masons or masonic lodges within this jurisdiction, and to select, receive as a gift, or purchase a site for said Home; and, finally, to do and perform all needful acts necessary to carry into successful operation the said enterprise."

The Report on Correspondence (131 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES M. ELLIS. We have devoted so much space to this Grand Lodge (and yet have left matters of interest unnoticed) that we must be brief in our discussion of it. This we greatly regret; he has fixed views and, generally at least, sound ones: he does not hesitate to avow and defend them; he believes in the Ancient Landmarks and is utterly opposed to "modernizing" Masonry: is it a wonder that we regret that we cannot take the space to copy largely from his report? We find that he had some good advice from "one of our most eminent and distinguished masons" and followed it:

"Copy no one; compare yourself to no one; question not how swords are to be measured with an old soldier, but go right on and write on Masonry that which you think ought to be written."

Concerning the decision of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, that a lodge cannot remit the dues of one suspended for their non-payment, and restore the brother, he well says:

"We think it can remit arrears at any time; that the rights of a lodge in that respect are not restricted, nor limited to time, except, perhaps, in jurisdictions where non-payment of dues is held a triable offence and suspension is only had after a trial. In that instance it may be required that the Grand Lodge should act. But where a restoration is acquired, as in our jurisdiction, by the payment of arrears, we think it the correct way. The lodge certainly retains its prerogative of remitting the dues at all times when, in its judgment, charity and justice require the remission. We are utterly opposed to the suspension of masons for non-payment of dues, except on positive knowledge of their ability to pay. The decision in point is not clearly defined; years may mean but two, as well as ten or twenty, and we hold that when positive knowledge removes the presumption, it is clearly within the power of the lodge, on a motion, to remit and restore."

He states in forcible language the correct doctrine in relation to the disciplinary powers of Grand Lodges:

"Every Grand Lodge has power to adopt such a regulation, but until some regulation authorizing the proceeding is adopted, it would seem to us that no lodge could of its own motion set aside a judgment of conviction or acquittal, or that a Grand Master is invested with power to authorize such a proceeding. The powers of the Grand Master are executive, but not legislative. So far as we are advised, provision is made in the written law of every Grand Lodge for an appeal to itself directly from every judgment of acquittal or conviction in or by one of its subordinates, and upon principle it would seem that the Grand Lodge alone can reverse or in any way modify such judgment.

"A Grand Lodge possesses 'all the attributes of sovereignty and government—legislative, executive and judicial'—and it may, if it choose, exercise original jurisdiction over all masonic offences and proceed to the trial of any mason within its obedience, or within the territory over which its authority extends, or it may, as all Grand Lodges do, confer upon its subordinates just so much of this jurisdiction as seems to it expedient.

"In conferring that jurisdiction the Grand Lodge may reserve to itself the

rights of a purely appellate tribunal to revise the judgments of subordinates upon the case as presented at the trial, or to allow the parties to produce before it any newly discovered evidence; and then upon the transcript of the trial record, and upon such additional evidence as may be produced, proceed to the final consideration and determination of the case."

He is in error in his assumption that all Grand Lodges allow an appeal from an acquittal; a few hold to the contrary, but their number is growing less.

He, in effect, treats the non-payment of dues as a breach of contract, and not as a masonic offence; such was the law in former times beyond question in most jurisdictions, but the overwhelming preponderance of masonic opinion and decision now is, that it is an offence; and being an offence, he must admit that a mason should not be convicted of it without due trial.

He misapprehends our position in relation to the *right* of a visitor to see the charter; we said a visitor has no right to "*demand*" to see the charter, because he has no right to "*demand*" to visit; we still hold this to be correct, but at the same time hold that a refusal to allow a would-be visitor to see the charter is equivalent to a refusal to allow him to visit.

He asks what is gained by excluding from membership: the one excluded can regain membership only by paying the arrearages of dues and being elected a member precisely as if he had never been a member; while if only suspended from membership, payment of dues re-instates him.

In relation to masonic prayers, he says:

"Under 'Georgia,' he objects to the criticism of Bro. Mumford on the prayer of the Grand Chaplain, and he comes to the rescue of the Grand Chaplain saying: 'We hold that true masonic toleration allows every brother to pray in the manner in which he conscientiously believes he should pray, and that no brother can justly take offence thereat.' One praying for himself may very properly clothe his prayer in the language suited to his conviction; but a Grand Chaplain, praying for a Grand Lodge of Masons, is not praying for himself alone, and his prayer should be such that all who hear may sincerely join in the amen."

In reply, we would say that a Christian can pray only in the name of Christ; a Hebrew cannot pray in His name: while there should be no petition in a masonic prayer to which Christian and Hebrew cannot alike say "amen," each must be allowed to approach Deity in the only manner which he conscientiously believes to be according to the law of God. It is precisely the same as in taking an oath; the Christian has one way, and the Hebrew another, and neither expects the other to depart from the form his religion prescribes for him.

With him, we believe that no man should be made a mason with whom we cannot unite in the bonds of a brotherhood, which means that he is more to us in all relations than any profane.

We fully agree with all of the following, except in a single point; indeed, it is the very doctrine for which we have long contended:

"Now Bro. Drummond 'cannot see why a lodge in one jurisdiction cannot try one of its own members for violating the law of another jurisdiction, as well as for a violation of its own laws.' We were not a little astonished to see such doctrine announced by our good brother. There is no question that every lodge can discipline any one of its own members for any offence under its By-Laws or the Constitution or Regulations of the Grand Lodge, to which it owes obedience, without reference to the place where the offence was committed, or that it can discipline any mason residing for the time within its territory, for the infraction of any law or regulation to which its own members are subject without regard to the place or country where the lodge of which he is a member may be located. When the stranger comes within its territory he becomes straightway amenable to its laws, and may be tried by it for any infraction of those laws, and the judgment rendered by the lodge against him for such infraction of the law would be a valid judgment and respected as such everywhere. If it were expulsion it would expel from the fraternity, and the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction of an appeal from the judgment, would be the only tribunal that could in anywise modify or vacate that judgment or relieve the party from its effects. To us it seems equally clear that a lodge in Maine cannot take cognizance of any offence committed by one of its own members in Oregon, unless the act charged was an offence and punishable under its own laws. It may very well be that the Grand Lodge of Oregon has, by a local regulation, forbidden under penalty of expulsion, the doing of some particular thing which in Maine would be no offence at all. If that be so a Maine mason living in Oregon, and doing there a forbidden thing, might be, and ought to be, tried there for the act, but his own lodge in Maine could not try him for it because it was not an offence under its laws. If tried for the forbidden act in Oregon and expelled, the judgment would surely follow him on his return to Maine, because it was rendered by a competent tribunal, which had complete jurisdiction of him and of the offence."

It was till within a few years most strenuously contended that a member of a lodge could be tried only by his own lodge, no matter where the offence is committed; but in a case between Tennessee and Kentucky a few years ago, it was finally decided that a mason may be tried in the jurisdiction in which he commits an offence, no matter where his lodge is located. At the same time, it was held that, in such a case, masonic courtesy may require that the case be remitted to the accused's own lodge. We say that it was held, as we have stated; the two jurisdictions named came to that conclusion, but there are yet many who hold that a mason can be tried only by his own lodge; and the rule certainly is that upon the accusation of a lodge in one jurisdiction he may be tried *for an offence committed in that jurisdiction* by his own lodge in another jurisdiction; it necessarily follows that the offence is one against the laws of the jurisdiction in which it is committed; his own lodge is the tribunal by courtesy in place of the lodge in whose immediate jurisdiction he committed the offence.

But we must stop; we undertook to be brief in our discussion of this report, and great as the temptation is to go on, we cannot.

CANADA, 1891.

Four special communications were held to lay corner stones; the ceremonies were elaborate and the addresses of great interest to the people in the several localities.

The Grand Lodge met in annual communication on the fifteenth of July, and called off to the twenty-second, in consequence of the meeting of the Educational Association of America in the same city, on the day fixed for the meeting of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (J. ROSS ROBERTSON) leaves to the Grand Secretary to report upon routine and statistical matters, thereby rendering his address less voluminous and allowing him to devote more attention to more important matters.

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"My pleasure is completed by an assurance that out of the three hundred and fifty lodges on the roll, sixty per cent. are in an active and prosperous condition; thirty per cent., while in a semi-prosperous state, are showing in each case strong signs of improvement; only seven per cent. are weak; and three per cent. are either dormant or dead. In not a small percentage of the active and prosperous lodges the improvement during the year, even if slow, has been very marked. In those doing less than average work, many causes continue to keep them back in the general advancement, while in those that are retrograding, a settled inertness prevails, which seems to defy even the persistent efforts of my faithful District Deputies and myself. Those that are dormant are better in that condition than if struggling for existence, and the lodges which have passed away, have done so with a decorum that was lacking in much of their work while in life."

We commend the following to the attention of every Master and Secretary of this jurisdiction; if they do not come within its censure, it will encourage them; and if they do, it will show them their duty:

"Another point of importance in connection with the Secretary's office is that concerning the collection of dues. While the causes assigned for laxity in lodges are correct, there can be no doubt that both the W. M. and Secretary are personally responsible for neglect in this feature. Intelligent opinion expressed in every lodge visited touches a vital point when it claims that the larger number of W. M.'s shirk the responsibility in connection with the collection of dues, either from indifference or from fear of giving offence to the membership. Very many Secretaries are blameworthy for their neglect, yet not a few admit that the W. M.'s, if they do not obstruct, look with disfavor upon action that might create friction among membership. Thousands of dollars have been lost to lodges in the past, through the neglect in this regard, and proof is in my possession of the fact that men, in receipt of large incomes and landed wealth, P. M.'s in the craft, some occupying high positions in the land, knowing the methods of the W. M., allow their dues to run for years, eager, however, to be known as craftsmen, and always in the front rank at public craft ceremonials. The non-payment of dues seems to be the spectre which haunts the craft, and when its curse surrounds a lodge, when the W. M. fails to direct collection, and when the Secretary contributes to this neglect of duty, the work lapses, the attendance falls off and a lodge which was organized with the brightest prospects, after a few years is reported in default for its returns and payments, finds its place on the list of lodges that gasp for life without a succoring hand to give them either renewed vitality or enable them to become resigned to the inevitable in the form made and provided."

He deprecates what seems to him too great an inclination to call upon the Grand Lodge to perform public masonic ceremonies upon occasions of minor importance; he intimates that sometimes the motive of making such calls is one not compatible with the dignity of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary reports *sixty-six* decisions of the Grand Master and *one hundred and thirty* visitations by him: on many days he visited three different lodges, one in the forenoon, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. Rarely can a Grand Master give so much of his time to the duties of his office, as has Grand Master ROBERTSON, and the result is plainly seen in the increased prosperity of the craft.

We learn from his decisions that a brother must serve as a Warden before he can be Master; that a Past Master of another jurisdiction does not rank as such in Canada; that none but a Master or Past Master "can confer or take any part in conferring the degrees"; that an assessment for a supper cannot be levied by the lodge; that when a Master is installed he is "proclaimed severally in the first, second and third degrees in due form"; that "mixed funerals" are not allowed; and that the tyler, if a member of the lodge, may be called in to vote.

The Reports of the Deputies, though succinct, give a faithful account of the condition of each lodge; they take up over one hundred pages in the Proceedings, but they show vividly the good effects of the system of visitation and faithful accounts of them; the improvement in the condition of the lodges, from year to year, is very marked.

Of these visitations and those of the Grand Master, the Board of General Purposes says:

"Grand Lodge can be congratulated on the work of the District Masters. Their work has been one of love for the Craft in all its surroundings. Their time has been at the disposal of the brethren; they have encouraged the weak and placed a number of them on the road to prosperity, and above all, they fearlessly report all matters where the honor of the Craft is at stake. They have ably assisted the Most Worshipful the Grand Master in his unequalled and unexcelled task of educating the brethren in matters pertaining to Masonry, and thereby awakening a greater interest therein. It would be unfair to the brethren; it would not be doing justice to the Grand Master, if this Board did not place on record an acknowledgment of the indebtedness due to him for the success of his efforts. Every district under the jurisdiction has been visited by him. Seven and eight visits have been made in several districts, making in all 130 visits.

"These visits were not confined to the lodges in cities and towns, to the strong and prosperous, but to the weak and dormant. In the lodges at the cross-roads, and wherever good could be accomplished, the Most Worshipful Brother was to be found giving counsel, encouragement and advice, and entertaining the brethren with lectures most instructive. In order to give the result of such visits, a few quotations from the reports will be in order. They are as follows, and will speak for themselves:—'New life has been infused into weak lodges, enthusiasm prevails everywhere.' 'Much benefit has been derived, not only from the interesting lectures, but from bringing hand to hand him who sits and labors in the Grand East, him whose territory is provincial, and him who diligently labors in his own vineyard.' 'By these visits, the weak have been strengthened, the strong encouraged, and a stimulus imparted which will show its beneficial results in more ways than can be comprehended.'"

The Report on Correspondence (65 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON; while it is almost wholly "abstracts and extracts," he occasionally expresses his own views.

Of "physical qualifications," he says :

"What in the world does Bro. Greenleaf mean by 'The esoteric significance of the physical requirement in the masonic symbolism?' We would like to have him explain it. If he refers to the 'Triad' mentioned before, then he is certainly in error, because at the time that the ancient charges containing the physical requirement were promulgated in 1721, there were only two degrees, so that his assumed symbolism altogether fails, the third degree not being in existence. Such fanciful disquisitions can serve no good purpose. The reasonable rule is that a candidate who can do all the work of Masonry is not physically disqualified. This is the correct rule and *it always was* the correct rule. The 'strict constructionists' can only sustain their absurd contention by misquoting that upon which they rely for authority."

In this connection, we would state that Grand Master ROBERTSON decided that a one-armed Past Warden is eligible as Master.

Referring to "public installations," he says :

"To attend divine service is a laudable masonic custom, and surely among 354 lodges, the issue of only sixty dispensations to appear in public, on purely masonic occasions, shows clearly that there is no craze for public display in this jurisdiction. However, in Maine it may be different from some places, and we are quite willing to accept Bro. Drummond's assurance that the effect is beneficial there."

True; and why, therefore, do *one-third* as many public installations in more than half as many lodges indicate a "craze for public display," as he has heretofore suggested? We would say also that the testimony is, in all jurisdictions in which they occur (and that is almost all), as well as in Maine, that public installations are "beneficial to the craft."

He says further :

"Bro. Drummond thinks that masonic rank, wherever legitimately obtained, ought to be recognized the world over, and we gather that the Grand Lodge of Maine allows Past Masters of other jurisdictions to rank as Past Masters of Maine. They have had a Grand Warden who became eligible by presiding over a lodge in New Brunswick. This is not the custom with most of the other Grand Lodges, who confine the privileges of masonic rank to those who have obtained such rank within their own borders. For ourselves, we believe that as we claim that our fraternity is universal, we should not nullify that declaration by making any distinction as to where a brother receives his rank, and that a Past Officer, on his affiliation with a lodge in any jurisdiction, should carry his rank with him, and be received and allowed all the privileges pertaining thereto."

As we understand the decisions, the rule in Canada is not in accord with his opinion; but we find that his doctrine is gaining ground.

COLORADO, 1891.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (ERNEST LE NEVE FOSTER) says :

"The past year has been one of no unusual importance. The craft in this jurisdiction has been steadily growing, keeping pace with the commonwealth. Some new lodges have been started under auspicious circumstances, and

the old lodges are prospering, so far as I have been able to learn. There have been no serious matters of dissension among the craft, though some matters of jurisdiction have been called to my attention, all of which have been settled without trouble."

He had visited twenty-five lodges with good effect, and was evidently well informed as to the condition of the institution.

He had granted a large number of dispensations, most of them, however, for purposes for which no dispensation is required in Eastern jurisdictions.

He made quite a number of decisions, among which are the following:

"1. A brother having received the E. A. degree in another jurisdiction, is their material, and the F. C. and M. M. degrees can only be conferred on him in one of two ways. *First*—The lodge which conferred the First degree can make a request to another lodge to confer the remaining degrees, when no ballot should be taken as to the qualifications of the candidate, but a majority vote of the lodge to do the work would be proper; the candidate would then become a member of the lodge making the request, and the fee should be paid to it. The lodge, however, should require proficiency in each preceding degree before conferring the next. *Second*—The lodge can ask waiver of jurisdiction, which being granted, the candidate can petition in the regular way, setting forth the additional facts, accompanied by a certificate of the lodge that conferred the First degree.

"2. A request for waiver of jurisdiction must be made before ballot; a lodge has no right to receive the application of a brother, the material of another lodge.

"3. A brother cannot completely sever his connection with the fraternity; there is no way by which he can be relieved of his obligations.

"4. Lodges *u. d.* cannot collect dues, as they have no by-laws; they are governed by the Grand Lodge by-laws.

"7. A lodge is not compelled to pay the funeral expenses of a brother, even though one of its own members, but can dispense its charity in the way it deems best.

"8. The W. M. of a lodge errs in refusing to allow a member to examine the lodge records.

"14. The absence of the letter of dispensation of a lodge renders the meeting irregular and any work done illegal.

"15. A candidate initiated when the letter of dispensation was absent is irregularly made, and should be healed before proceeding further.

"16. It is unnecessary to obtain a permit from the Grand Master for a Past Master to install the regularly elected officers of a lodge.

"17. The geographical jurisdiction of lodges *u. d.* is the same as that of chartered lodges.

"18. When it is discovered that a petitioner for the degrees resides without the jurisdiction of the lodge which received his petition, the fact should be spread upon the minutes, and provided that a waiver of jurisdiction cannot be obtained, the petition and fee should be returned to the petitioner, with the information that if he desires the degrees, he must apply to the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides."

These were all approved by the Grand Lodge, except that No. 2 was amended by omitting all after the word ballot, and No. 7, by inserting the word "legally" before "compelled."

The amending of No. 2, in effect makes it declare that a lodge may receive the petition of a candidate over which it has no jurisdiction, but must obtain the requisite permission before balloting: the original decision is the rule in many Grand Lodges and it seems to us that permission should be

obtained to *receive* the petition, as the reception of the petition is a jurisdictional act and usually the effective one.

We confess that we cannot discover the purpose of the amendment to the seventh, nor wherein it really changes the decision; the idea that a lodge may be illegally compelled to do an act seems to us quite absurd.

We do not perceive why the Grand Lodge should not allow lodges *v. d.* to adopt rules of action for which "by-laws" are only another name. With this exception, the decisions are in accord with the law in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodges of Victoria, New South Wales and Tasmania were recognized.

An appropriate oration was delivered by the Grand Orator, W. L. BUSH, and P. G. Master HENRY M. TELLER was introduced and addressed the Grand Lodge.

After closing, the brethren partook of a banquet by the courtesy of Temple Lodge, No. 84.

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) was submitted by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF.

He adheres very closely to the plan of report as stated by himself:

"We have pursued the same general plan outlined by us in our former reports, as giving at a glance concise facts and information regarding our sister Grand Jurisdictions. The Digest of Decisions which accompanied our last report has proven a valuable addition for reference," and is continued."

Replying to Bro. ROBBINS, of Illinois, he says:

"The common usage of a century has justified the use of the word 'masonic' by organizations other than the lodge, and since it is likely to prove a 'stayer,' we fear Bro. R.'s efforts to eliminate it will prove abortive. He ought, at his time of life, to have at least, a well grounded suspicion that there is some Masonry beyond the lodge. He has known masons prominent in Craft Masonry, whose names are household words, who have united with other masonic bodies and continued their connection therewith through life. Is it reasonable to suppose they would have done so unless they had found such amplifications of the teachings of Craft Masonry as appealed to their intelligence and sound judgment? Is not the testimony of thousands of such men in whom Bro. R. has confidence a sufficient 'voucher' for the masonic character and purpose of those organizations? Why not then denounce imposture in whatever guise it shows itself, whether in clandestine lodge or clandestine Supreme Council?"

Referring to the election of Bro. BROMWELL, P. G. Master of Illinois, but now resident and affiliated in Colorado as an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge, he says:

"We would say in reply, that the honor was bestowed as an expression of the universal love and esteem which is entertained for Bro. Bromwell by the entire craft of this jurisdiction. It accords to him all the rights and privileges of the Grand Lodge, except the right of ballot. We do not understand that a P. G. M. moving to another jurisdiction and affiliating therein has the same rights in the Grand Lodge that he formerly enjoyed. The practice doubtless varies, but we are not sufficiently well informed to give a positive answer."

This illustrates the truth of our views as given in our review of Alabama—the tendency to destroy the universality of Masonry. There should be no question that a Past Grand Master's rank is not a *local* one, but a *universal* one, and wherever affiliated, he should stand on a level with his peers. In olden times, a Past Master was a Past Master in *Masonry*, and not of a particular lodge or a particular State: his rank was recognized universally precisely the same as in case of a Master Mason; the change has arisen from local jealousy, which should find no place in masonic polity. We hold that, under the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Colorado, BROMWELL is a member of it, with the same rights and powers as BRO. GREENLEAF possesses; we hope our distinguished brother will examine the question and give us his conclusion.

Of our unfortunate clam-bake, he says:

"In our report for 1878, under the head of California, we perpetrated a little joke on this very subject, expressing surprise that a Grand Lodge should deliberately resolve itself into a *clam-destined* body! History repeats itself in this instance—with the clam on top! The manager may be compelled by law to *shell out*, but not the clam! All the evidence goes to show that he was *non est*!"

He quotes our dissent from the decision of his Grand Lodge that a lodge cannot remit the dues of a member suspended for their non-payment, but without comment.

He thinks that after a short talk esoterically, we should be in accord on the question of "Physical Qualification." Quite likely; we will wait in hopes of having that "talk."

Quoting the Oregon decision, that—

"An objection by a member of the lodge to the advancement of a candidate after election and before initiation, is equivalent to a rejection by ballot, but an objection after initiation remains good until withdrawn by the objecting brother or ceases to exist either by reason of his death or removal from the jurisdiction."

He adds:

"We dissent from this action. Colorado has recently modified her laws in this respect, so that an objection after ballot has no other or greater force than an unfavorable ballot. We believe this to be the correct view. Read the latter declaration of the above enactment, 'but an objection after initiation remains good, etc.' There is no qualification whatever, the good name of an E. A. mason is reflected upon, and he has no opportunity to meet the objection or face his accuser. The Lion's Mouth in the old days of Venice was the receptacle for secret accusations, but let not the mouth of Judah's Lion in our day be put to a similar use. An E. A. is a member of our fraternity and he should be accorded a fair hearing and not be allowed to rest under a cloud during the lifetime or lodge membership of his accuser. We quote the Colorado law for the benefit of our Oregon brethren, providing for the interposition of the lodge, should it so desire:

"The lodge may, at a regular communication, upon two weeks' notice to the objecting brother, take up and try the sufficiency of the objection, and if deemed sufficient, all fees for degrees unconferred 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 go a step further; if the objection is in the nature of a charge, regular proceedings should be taken upon that basis, and the brother, if convicted, suspended or expelled; but if the lodge refuses advancement only, we think the action should be no more than a rejection by ballot, and that as we have already stated, he should be allowed to petition again in due time, as in other cases. And especially do we hold that, after a lodge has decided that the objections are sufficient to prevent advancement, it is not masonic to allow the objector to permit him to advance, or to advance the candidate after the objector ceases to be a member; when the lodge takes it up, it becomes a question between the candidate and *the craft*, of whom the objector is but one; in a word, the candidate stands just as if rejected by ballot.

BRO. GREENLEAF appends to his report a digest of decisions, involving much labor: we have contemplated doing the same, but concluded that so many depend on local law that they would be misleading to the craft of our jurisdiction.

CONNECTICUT, 1892.

The portrait of Grand Master HUGH STIRLING makes a fine frontispiece to this beautiful pamphlet.

The Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Bristol; a brief historical address was delivered by BRO. ROSWELL ATKINS.

At the annual communication a very appropriate "Opening Ode," written by Grand Secretary WHEELER, was sung to the tune "America."

The Grand Master announced the deaths of Past Grand Master HOWARD B. ENSIGN, and (among others) of BRO. IRA BERRY, to whom a Memorial Page is dedicated.

He had made the following decision, which we copy as applicable to a question which has caused much inquiry:

"*Question*.—Can a vote be taken to rescind vote passed at a prior communication of a lodge?"

"*Answer*.—Yes. There is no doubt of the power of a lodge to rescind its prior action, unless rescission would work injury to parties who had performed something on the faith of the vote sought to be rescinded, or unless the vote related to matters in respect to which the law *expressly* declares there can be no rescission."

A very curious case arose during the year. A lodge allowed one of its aged and worthy members to be sent to the Poor House; in fact, the lodge through its committee placed him there; there was another lodge in the same place, and apparently a very unmasonic state of feeling prevailed between the two and their respective members. The other lodge took the matter up, and members of it removed the brother to another place, where he

was supported by their lodge from July to December, 1890, when they presented the bill to the first lodge, which refused payment.

"Claiming that Old Well Lodge interfered with a matter it had no right to meddle with, that notice had not been given of the removal of the brother from the poor-house, and further, that they had received no intimation from Old Well Lodge that re-imbursement was expected from St. John's Lodge for any outlay or expense incurred in the support of said brother."

After some correspondence resulting in nothing, the other lodges filed charges against St. John's Lodge with the Grand Master; he called the parties before him for an informal hearing, but in spite of his efforts, no full settlement could be reached; however, he was removed to Bridgeport Hospital, and remained there at the expense of St. John's Lodge.

The Grand Master appointed a committee to try the charges, and the commissioners found that St. John's Lodge was guilty of unmasonic conduct in the matter; that it was not liable for the money expended by the other lodge previous to December, 1890; that it was liable and should pay the other lodge its disbursements after that date; and that after the brother had remained in the hospital about a month, St. John's Lodge had ceased to care for him, and left him to be supported there at the public charge.

The Grand Lodge accepted the report of the commissioners and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That St. John's Lodge, No. 6, A. F. and A. M., is guilty of unmasonic conduct in that as charged in 1st Specification, that said St. John's Lodge, No. 6, on or about the 23d day of June, 1890, placed Bro. Henry Karlson, a worthy and aged member of said lodge, in good and regular standing, in the poor house in the town of Norwalk as a town pauper, and allowed him to remain there as a town pauper for nearly four weeks.

"And in that as charged in the second specification, that from July 19, 1890, until May 2, 1891, said St. John's Lodge, No. 6, did not visit, nor aid, or exhibit towards him the first act of brotherly courtesy or assistance.

"And that as charged in the third specification, said St. John's Lodge, No. 6, had refused to re-imburse Old Well Lodge, No. 108, for money necessarily expended for the support and maintenance of said Bro. Karlson during said period, after receiving lawful notice.

"*Resolved*, Further that said St. John's Lodge, No. 6, be, and is hereby required within sixty days from the date hereof to pay to Old Well Lodge the sum of \$192.35, the amount found due by your commissioners."

The record of the subsequent proceedings is as follows:

"St. John's Lodge, No. 6, having been adjudged guilty of unmasonic conduct, the Grand Lodge proceeded to inflict the punishment in the manner prescribed by our regulations to govern in such cases. Ballots were cast to decide the degree of punishment that should be awarded, which resulted in reprimand of its members by a vote of 98 to 2."

The old maxim "Hard cases are the quicksands of the law" is forcibly illustrated in this case, as it seems to us. We think that the whole proceedings, from beginning to end, were in violation of masonic law and the fundamental principles of Freemasonry.

It seems to us that the fundamental principle of the Institution, that each mason and lodge is the conclusive judge of what he, or it, will do in the way

of *charity* was overthrown, and the rule of modern societies, that the aid to sick and infirm is purchased by contract, and, therefore, can be *demand*ed, was substituted in its place.

We would gladly pass over the case in silence; it was an extreme one, and apparently not to the credit of St. John's lodge; (we say "apparently" because the reasons which led to its course are not stated,) but one wrong can never be righted by the perpetration of another wrong; and least of all should such important masonic principles be trodden under foot in an effort to *compel* a lodge or a mason to do what we think to be their duty in a matter in which they are the only lawful judges. We notice it solely to enter our protest against substituting the contract-charity of modern organizations for masonic charity—the substitution of an appeal to the *law* for the appeal to the *conscience*.

The Grand Master referred to the fact that Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER had completed his twenty-fifth year as Grand Secretary. The committee to which the matter was referred, through its chairman, P. G. Master LUKE A. LOCKWOOD, reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Your special committee to whom was referred the matter of the quarter of a century service of our Grand Secretary, beg leave to report:

"That they can add nothing to what has been already justly said in commendation of our Grand Secretary. His praise is in the mouths, his love in the hearts of all. They therefore recommend the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of \$500 be and the same is hereby appropriated to be tendered to R. W. Bro. Joseph K. Wheeler, as a slight testimonial (in such form as the M. W. Grand Master may elect) of the high appreciation of the Grand Lodge of the twenty-five years of his faithful, intelligent, and efficient services as Grand Secretary, and as an expression of the best wishes of the craft for his health and happiness."

The following tribute to deceased brethren was adopted by the Grand Lodge:

"As year by year we assemble in Grand Lodge, familiar names are called to which there is no response; faces that beamed upon us with gladness, are seen no more; hands we have clasped in warm brotherly greeting are stilled in death.

"To-day the Grand Master has told us in fitting words that Howard B. Ensign, who more than thirty years ago presided over the Grand Lodge with that urbanity, dignity and ease that won for him the title of the 'Model Grand Master,' has joined the unnumbered throng that have lived, and are seen no more.

"Of Bro. C. L. Brockway, the Worshipful Master of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, in the maturity of his intellect passing out into the 'great unknown.'

"Of Albert Pike with the gathered wisdom of more than four-score years; one whose reputation as a masonic scholar, ritualist, philosopher and sage was as wide as the extended realms of the great brotherhood, honored and beloved by all that knew him.

"Of Ira Berry, whose masonic record is as unimpeachable as the granite of the state he had served masonically, from vigorous manhood to tottering age, 'his life and record clean.'

"While we place these names with so many others on our long roll of loved and honored dead, we fondly cherish their memory, because by the lives of such the good reputation of our fraternity is enhanced, and this

world in which we live is brighter, sweeter and better because they have lived in it."

A memorial page was also set apart for Bro. BERRY, with an appropriate poetic selection.

The Report on Correspondence (152 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER. It is preceded by a page containing the portraits of four Past Grand Masters.

Bro. WHEELER had rested for a year, but did not grow rusty. It is a pleasure to find him again at his post in this department.

He says:

"Again, we find resolutions adopted appointing three Grand Officers a committee to investigate Sain Dixon Lodge, No. 218, for tolerating drunkenness within her walls, the Master being accused also of the same offence. If this be true, the sooner that lodge is blotted out of existence and the Master expelled from the order, the better it will be for Freemasonry in those parts. A lodge room is no place to open a club room, with grog proclivities. A few such cases would demonstrate the necessity of a more careful scrutiny of lodges by competent authority, like the Grand Lecturer or District Deputy system."

He refers to Bro. PARVIN's list of the older Grand Secretaries; Bro. PARVIN heads the list, who at this writing is in his *forty-ninth* year of service; since the deaths of Bros. ABELL and BERRY, Bro. THOMAS M. REED is the second, having nearly completed his *thirty-fourth* year: Bro. WHEELER is the fifth.

In his review of Maine (1891) he says:

"A steel etching of the Grand Master appears as a frontispiece to the pamphlet. The session was well attended, but we do not discover the name of our Grand Representative in the list of those mentioned as present. The condition of the fraternity is reported good, with a fair increase in members. The Grand Master says: the efforts of the District Deputies in giving some attention to the collection of lodge dues is resulting in good, and he hopes to see the number decrease. His suggestion is very pertinent, that when a brother is running behind in his dues, and is summoned before the lodge, that the members should be sure 'that he is not poor and proud too,' and that they should exercise that charity which is so beneficial at such times. We emphasize the word proud, or rather pride it should be, not haughtiness, for we think an honorable pride in such things commendable. We admire that independence in a man that prompts such a feeling rather than the opposite."

* * * * *

"Under the head Esoteric Work, he discusses the cypher nuisance; and doubts the expediency of placing in the hands of the candidate that which is called a cypher, in order that he may become proficient in Masonry. Modern Freemasons seem to have lost sight of the following lesson inculcated in the lecture of the second degree, and which was devotedly adhered to by our ancestors. 'The attentive ear receives the sound from the instructive tongue, and the sacred mysteries of Freemasonry are safely lodged within the repository of faithful breasts.'"

* * * * *

"The Committee on History of Freemasonry in Maine, urge the necessity of all lodges, especially the older ones, to furnish some part of their history,

that the same may be placed in the archives. Historical items will increase in value through the coming years, and perhaps when they are wanted most, they cannot be obtained. The experience of masonic writers in being unable to get at the facts, when treating masonic history, should be an incentive for all masonic bodies to place their records where they will be indestructible, and no better way can be devised *than printing*. The two brazen pillars alluded to in the ritual, may have served as a sure and safe repository for the archives of Masonry against inundation and conflagration, in the days of King Solomon, but masons of the present time had better discard the method as an 'old foggy one,' and adopt the 'printing press' as the best repository ever invented."

He says further :

"We think the opinion of Bro. Pike correct, that the so-called dispensations are of modern origin, and we base our conclusions upon the old records of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut. They furnish no evidence of such authority existing as the prerogative of the Grand Master. Lodges were only organized by charter from the Grand Lodge, and all petitions came direct to it, oftentimes laid over for a committee to make due investigation of the locality, and to determine the necessity for a new lodge, examine the Master nominated in the petition to ascertain whether he was well qualified, and report at the next stated communication, when if favorable, a charter was ordered.

"The dispensation authority seems to have sprung into life about the time that Masonry began to revive from the effects of the anti-masonic excitement, when old lodges that had been extinct on account of the trouble, began to petition for the restoration of their old charters. Then it was that the Grand Master was authorized by special legislation, to issue his dispensation for any of these old lodges to resume work during the interim, and the fee fixed for such a dispensation was fifteen dollars.

"We are favorably inclined to this old method of erecting new lodges. Once each year the opportunity is offered at the annual session of the Grand Lodge to receive such petitions and act upon them, which is frequent enough for the welfare of the craft. When a lodge is thus organized, it becomes a full-fledged body, with equal powers, and not an inchoate bantling without authority, dependent upon the will and pleasure of one man for its continued existence."

In the olden times, in many jurisdictions, the Grand Master granted charters, and we believe such is the case in Pennsylvania now. We are satisfied that in a jurisdiction having a large territory, the present plan is the safest: better opportunity is afforded for investigation.

As usual, he "hits the nail on the head," in the following:

"In his review of Connecticut, he asks, why should an elected Master be made a Past Master before he is made an actual Master? The deponent sayeth, he don't know. It is a question that has caused a great deal of discussion, not worth the powder, in a practical sense. The degree 'Past Master' in this connection is a misnomer, it seems to us. The degree of Installed Master, we think more appropriate. In the ceremony, there is nothing that does not belong to the installation ceremony of a Master elect. We would add, that the decision of Bro. Swartwout, requiring the Master elect to receive the so-called degree of Past Master before installation, provided he had not already received the degree of *actual* Past Master, means, that he should be properly installed with the full ceremony, including the esoteric portion, in contra-distinction to the *virtual*, or chapter degree of Past Master, which had been sometimes recognized, as all that was necessary. A lodge has no knowledge of such a degree that should be recognized."

DELAWARE, 1891.

The following extract from the proceedings at the dedication of a masonic hall shows that the Pennsylvania doctrine that a Grand Lodge cannot appear in public does not obtain in Delaware :

"The ceremonies of dedicating the new lodge room were then performed by the Grand Master, with the assistance of the Grand Officers, according to the usual masonic custom.

"The Grand Lodge was then formed in procession by the Grand Marshal, and marched to the Delaware College Oratory, where a public address on Masonry was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bro. Leighton Coleman.

"The Grand Lodge was then reformed in procession, returned to the lodge room, and was closed in ample form by the M. W. Grand Master, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain."

At the annual communication we note that the Committee on Credentials did not report the names of the members of the Grand Lodge present, but the names of those entitled to seats therein : it had previously been ascertained that "a constitutional number of the subordinate lodges" were represented.

The address of the Grand Master (JAMES S. DOBB) relates chiefly to local matters. He reports the prevalence of peace and harmony.

He was called upon for a decision as to the course to be pursued in the following case. A petition was presented, received and referred to a Committee of Inquiry ; after an unusual delay the committee reported that the petition had been lost, and as they were unable to tell whether it was in due form or not, they asked to be discharged and the lodge so voted : the question then was what was to be done next.

The Grand Master decided that the committee had nothing to do with the form of the petition ; by receiving the petition the lodge had decided that it was in due form ; that the duty of the committee was to investigate the character of the candidate and report upon his fitness to be made a mason ; that it was not necessary even that the committee should see the petition ; that as the committee had been discharged a new one should be appointed to make the necessary investigation, and upon the receipt of their report the lodge should proceed to ballot.

Of course the petition shows jurisdiction over the candidate ; but the committee's duty includes an investigation of that question to such extent as the circumstances of each case render necessary ; we do not understand the decision holds otherwise.

A lodge complained to the Grand Master that one of its members had not been allowed to visit a Pennsylvania lodge ; thereupon he presented the matter to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, who replied that under the law of Pennsylvania, members of the Cerneau Rite were held to be clandestine and lodges were forbidden to allow them to visit : that on his examination the visitor was found to be a member of that rite, and therefore the lodge could not allow him to visit.

Of this reply, the Grand Master says:

"Brethren, this is a very grave question, upon the decision of which very serious results may result, and the communication of this M. W. Grand Lodge was so close at hand, I hesitated to take individual action in the matter, preferring to lay the whole matter before you for your consideration and disposal.

"The question raised by this appeal and the decision of the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania is a very serious one. No less than the right of visitation by brethren of this jurisdiction, having been regularly made, and being in good standing in their lodge.

"I invite for this matter, your serious and careful consideration, and your calm and intelligent judgment, without fear or favor, and would recommend that this appeal and the whole subject be referred to a special committee to report at this communication."

The matter was referred to a special committee, but no report was made. We shall look for the report with considerable interest; because we do not perceive how one Grand Lodge can rightfully complain of another for refusing visitation for reasons *personal to the visitor*; if a mason in good standing in one jurisdiction is held to be clandestine in another, not for any fault in his making, but for something he has done since, we do not perceive wherein the dignity of his Grand Lodge is assailed, because no act of its own or of any one of its subordinates is impeached.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to correspond with each of the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction immediately after the close of this Grand Communication, requiring them to immediately furnish him with the names of all Past Masters of lodges of this jurisdiction. And he be directed to enter their names upon the record as Past Master members of this Grand Lodge, and that any and all names of Past Masters reported by the Committee upon Credentials, not Past Masters of a lodge of the jurisdiction of Delaware, be omitted from the written and printed proceedings as members of this Grand Lodge."

We regret this as a step backward and a blow to the universality of Freemasonry.

The Committee on Work reported a complete ritual; their report was accepted and the committee continued.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was submitted by Bro. LEWIS H. JACKSON. It is hard to read, for text and extracts are in the same type and quotation marks are often omitted, so as to make it difficult to distinguish what he copies and what he writes.

Of the Past Master's degree, he says:

"Of this last we have to say, we believe the better part of the rites used in this so-called degree belong to the ceremony of installing the Master of a lodge; but we have looked in vain through the ancient charges and regulations, as well as the early history of the Grand Lodge system, for any reference to such a *degree*; so we repudiate it as a *degree*, preferring to call the ceremonies appropriated therein 'The Ceremony of Installation.' We think it right and proper that a brother who has been installed and served his lodge as Master, should, when his term expires, bear the honorary title of Past Master, and be entitled to all the privileges appertaining to his posi-

tion as such, generally recognized; but we scout the idea of anything in the nature of a degree being conferred by 'installation.' "

His views are all right; but why, when it neither injures nor misleads any intelligent mason, we may not use the shorter term, we cannot understand; the ceremony—the esoteric part—has all the qualities of a degree, and it seems to us to be splitting the finest kind of a hair to object to availing ourselves of the convenience of calling that *part* of the ceremony of installation (for it is only a part), the Past Master's degree.

Quoting Grand Master CHASE's reference to "Cerneauism," he adds:

"Just our opinion, Bro. Chase, and the reason why we shut it out of our Grand Lodge. Bro. Drummond thinks we *may* find we have misapprehended the situation. We trust not, but if more heroic measures are needed will not fail to apply them."

All right: the remedy sufficient to prevent injury from an evil is the correct one; "heroic treatment" for a patient in good health is folly; our remarks were based upon the understanding that "no treatment of any kind is necessary now and none *can* ever be necessary" was the position of Delaware.

He objects to "public installations": we doubt if he ever witnessed one; if he will come to Maine and attend one, he will find no more in them to which he can masonically object, than he saw when his own Grand Lodge formed in procession, marched to the church, heard a masonic address, marched back to the hall and closed. He is in error in relation to granting dispensations for that purpose; that is done only in a very few jurisdictions; his "surprise at the number of dispensations" must grow out of some other kind.

FLORIDA, 1892.

This jurisdiction is evidently increasing in prosperity. Of the 122 lodges, 106 were represented: five new lodges had been organized during the year.

We regret to learn that the hall in which the Grand Lodge had met in previous years had been burned during the year, and with it the portraits of the Past Grand Masters.

In this connection, the Grand Master (ANGUS PATTERSON) says:

"Since our last meeting a lot has been purchased and the foundations for a house have been laid deep and strong; and this Grand Lodge, at the present meeting, can take steps to complete the building in the near future, and we hope that our next Grand Communication will be held in our own masonic temple."

During the session the corner stone of the temple was laid with the usual ceremonies. A fine oration was delivered by the Grand Orator, Bro. R. H. WELLER.

During the year Bro. DAWKINS had published on his own account, but with the permission of the Grand Lodge and the approval of the Grand Master, the "Florida Masonic Digest."

The Grand Master announced a large number of decisions, based largely upon local law: we copy the following as some difference of opinion has recently arisen in relation to the questions involved in them:

"A mason holding a dimit is not under the jurisdiction of any lodge except for masonic offences; he is an unaffiliated mason, and he can put his dimit and apply for affiliation in any lodge, whether he lives near it or not; he can apply to affiliate where he pleases, and if his application be rejected, he can apply again at any subsequent meeting, or to any other lodge without waiting any definite length of time."

"A lodge cannot lawfully be opened without the charter; the temporary absence referred to in the regulation was intended to apply to such brief absence of the charter as its being taken into the ante room for the inspection of a visitor, and not to its continued absence."

We are glad to learn that the library of the Grand Lodge escaped the fire, being kept in the office of the Grand Secretary and not in the masonic hall.

The following sounds queerly in our jurisdiction:

"The thanks of this Grand Lodge are due, and the gratitude of this humble official tendered, specially to the lodges having the following numbers, whose returns and dues were in the hands of the Grand Secretary on and up to New Year's day."

Then follows a list of 38 of the 106 lodges; the others were all behind time, but most of the returns were in by January 15th, when he "closed his books." It seems that the old practice had been to hold back their returns until the meeting of the Grand Lodge. What rapture would possess the heart of Bro. DAWKINS to have his returns come in as those of our Maine lodges come!

But if we understand the system in his jurisdiction, it is faulty *from a business standpoint*. As we understand, (but are not sure we are right) the returns are required to be made up to December 31st, and the Grand Lodge meets about the middle of January. Experience shows that this interval is too short; fix a date for the close of the masonic year; give the lodges fifteen days *after that* in which to make returns; give the Grand Secretary fifteen days after that to compile and arrange them *and to dun the delinquents*; in a comparatively few years an energetic Grand Secretary will have the lodges educated up to promptness, although from accident or some human weakness there may be an occasional delinquent. This assumes that the lodges "have a right to exist"; those which are found not to have that right should be weeded out. This matter of returns and dues is *business*, and lodges should realize or be made to realize, that it must be managed on *business principles*.

It was proposed to amend a section of the constitution of the Grand Lodge, so as to read as follows:

"The members of the Grand Lodge, by inherent right, are the Masters and Wardens of all the particular lodges of this jurisdiction, and v. d. lodges who have duly applied for and obtained their charters, and whose fees and dues to the Grand Lodge have all been paid, 'or their duly ap-

pointed proxies, and who, with the elected officers of the Grand Lodge, for the time being only, have the right to vote for Grand Officers."

The effect of this amendment is to admit to membership in the Grand Lodge the Master and Wardens of lodges *v. d.* to which charters have been granted.

The law is so old and universal that a body of masons is not a lodge, *until it has been constituted under a charter*, that we shall regret to see it overturned. But if that is done, we hope that our Florida brethren will amend the language of the amendment, so that it shall not assert the absurdity that these inchoate bodies have an "inherent right" to representation. These words should not be in the section at all, unless, at least, their force is limited to the Masters and Wardens of chartered lodges. We hold that the "inherent right" to appoint a proxy is in the *lodge* and not in the *officer*. The law to make certain Past Grand Officers permanent members of the Grand Lodge is also so old and universal that we are sorry to find any exception to it.

The following pleasant incident happened during the session :

"A collection by voluntary contribution, amounting to \$54.75, was quickly raised for the benefit and encouragement of an aged brother, who was made happy thereby."

No Report on Correspondence.

ILLINOIS, 1891.

On the sixth of November, 1890, the craft laid the corner stone of a Masonic Temple which is to be the grandest structure of the kind the world ever knew. A cut of the Temple, as it is to be, forms the frontispiece of the proceedings. One gets dizzy in studying it with a view of obtaining an idea of its size and appearance. The ceremonies were befitting the occasion; and when it is remembered that they transpired in Chicago, and that the masons of Illinois were there, no more need be said!

We have the impression that in 1890, our committee on "Public Grand Honors" were informed that in Illinois they have none; we note, however, that in the ceremonies the grand honors were given in public; either our impression or the information was evidently erroneous.

At the Annual Communication, the "report" of the Grand Master (JOHN M. PEARSON) was a full, yet concise and clearly stated account of his official action, almost immense in amount, as would be expected in so large and active a jurisdiction.

Among the deaths announced were those of HOSMER A. JOHNSON and NORMAN T. GASSETTE—names long connected with Masonry in Illinois: Bro. GASSETTE was the most active leader in the Temple enterprise; he lived to see the plan adopted and the construction commenced, and died in full faith

in its completion, and the association of his name with it, as long as it shall endure.

Several brethren from other jurisdictions were introduced, welcomed and replied. We would be glad to copy their addresses, as well as the fine oration of Bro. GEORGE W. WARVELLE, Grand Orator, did our space allow.

Past Grand Secretary HARMAN G. REYNOLDS, then over eighty years old, was remembered with a gift of three hundred dollars, to be forwarded in monthly installments; but before the year has half gone, he has entered into that rest which is disturbed not by poverty, illness or old age. Bro. REYNOLDS was an aggressive man; strong in his convictions and unyielding in his opinions; able, energetic and apparently better fitted for the storm of battle than the sunshine of peace. His contest against the "Mnemonics" in the Grand Lodge and his decisive victory made him famous at the time, but were productive of opposition and even animosity, which ultimately lost him his position of Grand Secretary; indeed, it was almost wonderful that a man of such decided convictions and corresponding courage and aggressiveness should have maintained himself as long as he did. Our relations with him were always pleasant, and he ever had our affection and sympathy.

The Committee on Obituaries notice the deaths of Brethren in other jurisdictions, among them Bro. BERRY:

"Maine has lost a patriarch and venerable brother in the person of R. W. Bro. Ira Berry, for thirty-six years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and thirty-five years Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and the Grand Commandery. He was born at New Durham, N. H., September 23d, 1801, and died in Portland, Maine, September 20th, 1891, at the age of 90 years lacking three days. His life was a long, active and honorable career, and he went to his rest like a shock of corn fully ripe and ready for the reaper's sickle."

The Chairman of the Committee and evidently the writer of the Report was Bro. L. R. JEROME; we were inexpressibly shocked a few days since to receive a circular announcing his death.

The Report on Correspondence (299 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS. Maine for 1890 is reviewed; but our 1891 Proceedings were received so late that he could not review them without unduly swelling his report. He apparently commences printing his report on the ninth page and leaves eight pages for an Introduction and Index: so that his Introduction, like a preface, is the last part written; the plan is a good one, and as we doubt if he has taken out Letters Patent for it, he may not be able to retain the "exclusive use" of it.

In his introduction, referring to Bro. ALBERT PIKE, he says:

"His death, although it occurred in his eightieth year, must be counted untimely, because as the Sovereign Grand Commander *ad vitam* of the Supreme Council 33d degree of the southern jurisdiction of the United States, as well as by his natural force of character, he wielded an influence in certain directions which no successor can equal, and he died just when that influence was most needed. He saw in advance of most if not all of his contempo-

aries and associates in the so-called Scottish Rite, that the inevitable debate which must follow the investigations of modern masonic historical students—the closing of the period when the history of Masonry was written chiefly from the imagination—must as inevitably go down to the fundamentals of masonic polity, and that the safety of the system of which he was the head, demanded that collision with Ancient Craft Masonry must be averted. Acknowledging, unreservedly, that Ancient Craft or Free and Accepted Masonry was the first of all systems claiming to be Masonry, he could not but see that whoever acknowledged the constraining power of the charges of a freemason was stopped from admitting that something essentially different in structure and principles of government from that which, when it was defined and bounded by those irrevocable charges occupied the whole ground, could also be Masonry. Accordingly he disclaimed what his Supreme Council—the mother Supreme Council of the world—had claimed for seventy-six years, the possession of a right, simply held in abeyance, to confer the degrees of Free and Accepted Masonry; and sought to get the so-called Grand Lodges of Latin countries, which had been organized by lodges claiming to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft and Master Mason by virtue of the authority he now disclaimed, divorced from their parent Supreme Councils and Grand Orients.* This he sought in the hope of averting a collision between the Supreme Council system and Free and Accepted Masonry in countries where the former is superimposed upon the latter, as in the United States, and where, therefore, the latter has the power to destroy it by simply exercising its authority over its own members; and to secure the recognition for the Grand Lodges thus divorced from the parent High Rite bodies, which should heal the disabilities born of that dissent from the original plan of Masonry which the landmarks forbid.

"It was because Bro. Pike saw further and clearer than many of his associates and subordinates that he advised against invoking the intervention of Grand Lodges to assist in crushing out the Cerneau faction who were claiming that through their founder, Joseph Cerneau, they and not the present reigning dynasties were the genuine and legitimate royal family of the Holy Empire. If his counsels had been heeded we should now see, so far as human judgment can discern, a reign of universal peace and harmony throughout all our cis-Atlantic jurisdictions. As it is, the only exceptions to their beneficent reign in this country is found in those jurisdictions where Grand Lodges under one specious plea or another have been induced to embroil themselves in the factional warfare of bodies foreign to Masonry which the Grand Lodge administers and governs, and having sown the wind are now reaping the whirlwind of discord and estrangement."

Passing without comment, errors express and implied in the first paragraph, we have something to say in relation to the second.

We will premise by saying that we have been utterly at a loss to account for his position upon the matter therein discussed. But this paragraph explains it. He is profoundly, yes *utterly*, ignorant of the facts and motives which induced Grand Lodges to take the course which they have taken. We have a *right* to say this because we utterly disbelieve any suggestion that Bro. ROBBINS wilfully misrepresents or ignores facts. We have regretted only one thing in the *animus* of his discussions; he has seemed to think that when a mason becomes a "High Riter" (to use his own term) he ceases to be entitled to any confidence in his motives; Bro. ROBBINS has, by implication, assailed the loyalty to Symbolic Masonry, of men who love it and serve it as devotedly as he loves it and serves it, or *can* love and serve it; we have believed, however, that he has done this unconsciously; it has

not been our estimate of him, that he has the audacity to assume for himself and those who think with him all the virtue and love of Masonry, and to hold that the "High Ritters" are actually influenced by corrupt motives, and are willing to sacrifice Symbolic Masonry, in their efforts to sustain Scottish Rite Masonry.

Recalling the fact that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts led off in this kind of legislation, we must go back several years before, and show the facts which induced such action.

In the beginning of the year 1860, there was a body of the Scottish Rite, known as the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction, with its seat at Boston; there was another Body known as the Supreme Council of the United States with its seat in New York; neither of these recognized the other as legitimate; the latter, however, had been apparently so much involved in the troubles that had existed in Symbolic Masonry in New York for over two decades, that it was somewhat under a cloud and was held by the adherents of the former as of no consequence.

In 1860, however a schism took place in the Boston Body, which resulted in the existence of two Bodies, each claiming to be *the* Boston Body. This state of things aroused the New York Body, which in 1862 secured the adhesion of some able and good masons, and thereby secured a position and standing it had not previously known. It at once became active and aggressive; the feelings of the adherents of each organization were roused to a high degree of excitement; in 1863, intensity was added to this excitement by the union of one of the Boston Bodies with the New York Body. Thereafter the natural result followed the existence of two rival factions, each denouncing the other as illegitimate and fraudulent; the contest entered the lodges, especially in Massachusetts, and in their control and in the choice of their officers, each party used its utmost efforts; party spirit ran high to a degree unknown in the history of Masonry; the contest reached the Grand Lodge and a Grand Master was elected upon the issue made by these contending factions. From year to year, the dissension spread rapidly and grew in bitterness. Now this result was perfectly natural, and under like circumstances is absolutely sure to come about; Bro. Robbins cannot be made to see it; those of us, who were active in Masonry in the East from 1862 to 1867, are amazed that every body does not see it.

To return; the situation became alarming, so alarming, that the "High Ritters" in Maine, (in which the New York party had gained no foothold at all) rather than have the dissension, agreed that they would abandon the Scottish Rite utterly and by *Grand Lodge legislation* interdict absolutely, under penalty of expulsion, the practice of any other than the York Rite. That this feeling of alarm permeated the whole North East, we personally know; the "High Ritters" were, almost to a man, active in Symbolic Masonry, and in fact its very pillars of support in their respective jurisdictions; the conclusion was soon reached that there must be a union of the conflicting

elements or the whole Rite must be utterly blotted out; it was perfectly apparent that the continued *existence* of two parties was absolutely inconsistent with the harmony of Symbolic Masonry and a perpetual menace to its very life.

Influenced by these considerations, it was not difficult for the cooler headed men on both sides to agree upon terms of union, which commanded a unanimous vote in both bodies and was hailed throughout the jurisdiction with scarcely a dissenting voice. Peace universal was at once restored throughout Symbolic Masonry.

In spite of Bro. Robbins's opinion, the stern logic of events has demonstrated that the existence of two fiercely contending parties in the "High Rites" is destructive of harmony in the lodge, and the fiercer the contest in one, the fiercer is it in the other; the talk about keeping those contests out of the Grand Lodges is the merest idiotic twaddle. The "Union of 1867," *compelled* by the condition into which the strife was putting the Institution, is an everlasting and conclusive proof of the utter folly of our Brother's position.

For some years after 1867, every body believed that the peace was to be permanent. But after a time it was found that human ambition and human self-interest were greater in some masons than their love for Masonry. A cloud no bigger than a man's hand appeared on the masonic horizon. The cloud portended with absolute certainty a return of the storm of 1862-67. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with a very lively remembrance of that storm wisely took precautions against its return. She found one Body which she had admitted to her halls, her processions and her ceremonies; between her and it was the most cordial good feeling; its most active adherents were among her most devoted, loyal and able members. Acting upon the wisdom of *preventing* rather than *curing* the evil, she put her interdict upon any Body other than the one with which she was upon friendly and intimate relations. The interdicted party set up a howl, as if it had *rights* in the matter; but the condition of masonic matters in that jurisdiction compares with that existing in 1866 just about as a gentle breeze compares with a blizzard.

Bro. Robbins may put it down as a fact settled by bitter experience, that rival Bodies of the "High Rites" cannot exist in a jurisdiction without strife throughout the whole craft; one or both must go to the wall, or the institution worse than perish; the conflict between them is so irrepressible, that they involve in it all with whom they are connected.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was the result of her experience in the past; and the same experience shows that Symbolic Masonry has no more dangerous enemy than he who advises that Grand Lodges rest supinely while these warring powers carry dissection and strife into the lodges and among the craft.

We see no necessity for a Grand Lodge to decide upon the legitimacy of

these organizations, but only which one it will tolerate and which one it will interdict. Very few Grand Lodges have undertaken to decide the question of legitimacy; if one does decide it, that decision is law for the members of its obedience. The practical action has been to interdict the existence of more than one of these organizations, with the view of saving the Symbolic Craft from dissension and strife; and any one fails to read correctly the lesson of current events who does not perceive that this action has already demonstrated its wisdom in preserving peace where it existed and in regaining, in many cases absolutely, and in others very greatly, the peace that has been interrupted. These events show that it is only a question of time, and brief time at that, when this action will have had "its perfect work."

In this connection, we note that Bro. Robbins thinks he has said nothing to indicate which he considered cat and which dog when he spoke of "this miserable cat-and-dog business of the Scotch Rite factions." We do not see ourselves as others see us much better than people did in Burns's time. But following his metaphor, if he deems the "business" so "miserable," why does he make such a fuss about killing either the cat or the dog and thus putting an end to all "cat-and-dog business," whether "miserable" or otherwise?

He discusses "the Crum case" to some extent, but the consensus of masonic opinion is so clearly against him, that we do not deem it profitable to continue the discussion more than to a limited extent.

Upon one point, he says:

"We have said that the weakness of Bro. Drummond's position compelled him to make a definition of atheist which is discredited by universal usage. We shall also see that his attempt to justify it leads him on dangerous ground. To show that this new definition is correct he says that '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*.' This proposition shows the wisdom of the fundamental law in requiring masons to affirm deity simply, not to define him; it proves too much. If the terms are really correlative, then whoever believes in the Brotherhood of Man is a theist; and French Masonry which we had all agreed to be atheistical, by basing itself on the 'Solidarity of humanity,' not only believes in God in spite of itself but defines him inferentially in the same terms as Bro. Drummond!"

Not quite; if they mean by "solidarity of humanity," the "brotherhood of man," and say they believe in it, but do not believe in the "Fatherhood of God," *they do not speak the truth*; the "brotherhood of man" necessarily implies a common Father, and if a man does not believe in a common Father, he *does not believe* in the brotherhood of man, whatever he may say to the contrary.

He also gives a controlling force to a part of one of the "Old Charges"; whereas the rule is that they must be construed as a whole, giving effect to the whole and giving to no one clause a controlling force over another clause unless that is expressly provided.

He makes a large number of extracts, most of which, as we hold, are not pertinent, because he gives to the words "religious test" a signification of which the authors never dreamed.

He is inclined also to hold that if a proposition in relation to a subject is true, no other proposition in relation to that subject can be true; for example, he seems to argue that because a candidate is required to believe in God, he is not required to believe anything else.

The whole matter seems to us to lie in a small compass. No one can be made a mason without taking an obligation; in that, the Bible has a part, and nothing can be substituted for it; if the party does not believe that that contains God's law, he takes no obligation, and consequently does not, and cannot become a mason. Or, as we have heretofore expressed it, "No Bible, no obligation; no obligation, no mason." Indeed, the reason given why an atheist cannot be made a mason is "because no obligation would be binding on him." But we will not pursue the subject.

Of another matter, referring to us, he says:

"And replying to the question of Bro. Matthews (Texas), 'how a grand lodge *per se* can know anything of a Royal Arch Chapter,' answers: 'In the same manner that it may know that a stranger is a Mason—*by voucher*.' Here we should think he was simply nodding if we did not find the same idea elsewhere in his report. The masonic law of avouchment don't fit. That law requires that the person vouched to shall have complete *previous knowledge of the substance to which the voucher relates*."

We think that it will puzzle him to point out where he finds this law. The voucher in question is that the bodies are masonic bodies conferring higher degrees of masonry, precisely as the Master Mason may vouch to the Entered Apprentice that a Master's lodge is a masonic body conferring degrees higher than the one he has received.

He says further:

"He assumes in criticising Bro. Lockwood's (Conn.) report, that toleration of associations of masons other than lodges is recognition of them, by grand lodges, as masonic bodies, and says that '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,' which impels us to inquire, first, whether he has ever known any mason to confess in the presence of his grand lodge to such use of its secret work?—and, second, whether it is consistent with the obligations of the members of its obedience to use *as Masonry* the secret work over which the grand lodge has *exclusive* jurisdiction—and has created but one body, the lodge, through which it can communicate it—in any organization except it be in a just and lawfully constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons?"

Oh no, we did not state that "toleration" of other bodies was a "recognition"; we stated that these bodies had been invited to take part in masonic processions as masonic bodies, and that in hundreds of ways they had been expressly recognized as such; we should think, however, that the "toleration" of a man in a lodge habitually is a pretty strong recognition of him as a mason. To both of his questions, we say "Yes" most emphatically; and

no one dreamed of questioning the propriety of using the secret work as a whole; there was once in our Grand Lodge a discussion as to the propriety of using one small portion of it; the question as to its propriety was one of construction, and those who questioned it were, beyond question, wrong in the construction they suggested. The last part of this paragraph contains an assumption of fact, for which there is no foundation: the Grand Lodge has never claimed (and no one for it until within about ten years in Illinois) that it has such *exclusive* jurisdiction over the secret work, as to prevent its use by other masonic bodies which it has always recognized as such.

He says further:

"One other question: He says in a connection which seems to warrant the inference of his approval, that in passing laws to settle the quarrels of the contending factions of Scotch Ritters' Grand Lodges are prescribing a rule of action for the members of their obedience, and are defining what such members shall practice *as Masonry*." What we wish to inquire is, whether the Grand Lodge can make any definition of Masonry for the individual members of its obedience, different from that which the fundamental law compels it to adopt for its constituent lodges?"

The definition which a Grand Lodge gives to Masonry *is*, for the members of its obedience, the definition of Masonry which the fundamental laws of Masonry give. We have noticed, heretofore, that Bro. ROBBINS apparently holds that a mason has the right to construe "the fundamental law" for himself and overrule the decision of his Grand Lodge. Perhaps we should have been more technically accurate if we had written "defining what such members shall be allowed to practice as Masonry."

In another place he says:

"We agree that the Grand Lodge is the supreme masonic power in the administrative sense, but that the Grand Lodge is supreme in the sense that it is under no constraint we do not agree, neither do we think Bro. Blatt will claim it. The Grand Lodge is under the constraint of the law of Masonry as found in the charges of a Freemason. A score, a hundred, or a thousand masons in an organized body cannot collectively absolve themselves from the obligations of fealty which each individually has assumed upon the condition that they were irrevocable. No man or body of men can make innovations in the body of Masonry. Within the constraints imposed by the landmarks the Grand Lodge is the sole judge of how much power it will exercise, but no possible condition, or set of circumstances, no danger however threatening, can warrant the Grand Lodge in assuming to cut loose from the limitations imposed by the fundamental law. That law defines Masonry, and it imposes upon every Grand Lodge, particular lodge, and every individual mason the duty of maintaining that definition against all comers. The Grand Lodge which so defines Masonry that it shall impose conditions as a basis of fellowship not imposed by the Charges of a Freemason, or that shall exclude the conditions which that body of supreme and unalterable law does impose, repudiates the conditions upon which it accepted existence, and through its acceptance of which it asked and received recognition as a masonic body. We trust that now our brother can see that our view of the propriety of Grand Lodge interference does not wait upon the settlement of the question whether this party or that has a priority of right in conferring thirty-three, or ninety-six, or nine hundred of the multitude of degrees which have been devised by dissenters from the original plan of Masonry, but upon the plain, easily understood and impregnable ground that the Grand Lodge being restricted to the field of Masonry cannot recognize either party with-

out assuming that such organization is within that field and investing it by that assumption with the character of a masonic body; and that it cannot invest these bodies—which it did not create, whose work it does not supervise, and which are not open to its individual constituents, save upon conditions unknown to and unwarranted by the Charges of a Freemason—with a masonic character without making a new definition of Masonry inconsistent with the unalterable basis upon which itself rests. In other words, while the Grand Lodge has the power to decide which, if any, of bodies organized upon the original plan of Masonry have the regularity of organization which entitles them to recognition as duly constituted masonic bodies, *it has no right to recognize as Masonry that which is not Masonry.*"

If he had added "but whatever it recognizes as Masonry is Masonry for the members of its obedience," and had left out his claim that *his* definitions are binding on Grand Lodges, or his assumptions that *his* definitions are the only correct ones, we should give to the most of the foregoing, cordial approval.

We had marked other portions of this report, in which we concur without any qualifications, but we must stop.

INDIANA, 1891.

A fine steel portrait makes the frontispiece of a finely printed pamphlet; under it are a set of hieroglyphics probably intended for the autograph of the original, but it conveys no information to strangers; an acquaintance would probably recognize it, but would equally soon recognize the portrait; *so we see no reason for putting it there.*

For the first time within the memory of any member of the Grand Lodge, the venerable Past Grand Master WILLIAM HACKER was absent. His absence was appropriately noticed and the sympathies and hopes of the Grand Lodge were extended to him.

The address of the Grand Master (JACOB J. TODD) shows the performance during the year, of an immense amount of routine business and an exceedingly active and energetic administration.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"I am pleased to state that the condition of the craft in this Grand Jurisdiction is prosperous and vigorous. Peace, harmony and good will prevails.

"The report of our Grand Secretary will show an excellent condition of our finances. Our membership has been increased eight hundred and eighty-six (886) over last year. It is also pleasing to note that our lodges are looking carefully to the quality of the material, rather than to the quantity. The result is a growing interest, not only in the ritualistic work but in the history and literature of the craft.

"Masonic books and journals are being sought after and read. Individually we are inquiring after knowledge, and we are becoming familiar with the spirit and thought of the masonic world. We thus become better fitted for the important work that lies before us. It may not be inappropriate to add that a man can not be a well-informed and an intelligent mason, unless he is a reader of current masonic literature."

The report of the Grand Treasurer shows \$14,000 in his hands and \$12,000 invested in first class securities.

A majority vote convicts, as well as expels; in one case, the accused having pleaded guilty, the vote on expulsion was a tie; a second and third vote were taken, and on the last expulsion was carried by the change of one vote; on appeal, the Grand Lodge reversed the finding and sent the case back for another vote, commencing with the next grade of punishment. The ground was that a tie vote is a negative vote.

We regret to find that so few subscriptions were made for the reprint that it was abandoned. It was proposed to publish two volumes—five hundred copies of each; the cost of each volume was put at \$2.45; only one-fifth of the number were subscribed for.

A large amount of business was transacted; it was, however, largely of local interest only, but shows the prevalence of harmony as well as of intelligence and ability in its management.

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized; the committee say:

"The whole of the proceedings in connection with the formation of the said Grand Lodge, was carried out in a legal and constitutional manner. All of the lodges in the colony of Tasmania, heretofore working under the constitutions of England, Ireland and Scotland, have given their allegiance, and their action has been concurred in by the mother Grand Lodges."

The recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand was deferred; the committee say:

"Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom was referred the application for recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, report that a majority of the lodges in that Province, holding warrants of constitution, under the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland and Scotland, have united in forming an Independent Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons for said province, and have elected and installed Henry Thomson, as Grand Master; and the said Grand Lodge now asks the official and fraternal recognition of this Grand Lodge.

"We find that, of the one hundred and forty-eight lodges comprised within the jurisdiction of New Zealand, fifty-eight withhold their allegiance and consent; nor has the movement for forming an Independent Grand Lodge been concurred in by the parent Grand Lodges. We therefore respectfully recommend that the official and fraternal recognition of this Grand Body be withheld until such time as the constituent lodges of the jurisdiction of New Zealand may show greater unanimity in their allegiance, and become more harmonious in their concurrence."

The Report on Correspondence (cli pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM COMMONS.

He makes exceedingly few extracts, but gives a very complete abstract with brief comments.

In his review of Alabama, he notes a case in which the Grand Lodge reversed a judgment of acquittal by the lodge and suspended the accused. He has no doubt that this was good action, but doubts its validity in law. We presume that in Indiana the new doctrine, imported into Masonry from the civil law, that there is no appeal from an acquittal, prevails; or the Grand Lodge only affirms or reverses the decision of the lodge, and if it

reverses, sends the case back for a new trial. We think our brother will find that the old law, which still prevails in most jurisdictions, was that there is an appeal in all cases, and that, on appeal, the Grand Lodge renders such final judgment as in its wisdom it deems the law and facts require.

We are not sure that we understand the ground of his doubt, because we find that he concurs with the Grand Master of Georgia in holding that after an acquittal by the lodge and the discovery of new evidence, a new trial may be had, "If the newly-discovered circumstances were kept from the knowledge of the lodge through the direct act of the accused, or through his influence, and the lodge was thereby, after the exercise of all reasonable diligence, prevented from receiving it, the case may be re-opened," and that from the decision of the lodge upon re-opening the case an appeal lies to the Grand Lodge by the accused or any member of the lodge, and thereupon the Grand Lodge may set aside the judgment of acquitted and order a new trial.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"He had granted special dispensations to five different lodges, 'allowing them to receive petitions and ballot thereon, not waiting the usual time.' We will not venture to criticize the Grand Master's action in doing this, for, of course, the constitution of the Grand Lodge gives him the authority to do so, but we would say to both the Grand Lodge and Grand Master, 'Remove not the landmarks.' However, as we do not find that he used these same landmarks as an estoppel to a crippled thumb or forefinger, we will say nothing more about it."

The requirement of "the usual time" is scarcely a landmark. It is an enactment of comparatively recent date, as the history of our old lodges shows. We can remember when in Maine it was left to each lodge to determine whether it was "a case of emergency" or not: the abuse of the privilege led to leaving all such cases to the Grand Master; but the change was a gradual one; at first, District Deputies and some other Grand Officers had the power; but finally it was vested solely in the Grand Master. Bro. CHASE's action involved no removal of a landmark.

He thinks that if the rebellious masons of Iowa had seen the portrait of Grand Master GAMBLE in the proceedings and noticed *his chin*, they would have deemed "discretion the better part of valor." He thinks the decision of the Iowa courts that the Grand Lodge is the conservator of Masonry in its jurisdiction, was worth all it cost.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1891.

The Grand Master (LEO E. BENNETT) says that the year had been one of prosperity; he had issued dispensations for ten new lodges, while the call for other dispensations had been small:

He says further:

"Among the duties which fell to my lot as an agent of the Federal government was that of removing from the Indian country many persons who had

unlawfully entered therein. A portion of this work was in the immediate neighborhood of some of our Lodges, and you can well understand my gratification in finding that not one of our brethren came within the exercise of this duty, but that all, without exception, were found to be lawabiding. Our masonic teachings have thus not fallen in barren places, but the fruit thereof is shown by this compliance with the laws of the country."

He had had one experience in which he is not alone by any means:

"In this connection I wish to say that the 'Webb-Preston' hobby I inconsiderately introduced to you last session, and which we rode for the occasion, is in my judgement, much of a myth. I have sought for it in several places during the past year, but each time I had it located, as I thought, it failed to materialize. There may have been a 'pure Webb-Preston work' many years ago, but I cannot believe that there is now. Modifications and changes are constantly being made, so that those Jurisdictions claiming to have 'pure Webb-Preston' ritualistic exercises have drifted far from the original, or from each other."

He gives some excellent advice to the lodges for the practical conduct of their affairs.

The Grand Secretary reports that he had had the hardest year's work in his official life; inasmuch as this indicates prosperity in the craft, we cannot pity him enough to refrain from hoping that each year in the future will be like it—only more so!

Not a single complaint had come up to him from any lodge in the jurisdiction.

BRO. ROBERT W. HILL delivered a beautiful eulogy upon ALBERT PIKE, which is published. He also, as Grand Orator, delivered a very fine oration; we quote the concluding paragraph:

"But within itself progress is possible and essential to the perpetuity of Masonry. While the Ancient Landmarks of the order are unchangeable from their very nature, the new conditions of society make new environments for Masonry, and make it necessary to apply the fundamental principles to the new conditions in such manner as will best promote its interests and best accomplish its legitimate mission. This age expects such action as will conduce to an intelligent and happy application of the teachings of Masonry to the special need of the times. New conditions always impose new duties, and it is one of the beauties of our principles that they are equal to emergencies. When press and pulpit lift their voices against secret societies it is always on the ground that they represent the spirit of an age that is past, and that the present condition of society, its intelligence and its freedom leaves no place for an institution organized when society was so different. Herein lies the error of those who do not know the genius of the order. They think its ritual is all of Masonry, and do not understand that the cardinal tenets, the underlying principles are such as are necessary to every age, and will aid in blessing mankind always. The teachings of Masonry make provisions for progress, and within the limits of the landmarks this will always meet the requirements of the times. But progress is not destructive. It builds up rather than tears down, and whenever so-called progress strikes at fundamental principles, there is retrogression and not progress. Recognizing a spiritual nature in man, and a spiritual background to the universe, Masonry plants itself on faith in God, and on the Bible as a revelation of His will.

"To cast out the Bible, or to admit those who deny the existence of God, would be such a departure from the essential Landmarks as would destroy it. Progress does not mean movement in such a direction, but rather in the

more perfect application of The Word given as the rule and guide of our faith, and in the building of such character as will best show forth the power and beauty of Truth. When knowledge and duty crystalize into activity, then a healthy progress is the result. A progress which, respecting the traditions of the past, lives in the present and plans for the future. Thus, and thus only, will our ideals be reached, and thus shall we truly express the spirit of Masonry."

After the close of the Grand Lodge, the brethren with their wives and daughters, partook of a banquet provided by North Canadian Lodge. While all the speeches are said to have been good, the speech of welcome by Bro. Scott was remarkably fine.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW: it is strongly marked by the intense earnestness which characterizes him always. Fully forgetful of himself, he writes solely for his home craft.

He says:

"The sovereignty of a judicious Grand Master is very serviceable at times. Rules and Regulations are sometimes great hindrance to right and equity and the well-being of Masonry."

* * * * *

"Bro. Wheeler has very properly argued against the admission or retention of such skeptics, agnostics and 'irreligious libertines' in masonic lodges. *Liberalism* has already weakened the morality of Masonry, Bro. Robbins, and injured its good name, and as influential and able a man as you, brother, would far better lend yourself to drawing the reins tighter, exalting the Great Light, the highest and best standard of ethics the world has ever known."

Of the ritual question, he says:

"Indian Territory has wasted time and money trying to secure a uniform work from outside jurisdictions. If the work exemplified before Grand Lodge in 1874-75 and 76, when there were only six or eight lodges in the Territory, had been adopted as *Indian Territory* work and every new lodge required to conform to that work, it would have saved much time, money, and disputing for years past."

He says further:

"The ideal reporter is the man who understands the wants of his own home brethren, the information they need, who can pick out from the proceedings he reviews such items as will inform, interest and uplift his brethren and at the same time one who has opinions of his own and is able to state them and defend them if necessary."

While the information and instruction of the "Home Brethren" should be the main object of these reports, we believe that they have another and distinct office. Masonry, as we have elsewhere said, is intended to be an Institution—homogeneous and the same everywhere. But with one hundred Grand Lodges, each supreme in its own jurisdiction, there is necessarily a tendency towards diversity. These reports, as we think, properly take note of such differences, and by discussion endeavor to promote uniformity. No one can have noticed these reports for twenty years past, and not be conscious that they have led to the correction of errors and have tended to produce uni-

formity in masonic polity. They are the only means by which the usages and practice of different jurisdictions can be considered and discussed, and the correct methods sustained.

IOWA, 1891.

"A bird's eye view" of these proceedings would require the eye of an eagle, at least. Five hundred pages, besides many pictures, and very few of them devoted to lists, &c., demand our attention.

The meeting of the members, the escort to the hall, the music by a quartette, the address of welcome, the response, the music again, the invocation, the opening of the Grand Lodge "in ample form upon the third degree of Masonry," and the roll call, to which Grand Officers, Permanent Members and the Representatives of four hundred and twenty three lodges responded, must be passed with this mere mention—especially as every craftsman can picture the scene in his own mind with almost perfect accuracy.

But the address of the Grand Master (JAMES DEKALB GAMBLE) challenges our earnest attention and study; indeed, we could fill all the space we can give this Grand Lodge with extracts from it.

Of the "condition of the craft," he says:

"Masonically our constituent lodges in the various portions of our jurisdiction have been casting the rays of light athwart heretofore darkened visions, and many of our fellows have been added to the household of faith, and thus the grand work of making men wiser, if not better, has been carried forward without interruption, and with a careful regard for the best interests and welfare of our beloved institution. It is indeed very gratifying to know that we are in a condition of prosperity, and that our ranks are being augmented by the addition of worthy and upright men from every vocation of life, and that Masonry, with its great aim and object and the influence for good it is daily exerting wherever its banner is unfurled through the love and attachment of its votaries, is keeping step with the advancement of our age. And I congratulate you, my brethren, and through you the large body of the craft, on the fact that as the veils of ignorance and prejudice are removed Masonry correspondingly advances and becomes known and respected for its true worth and merit. And conscious as we are of the rectitude of our institution, and the purity of our principles, and the stability of the corner-stone on which they rest, we may, in the face of enlightened intelligence, fearlessly and confidently challenge the most adverse criticism and investigation."

He had granted dispensations for eight new lodges, and in this connection, he says:

"While during the last two years the number of new lodges has only aggregated fourteen, yet this should be cause for congratulation, because of the fact that it is strong evidence of the fact that masons are beginning to appreciate and understand that it is far better to have one good, live, active lodge than a dozen languishing ones. One great hindrance in the prosperity and welfare of Masonry prior to the enactment of our new code was in the over-weening desire and undue haste to establish new lodges whenever and wherever seven masons could be found to petition therefor, and the evils resulting therefrom still exist in some localities within our

jurisdiction. Let us see to it that the policy inaugurated in this particular since the adoption of our new constitution be strictly and rigidly enforced, and by so doing obtain some assurance that when a new lodge is organized it at least possesses ability to sustain itself in a manner suitable and becoming our institution."

What would we say in Maine, if a Grand Master should announce that *ONLY fourteen* new lodges had been organized in a year? We can scarcely appreciate the growth of these Empires in the West!

His labors had been greatly increased by the law (wholly unnecessary as it seems to us) fixing the time for installation of the officers of lodges: he had been obliged to issue more than fifty dispensations on this account. We wonder what led to this law? In this jurisdiction, for nearly a century and a quarter, lodges have been allowed to fix the time of the annual election in their by-laws, and fix such time for installation as suited them, and we have never heard of an instance in which anything happened, that called for any change in this respect.

Referring to the collection of autographs, which Bro. PARVIN had presented to the Grand Lodge, he said:

"Aside from the 'Aldrich Collection,' at the state library, and for which the Legislature at the last session thereof appropriated the sum of \$3,000.00 to be expended in adding to the same, ours is the largest and best collection of the kind in the state. Comprising as it does the letters, and in many instances the portraits, of scientists, authors, divines, jurists, presidents, governors, senators, foreign ministers, cabinet officers, generals, masons of celebrity, and many others, extending over centuries, it is a history within itself of the times through which we have passed, and furnishes a vivid portraiture of the advancement we have made. I regard this as one of the chief features of the many good things to be found in connection with our elegant library, which is the largest and best selected one of its kind on this continent."

Of the "condition of the lodges," he says:

"It is indeed a source of pleasure to be able to report that generally our lodges are in a healthy and prosperous condition. During the year very much good work has been done in various localities of our jurisdiction by the various subordinate lodges. Our numbers have been augmented by the addition of suitable material, and a spirit of devotion to and regard for the underlying principles of our institution is largely in the ascendency. Advances have been made in proficiency in reference to the work, and our efforts at uniformity give largely-increased evidences of success. A desire for information has been awakened, the demand for the dissemination of light has been constant and in many cases persistent. The policy heretofore inaugurated has been persistently pursued, and the custodians have used all the means in their power to meet the growing demands upon the part of the craft for light and information. From the reports of the visiting custodian, Past Grand Master Van Saun, filed in my office and printed in the appendix hereto, you will not fail to discover that with his usual energy and thoroughness he has visited a very large number of our lodges in his official capacity, and has given measureably all of his time to the craft for their use and benefit. He is a master workman, and during the years he has filled the position of visiting custodian he has indeed done much toward bringing our lodges up to their present standard of uniformity. I invite your careful attention to his reports and the suggestions therein contained. While we have not yet reached the standard of perfection desired, yet it is

encouraging to know that advancement is being made; that the way is open; that peace, harmony and good will prevail; and that aside from *one exception* which is happily in process of extinguishment, no 'element of discord' or confusion abounds within our jurisdiction. Let us see to it that the good work is courageously carried forward, and that no backward steps are taken."

At the request of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary PARVIN prepared "In Memoriam" tributes to many of the honored dead, to which he added additional biographical sketches of Bros. ALBERT PIKE and W. J. B. McLEOD MOORE: the tributes are very just and happy and the sketches among the best that have been written. With most of these brethren, Bro. PARVIN had been acquainted personally many years, and he writes whereof he well knows: the number seems to us unusually large: if we began to quote we would wish to quote the whole twenty-three pages of the "In Memoriam" and the eighteen pages of the sketches; we cannot do that and so refer our brethren to the originals in our libraries. The sketch of ALBERT PIKE is prepared with his portrait.

As usual, the reports of Bro. PARVIN as Grand Secretary and Librarian are very full and interesting. His report upon the library makes one almost wish to see it and die! The Masonic Department is immense; and the General Department of very great value; the latter would not be worth attempting to maintain in this jurisdiction, as other libraries are well doing the same work.

He gives a list of the old Grand Secretaries other than himself, now the senior of them all: Bro. IRA BERRY heads the list, but alas, since then he has given way, and Bro. THOMAS M. REED stands next to Bro. PARVIN. The deaths of Bros. HOUGH, ABELL and BERRY within a year make a fearful gap in the head of the procession of these worthies, five of whom have seen *twenty-five* years of official life, and seven others *twenty-one* years at the time of this writing.

In relation to a Masonic Home, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"This Grand Lodge fully indorses the noble sentiments of brotherly love and charity expressed by the Grand Master, but it is the opinion of the Grand Lodge that a Masonic Home is not necessary in this jurisdiction at the present time, and that masonic charity can be more satisfactorily, economically, and equitably dispensed by the constituent lodges, as now done."

A proposition was made to repeal the "Anti-Cerneau" legislation of the year before, and the committee conclude their report thereon as follows:

"Since the adoption of these amendments to the code twenty-two thousand of the masons of Iowa have been and are now obeying these as they are all other provisions of masonic law.

"A few hundred of the members of our lodges who have become members of the so-called *Cerneau* Scottish Rite bodies have refused, and still refuse, to obey these provisions of the law.

"The Grand Lodge has not been hasty or harsh in its actions. By its action in June, these brethren were given one year in which to withdraw from said *Cerneau* bodies. By its action in June 1890, they were again given until August 1st, 1890, to withdraw, and by the provisions of Section 432 of

the amendment sought to be repealed it is provided 'that in all cases arising under the provisions herein referred to, when the accused shall renounce his allegiance to such body in the manner provided in this chapter at or prior to the date fixed by the Grand Master requiring him to plead to such charges, such renunciation shall be a bar to any further proceedings, and the charges dismissed.

"In view of these facts, that these matters have been so often and so fully discussed by the Grand Lodge, and the policy of the law as expressed in the amendment sought to be repealed has so often received the *emphatic endorsement of the Grand Lodge*, and that the action of the Grand Lodge, instead of having been hasty, harsh, and inconsiderate of the rights of these brethren, has given them every opportunity to comply with its orders; that such legislation has been so recently enacted, and had but one year's trial; and in view of the further fact that these brethren who are members of the said *Cerneau* bodies are only required to do what the other twenty-two thousand masons of Iowa are required to do, and what they all now are cheerfully doing, it would in the judgment of the committee be inexpedient and unwise to repeal said amendments to the masonic code.

"We therefore recommend that the proposed amendments be *not* adopted."

The report was adopted by the Grand Lodge "by a very large vote."

The following episode is noticed:

"Bro. Crom Bowen, Past Senior Grand Warden, in behalf of Bro. Grand Tyler, old Father Schreiner, tendered the members of the Grand Lodge a fraternal invitation to be present at a reception to be given him in the hall of Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 8, upon the fifteenth inst., it being the eightieth anniversary of his birth.

"On motion of Bro. Osborne, Past Senior Grand Warden, the Committee on Finance were instructed to report an appropriation to our venerable brother of \$80.00 in gold, which was carried by a rising vote."

The following amendment of the code in relation to dimitts was adopted:

"Every Master Mason in good standing, who is a member of a lodge, is entitled to a certificate of dismission therefrom on payment of Grand Lodge dues for the year and subordinate lodge dues that are then due. The application for dimit shall state the reason for applying for the same, and such reason shall be stated in the dimit when granted."

We doubt if it has the least effect to prevent non-affiliation; Masonry has the power to drive unworthy members *out*, but none to drive members *in*.

Cases have arisen which have called for a consideration of the powers of the Grand Master. The following interesting report was made in relation to one of them:

"Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence has had referred to them, the following: 'Is a representative deliberative body the only proper authority which can pass upon the credentials of its own members?' If this query is intended to refer to political or legislative bodies, especially those governed by parliamentary laws or usage, we would say, 'Yes.' But if intended to apply to masonic bodies, the rule might be otherwise, as our laws, among others, has the following provisions: 'The parliamentary usage of civil deliberative bodies is not recognized in Masonry, except in so far as it does not conflict with our well established customs, and the time honored powers of of the Grand Master. The parliamentary usage of Masonry is a something peculiar to itself. Its outlines are to be found in the Ancient Constitution, Rules of Order, and the Laws of the Grand Lodge.' Our laws further teach us that the unwritten law consists of time-honored customs, usages, etc.

"Following in the wake of the thought that no doubt prompted this query,

we might say: The form or condition of credentials necessary to admit a constituent member to a seat in this Grand Lodge does not appear to have been defined by the written law of this Grand Jurisdiction, or how members shall be admitted to the sessions of this Grand Lodge. But by an emphatic unwritten law, long since indulged in by Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, and especially so by the Grand Masters of this jurisdiction, the Grand Master has directed the form, manner, and conditions of credentials to be signed and subscribed to by the members claiming membership herein, and so far his right to do so does not appear to have been questioned.

"Your committee must conclude, therefore, that in the absence of any written law directing the matter of credentials, and following the rule, 'custom, and usage' so long recognized by this Grand Jurisdiction, the Grand Master may pass upon the form and conditions of credentials of the members asking recognition in this Grand Lodge.

Again, the query asks: 'What remedy has a constituent member of such a body when the presiding officer arbitrarily assumes to pass on credentials?' Presuming the inquirer has reference to the Grand Master when he used the term 'presiding officer, we will say: *First*, that as the matter at issue, if the conclusion of the committee be correct in replying to former query herein, then there has been no arbitrary exercise of power, for if the Grand Master possesses the right to correct conditions and form of credentials it is not an arbitrary exercise of authority to compel compliance therewith. *Second*, by the provisions of constitution, 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. Section 15, Chapter 2, of the code provides: 'It is the duty of the Grand Master to preside in the Grand Lodge, and therein decide all questions of order.'

"There is no provision in the constitution limiting the power and authority of the Grand Master in the matter of providing the form of credentials. We therefore conclude that he is invested with full power and authority to provide the form of the credentials and the manner of their presentment to the Grand Lodge. Having provided what the form of credentials shall be and the manner of their presentment to the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master is, by the provisions of Section 15, Chapter 2, of the code, authorized to declare any motion or attempt to change the form of such credentials or the manner of their presentment to the Grand Lodge out of order, and should he do so we are of the opinion that his action would not be an arbitrary assumption of power, but strictly in accordance with his authority under masonic law.

"The only remedy that a brother would have in such case would be to comply with the order of the Grand Master by signing the credentials provided and presenting them to the Committee on Credentials in proper form."

A petition was presented purporting to be signed by 148 Master Masons residing in Iowa (but not one-sixth of whom the Grand Secretary says were affiliated with Iowa lodges), asking for the restoration of two brethren suspended for participation in the Cerneau movement; but they did not sign the petition themselves, and moreover they, with eleven others, had been expelled after the date of the petition for contumacious disobedience to the laws of the Grand Lodge; of course, their petition was denied.

The Grand Master arrested the charter of a lodge for giving a letter, under seal of the lodge, recommending as a mason in good standing, one who, they knew, had been suspended more than a month previously from all the rights and benefits of Masonry. The Grand Lodge revoked the charter. The committee suggested that the masons of the place—the true, upright and honest

masons—form a new lodge. Bro. COMMONS, of Indiana, said that if these rebellious masons had seen Bro. GAMBLE's portrait, and *noticed his chin*, they would have been more discreet; and it would seem that the Grand Lodge of Iowa, if it could have its portrait taken, would show very much the same kind of a chin. Masons, and those intending to be masons, should understand that the law of the Grand Lodge is *the law of Masonry*, and that if they cannot obey that law, whether it seems to them right or wrong, reasonable or unreasonable, they had better get out of the institution as soon as possible, as they certainly do not belong in it.

Each memorial tablet or page has upon the opposite page an appropriate sentiment; Bro. PARVIN is exceedingly happy in his selection.

Over the lists of deaths, suspensions and expulsions, he puts a verse for a motto.

The Report on Correspondence (188 pp.), by Bro. THEODORE S. PARVIN is a grand production. It is almost wholly written; there are very few extracts in it.

We have quoted Bro. MURROW's views in relation to these reports: Bro. PARVIN also discusses the matter; he finds six classes of reports; he says:

"The fifth class, which is limited in number and by far the most valuable of the series, comprises those reviews which are very largely the work of the pen, very sparingly of the scissors, and supplemented with discussions, more or less learned, upon distinct subjects of great interest and affecting the welfare of the fraternity."

* * * * *

"To our mind, in which very many concur, the principal value of these reports is that by their discussions errors are eliminated, the truth vindicated, and principles established; a greater degree of harmony in the system and uniformity in the laws and procedure in the several jurisdictions are brought about, and in this way Masonry is led to make material advance in the methods of procedure, while its principles become more deeply rooted in the masonic mind."

We agree; when one's time is limited, or when one desires to give the views of others for the purpose of discussion, we have concluded that the best method is to quote; we also think that those of the fifth class endeavor to give rather more of an account of what is going on in other jurisdictions than his words would indicate to those not familiar with his reports.

The following is rather pleasing to some of us, although our experience suggests that there is a point, which if one passes, he does nothing well:

"The previous year Brother Goldwater was Grand Master, and he favored his Grand Lodge with an excellent Report on Correspondence. This year, not being Grand Master, he probably did not have time to prepare such a report, reminding us of a story told by our president when at college. He was accustomed to deliver a public address on Sunday morning, not only to the students, but to a large body of citizens who assembled to listen to his excellent discourses. One Sunday he took the stand and made this excuse: 'He was quite unprepared with his accustomed address, for the reason that during the previous week he had had *nothing to do*.' It impressed itself upon our mind, and we have since learned that the more a man has to do the better he generally performs his task."

We had received and read this report before we received the Illinois proceedings; we then concluded to give some space to Bro. PARVIN's review of Bro. ROBBINS's report; but as we have already given our views in our review of Illinois, we will not repeat them here. We find, however, that in Iowa, recently the same condition of things was found as existed in Massachusetts before "the Union:" Bro. PARVIN says:

"This is just what they did in this jurisdiction of Iowa, and it was to prevent the continuing in this and to punish the wrong-doers for such undue meddling in our jurisdiction that the Grand Lodge of Iowa took the decisive steps it did. These evil workers find in Brothers Lockwood, Robbins, Vincil, and a few others, able defenders, who take the ground that 'the Grand Lodge had no right to legislate on this subject,' and that the only true policy was 'to let the fellows alone.' It may possibly be right to guard against danger, whether real or imaginary, by simply letting it alone so long, at least, as it is possible, but when it is no longer possible, as events have proven here and elsewhere, for one I feel, with the Grand Officers of Iowa, certain that it is the right thing for the Grand Lodge to do to face the enemy as it did, bravely and unhesitatingly, and destroy their power for wrong-doing."

In reference to another matter, he says:

"In the introduction he states that but 'few questions are finally settled; 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.' Alas, how true this is! It seems to me that if our masons would only become reading masons that the dawn of the masonic millennium would be ushered in. He suggests, and very properly, that masonic reminiscences of our older brethren would be very interesting, and could be very properly substituted for after dinner speeches at banquets. We recently delivered a public address commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the lodge of which we were a charter member, and in which we still continue to hold membership, and we observed that most careful interest and attention was given to our recital of facts connected with the early history and reminiscences of the characters of those so early connected with that lodge."

We had the pleasure and sadness to install the officers of our own lodge forty-three years after our initiation; pleasure to be present in it once more and meet the friends and companions of our youth; sadness to miss so many who used to assemble around that altar. The two oldest surviving resident members were named; one helped make us a mason; the other we helped make a mason. But we are wandering from our purpose in alluding to this. We found those present deeply interested in the reminiscences of the past. Memories of the dead faces which had gone to the past pressed upon us so overwhelmingly, that it was a vain attempt for us to discuss even the fundamental principles of Freemasonry.

In his review of Maryland, he notes the following incident:

"We note in connection with this emergent communication, for the special benefit of Bros. Robbins and Todd, the fact that 'the officers of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Maryland were invited and received into the Grand Lodge.' Verily, in the name of the two distinguished brothers, what a wide departure in the usages

and customs of Masonry is this of which our able Bro. Shryock is guilty: in that he invited the Grand Officers of two masonic bodies into open session of the Grand Lodge."

We have been in a lodge in which were present officers and members of other masonic bodies in their distinctive clothing, and that too in a jurisdiction in which it had been decided that in ordinary meetings of a lodge only lodge masonic clothing should be worn; but it was held that the decision did not apply to cases in which the lodge invited other masonic bodies to unite with it in public ceremonies.

In relation to the effect of the installation obligation, he says:

"With Bro. Drummond and ourself, he takes issue with Bro. Schultz, of Maryland, who holds that 'an officer cannot resign, because he has,' he says, 'taken an obligation to perform certain duties for a specified term, which a private member has not.' Bro. Drummond and Bro. Wait say that the obligation in very many jurisdictions contains no such provision, and the interpretation 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, Bro. Schultz being one of the inventors. 'Do not,' says Bro. Wait, 'our civil officers, elected for a fixed time, take an oath to serve faithfully during their term, before entering upon their duties? But who ever heard of the law being so interpreted as to prevent such an officer being permitted to resign?' Bro. Schultz will have to give it up or present stronger arguments than he has yet done in support of his untenable position."

Of course he devotes much of his report to the "Cerneau" matter and to the comments upon the action of his Grand Lodge in reference thereto. He gives under the head of "Iowa" a succinct history of the movement in that jurisdiction. We had intended to copy from his report, especially this historical portion of it. But the matter is hurrying so rapidly to the dead past, that we have changed our intention. It does not require an eye of *faith* to perceive that it is only a question of a brief time, when it will become a dead issue. Masons will wonder how it was possible that the passions of a few men could have led even a small number of others to forget their primary teachings as masons and violate its fundamental laws. The same thing has happened in other days and from other causes. It almost seems as if such occurrences are necessary to teach us the law of Masonry and the power of that law. At any rate men *do* get taught that they are as nothing when they undertake to set themselves against the body of the fraternity. No man is greater than the Institution is the lesson which every rebellion against constituted masonic authority has always taught. So mote it be!

KENTUCKY, 1891.

The frontispiece is a fine portrait of the lamented Brother HIRAM BASSETT, Past Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary, who died November 6, 1890. He was buried by the Grand Lodge. Of him the Grand Master (CHARLES H. FISK) said:

"Bro. Bassett was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, January 12, 1821, and died as he lived, justly honored and beloved.

"He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Sincere, honest, unostentatious and kind, and was especially distinguished for his courtesy and thorough knowledge of the laws and 'work' of the Craft.

"He was made a mason in 1854; elected Grand Master in 1861; Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky from 1877 to 1887; Grand High Priest 1886; Grand Master of the Cryptic Rite 1884; Grand Commander of Knights Templars 1875, and Grand Master of the Third Veil in the General Grand Chapter of the United States, 1889, which latter position he held at the time of his death. He was also S. P. R. S. 32°, A. A. S. R., Northern Jurisdiction.

"To Kentucky brethren who knew Bro. Bassett, the sad announcement of his death will cause deep sorrow, and the Grand Master is sure that the sincerity of our grief will be made manifest by all who can do so in paying the last honors to the memory of our beloved brother, who was a good and upright man and mason."

The Grand Lodge also held emergent sessions to dedicate monuments to Bro. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, who had been Governor of the State, and to Bro. ROB MORRIS, who is better remembered by his name than from the many official positions which he held during his long masonic life:

"This monument is of Barre Granite, thirty-one feet high, and was erected in Lagrange, Ky., by the craft, and dedicated to the memory of Rob Morris, Past Grand Master, and Poet Laureate of Freemasonry, May 29, 1891."

Past Grand Master ELISHA S. FITCH delivered an address commemorative of Bro. MORRIS; of him Bro. FITCH says:

"Although a native of Massachusetts—born near the City of Boston on the 31st day of August, 1818—our distinguished brother commenced his masonic career in the State of Mississippi on the 5th day of March, 1846. In pursuance of the favorable reception of his petition he traveled on horseback on the evening of that day a distance of twenty miles over a muddy road, and through a drenching rain, to the then village of Oxford, Miss., to take his first degree in Gathright Lodge, No. 33. He made the trip, received the degree of an Entered Apprentice, repeated the twelve miles travel and reached his home again before the dawn of the ensuing day! How very significant this first adventure for masonic light, of that earnestness of purpose and persistence of pursuit, under all surrounding circumstances, which ever characterize this enthusiastic votary of Masonry, even to the very close of life! The petition itself, upon which he was received into that lodge, was also a very characteristic one. Before subscribing his name to the prescribed form he made the following interpolation: 'I esteem the masonic craft as in time the oldest; in honors, the most eminent; in membership, the most numerous; in scope, the broadest of earth born societies.'"

He quotes the following as the words of Bro. MORRIS—eminently true:

"In all my career as a mason I have ever held that excellence is granted to man only in return for labor; and that nothing is worth having that is not difficult to acquire. My life has been thus far a contest with obstacles, but no man would be what he is had he tamely suffered the difficulties of life to overcome him."

Bro. FITCH's estimate of him is just:

"The harshest criticism, perhaps, which has fallen within our notice, as emanating from his brethren, has been that he was an *overzealous* craftsman subordinating all other purposes of life to the weal and advancement of

Freemasonry. This criticism may be just; but to one possessed of his ardent temperament and earnest convictions it was a 'manifest destiny' to become the devotee of any cause which his judgment indorsed, his conscience approved, and his heart espoused. In harmony with the theological trend of his early education and training, it was but natural that he should become fascinated with an institution which accepted the revelation of heaven as its 'great light,' and which based its mystic superstructure upon the divine philosophy of faith, hope, and charity. With the innate ambition of a born antiquarian and relic hunter, he determined to push his researches to the utmost, with a view to solve the esoteric mysteries of this champion friend of the Bible, which, throughout all the ages, and despite the malice and persecutions of its enemies, had so heroically and persistently proclaimed in every land and clime the 'fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.' He found much in the beautiful and symbolic ritual of the Order, to inflame and intensify such an ambition, and perhaps no mason ever became more thoroughly committed to the search for 'more light,' and but few, if any, ever attained to clearer and higher conceptions of its noble mission into our world, as 'a system of morality veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols,' and certainly none have ever pushed their inquiries with such a persistent ambition, such an all-absorbing enthusiasm. His masonic career, as we have seen, began in earnest; it was continued in earnest, and he was never willing to relinquish the pursuit of his fondly cherished ideal until he had personally visited the Orient again and again, and literally stood upon the enchanted spot where his beloved Freemasonry first flashed its dazzling splendors, around the brow of Mount Moriah!"

His attempt to establish the "Order of Conservators" of the Work was a failure and caused him to be bitterly assailed, but we believe his motive was the good of the craft; in another matter we sharply criticised his judgment, but never his motive. In spite of his errors, Bro. MORRIS did very much for which we all owe to his memory a debt of gratitude and love.

At the annual communication the Grand Master (CHARLES H. FISK) delivered an elaborate and able address, taking up fifty pages in the proceedings; he rendered fifty-five decisions, while the number of his official acts are almost beyond enumeration.

He notes the death of many craftsmen, including, Bros. WILLIAM H. SMITH, GEORGE W. DEERING and IRA BERRY; his printer makes the latter die on the *nineteenth* anniversary of his birthday.

The decisions are based on local law in most cases; but a few are of general interest.

1. A mason is bound to obey a summons issued by any lodge, whether he is a member of it or not, citing him to appear as a witness at a trial in such lodge.

"2. A Master suspended from his office is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member of the lodge. His suspension merely deprives him of his prerogatives as presiding officer thereof. He is not amenable to trial by the lodge during the term for which he was elected and installed as Master."

But in another decision, the Grand Master held that a suspended Master cannot be called to the chair to preside. As he is only suspended from his office of Master, we do not see why he cannot be called to the chair as well as any other member, who is not Master; the whole effect of the sus-

pension seems to us to be, to deprive him of all rights which he acquired by election and installation as Master, and *of no others*.

3. We note that the time between conferring degrees is fixed at not less than twenty-eight days, so that if two regular monthly meetings come within less than that time a degree cannot be conferred at the second meeting upon one who received a degree at the previous meeting.

4. It is the prerogative of the Master to install his successor, and he may call to his assistance any Past Master from whatever jurisdiction he may hail.

5. In Kentucky (unlike almost all other jurisdictions) lodges *u. d.* are placed upon an equality with chartered lodges *in all respects*; their officers must be installed, they are represented in Grand Lodge, and the Master becomes a regular Past Master by service. In most jurisdictions lodges *u. d.* are experimental bodies; on trial to determine whether they are qualified to become lodges, as well as whether the good of the craft will be subserved by their becoming such.

"6. If five candidates may receive the E. A. degree at one meeting, and consequently at the same time, for it would be practically impossible to confer it on each separately, what is there to prevent the conferring of the P. C. degree and the first section of the M. M. degree on more than one candidate at the same time?"

"Answer—I see nothing to prevent such course. I believe it has been the practice in this jurisdiction. To require the full conference of each section of each degree would necessitate almost nightly meetings, and materially retard the work of many lodges."

It is to be regretted that this course is ever allowed except in those portions of the ritual in which the work is mere instruction, for the purpose of the work is largely lost.

7. As to the presence of the charter, he decided:

"If the charter had been in the Tyler's room, preparation room or ante-room, in the same building, I think the charter would have been present, for all practical purposes, and that an election held in the regular lodge-room would have been in strict compliance not only with the spirit, but also with the letter of the law. A lodge can not work without a charter, and if the charter should be lost or destroyed the regular business of the lodge must stop until the loss shall be supplied, but I do not believe the Master must have the charter in his pocket, or that it must hang at any particular place in the lodge-room—that it must be actually present in the lodge-room itself in order to authorize the lodge to work or transact any regular business."

* * * * *

"I hold that the charter of the lodge is the letter or warrant from the Grand Lodge, under the law in this Grand Jurisdiction, authorizing the lodge to transact business and do Masonic work. It must be so far present as that the Master may know that it exists, and where it is, and be able to at once produce it if legally called for, or required to sustain the regularity, and power to work, of the lodge."

"The burial of the dead is Masonic work, and to be attended to while the lodge is open, but I have never heard it claimed that in order to decently and Masonically inter a brother it is necessary to carry with the lodge, from its place of assembling to the grave, the lodge charter."

He had issued an edict warning against the clandestine lodges in Ohio.

He speaks of the prosperity of the "Masonic Home" with exultant pride, justified indeed by the nature of the enterprise and the immense good that it is accomplishing. He eloquently invokes the craft to assist by every means in their power the brethren who are managing its affairs.

The Grand Master speaks in high terms of the efficient services of the Grand Secretary, Bro. HENRY B. GRANT; and his report fully justifies all that was said.

Past Grand Master FIRCH submitted a beautiful, eloquent but just tribute to the memory of Bro. HIRAM BASSETT.

The report of the Committee on Jurisprudence seems to indicate that they hold that only Masters and Past Masters can *properly* confer the degrees. We think the same idea prevails in Virginia, and that in the installation service for Wardens is a ceremony similar to that of the Past Master's degree.

The Report on Correspondence (113 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JAMES W. STATION. It is in his usual style, all *written*; this method requires "time, patience and perseverance," the amount of which cannot be appreciated until it is actually tried.

Of his own Grand Lodge, he justly says:

"It may be that Kentucky belongs to the old-fogy class of Grand Lodges. Being the oldest Grand Lodge west of the Alleghany Mountains, it is just possible that, like the old Grand Lodges of the East, she holds old-fogy notions, while Young America in the far west is progressive. However, we are willing to risk our laws and usages in the light of the constitutions of 1723, and the laws and usages of Masonry since its introduction on the American continent, about 1730."

He has the power of compressing all that need be said upon a given subject into a few lines: witness his reply to Bro. LEWIS of Delaware in relation to "Public Installations":

"Bro. Lewis takes exception to public installations altogether. All the ceremonies connected with public installations which have ever been used in public, have been published in every Monitor which has been promulgated from Preston down to the present day, and all the ado about public installations is simply a waste of time in talking about them. There never has been, and never will be, any ceremony connected with public installations used that can not be read by any one who chooses to take up one of our standard Monitors. It has been in use in Kentucky since the year 1800, and we have failed to see any mischief arising from the practice as yet. Even the Ahiman Rezon of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in the editions of 1825 and 1857, embraces all the ceremonies that are used in the installation service, and if printed so that the public may read and inspect them, where is the harm in repeating them in public? We defy Bro. Jackson or any other brother to show where any of the secrets of Masonry are brought into the public installation service; and, if so, the very Monitor he uses in his lodge publishes those secrets."

And the following:

"All this stuff about not knowing anything about Scottish Rite Masonry amounts to nothing. An intelligent committee—Past Grand Masters mostly—know, if they know anything at all, that all the so-called higher degrees,

whether the York Rite system, so-called, or the A. and A. S. Rite, have their foundation on Symbolic Masonry. If this be true, and we unhesitatingly say that it is true, and no man can disprove it, then why in the name of common sense has not Grand Lodges the right to inquire as to the legitimacy of all concerned, or at least all who have set foot on their respective territories? To deny this proposition is to kick Grand Lodge sovereignty higher than a kite can sail, and whiningly say to the masonic world that we have no power to preserve the peace in our own subordinate lodges. Humbug Scottish Rite Masonry can plant itself in the jurisdiction of every subordinate, raise all the dissensions it can, and yet Grand Lodge can not give its offspring any relief, because it professes to know nothing about the body which raises all the disturbance. Away with such nonsense!"

In reply to Bro. Robbins, he says:

"Now, on the authenticity of the Bible, we have only this to say, that we know what the charges of a Freemason say on that subject, for we have the original edition of 1723 and all the other editions down to the present day. We reiterate what we have heretofore said, even at the risk of Bro. Robbins accusing us of delivering an exhortation, that a belief in God is the foundation-stone of the masonic fraternity; then it is worse than nonsense to say that God has placed man on earth and not given him some guide by which he might ascertain the will of his maker. Surely a ruler must have a code. As we have said in other reports, we want the revealed word of God on our masonic altars, and if our St. James' translation, containing the Old and New Testaments, is not the correct revelation, then let Bro. Robbins, or some one else, find out what it is; but when the time comes that the Bible is removed from the altars of the lodges, then the time has come when the downfall of Masonry is near at hand. To declare that the Book which lies on our masonic altars is not the revealed word of God is to declare that a spelling-book is just as good upon which to obligate newly-made masons."

In our report in 1890, we discussed the effect of re-instatement in Kentucky, as we understood it; referring to this he says:

"We have always held that if expulsion or suspension was produced wrongfully, that is, if the proceedings were wrongfully had, or undue prejudice was had against the accused, so as to have procured the findings contrary to the law and the evidence, Grand Lodge clearly has the power to set aside the whole action of the lodge, and in so doing restore the accused to all the rights he had before the action of the lodge. But if Grand Lodge simply concludes that the accused has been punished sufficiently, and desires to remove the odium of expulsion, it has no power to restore to membership; nor would it be the proper thing to do, because it would thrust an obnoxious individual on the lodge, it may be, without its consent, when all that the Grand Lodge intended to do was simply to remove the odium of punishment, and no more.

"In the case under review, which is the celebrated Hill case, Grand Lodge sustained the verdict of the lodge by a handsome majority, but afterwards some of the influential members composing the majority believing that Hill had been sufficiently punished, and that the law of the Grand Lodge had been fully vindicated, moved to re-instate him to the rights and privileges of Masonry, but not to membership in his lodge, for Grand Lodge could not do that, having no authority whatever to do so.

"Oh, no, Bro. Drummond, this writer fully agrees with you, that '*illegal proceedings*' may be set aside and the accused placed on the footing of lodge membership, the same that he held before the verdict; and if the Grand Lodge of Kentucky holds to any other doctrine, then it is all wrong, and we do not hesitate to say so. We do not propose to stand by our Grand Lodge in a wrong proceeding, and this we very clearly showed in the Toliver case several years ago, in which we did not agree with Grand Lodge at all, at all."

We entirely concur; and if what we said conflicts with this in the particular case, we misunderstood its character.

MANITOBA, 1891.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Minnedosa. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form; a procession formed and marched to the temple location; the work was done; and the Grand Lodge returned to the hall and closed. In other words, the Grand Lodge, *opened as such*, did the work; Bro. VAUX's doctrine does not prevail in Manitoba. The following is an extract from the record:

"The masonic ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone were then proceeded with in due form, and after it was placed, the Deputy Grand Master applied the square, the Grand Senior Warden the level, and the Grand Junior Warden the plumb rule, and reported that they found the stone correct and truly laid, and that the craftsmen had performed their duty. The Deputy Grand Master then strewed corn upon the stone, the Grand Senior Warden poured wine, and the Grand Junior Warden anointed it with oil, the emblems of plenty, joy and consolation. The Grand Master then striking the stone three times, declared it to be well and truly laid.

"The Grand Honors having been given, the Grand Master declared the ceremony completed, and called upon M. W. Bro. Rev. Canon J. D. O'Meara, who, in response, delivered an eloquent and instructive address upon the objects and aim of Masonry."

Of the "State of Masonry," the Grand Master (JAMES A. OVAS) says:

"In reviewing the events of the past year as affecting the interests of Masonry in this jurisdiction, I am gratified to report a general prosperity.

"The condition of the lodges throughout the jurisdiction compares very favorably with their standing of former years, and peace and harmony generally prevail. No better evidence of this is required than the fact that during my term of office I have not been called on to decide any question of complaint or dispute."

The Reports of the District Deputies show a larger comparative number of healthy prosperous lodges than in any other jurisdiction; indeed, the number of weak or semi-dormant lodges is wonderfully small. The Deputies were efficient and active, and with a single exception had been able to fully perform their duties.

It is difficult to realize that this young jurisdiction has nearly fifty active, prosperous lodges, increasing in number yearly, quite a library, and a thorough system of visitation.

BRO. SAMUEL R. MARLETT was received as our Grand Representative.

The charter of the Lodge in Morocco has been recalled—and wisely as we think. We have always doubted the wisdom of establishing lodges at such a distance in a foreign country.

No Report on Correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1891.

"Christmas Day," 1890, was a sad day for the craft in Maryland; their Masonic Temple was burned and with it very much of its contents. And yet, thanks to the indomitable energy of the brethren and especially of their Grand Master, Bro. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, a meeting of the Grand Lodge was held January 1, 1891, in a hall well arranged and fitted up for Masonic uses!

At this meeting, the Grand Master said:

"We are deeply indebted to the Hon. Wm. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the comfortable quarters we are now occupying. We are also indebted to those brethren who responded so promptly to the call of the Grand Master to give their assistance in the preparation of our present quarters for the use of the craft. During the fire a number of our brethren distinguished themselves by acts of courage and bravery in rescuing from the burning Temple many valuable records, archives and jewels, and I recommend that their services be suitably recognized by the Grand Lodge. One of the greatest losses which befel us is the destruction of the portraits of the Past Grand Masters, who have served the Grand Lodge during the last century, and I trust the Grand Lodge will authorize their prompt restoration."

After consultation and addresses by various brethren, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to replace the Portraits of our Past Grand Masters destroyed by the fire."

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Master provide suitable medals for the brethren who served the Grand Lodge so signally during the destruction of our Temple."

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the masonic fraternity of Maryland are due to the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thos. J. Shryock, for the energy and wisdom displayed in securing for the craft the use of the United States Court House, and having it fitted up and furnished six days after the destruction of the masonic temple."

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge of Maryland be and are hereby tendered to the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, who after the destruction of our Temple, so promptly responded to the appeal of our Grand Master, Thos. J. Shryock, and gave permission to use the old United States Court House for our meetings."

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge, are also tendered to his honor the Mayor, Robert C. Davidson; James A. Gary, W. W. Johnson, Post-Master; James F. Airey, United States Marshal; General F. C. Latrobe, George W. Abell, General Felix Agnus, Alex. Bechhofer, Col. James R. Brewer, the Hon. Frederick Raine, and Myron M. Parker, P. G. M., District of Columbia, for their influence and timely aid in helping to secure for our use the old United States Court House."

The brethren in all the jurisdictions will unite with our Maryland brethren in the sentiment of these resolutions.

At the May communication, of course the re-building of the Temple was the chief matter of thought and discussion. The following from the address of Grand Master SHRYOCK will be appreciated in Maine by those who were masons in 1866:

"Those were sad days to follow the joyous Christmastide, made more mournful by the sudden transition from domestic festivity to personal grief. Each felt himself bereaved, as well as subjected to material loss in the des-

truction of property, in which he owned an intrinsic, as well as a sentimental interest. That sense of deep bereavement was general throughout the fraternity."

He says that the managers had concluded after much consideration, that it was expedient to rebuild—but to rebuild for masonic purposes only.

In accordance with the resolution above copied, he had prepared medals of iron and they were presented to *ten* brethren, at this communication. He also presented a medal to Past Grand Master MYRON M. PARKER, of Washington.

Immediately after this presentation, the record says :

"The M. W. Grand Master then addressing Bro. Myron M. Parker, Past Grand Master of the District of Columbia, said, the Grand Lodge of Maryland has not been unmindful of the distinguished service you have rendered in the hour of her disaster and perplexity. No one had more promptly and actively exerted his influence and efforts to secure the use of the old United States Court House for our refuge than yourself. The Grand Lodge has made it my pleasant duty to present you this medal as a token of their fraternal respect and esteem.

"Past Grand Master Parker, in accepting the gift, responded in a most feeling and eloquent manner, assuring the Grand Lodge that, imbued as he was with the principles of our Order, he could have done nothing less, and the pleasure deprived from knowing he had rendered us any service was to him an ample reward.

"Grand Master Shryock was greatly surprised when Past Grand Master Carter, rising, said : 'M. W. Sir, on behalf of the members of the Grand Lodge, I have to say that your own prompt, active and zealous services during and after the fire, in the rescue of property and in providing and furnishing our home in this Court House, cannot be too highly commended, and the craft desiring to show their appreciation of the service, beg to present to their Grand Master a medal struck in steel as a memento of the trying occasion.'

"Grand Master Shryock said in response, 'this is a most unexpected compliment, and I assure you will ever be a most pleasing reminder that my services have been appreciated. I have labored conscientiously to discharge my duties to the fraternity, and it has always been among the greatest pleasures of my masonic life to promote the welfare of the Grand Lodge. Especially have I been ambitious while I have held the gavel to deliver the Grand Lodge of all incumbrance of debt.'"

Of the medals, the Grand Master had said :

"The medals themselves are unique, being wrought from iron, which is an indication to the brethren receiving them, that it is not for their intrinsic worth or value that they are presented, as we do not feel that we could ever reward them in that way, but, simply, as an evidence that the services are appreciated by the entire craft of this jurisdiction."

The compliment implied in presenting him one wrought in *steel* is a happy one, but a very just one.

At least eleven lodges lost their charters, and the Grand Master was authorized to issue duplicates to them and any others in a similar condition.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge (with the exception of a few years) have been published semi-annually ever since its organization. With a view to economy, a resolution was adopted that but one report hereafter be printed annually. Massachusetts holds four communications every year and

publishes a pamphlet after each session, but so arranged the four make but one continuous pamphlet; thus arranged, the increased cost of two pamphlets in Maryland would be but trifling. It would involve (as we presume the new method does) the presentation of the Report on Correspondence at the November session: as an illustration, the proposed method would have reduced the pamphlet for May, 1891, to about sixty-eight pages.

We note that the Grand Lodge was opened by the Deputy Grand Master; that the Standing Committees were appointed by him; the report of the Committee on Credentials received and accepted; and then word sent to the Grand Master that the Grand Lodge was opened in due form and awaited his pleasure. The Grand Master then entered, was received with Grand Honors, took the gavel and assumed his position. We presume that this is in accordance with the usage in Maryland, but we confess that it is in direct conflict with all our notions of masonic government.

The deaths of Past Grand Masters JOHN S. TYSON, CHARLES WEBB, and JOHN H. B. LATROBE occurred during the year, and the portraits of the two latter are given in the November Proceedings.

Grand Master SHYROCK thus opens his address:

"Another masonic year has ended! Another year of my administration as Most Worshipful Grand Master draws to a close. In many respects it has been the most disastrous, if not the most eventful, in the history of the Grand Lodge. Our time and energy, for the first time in many years, have been devoted to a new cause. We no longer think of that all-absorbing topic—which has been an incubus upon the Fraternity in this state for the past twenty years—that of paying the debt. In this direction our minds have scarcely for a moment wandered. But now, all energy, thought and action have been directed towards the re-erection of our Masonic Home in the City of Baltimore. We are no longer called upon to discuss the question of the debt contracted twenty years ago. Christmas Day last, with its damaging conflagration, wiped out that subject, and, in its place has arisen a new one—our re-constructed Temple. To-day we are at work upon that structure, full of enthusiasm and hope. Enthusiasm, because at this time we feel that we are going to have a Masonic Temple worthy of the masons of Maryland, well adapted for the purposes of the craft, and which, when completed, will lend renewed character and dignity to the fraternity, and will be a source of pride and pleasure to each individual brother. Hope, that when it is completed the debt upon it will be so slight that it will be entirely manageable, and not embarrass us as the old debt did for so long a time; hope, that, when it is completed, the craft in our jurisdiction may practically illustrate with renewed vigor the teachings of our Ancient Fraternity; hope, that, when within a few years we shall have entirely liquidated the indebtedness of the Temple, we may be able to rehabilitate our Grand Charity Fund, and thus be in a position to illustrate one of the most beautiful and important of our masonic teachings."

He had visited all the lodges in Baltimore, and a large number of the country lodges, to the evident advantage of the craft.

BRO. L. A. C. GERRY, Representative of our Grand Lodge, communicated the intelligence of the death of Bro. IRA BERRY, saying of him:

"Bro. Ira Berry held the station of Recording Grand Secretary, since 1856, a period of thirty-five years. He was known widely to the fraternity,

and celebrated especially for modest worth, geniality and exemplary character.

"Few men attain such longevity, fewer continue in office to such age, fewer yet for such space are held in such honor."

It was thereupon voted that the communication be spread upon the record and that a page in the Proceedings be set apart "to the memory of Grand Secretary, Bro. IRA BERRY."

The Kentucky proposition for a fraternal Masonic Congress, during the World's Fair at Chicago (see our review of Alabama) was approved and the Grand Master empowered to appoint Delegates.

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) was presented to the May Communication by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ.

We have deemed the destruction of the Temple and the measures taken to rebuild it, the matter of most interest to the craft in Maine, and have made that the *central figure* in our review of Maryland: for that reason our notice of this report must be brief.

Referring to the decision of the Grand Master of Delaware, that a candidate cannot be received upon affirmation, he says:

"To our surprise the Grand Lodge approved this ruling. Thus the doors of Freemasonry are closed in Delaware to Quakers and all others who conscientiously live up to the Scriptural injunction, 'Swear not at all.' We have been present at the making of two gentlemen who *affirmed*, and among the brethren present on the occasion (thus giving their sanction) were some as *bright* and intelligent masons as ever lived in this state."

In his review of the same Grand Lodge, he says:

"The proposed amendment to Article II of the constitution having been reported by the Grand Secretary as *having received the approval of a constitutional number of the subordinate lodges*, was taken up for action, and was finally adopted. (Italics ours.) This is the North Carolina manner of changing the constitution, and which Bro. Drummond criticised last year, holding, and we think correctly, that a Grand Lodge who submits its constitution for the approval of the lodges, thus practically receiving its power from them, cannot be considered a sovereign power."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We do not know where Bro. Sleeper received his information referring to Maryland, but he is not correct in placing our jurisdiction among those who give the Public Grand Honors according to the Macoy method. It is true that Grand Master Latrobe, towards the close of his administration, held that the method as described by Macoy, was the proper manner of giving the Grand Honors, *public* as well as *private*, but we believe he himself never gave the Grand Honors *that way in public*. He, as well as others, thought that those described by Mackey, are the *funeral* Grand Honors and should only be used on *funeral occasions*, but we think differently. In our opinion those defined by Mackey, are the public Grand Honors, and are to be used upon all public occasions, at the funeral of a deceased brother, the laying of corner stones, unveiling of monuments, etc.

"We have attended pretty nearly every laying of corner stone, dedication of monument and unveiling of statue by the Grand Lodge of Maryland during the past *thirty-seven* years, and we are perfectly sure we never saw the public Grand Honors given in any other manner than by the so-called Mackey method.

"The method of giving the *private* Grand Honors, introduced into our jurisdiction within the last ten or twelve years, embraces a part of the so-called Macoy method.

"We hope Bro. Sleeper will continue his investigations of this subject, and that he may be able to trace the origin and history of these public Grand Honors. A very old mason gave us an interesting explanation of them many years ago, but we cannot call to mind anything about it now."

Referring to Past Masters presiding, he says:

"We regard the reasoning of Bro. Drummond in this matter unsound. The '*congregating*' part of the regulation '*cannot*' mean the '*call for a meeting of the lodge*,' for the language of the regulation is: the Senior Warden shall act unless a Past Master is *present*, though the Past Master *cannot act until the said Warden has once congregated the lodge*, etc. It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the regulations require one of the Wardens to be present to *congregate* the lodge before the Past Master '*can act*.'

"Again the charter of a lodge is entrusted to the Master and the Wardens who are its *legal custodians*, and it can be delivered only to their *successors*, when duly elected and installed. Consequently if neither the Master nor Wardens are present, the charter is *not present*, and the lodge *cannot* be opened.

"That Past Masters do open lodges and preside in the absence of the Master and Wardens in Maine, and '*no evils have followed the practice*,' has nothing to do with the matter. A lodge might be opened in the absence of the charter and for that matter without the *three great lights* and the regular business transacted and perhaps '*no evils*' might follow, but Bro. Drummond knows that the business transacted would not be regular or *legal*, because these things are *required* to be present, to constitute a lodge."

"*Congregating*" *can* mean the calling together of the lodge, *for that is what this means*, and it is nonsense to apply it to the act of a body *after it has met*. In those days, lodges did not have stated times of meeting but were "*congregated*" by the Master at his pleasure, and as the law was that the Past Master could begin to act as Master only in the lodge, it was necessary for the Warden to congregate the lodge in order for the Past Master to assume charge of it.

So far as the charter is concerned it is just as easy for the Warden to hand it over to the Past Master as for the Master to hand it to the Warden. The charter of the lodge is not intrusted "*to the Master and the Wardens*" but only to the Master, who entrusts it temporarily to the Warden, or to the Past Master, as the case may be. The right to preside carries with it the right to the corresponding custody of the charter.

But a complete answer to Bro. SCHULTZ is found in the practice under the Grand Lodge of England, from the adoption of the regulation in question to the present time. The contemporaneous construction of a regulation by the body adopting it, continued without change for a century and a half and more, is conclusive evidence of what the regulation was intended to mean. In lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, and of nearly if not quite all the Grand Lodges in the Dependencies of the British Crown, a Warden can preside *only* when the Master and every Past Master of the lodge are absent: if any Past Master is present he takes precedence of the Warden. For reasons of convenience, many Grand Lodges have

changed the old regulation and made the Wardens take precedence of Past Masters.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1891.

We commend the following from an address of Grand Master SAMUEL WELLS to all the Brethren, members of the Grand Lodge as well as of the lodges.

"It is part of the unwritten law of Masonry that it shall not grow rapidly; that no additions shall be made to its structure without due examination and consideration. When a builder is engaged in the erection of a structure which he designs to last for all time, he first carefully tests the qualities of the materials available for his use, selects that which is the least liable to fracture or deterioration, and when his foundation is prepared he allows no stone to be added which has not been cut from the selected material, shaped according to the drawings on the trestle-board, dressed to the desired surface and, finally, carefully examined for possible defects, and accurately measured to prove the correctness of the workman.

"Only by the wise exercise of these precautions can the builder feel confident that he is constructing a lasting edifice.

"A new lodge is like a new stone added to the structure of Freemasonry, and under the laws of our Order is not created lightly or carelessly.

"First, the character and qualifications of the petitioners are considered by the Grand Master; next, the reasons for the establishment of such a lodge are submitted to him, and, if he is then satisfied to proceed further, he requires, in pursuance of the Grand Constitutions, that all lodges whose jurisdictions may be affected by the establishment of such new lodge, shall give their consent; but not even then is the Charter granted. The Grand Master grants a Dispensation, and the Brethren who have petitioned for the new lodge must work for a year to prove their ability to manage and control a lodge of Freemasons.

"These precautions are eminently wise and just. The principles of our Order are opposed to hasty growth; all additions must be strong and healthy, and give evidence of ability to continue in an existence which shall be both prosperous and useful.

"In view of the efforts you have made and the patience you have displayed, the Grand Lodge is satisfied that your lodge has a reason for its existence, and we have no doubt that you will flourish and prosper.

"Similar principles to those that actuate the Grand Lodge in the establishment of a new lodge should influence you in the making of Masons. Be careful, cautious and painstaking in the selection of candidates. Consider the quality of your work as of much more importance than its quantity.

"We do not make Masons by wholesale, and we require the best men in each jurisdiction as our material. We do not want any branch added to the tree of Freemasonry that is likely to decay and fall off: it is only branches that are healthy and bring forth good fruit that will add to the usefulness of the Craft."

Grand Secretary NICKERSON read an exceedingly interesting and valuable historical paper entitled, "First Glimmerings of Masonry in North America." He refers to a stone found by Dr. Jackson in 1827, on the shore of Goat Island in Annapolis Basin, Nova Scotia, which bore the Masonic Emblems, square and compass, and the date 1606. He adds an account of various masonic events in that neighborhood. He discusses the alleged existence of Masonry in Rhode Island in 1658, the statement in relation to a lodge in Boston in 1720, and various other matters: it is too long for quotation, and

we can only refer to it as one of the most important historical papers we have ever read, and to urge those interested to go to our libraries and read it.

The records of the Provincial Grand Lodge at Boston have been criticised (without reason) as unreliable; they are not the original minutes, but evidently copied from minutes according to the custom still existing; Bro. NICKERSON shows that the early records of the Grand Lodge of England are of the same character, and adds:

"Thus it appears that the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts possesses a record, for the first twenty years of the existence of its first Provincial Grand Lodge, which is substantially in the same form as that of the Grand Lodge of England in its earliest days; that it was made by brethren of high character, of excellent family, connections and associations; that the memoranda comprised in the first few pages were either transcribed from contemporaneous minutes, or were entered within a short time after the occurrence described, and when the events and dates must have been quite fresh in the recollection of the principal actors, who were the intimate associates and friends of the scribes; that the few trifling errors, omissions or supposed discrepancies that have been alleged by jealous and captious critics are not more important or discrediting than are to be found in those after which these were modelled, or than may be found in almost any undoubted or unquestioned honest record since—even to the present day; and lastly, that these trifling errors—whether real or supposed—should in no respect impair, but rather confirm, our faith in the general accuracy and reliability of the record. The handwriting is bold, clear and beautiful, as distinct as when it was first written, and as well done as it could be to-day. The facts set forth receive confirmation from many other sources, and from this time forth the student of masonic history in America is no longer puzzled by faint glimmerings of light here and there, but finds his path made plain and clear by the full radiance of the sacred fire kindled upon Massachusetts altars by Henry Price and Joseph Warren and kept perpetually burning there until the present time."

The Grand Master recommended that a fee be charged for a dispensation; the committee reported against it, as tending to carry the impression that any party ready to pay for one would be entitled to it, whereas the power should be exercised only when the interest of the fraternity apparently requires it. But in Maine, we have required a fee for some years; we have not the slightest doubt that the requirement has quite largely decreased applications for them, and fortunately our Grand Masters have been of such stuff that the craft have learned and fully understand that no one is entitled to a dispensation and that one will not be granted except to subserve the apparent interests of the fraternity; we think, as already stated, that the number of applications is decreased, and we know that a greater degree of strictness has grown up at the same time.

The Grand Secretary announced that with the approbation of the Grand Master, he had commenced the preparation of a Register of Members in the jurisdiction. As the simplest method, he had adopted, after much study and inquiry, the card catalogue system now in use in libraries and in business offices having a large number of names to deal with. This will secure an alphabetical arrangement. Our system of binding the returns of lodges

in volumes has served us very well, but the large number of volumes, increasing rapidly every year, renders the search for a particular name somewhat tedious. We shall watch the operation of Bro. NICKERSON's plan with much interest.

Upon the report and recommendation of the "Commissioners of Trials," a brother was expelled for gross fraud in a business transaction. He was a druggist and sold out his business to another brother. To give the appearance of a large business he had put in his "prescription book" a large number of prescriptions to which he had forged the names of physicians, and others entered as made by physicians, who testified that they had never made them. The brother made the purchase upon the showing of that book. The fraud was so gross that the court had already set aside the transaction so far as it had not been completed.

The address of Grand Master WELLS shows a high degree of prosperity of the craft in our mother Commonwealth. There had been an increase in the membership and an increase in the receipts, but a decrease in expenses. He had made a large number of visitations and was well qualified to speak of the condition of the craft. He had issued a large number of dispensations, waiving the prescribed interval between the conferring of degrees; several for forming a masonic procession to attend divine service; and thirteen to bury the remains of as many brethren with masonic ceremonies. We have known that in some jurisdictions a dispensation was required in order to have a masonic funeral; but we did not know that one was ever required in Massachusetts. We cannot think that one is always required; however, we will not speculate about it, but wait until we can "know the reason why."

The invested Charity Fund had already reached \$54,000 in par value of securities actually worth more than par: and the Grand Lodge added \$10,000 more. The object of the projectors of the Masonic Temple will soon be attained.

In conclusion, the Grand Master well says:

"In cannot close this address, brethren, without again calling your attention to the prosperous condition of our institution, and extending to you my congratulations upon the good fortune which has attended us during the past year. The returns show an increased addition to our number over that made for many preceding years; but we have reason to believe that this increase is healthy, and that the new material will add strength to our structure.

"It reminds us, however, that we should not relax the watchful care that Masonry requires us to exercise in guarding our doors, that we should admit only good men and true, and such as will appreciate the spirit of this ancient Order. While many ephemeral institutions, built upon the sand, are crumbling away and disappearing, Freemasonry, founded so long ago that no one knows the date of its origin, and established so firmly that no attacks from without can disturb it, goes on its quiet way, confident in its strength and stability."

An unusual case came before the Commissioners of Trials. A charge (in

the general sense of the term) was made that a certain brother was "mentally unfit to exercise the right of the ballot" and that he had actually exercised that right in a manner unbecoming a mason, and an investigation was asked. Notice was given and a hearing had, both parties being present. The commissioners, however, found against the allegations of the complaint, so that we are without knowledge as to the course to be pursued if they had found him mentally unfit to exercise the right of ballot. It has attracted our attention because we were once consulted in a case in which a brother, partially insane at least, conceived the idea that he had upon himself the entire responsibility for the action of his lodge, and evinced a disposition to determine who should be admitted and who rejected: the case, however, came to no practical point.

Of the library, Bro. NICKERSON says, and we congratulate him upon the result of his labors for many years:

"The printed proceedings of the several Grand Lodges of Europe and America with which this Grand Lodge is in fraternal correspondence have been duly received and deposited in our library. Great efforts have been made to supply those of foreign Grand Lodges which were lacking. The American series we believe to be nearly as complete as it can be made. It is probably surpassed by no other collection and equalled by only two or three others. We are happy to be able to state that it is frequently consulted by the brethren of this and other states, often with great satisfaction and advantage."

Of course, the Grand Feast was held, and after that came the speeches. Every year, as we read the speeches, we think they excel all previous ones. We reverse the usual order of things; it is usual to believe that all such things which happened in the past were of a higher quality than those of the present day. We have come to the conclusion that all of these speeches, past and present, are well worth the attention of the craft, and, therefore, we regret that we cannot reproduce them.

Apparently they have "a chiel among them, taking notes," for the speeches read almost precisely as spoken, and yet no one of them could have been written in advance—to be delivered as an extempore effort. We have often wished that we might have a similar "Grand Feast" in Maine.

MICHIGAN, 1892.

The first glance at these proceedings sent a chill to our heart, for on a slip conspicuously pasted upon it, we saw the words "JEFFERSON S. CONOVER," Grand Secretary. So many of our brethren had died of late, some of them suddenly, and the news coming in an unexpected manner, that for a moment our heart stood still with the thought, "And has Bro. INNES gone too?" A glance at the list of Grand Officers reassured us, for we found his name at the head, and then we knew that the brethren had honored him and honored

themselves by making him Grand Master. We earnestly congratulate both him and them !

Of this pamphlet of 525 pages, we can notice but a small part.

The portrait of the retiring Grand Master corresponds with the idea of his intelligence and ability, zeal and devotion to masonry, which we form from his full, but concise and clear address. Except his decisions, his address is devoted to local and routine matters, immense in number almost, and of importance to those immediately interested.

One touching incident occurred during the session. A communication was received and read from WILLIAM C. HAZLEDINE, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, near the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, acknowledging the important service rendered by Bro. HUGH McCURDY to that Grand Lodge, at whose session he was present.

After the communication was read, the Grand Secretary announced the subsequent death of Bro. HAZLEDINE ; whereupon Bro. McCURDY addressed the Grand Lodge, paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of Bro. HAZLEDINE, which the Grand Lodge ordered to be spread upon its record.

From the Grand Master's decisions, we select the following :

" 3. A candidate who is afflicted with partial paralysis of the vocal organs, who can speak in a distinct whisper so as to be heard a distance of ten or twelve feet, is not disqualified ; such a person can receive and communicate. The question asked is not whether it is advisable to admit a person in this situation, as the lodge exercises its own discretion in that regard, but it is whether the applicant is by law disqualified, and I think he is not.

" 5. If the Worshipful Master of lodge A vouches for a brother to the Master of lodge B, under seal of lodge, and the brother so vouched for is known to the Master of lodge B to be the identical brother vouched for, it is evidence enough.

" 6. When the committee report a candidate not physically competent for admission, the report should be received and the committee discharged. The Worshipful Master should declare the applicant rejected for want of physical qualifications, and the Secretary should so record it, and the Worshipful Master should order the Secretary to draw an order on the Treasurer for the amount of the fee and return same to applicant and notify him of the cause of his rejection.

" 11. An objection has the same force as a black ball and the applicant must file a new petition and take the same course as an original petitioner.

" 13. The Grand Master cannot compel a lodge to grant a dimit.

" 14. I am compelled by the decisions of four Past Grand Masters, as adopted by Grand Lodge, to decide that the loss of an eye, the other being good, disqualifies. I sincerely doubt the soundness of this law.

" 17. After the commissioners are appointed and testimony being taken the Master has no right to dismiss the charges.

" 19. A lodge cannot be compelled to re-instate a member, legally suspended for non-payment of dues, upon payment of dues.

" 21. When a petition has been received and referred, but before the committee report the applicant removes from the jurisdiction, the lodge can receive the report and ballot on the petition.

" 25. A sick brother, upon the night of his death, yielding to the earnest solicitations of his wife, receives a visit from a Roman Catholic Priest, who conducts the burial services, and the brother is buried in consecrated ground.

" *Question.* Would the lodge have a right to attend the funeral and go

from the house to the church and from the church to the grave, where they would not be admitted without divesting themselves of their regalia, and would it be best simply to record his death or to pass suitable resolutions?

Answer. In a case of this kind I would recommend the attendance as citizens. Masonry recognizes no particular sect or creed, but is based on the broad principle of a universal brotherhood, with charity to all. We should therefore extend to every person the same privileges we claim for ourselves—the right to worship Deity according to the dictates of our own conscience. But I would record upon the records of my lodge the recommendations which the virtues of a deceased brother deserved."

Nos. 5, 6 and 17 were overruled by the Grand Lodge and the others approved.

Of No. 5, the committee say:

"Decision No. 5, that 'If the Master of Lodge A vouches for a brother to the Master of Lodge B, under seal of Lodge A, and the brother so vouched for is known to the Master of Lodge B to be the identical person, the evidence is good,' does not meet with the approval of your committee. The evidence is good, but not sufficient. A masonic diploma having seal and signature has never been held sufficient evidence upon which to admit a visitor, even though the identity of the applicant is established. The voucher must be communicated in the presence of the person vouched for.

"This is a salutary rule and the only safe one. We cannot afford to let down the bars regarding the admission of visitors."

We do not believe that the law of Masonry requires such a degree of strictness; we do not believe that an iron rule, without exception or qualification, can override the exercise of an intelligent judgment and masonic knowledge.

Of No. 6, the committee say:

"Decision No. 6, that 'When a committee report an applicant not physically competent for admission, the report should be received, the committee discharged, and the Worshipful Master should declare the applicant rejected for want of physical qualifications,' cannot be sustained. A petition should not be received from one who is physically disqualified. If received, and the Master becomes aware of the disqualification, he should simply refuse to continue the consideration of the petition, and order its return with the fees to the applicant.

"There is no reason why we should place an applicant who is physically disqualified under the ban of rejection. An election to receive the degrees would not qualify him, and a rejection is not necessary to disqualify him."

We do not fully agree. We utterly dissent from so much of this as declares that "a petition should not be received from one who is physically disabled," thereby implying that it is the duty of the Master to ascertain at his peril whether the candidate is physically eligible or not. The proceedings of the Grand Lodge indicate that such was the decision. After this report was adopted, the chairman of the committee introduced a resolution suspending the Master of a lodge from office for sixty days, for receiving a petition from a candidate physically ineligible, and the resolution was adopted. Later he introduced another resolution, which was adopted, referring the other resolution and the complaint to the Grand Master with power to take such action as he should deem proper. We hold that it is the province and duty of the Committee on Inquiry to pass upon *all* the qualifi-

cations of the candidate; if they are in doubt as to his physical qualifications, the question should be determined by the lodge before a ballot. If it is determined that he is not eligible, the petition and fee should be returned for want of eligibility of the candidate and the record made accordingly. We agree with the committee that he should not be rejected.

Of No. 17, the committee say:

"Decision No. 17, that 'After commissioners are appointed and testimony being taken, the Master has no right to dismiss the charges,' is not in accord with masonic law. A Master should be at liberty to dismiss charges at any time whenever satisfied that they do not set forth a masonic offence. Any person aggrieved has a remedy by appeal. If charges are insufficient, it is well to avoid the trouble and annoyance of a trial, and experience has shown that the determination of that question may be safely left to the Master."

And they might have added that when a Master is satisfied that the charges are fatally defective, at any time before final judgment, it is his *duty* to dismiss them.

Nos. 13 and 19 apparently depend on local law, as in most jurisdictions a member is entitled to a dimit, and the payment of arrearages by one suspended for non-payment of dues of itself re-instates him.

The Committee on Work divided in their report, and there were two exemplifications of the E. A. degree, and the minority report was adopted; thereupon the remainder of the report and the whole subject were indefinitely postponed.

Upon the report of its special committee, the Grand Lodge decided not to take charge of the Masonic Home, which, as we supposed, was built with funds furnished by the brethren, and not by the Grand Lodge; but it determined that it would aid the enterprise to the amount of \$7,500 a year, and thereupon adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will contribute to the Masonic Home Association, out of its surplus funds, the sum of \$3,000, or such part thereof as may be needed.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of \$7,500 be raised for the purpose of aiding the Masonic Home annually hereafter; that each lodge be solicited to pay its proportion of said amount on or before the 10th day of July, of each year, to the Grand Secretary; that the Grand Secretary pay the same over to the Grand Treasurer, to be paid out by him as above provided. That the Grand Secretary be instructed to give each lodge due and timely notice of the amount which it is requested to pay."

The Report on Correspondence (351 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES; he started with the intention to make a briefer report but his "intentions" got smashed, as ours do annually!

He thinks that Bro. BURNHAM's report on the joint occupancy of halls is a retrograde movement. We have as yet seen no evil arising from allowing others to occupy our halls under proper conditions. It seems a hardship to require our country lodges to support a hall for use only from twelve to twenty-four evenings a year.

Of Bro. DEERING, he says:

"It was our pleasure, years ago, to make the acquaintance of Bro. Deering, and we fully endorse every sentiment expressed in this memorial, so beautifully written by our esteemed Bro. Drummond."

Of the Masonic Home, which he did so much to establish, he says:

"We invite you, Bro. Drummond, and your co-workers of this committee, to come to Michigan and see our home. It is now in active operation, and among its inmates are one or two who have filled most important positions in this state. They are as happy and contented as persons can well be to whom life is, as it were, a blank."

He copies what we said in reply to him last year and adds:

"The only thing we agree on, Bro. Drummond, is that no one has asked Grand Lodge to interfere. When the Supreme Council wants help we will turn in and will kick the fellows out of our door yard, if we do not like them; but we do not believe in picking a quarrel even with those in our yard, nor taking the part of 'children,' until we are asked to."

We still think our good brother would not sit quietly, and look on a quarrel among the boys in his door yard that was disturbing the peace of the neighborhood and disgracing the boys, any more than that he will as Grand Master look on with his arms folded and see two parties in a lodge quarreling, and disgracing Masonry by their contentions. We think that in either case, he will "attend to his own business," but in a way that will make the guilty parties heartily wish that he would attend to somebody else's business!

We hope and believe that this cause of disturbance can never seriously affect Michigan or Maine, and, therefore, that there is no occasion for action; but, nevertheless, we hold that we can give a moral support to those who are endeavoring to preserve the peace of Masonry in other jurisdictions less fortunate than our own.

He adds to his review of Maine a mourning dash and the following (giving also a copy of our Grand Master's Circular):

"It was with sorrow that we received official notice of the death of that venerable and respected brother, Ira Berry, who had been Grand Secretary of the State of Maine since 1858, and who died in Portland, September 20, aged ninety years."

In his "Conclusion," he says:

"This closing review is to me a task strangely mingling sadness with gladness; sadness because I now sever my connection with my brothers of the corps reportorial, who for these many years have honored me with their counsel and esteem, and from whose good thoughts and wisdom I have imbibed and found my inspiration; gladness, that I have been accorded the highest honors in the gift of the fraternity of this jurisdiction—the laudable ambition of every true mason.

"To my brother reporters and Grand Secretaries with whom I have been so intimately associated for these many years, I dislike to say farewell—it is hardly the word; we can never be separated. As the days and years pass away the pleasant associations will remain fresh in my memory. I will, in the future as in the past, share their sorrows and joys, will weep with them when they are sad, and rejoice with them when they are joyful.

"The universal kindness, the courteous treatment, and when needs be, the fraternal reprimand of my beloved co-laborers, have ever been incentives

for effort on my part. Kindly encouragement has been an impetus for vigorous efforts to elevate thought to the standard desired by ambition."

* * * * *

"In exchanging the quill for the gavel, I have my misgivings as to whether the necessary material of Grand Secretary will fulfill the expectation as Grand Master. With a degree of modesty, in deference to the ability preceding me in forming administrations, I am conscious of how much will be expected of me. Pleading for the same sweet charity which your fraternal love has heretofore thrown around me, I cast one more diverging glance, and buckling on the armor of hope, confidently press on to new aims and purposes."

He bespeaks for his successor "the generous treatment he deserves."

It seems that he had determined to withdraw from the office of Grand Secretary, and, thereupon, his brethren determined to make him Grand Master as the crowning reward for his long and faithful service. It is fitting and just. That no good mason will ever regret it we confidently believe. To us who have shared the same labor, this honor is gratifying, and it robs the pain of parting with him of its severest pang.

MINNESOTA, 1891.

A portrait of Grand Master ALPHONSO BARTO is given as a frontispiece to the proceedings. The portraits of all the Past Grand Masters, as we understand it, have now been published in the proceedings.

His address is closely confined to a clear statement of his official acts and decisions.

The following decision is a new one, but we believe it to be correct. The effect of conferring a degree must be determined by the law of the jurisdiction under which the lodge conferring the degree hails:

"Statement.—A gentleman was duly initiated as an Entered Apprentice in Star in the East Lodge, No. 880, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England on the Island of Zante, Greece, in 1871. He now petitions our lodge for the Fellow Craft and Master Mason degrees and membership therein, submitting a diploma or certificate signed by the officers and impressed with the seal of said Star in the East lodge.

"Question.—Have we a right to receive his petition and confer the degrees?"

"Answer.—Yes. If a brother receives the Entered Apprentice degree under the jurisdiction of any lodge in the United States, I should, as a matter of practice and custom, ask the consent of the lodge that conferred that degree before receiving and acting upon his petition, and I think most of the Grand Lodges of this continent recognize the principle that the lodge that receives a petition and confers the Entered Apprentice degree, has exclusive jurisdiction over the material. They do not all hold to that doctrine, however, but this is a different case. The Grand Lodge of England does not, I think, hold to exclusive personal jurisdiction. They have lodges scattered nearly all over the Eastern world, and, as in this case, they give certificates to a brother when he receives the Entered Apprentice degree. That may be treated as a dimit. It may be so done in this case, and the degrees conferred, if elected."

He says the year past had been a happy and a prosperous one in that jurisdiction.

The following historical item is of interest :

"On the twenty-third day of February, 1853, three subordinate lodges met in this city and formed this Grand Lodge. They were in St. Johns Lodge, No. 1, of Stillwater, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio; St. Paul Lodge, No. 1, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin; and Cataract Lodge, No. 168, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Illinois. As near as can be ascertained, there were then about sixty masons in good standing in this territory.

"This Grand Lodge has met every year, with one exception, from 1853 until the present, and we now number one hundred and ninety-nine chartered lodges and nearly 13,000 masons in good standing, with but little more than half of our territory occupied."

The Grand Secretary has a taste for statistics : he says :

"I am proud of the privilege of presenting my third annual report as Grand Secretary from the Southeast of this magnificent lodge room, said to be the largest and finest in the United States—placed freely at our disposal by the Masonic Union of this city—and am pleased to congratulate the craft of Minnesota on the evidences of peace and prosperity that are nearly everywhere apparent throughout our extensive jurisdiction. The tabulated returns show our membership to be 12,830, a net gain of 521. Eleven new lodges have been constituted; seven others have been working under dispensation. Leaving out No. 144, whose charter was arrested, we now have one hundred and eighty-four active chartered lodges, and will be called upon to grant charters to the seven under dispensation. Two thousand eight hundred and seven degrees have been conferred, ranging from ninety-four in one lodge down to one. The respective gains and losses will appear in detail in the table of lodge returns. One hundred and thirteen lodges show a gain, twenty-four have neither gained nor lost, while forty-seven show a falling off in membership."

He adds a paragraph in relation to particular lodges; the membership varies from 10 to 525; one lodge has a membership of over 500; two others of over 400; two others of over 300 and three others of over 200. The average membership of all the lodges is 70; in Maine last year it was 110.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows :

"Agreeable to ancient masonic usage, a mason having once attained to the exalted position of Master never loses his caste, and is at all times entitled to be recognized and honored as an actual Past Master, and will rank as such."

The report was adopted, but later the vote was re-considered and the following adopted :

"That the report be referred back to the committee, with instructions to report upon the status in this Grand Lodge of a brother who may have been elected to the position of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master or Grand Warden in this Grand Lodge, and who then leaves this jurisdiction, takes a dimit, becomes a member in another Grand Jurisdiction, and again returns to this jurisdiction and joins some lodge therein.

"Also, upon the status in this Grand Lodge of a brother who may have been elected to any of the above named positions in any other Grand Jurisdiction and afterwards becomes a member in this jurisdiction."

The committee asked and obtained leave to report at the next annual session. We shall look with interest for their report. •

The Grand Secretary recommended the preparation of a "register by lodges," and the matter was referred to a committee to report the next year.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was presented by Bro. IRVING TODD.

It seems that we were not alone in finding it impossible to account for the position of Bro. ROBBINS in relation to his "High Rite" position; for Bro. TODD says:

"Bro. Robbins occupies a peculiar position in this controversy, and one extremely difficult to explain. Professing to stand entirely upon neutral ground, he is to-day the ablest advocate of which the Cerneaus can boast. Claiming to be actuated by the purest and best of motives, he bans every opponent indiscriminately as a servant of the holy empire. Urging the necessity of preserving the integrity and supremacy of the grand lodge, he is doing more than any other man to perpetuate dissensions among the brethren, culminating in Ohio in a spurious grand body.

"So far as this jurisdiction is concerned Cerneauism is a dead issue, and it is not proposed to waste a great deal of time or space in the post mortem. However, it may be stated as a fact that the existing legislation emanated entirely outside of the rite or any of its members. It was precipitated in a great measure by the immoderate behavior of the invaders of occupied territory themselves, and adopted solely in the interests of craft masonry. The results have been beneficial as stated, but whether a chancellor of the exchequer has handled more or less funds in consequence the writer has no knowledge. He is not the slave of any empire, holy or unholy, and is discussing the subject entirely upon its merits."

He has had some discussion with Bro. PARVIN in relation to the maintenance of a General Library by a Grand Lodge. We hold with Bro. TODD, that, as a very general rule, it is impolitic and really outside of the proper functions of a Grand Lodge; there are exceptions, but they are few. In our opinion, such libraries should be limited to works in relation to masonry, to secret organizations in general, and to the books of reference which are of quite universal use.

In his review of Maryland, he says:

"From the above one would infer that these officers, in Maryland, were in the habit of carrying the warrant around upon their persons, consequently it must be issued in triplicate. With us a common practice is to frame the charter and hang it up in the lodge room; therefore it is always present no matter who is absent. Furthermore, our constitution authorizes a lodge to be opened by one of its past masters in the absence of the master and wardens, a contingency which sometimes arises, although not often."

He quotes the circular announcing the death of Bro. IRA BERRY.

MISSOURI, 1891.

We had laid out to have daylight for the review of these Proceedings, but our "scheme" has gone "agley," and if we defer for that we delay the issuing of the Proceedings. Bro. VINCIL cannot understand our "complaint" (we did not intend to *complain*, however) that much of the Journal is printed in such small type as to make it hard reading. He will understand when he

gets *older*. We do not *complain*, but give as a reason for not noticing these Proceedings more fully, that the reports are printed in such small type as to make it impossible for us in the evening to read them continuously. We believe Bro. VINCIL uses smaller type for the reports of committees and extracts in his Report on Correspondence than is used in the Proceedings of any other Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (GEORGE E. WALKER) says:

"On this, the Seventy-first Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge, I trust it will not be deemed inappropriate for me to call attention to the paralleled growth of our fraternity in this jurisdiction, with that of the population of the state.

"The population of Missouri in 1820, according to the census, was 66,557. The Grand Lodge was formed in April, 1821, by three lodges, with a membership of eighty-four.

"In 1890, the state had within its borders, 2,670,184 souls, while the Grand Lodge to-day has on its roll 556 lodges, chartered and under dispensation, with a membership in round figures of 28,000.

"But it is not alone in numerical growth that we have cause for congratulation; it is also to be found in the steady elevation of the moral standard of the institution; in the quality of the material of which our membership is in the main composed; and in the intelligent comprehension and fulfilling of masonic duties."

He construes the law very strictly. He doubted the propriety of allowing a lodge, whose hall had been burned, to meet temporarily in the hall of another lodge, on the ground that thereby the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge might be changed: it does not seem to us that the doubt was well founded, for the charter locates the lodge, and the holding of meetings temporarily in another place does not change its home nor its jurisdiction, any more than it does when the lodge leaves its hall to bury the dead or perform any other masonic labor.

He refused to grant a dispensation for a new lodge because three of the petitioners had been unaffiliated more than a year. It seems to us that a law which requires this ought to be changed; if there is no other objection against a mason than that he is unaffiliated, we think that he should be encouraged to come back.

A lodge may confer the degrees for another lodge, but the one to whom the candidate belongs must examine him after each degree and elect him to receive the next, before it can be conferred. This is nearly as good as not allowing one lodge to confer degrees for another. This rule applies to lodges situated in different jurisdictions. The Grand Master well says:

"Masonic comity, as between sister jurisdictions, will not justify a lodge in doing contrary to the law of its own jurisdiction; it cannot excuse it in doing for another jurisdiction, that which it cannot do for itself, or for another lodge in the same jurisdiction. In civil matters, the observance of comity between states is not a matter of obligation, ordinarily, but is a matter of voluntary courtesy or favor, to be extended or withheld at pleasure, and is impliedly permitted, in so far as it does not conflict with the local policy, or differ from the local law. In short, the rule of comity is not enforced as against domestic law. Should the idea obtain that masonic comity can render inoperative and void our law on this question, why not in others?"

A parity of reasoning would justify a waiver in other matters, in which our law may differ with the laws of sister jurisdictions."

Of the "State of the Craft," the Grand Secretary says:

"In my report one year ago, I announced that the work done in the lodges that term exceeded the previous year very considerably. It is with pleasure that I can say that the reports show a still larger increase in work and membership. The past has been a year of the most extensive ingathering into the folds of Masonry known to the present writer since his connection with the office. Affiliations and re-instatements exceed the number reported last year. Adding the raisings to the above, we have a gain of about 3,000 during the year. Subtract therefrom the loss by death, suspension, &c., 2,001, there is an actual gain of over 900. Added to the number of members reported last year, we have a membership amounting to 28,814. It will be readily seen that this has been the most prosperous year in the history of the Grand Lodge, so far as the consideration of numbers is concerned."

By a vote of 802 to 763, the Grand Lodge voted to raise the *per capita* Grand Lodge dues, one-half of which is to be applied for the support of a "Masonic Home."

A memorial page to Bro. IRA BERRY is given.

The Report on Correspondence (206 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN D. VINCH.

Replying to Bro. SINGLETON in relation to the Grand Lodge's giving final judgment in case of appeal he well says:

"It has become current history in Missouri lodges for guilty parties to receive light punishment for the most grave masonic offences. The evidence furnished with the appeal demonstrates the necessity of a penalty in correspondence with the crime. The fact that the lodge, with that testimony before it, failed to inflict a penalty in keeping with the offence committed, proves that the case should not be sent back there for further trifling, which would be but a mockery of justice. The Grand Lodge has original power in passing upon a case submitted to it, and may do for Masonry what badly managed and illy-governed lodges would never do. There is no violation of rights of masons by the Grand Lodge reviewing such cases and rendering punishment merited by wrong-doing."

We fail to find in the old masonic law any requirement that a mason must be "tried by his peers," or in any manner recognizing the idea that on appeal, the Grand Lodge must, or even *may*, send the case back for a new trial; and we do not think that Bro. SINGLETON can find it.

Of course, he notices the criticisms upon his former deliverances in relation to the Cerneau controversy; he thus states his position:

"Bro. Bennett was quite elaborate in his deliverances against Cerneauism, and I accord him full credit for his able and conservative treatment of the subject. He presented two propositions, as follows:

"*First.* Two Grand Bodies claiming exclusive jurisdiction of the same degrees cannot both lawfully exist in the same territory at the same time.

"*Second.* The first lawfully constituted body working masonic degrees, established within a territory, and duly recognized by corresponding bodies, thereby obtains and is entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in such territory, and any other body of the same degree or rite entering later within such occupied territory is a trespasser and unlawful.

"As to the correctness of his views in the above statement no question can arise. Joint occupancy of the same territory at the same time by

Sovereign Grand Bodies is absurd. It follows that the first lawfully constituted masonic body in a territory has exclusive right and possession, and any other body of like character invading its territory should be condemned as being an unlawful trespasser. These are the views held by all Grand Lodges in this country, and by no one more tenaciously than myself. We have absolute and sovereign control within the State of Missouri as a Grand Lodge. Any other body entering this territory and attempting to confer the degrees of Symbolic Masonry would be an interloper and traitorous to the rights of a supreme body. Such interloper would be rejected, and all members adhering to that institution disfranchised. From such premises I draw these conclusions: That the Scotch Rite Bodies, legally constituted and occupying given territory or jurisdiction, have the preference by the law of pre-occupancy or pre-emption. As our Grand Lodge would resist the invasion of any such body, calling itself a Grand Lodge, that might attempt to set up its altars in Missouri, so should the Scotch Rite Body having possession of a certain territory or jurisdiction resist the incursions of another and obnoxious branch of the same rite. This is, I hold, the true doctrine, and this the method of procedure by which the Cerneauites should be treated when they invade jurisdictions already established within the states and territories of this country. Let the Rite Jurisdictions do their own fighting and settle their own claims among themselves. Having said this much, I dismiss Cerneauism from further consideration."

He afterwards adds:

"Speaking of the 'disturbing element' in Grand Lodges of the land, he defines it as Cerneauism, and characterizes it as the one disturbing element throughout the several jurisdictions. I presume our venerable brother means that it is a disturbing element in those jurisdictions where it has been actively and offensively operative. It certainly has not been a 'disturbing element' in the jurisdiction of Missouri, because unknown to us. The same may be said of numerous other Grand Jurisdictions. I have heretofore characterized this disturbing element as a pestiferous 'ism.' My estimate of it remains unchanged. Those who adhere to the Cerneau faction, and advocate its claims in opposition to the deliverances of Grand Lodges, place themselves in direct antagonism to the law of their own jurisdiction. There can be no justification for this disobedience to Grand Lodge authority. I have never, to my knowledge, met with a Cerneauite, and therefore do not know the spirit of opposition that governs them. What justification they have for defying their own local Grand Lodge authority, is something with which I am not familiar. Their opposition to the other branches of Scottish Rite Masonry, is a matter to be settled between the contending factions. I have nothing to do with it."

This is all sound as far as it goes; and, thanks to the action of other Grand Lodges, it is quite certain that it is as far as it will be necessary to go in Missouri; "the disturbing element" has not obtained a foothold in that jurisdiction, and probably never will. If it does, Bro. VINCE will find that the peace and harmony of the craft in that state will be disturbed to an extent of which he apparently little dreams—to an extent that will *compel* his Grand Lodge to do one of two things: either interdict all rites but the York Rite (as that term is understood): or interdict all but one of the contending organizations of any other rite; the grounds upon which it will proceed are for itself to determine. It is not necessary for it to decide which is the legitimate organization, although its opinion as to *which seems to it to be such*, may well have an influence: but ordinarily, it would be controlled by the consid-

eration, that one organization is a new-comer, while the other had existed for years in the jurisdiction and been allowed to exist there by the Grand Lodge, and probably been permitted to use lodge rooms as a masonic body, and even been expressly recognized as such in other ways. Bro. VINCEIL knows that it takes two to make a quarrel, and also that when there are two bitter rivals, each denouncing the other as false and fraudulent, there will soon be a quarrel, which will involve those engaged in it, not merely in their particular character out of which the dissension grows, but in all their relations. How long does Bro. VINCEIL think the two factions could exist in a lodge without carrying their quarrel into it and destroying its harmony?

His action has been so sharply criticized that we deem it due to him to quote the following:

"I am 'opposed to taking action against Cerneauism,' until it invades the domain of Symbolic Masonry. When this disturbing element comes into Missouri, and rears its altars against our altars of Symbolic Masonry, and assumes to confer our Symbolic degrees, then our Grand Lodge will have cause for action. And it will be found that Missouri Masonry will defend its premises and its rights against the encroachment of all such invaders. And we will not call upon the Bodies of Scottish Rite Masonry, or any other branch of Masonry, to help us maintain our cause or defend our rights. If the High Rite Bodies had done the same in Jurisdictions where they had the precedence, and fought the invading Cerneanites, their resistance would have been justified and approved by the Symbolic Body, and its moral support would have been given to stamp out the Cernean faction, which seeks to set up 'altar against altar' already reared and recognized. Instead of the High Rite Bodies excommunicating the invaders, they invoked the powers of the Grand Lodge against them, and embroiled peaceable communities in a struggle that does not concern them. Scottish Rite Masonry is of such lofty pretensions and so high-toned (and high priced), that none but the select few can become identified with the institution. Considering themselves as the 'ELITE,' the commodity of High Riteism is so valuable as to demand a 'high protective tariff.' This costly commodity places the higher degrees within the reach of comparatively few. The Cerneanites, knowing this, saw their opportunity to furnish a cheaper article of the same brand, and thus push their wares upon the market and fight for territory of franchises. Some, finding that they could obtain the same goods without paying the 'high tariff' required by the protected party, have entered the Cerneau combination. There they can receive an immense number of degrees, decorate themselves with titles, wear their big eagles and sport their loftiness to the amazement of the Fraternity, who are only 'common' masons. My opposition, like that of Brother Inglesby, does not arise from the desire to sustain the Scottish Rite claim, whether of the Northern or Southern Jurisdiction, or the Cerneanites, or any other branch of the concern, 'about which I know nothing and care less,' but it is an opposition founded upon an irreconcilable, abounding and abiding dislike to all such lofty pretensions as belong to this so-called branch of Masonry. I join with Brother Inglesby in saying that Cerneauism, as a 'cloud in the Masonic firmament,' has not reached or darkened the sky of Missouri Masonry.

He does not in this reach the point; he does not take into consideration the situation which induced other Grand Lodges to act; he is unjust and erroneous in his statement that "they invoked the powers of the Grand Lodge" and "embroiled peaceable communities." The Grand Lodges took action to prevent the very evil which Bro. VINCEIL thinks they created.

BRO. VINCH has little to say on the "Saloon Question," that has become both history and settled law in his jurisdiction.

In his "Conclusion," he says :

"Our 'HOME' absorbs the best thought and purpose of the best minds and hearts of the Craft in this Jurisdiction. With such engrossment, our Brethren are too busy to be bothered by incidents of lesser moment. Harmony prevails among the workmen, and the rivalry of the hour is, 'who can best work and best agree.'"

MONTANA, 1891.

We have, as usual, the portrait of the retiring Grand Master : this time he is WILLIAM T. BOARDMAN, with a full name and a plain autograph.

In his list of "Deceased Brethren," he names BRO. IRA BERRY.

Of the "Condition of the Craft," the Grand Master says :

"Within our borders tranquillity has prevailed and Masonry has steadily progressed. A better appreciation of the dignity of the fraternity seems to pervade the craft, and a more careful selection of material is being made. It has always been my belief that more injury has been done to Masonry by the too free use of the white ball, than by a misuse of the black. The latter is not irremediable. It is not enough to warrant the casting of a white ball, that you know nothing against the applicant, but you should be reasonably certain that his admission will add strength to the fraternity. Negative qualities should never elect. A building is not strengthened by the number of its timbers, but only by those that bear their due proportion of the strain. With the able assistance of the Grand Lecturer, R. W. Bro. John C. Major, I have kept myself informed concerning the progress of those lodges I have been unable to visit. In most cases the report has been very encouraging. In a few it has been the reverse."

He adds :

"In other jurisdictions harmony generally prevails among the craft and Masonry is progressing satisfactorily. The seeds of dissension sown by disaffected masons have failed to ripen, and by the timely action of Grand Lodges and Grand Masters, that which bid fair to become a source of strife among the brethren has been checked in its incipency. In Ohio, however, general quiet has not yet been restored. By certain masons in that state a circular has been issued, giving notice that, owing to rulings of the Grand Lodge and decisions by the Grand Master deemed by them unmasonic and arbitrary, they had renounced their allegiance to that Grand Body. In refusing to abide by the decision of the Supreme Masonic Authority they have ignored the fact that the judgment rendered, condemning their course, was rendered by the craft itself, through its accredited representatives; and by the same tribunal the punishment of suspension from all masonic rights and privileges has been meted out to them."

In former times, this Grand Lodge was the scene, not only of earnest and frequent discussions, but of exciting parliamentary contests, the very reading of which quickened the blood: for a time, however, matters proceeded more smoothly; but at this session the fires, which had lived in the ashes, broke out with renewed vigor, to such an extent that the Grand Secretary was only able to give the general result, omitting the details.

The Grand Master made many recommendations, and the various reports of committees in relation to them gave frequent opportunity.

The proposition (substantially the same as our law) that expulsions shall not take full effect until approved by the Grand Lodge, was defeated.

The "Non-affiliate Regulation" was amended so as to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That non-affiliates may visit lodges in Montana for one year after their arrival in the state, or after such non-affiliation shall commence; after the lapse of such time they shall not be permitted to visit, nor shall they have any of the privileges accorded to members of lodges, unless such non-affiliation be caused by their rejection by the lodge in whose jurisdiction they may reside, after a *bona fide* effort on their part to affiliate by petition in the usual way. And in case of such rejection, the non-affiliate may apply by petition for affiliation with any lodge within this jurisdiction, and until such affiliation is perfected may continue to enjoy all masonic rights and privileges by paying Grand Lodge dues, either directly to the Grand Secretary or through some subordinate lodge."

The Grand Lodge decided that the powers, &c., of Grand Masters are sufficiently defined in the constitution.

A recess of ten minutes followed and then the fun commenced, but mildly! Whether the recess had causal effect to start the fun, we shall have to leave to Bro. HEDGES to explain.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, and after it resumed labor, the current of business ran smoothly for a time, when—

"The Jurisprudence Committee reported unfavorably upon the recommendation of the Grand Master to reduce the paid representation to one from each lodge, deeming the general interests of the craft better subserved by the larger attendance, with the increased enthusiasm thus promoted, and that these interests are as yet paramount to the question of retrenchment."

After an earnest debate the report was adopted.

The committee reported in favor of one ballot for the three degrees, but "after a lengthy discussion" the report was rejected by a vote of 42 to 84.

The Grand Master recommended a *per capita* tax of fifty cents annually, for the purpose of creating a Grand Charity Fund; attempts were made to amend, but they failed, until finally a substitute was adopted, providing that five per cent. of the annual revenue should be set apart as a charity fund.

"The Com. on Jurisprudence reported unfavorably upon the proposition to make the Committee on Credentials a standing committee to be paid mileage and *per diem*, but recommended that in future the Gr. Master be requested to make the appointment of this committee in advance of the opening of Gr. Lodge, so that it would have its report ready to proceed at once to business. Adopted.

"Bro. Monteath moved, in the interest and for the relief of those places where the future Annual Communications of this Gr. Lodge are to be held, that the system of banqueting that has heretofore prevailed be dispensed with. When submitted to vote it was declared lost."

We cannot tell how it is in Montana; but so far as we have observed, we think Bro. MONTEATH's motion was a wise one.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted the following report:

"Your Committee on Jurisprudence have duly considered that portion of the Grand Master's address recommending the passage of a by-law to the effect that no person engaged in the retailing of intoxicating liquors, either

as a proprietor of a saloon or barkeeper therein, shall be eligible to the degrees of Masonry; and respectfully report that they deem it inexpedient at the present time to amend the by-laws prescribing new qualifications for candidates for the degrees, deeming it but proper that the subordinate lodges should be left as free as possible in determining the qualifications of their material, restricting them as little as possible. Your committee are of the opinion that the present rules and regulations are sufficient to secure proper material for Masonry without adding any more, and especially any rule or regulation which will proscribe any trade, occupation or profession as a class, and therefore we recommend that no further action be taken upon the subject referred to."

One of the signers, however, presented the following:

"I concur in the above report in so far as it recommends that no by-law be passed, but am of opinion that this Grand Lodge should express itself by resolution as being opposed to the reception of such material into the body of Masonry. I therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: *"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that dealers in and dispensers of intoxicating beverages are not fit material for the degrees of Masonry, and the application of such should be refused."*

The result is thus stated:

"After considerable discussion and a variety of motions and amendments the main report of the committee was adopted, and the supplementary report with the resolution embodied was lost."

But shortly afterwards the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that persons engaged in the saloon business, as proprietors or employes, are not fit or proper material for the degrees of masonry, and we enjoin upon all subordinate lodges careful investigation of all such applications."

The resolution adopted in 1887, in relation to the work, "after a heated, prolonged and wearisome contest of motions and speeches," was repealed.

The subsequent proceedings are thus given by the Grand Secretary:

"Much confusion followed the announcement of the vote, and many inquiries were made by Masters of lodges as to the work they should follow for the coming year and how they should be instructed therein.

"On motion of Bro. Wright, of Great Falls, it was voted that the officers of the lodges may continue to work as they are now doing until otherwise officially instructed.

"The hour of low twelve having arrived, many having retired and all who remained being wearied and impatient, the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain, but without as much peace and harmony prevailing as would be desirable."

"Later and better." A Postscript says:

"POSTSCRIPT.—A bountiful and elegant banquet had been provided at the McDermot House by Butte brethren, where in the company of the ladies and the abundance of hospitality and good speeches the contentions of the day were soon forgotten."

Thanks to the ladies, hospitality and good speaking! We suspect, however, that the banquet was, after all, the primary cause of the commendable change of front.

BRO. CORNELIUS HEDGES presented the Report on Correspondence (113

pp). It is, like its predecessors, *written*, and with much expenditure of ability, time and labor. It is true that it was prepared under favorable circumstance; he wrote part of it while enjoying the pleasant anticipations of an "outing," and the remainder of it immediately after his return, while the good time was fresh in his mind.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Before our summer outing to Alaska, the Maine proceedings had not arrived, but on our return and as we resume work at the old stand they are on hand as expected in their familiar dress, introduced by a fine picture of the retiring Grand Master, Albro E. Chase, who has served the craft most acceptably for two years past."

* * * * *

"The annual address is one of great ability, pleasing style, and replete with the fruits of ripened experience. After paying an affectionate tribute to the dead of his own and sister jurisdictions, he passes to 'the condition of the fraternity,' which in the main he finds good, growing at the rate of about 300 a year and actuated by the true spirit of Masonry. Yet he finds remissness in the collection of dues resulting in lean treasuries and many suspensions, also some contentions other than those to see who can best work and best agree."

* * * * *

"A Maine lodge that had instructed a California lodge to bury one of its members, applied to the Grand Master to know if it should pay the bill. He replied, yes! because it had authorized the outlay, but the occasion is improved to observe that this is not charity and hardly good Masonry. So long as the current of emigration is almost entirely from east to west, the poor lodges of the west have almost always the heaviest part of this burden to bear, and our eastern brethren often think western masons lacking in charity, while as a fact they spend in charity where no re-imbursement is asked a great deal more than eastern Masons are ever asked to spend. These are some of the hardest matters to settle satisfactorily, that have ever come within the range of our experience."

Our good brother is in error in supposing that "our eastern brethren often think western masons lacking in charity"; on the contrary, the practical objection to repaying money disbursed in charity is, that the western lodges are so generous in their giving, that our eastern lodges are not able to sustain it. Our dues and the amount of our lodge funds are based upon the demands, which are likely to arise here in Maine. The condition of the brethren here is such, that a large expenditure for one single brother is rarely ever required. Sums are frequently expended in the west in a single case, which would bankrupt some of our smaller lodges. We do not mean to imply that the expenditure is greater when the party is a member of another lodge than when he is one of their own members; for we have never seen any reason to think so.

In reply to us he says :

"We are not surprised that he repudiates Webster's definition of 'pre-rogative.' We knew all the time that he was no defender of such an ex-cessence on the body of Masonry. Yet he must acknowledge that Webster is the accepted standard, so recognized by our courts, and the use of words with a meaning different from the common standard begets confusion and error. But we are not going over the ground again. We find enough mys-

tery everywhere without enlarging its borders by accepting dim tradition for historic facts. And so of the nature and powers of Grand Lodges, there are false inferences from the name. They are for another and very different purpose from subordinate lodges, exercising legislative and judicial functions chiefly, and while doing so cannot do better than to adopt the principles that ages of experience have evolved as safe and convenient for the exercise of these functions. The age of myth suited well the migratory period of our race, but the fenced fields of constitutions and statutes are better suited to men in the condition of settled society. A tree must be rooted to the soil and solid earth before it can reach its full growth, though it may survive a time on air and water. Masonry is undergoing the same experience to which the history of every nation and institution has been subjected. Fact and fiction are being unraveled to the dismay and disgust of some, but truth is the gainer and will be the winner, and everybody and everything will profit from the consummation."

In discussing "prerogatives," as in other cases, we discuss the thing itself, and not what it is called. We do not accept Webster as the "accepted standard," and never did. Indeed, we were once in a battle relating to lexicographers, and we sustained Worcester as against Webster, and moreover were with the majority. But dictionary makers do not make the language, but merely endeavor to give it as those who use it have made it; the result is that they give very numerous and different definitions of the same word; our use of the word prerogative, in the sense in which we used it, is justified by authority as good as Webster; but the definition of the word, even if we erroneously used it, does not affect the soundness of our position in the discussion.

NEBRASKA, 1891.

The Grand Master (ROBERT E. FRENCH) says that he had *devoted his entire time to the duties of his office*. His address of *fifty-four* pages shows that his whole heart as well as time had been given to the work. In company with the Grand Custodian he had personally constituted the nine lodges chartered at the preceding annual communication—and in doing so, he had travelled over the whole state. The result of his observation led him to the conclusion that several of them were prematurely chartered. While he had sent out a blank to be filled for his information in all cases, at the end of the year his experience led him to the opinion that he had erred in the same direction. He required each petitioner to give his age, occupation, distance of his residence from the location of the proposed lodge, what masonic offices, if any, he had held and in what lodges, and his distance from existing nearest lodges north, south, east and west. He had issued no dispensation to less than fourteen petitioners, and in only one case was that the number. He had taken pains to instruct the petitioners in all matters. He had insisted also upon "invariably cutting out all applicants who were, you might say, borrowed from some other lodge to make out the requisite number." With all this strictness he had issued dispensations for eight new lodges in addition to the two whose dispensations had been continued. The state is

a large one, growing rapidly but solidly, and the number of dispensations granted does not indicate a mistake in granting them.

He had granted seven dispensations out of time. He had the almost universal experience of Grand Masters in respect to this. He had been of opinion that such dispensations should never have been granted. He was compelled to change his opinion.

He had issued a large number of dispensations to install officers, occasioning "a vast amount of correspondence." As we have elsewhere said, we deem a law giving occasion for such dispensations as useless and without reason.

He reports few decisions, probably because he required all requests for them to be attested by the seal of the lodge. He cites one case as one of indiscretion, because a brother used his wife as an amanuensis. If using a profane as a stenographer in correspondence which does not involve matter improper to be written, is an indiscretion, many of us must plead guilty to being indiscreet. Nor do we see harm in asking for information or instruction, nor in giving it to a brother under circumstances which would not justify an official request by a lodge.

Referring to the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge in relation to Nebraska Lodge, No. 1, he says:

"It gives me the most sincere pleasure to report to you that all the members have fully complied with the above resolution, except, perhaps, four or five. There is no doubt in my mind they also would have complied had they known anything was required of them, but being non-residents and their present address not known, their notices were returned to the writer."

We gave an account of this trouble last year, and we share the sincere pleasure of the Grand Master at the result.

We doubt if the details of the affairs of the Institution in any jurisdiction were ever before so fully investigated as in Nebraska during Grand Master FRENCH's administration.

The matter of a Masonic Home had been considerably discussed, but no action was taken except to leave the matter in the hands of the Grand Master and the directors of the Home.

An immense amount of routine business was before the Grand Lodge, but it was quite generally of a routine character. Several propositions were offered in an apparent effort to compel masons to be members of lodges or else drive them out of Masonry. Generally Nebraska is pretty sound, but apparently most of her masons have gone so mad upon this subject, that they are willing to violate the fundamental laws of Freemasonry.

The finances of the Grand Lodge are not in a good condition, occasioned by the same cause that operated in Mr. Micawber's case. The Grand Secretary reported some particulars of the present expenses, and among them we are surprised to find the following:

"7. The Grand Lodge sells to its lodges books, blanks, monitors, aprons,

etc., at cost; it takes time, wrapping paper, postage, etc. to do this; a reduction of expenditure is possible in this matter.

"8. We furnish each newly chartered lodge with a full set of books and blanks costing \$25.00 or \$30.00, and a parchment charter, entirely printed, costing \$6.00 or \$7.00; money can be saved by not furnishing these supplies."

This secures uniformity, but we think that a Grand Lodge should not go into that kind of business.

No Report on Correspondence, but the Grand Lodge voted that one should be prepared and published next year.

NEVADA, 1891.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. ECKLEY) says:

"As foreshadowed in my opening remarks, my official acts have indeed been few; nothing has been neglected, but so supremely has peace and harmony prevailed within our Masonic borders, that there has really been little for the Grand Master to do. I have received a number of unofficial letters, asking advice and opinion, to all of which I have replied in the same unofficial way, and as these matters were of no great import, conflicting with no established laws or customs, I will not occupy your time in reviewing them, but will briefly refer to such matters as I have had occasion to act upon in official capacity.

But little work had been done during the year, not enough to offset the losses, and the result was a falling off of the membership during the year.

The Grand Master had appointed Bro. LEANDER M. KENNISTON as Representative near our Grand Lodge.

The following from the report of the Committee upon the Grand Master's address seems to us very sensible; we do not see why, with appointment of committees in advance, the business of the Grand Lodge could not be completed in a single day.

"In regard to suggestions of the Grand Master relating to the business of the Grand Lodge, we know of no means in our power to compel a brother to remain in attendance on the Grand Lodge after all the business submitted to it has been disposed of, and although we may enjoy each other's society, yet our business may be such as to require our attention and presence in other places. Such being the case, we think that all the business of the Grand Lodge should be transacted as expeditiously as possible, and we should not fritter away our time in idleness or frivolous amusements, and when we have given to the business of the Grand Lodge all the time and attention that it requires, we should return to our respective duties with the best wishes for the welfare of the craft."

Of course, we agree that more time may be profitably spent in exemplifying the work and discussing it, and becoming better acquainted with each other; but when the time is spent in "idleness or frivolous amusements," it would be better to shorten the session.

The Report on Correspondence (69 pp.) was presented by Bro. ROBERT L. FULTON. To it he adds a Digest of Decisions of six pages. It is a carefully prepared *resumé* of the proceedings reviewed.

In his introduction he gives a list of eminent masons who had died during the year in the different jurisdictions—with a brief statement in relation to each one of them.

He rather ridicules the practice of California in giving the full names of members. We think if he will compare what he says in this connection with what he says in his paragraph prefacing the list of the honored dead, he will be better satisfied with the California practice. We hold that a man should be known *by his name*, and that it was given to him to be known by and not to furnish him with a couple of letters to use as initials. Of course when a middle name is given, under our present custom, it is expected that in ordinary use of the name, one initial may be used; but even then, when the name is used to *show what it is*, the whole name should be given.

In his review of Maine, he gives a correction of what we regarded as a misapprehension by him of our meaning; but his printer gives it in such manner that *he* seems to say what *we* said; so we were quite puzzled, till the solution occurred to us; the printer gives what we quoted as our comment, and gives our comment as if written by Bro. FULTON.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1891.

The acts, condition and prospects of our next neighbors on the East are always of interest to us.

The Grand Master (THOMAS WALKER) announces the deaths of Bros. EDWARD WILLIS, DAVID R. MUNROE and DAVID BROWN, well known to many of the craft in Maine; all three took an active part in the formation of the Grand Lodge, and Bro. BROWN was its first Junior Grand Warden; he was at the time of his death the Representative of our Grand Lodge.

The Festival of St. John the Baptist was observed by attending public worship. The Grand Lodge was accompanied by the city lodges and two from other places. The Grand Chaplain preached an eloquent sermon on Charity.

He says:

"I would ask Grand Lodge to take into consideration the advisability of issuing a certificate to Past Masters. In many jurisdictions this is done, and doubtless most Past Masters here would be glad to possess documentary evidence of their rank. Should Grand Lodge think favorably of this proposal, the details could be left in the hands of the Board of General Purposes, as to form of certificate and fee to be charged."

This is done in Massachusetts with good effect; it is also done in Maine, and we are sorry that the practice does not generally prevail; we regret it the more, as the tendency now is to recognize a Past Master of a particular jurisdiction as a Past Master everywhere; there is just as much reason for universal recognition of a Past Master, as of a Master Mason.

We regret to find a slight decrease in the total membership.

The committee submitted a full report recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and the Grand Lodge adopted the resolution.

We understand from the reports that the Grand Lodge debt had been reduced \$1,500 during the year. We trust the good work will go on and soon "Hail, happy day" will be an appropriate song.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1891.

We pass from our neighbors on the east to those on the west. We find a slow but steady growth from year to year in the New Hampshire craft.

A fine portrait of Bro. JOHN CHRISTIE, for four years Grand Master, makes the frontispiece of the Proceedings.

A large representation of the lodges witnessed the exemplification of the work at the semi-annual communication.

The address of the Grand Master (FRANK D. WOODBURY) relates chiefly to his official acts, of which he gives a succinct account. They related to dispensations, constituting lodges, laying corner stones, dedicating halls, visitations and several cases of infringement of jurisdiction; the latter were harmoniously arranged, all save one, which is pending before the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

The District Deputies had visited nearly every lodge in the state, and with one or two exceptions the lodges seem to be, in a fair or greater degree, prosperous.

The reports of the Committee on Appeals in this Grand Lodge usually include a statement of the case with the reasons of the Committee for the conclusion which they reach. These reports have deservedly given the Grand Lodge a high reputation for the ability and knowledge of masonic law which has characterized them. We have therefore been slow to dissent from the conclusions of the committee. In one of their reports this year, they raise a new question.

"This case suggests what seems to the committee the want of some provision for trial of cases when the lodge is the real party interested in the issue. The claim is that the brother has wronged and defrauded the lodge, which is directly interested in the issue. It might happen that a large amount of money was involved. Such a state of facts would disqualify any court, jury or other tribunal under civil law the world over. It is different from the ordinary case where an accused has violated some law of the craft, and where the issue is such that the lodge has no other interest in the trial than any other party might have, namely, to see the rules of the fraternity obeyed and its good name vindicated. In such a case the lodge has no personal interest, and although it sometimes happens that there is prejudice and feelings of hostility, still with the safeguards thrown around the accused it is in the main satisfactory. It may be said that no brother would do so unjust a thing as to allow the lodge interest to bias his judgment in such matters, and perhaps that may be true, but next to having a fair trial is the importance of believing that such is the fact, and it would be

very easy to see how in cases of this kind the accused might believe injustice had been done, and we would respectfully suggest that it would be well to consider the subject of providing for an impartial tribunal in such cases, where the lodge shall be directly interested in the issue."

And thereupon the following amendment to the constitution was proposed :

"And whenever an offence is committed against the lodge of which the accused is a member, except in cases of non-payment of dues, the charges shall be filed with the Grand Master, instead of the lodge, and thereupon he may appoint a commission to hear and determine the matter and make a report to the Grand Lodge in the same manner as in cases where the trial takes place in the lodge."

Is the point well taken? The lodge is certainly not *pecuniarily* interested. Whatever the result of the trial, the lodge neither gains nor loses money or property. Can the lodge, then, be said to be interested? No masonic trial has for its object compensation to the party injured. Its sole object is the vindication of the fraternity and the prevention of similar offences in the future. In one sense, every mason is interested in every masonic trial. Is he any more or less likely to find that an offence *against the fraternity* has been committed because the charge is that his own lodge has also been injured? If it were in the nature of a civil case, there would be a direct interest; and that interest would naturally bias a man; but we confess that when the question is merely whether one has injured our lodge or not, it seems to us that we have no more interest to find that he has than to find that he has not. The exclusion of the complainant rests upon other grounds than those of interest; he has prejudged the case, and while he is not interested, he cannot be impartial, and, therefore, cannot sit in the trial. We should observe, further, that in the very nature of the case, masonic trials cannot be surrounded with the same restrictions as trials in our civil courts, and the assumption so frequently made, that all the safeguards which surround the one should also surround the other, and that principles which apply to one should be applied to the other is erroneous and not according to the usages of the craft. We shall look with much interest for the report of the committee upon the proposed amendment.

The Report on Correspondence (242 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT. It is another monument to his patient industry, ability and knowledge of masonic law. He gives in narrative form an account of the more important action in all the jurisdictions. The increase of Grand Lodges reduces the number of matters that formerly were noticed.

Bro. WAIT holds that an edict of non-intercourse with another Grand Lodge does not prevent masonic communication with the members of the obedience of the interdicted Grand Lodge. We have been unable to agree with him, because we hold that every mason *must obey the law of his Grand Lodge*; and that it lies in no mason's mouth to say that a law of his Grand Lodge is not binding on him because "Grand Lodges have no such power

over the rights of individual masons": it is possible that in an extreme case we might violate the law and take the consequences, but we should do so admitting that the Grand Lodge is the sole judge as to the powers it has "over the rights of individual masons."

But he makes the correct discrimination between the case of the Grand Orient of France and other cases, for the reason that the action taken by most Grand Lodges was that the Grand Orient *had ceased to be a masonic body*.

We concur in the following, and refer to it as an illustration of the difference to which we have already alluded, between civil and masonic jurisprudence:

"We do not think the rule of our civil governments which protects persons accused of crime from repeated jeopardy applies with the same force of reason in Masonry. The masonic institution is a voluntary fraternity, and selects its own members, endorsing them before the world, and it is justly held responsible by the world for the conduct and character of such as it permits to retain membership in it. It is doubtless a safe rule which denies to subordinate lodges the right, after an acquittal, to again put the accused on trial. But we think the Grand Lodge, exercising the sovereignty of the institution, may in its discretion order such a trial notwithstanding a former acquittal. It ought not to be done, and it is not to be supposed it will be done, unless in a case so clear as to exclude all question of its justice, but we think the power to order such a trial resides in the Grand Lodge, and that it is a power of which it cannot divest itself."

But we do not concur with his distinction between masonic and civil government in one respect. We hold that both are territorial; civil government attaches to a man as soon as he comes upon its territory and is based upon the fact alone that *he is upon its territory*; the fact that "the people draw their resources from the the earth" has no more to do with it than the fact that the sun develops those resources; in the like manner, the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction, now almost universally established, means, if it means anything, that a Grand Lodge has jurisdiction over all *masons* in its territory, precisely as a civil government has jurisdiction over all *people* in its territory. In both cases, *presence in its territory* subjects the comer to the laws, and he is subject to those laws as long as he remains in the territory. A state can tolerate the presence of parties not bound by its laws but by the laws of another state, as readily as a Grand Lodge can tolerate in its territory masons under a foreign obedience and not under its own. Grand Lodges now universally subscribe to the doctrine that a mason committing an offence in a particular jurisdiction is amenable in that jurisdiction, whatever be his membership.

We would be exceedingly glad to review his masterly discussion of the landmarks, but its length forbids; it takes up some thirty pages of his report, and we refer all who desire to read an able discussion of the fundamental principles of the institution to the report in our libraries. We shall probably refer to this later on in this report.

In his review of Maine (1890) he says:

"We regret, as Brother Drummond suggests is the case with himself in regard to our own annual grand communication, that in consequence of the near proximity of the meeting of the grand bodies we cannot review their proceedings until another annual communication has been held, and at a time when they seem perhaps to some to have lost somewhat of the freshness belonging to recent transactions. It is therefore to be borne in mind that we are not reviewing the latest utterances of our brethren of Maine, and that we are under consequent liability, especially in matters in their nature progressive, not to represent adequately their most lately expressed views. Their proceedings, however, never for us lose their freshness, nor does their interest for us grow less. Especially may this be said of those now before us, which we have examined with unusual pleasure from beginning to end.

He quotes the decision of Grand Master CHASE sustaining a lodge in paying back the fee to a candidate, who declined to take the degree, and approves it.

Referring to Bro. VINCI's proposition and our suggested amendment, so that it shall read "no God, no obligation; no obligation, no mason," he adds, "two masonic landmarks stated in eight words."

He quotes our question to Bro. VAUX in relation to the *status* of a Fellow Craft, who had fraudulently obtained the degrees in Pennsylvania while a resident of New Jersey and had been expelled by the Pennsylvania lodge, and discusses it at some length.

He will have seen by this time that Bro. VAUX answered it with a sneer, and a slur upon the masons of Maine.

Bro. WATT says the solution is not clear to his mind. But he finally concludes that he became an expelled mason with all the disabilities attached to expulsion, with the additional one that the lodge which expelled him cannot restore him. We are inclined to agree, with the possible proviso that if he should remove into Pennsylvania he might be restored. But we are clear that having applied to a Pennsylvania lodge, he must accept the consequences, disastrous to him as they are. In our opinion, the same principle applies which we have formerly maintained, viz: that when a man applies to a lodge, he is bound by its action, whether accepted, rejected or expelled. We think that the same principle which makes his expulsion a bar to future admission in the lodge having jurisdiction over him, makes his rejection by another lodge a bar to his admission in the lodge having jurisdiction.

Referring to a subject concerning which we do not agree, he says:

"With Bro. Drummond, as well as some others of the correspondence writers, this word 'sovereign' seems to possess some occult meaning or cabalistic power, which enables it by its own force to settle a principle, and they invoke it as though when used it concluded the whole argument. They hence reason in a circle, coming always around to the same word, without demonstrating anything. The reasoning is in this wise: The Grand Lodge is sovereign, therefore there can be no lodge in its territory not under its jurisdiction; there cannot be a lodge in the territory of a Grand Lodge whose authority it does not acknowledge, because a Grand Lodge is sovereign within its territory. This as a statement is all well enough, but it proves nothing."

The statement proves everything if it is true. He bases his dissent upon an attempt to prove that the word "sovereign" does not mean "sovereign." That the word is used with limiting words we admit. Certain governments have been described as "limited sovereignties." To be sure, that term, considering the meaning of the word "sovereign," is much upon a par with "imperfect perfection." A sovereign, in the true sense of the word, is a supreme ruler whose will is law—and the only law. A desire to flatter rulers who were not supreme, and the tendency to exaggerate has led to the use of the word in a modified sense. But when the word is used without limitations it is understood in the sense in which we used it.

But this is not a matter which depends upon the meaning of words. A Grand Lodge, containing in itself legislative, judicial and executive powers, subject in no degree to any other body, and possessing the power to alter and amend its constitution at pleasure, is a supreme ruler, a sovereign in the sense in which we used the term. Theoretically it is subject to the landmarks; but as it possesses judicial powers from which there is no appeal, its deliverances in construing the landmarks are binding on the members of its obedience, who cannot be heard to say that *any* exercise of its power is not binding: to say that such a body "has only the powers granted to it in its constitution" is too arrant nonsense to be seriously considered. The form of Grand Lodge government of the mother Grand Lodges and of all others except a few in this country is of this character. The constitution of the oldest Grand Lodge in America speaks of the Grand Lodge as the body in which "*all the power of the fraternity resides*," and "as the supreme masonic authority in this Commonwealth."

BRO. WAIR quotes learned Judges as saying that the United States Government is "sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it," but he fails to find any of them saying that the U. S. government is sovereign.

He likens the three Quebec Lodges to Rhode Island and North Carolina's refusing to adopt the Federal constitution and remaining out of the Union; there is no further resemblance in the two cases than lies in the refusals; those two States were independent sovereignties within their own territory, and not bodies which cannot exist without a governing power, as was the case with the lodges.

After all, BRO. WAIR's argument rests upon his denial of the doctrine of exclusive *territorial* jurisdiction; if that doctrine is not law in this country his argument is valid; if it is law, his argument has no foundation; inasmuch as every United States, Canadian and even British Grand Lodge maintains that doctrine *with respect to its own territory*, and all the American Grand Lodges concede it to all others, it would seem that that doctrine is law, and his argument is founded upon nothing.

He holds that a candidate, rejected by a lodge which subsequently becomes extinct, falls under the jurisdiction of the lodge which possesses the territory

of the extinct lodge. We are not sure that such ought not to be the law. But the universal rule, as we understand it, is that the Grand Lodge succeeds to the extinct lodge. In those jurisdictions in which a mason applying for membership must produce a dimit, its place is filled by a certificate from the Grand Secretary if he was a member of an extinct lodge: in a word, that in all cases in which the extinct lodge would be required to do any act, the Grand Lodge acts in its stead. Under our Grand Constitution, the succeeding lodge could not give the consent required in cases of rejection.

NEW JERSEY, 1892.

The Grand Master (THOMAS W. TILDEN) announced the deaths of many craftsmen and gave a brief summary of the masonic history of each: among them was Past Grand Master WILLIAM HARDACRE.

He says:

"These District Grand Lodges of Instruction—twelve in all—were held prior to the month of June. It was my privilege and pleasure to attend each one of them, and, judging from the large attendance, the interest manifested and the desire expressed by so many of the brethren for a more positive information relative to correctness of ritual, I am satisfied that much good was accomplished."

He had had quite a number of cases of alleged infringement of jurisdiction, but had been able to arrange them harmoniously.

Of the "LEMM case," he says:

"In accordance with the decision of the arbitrators in the Lemm case, I communicated with Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 123, presenting the apology of Fort Edward Lodge, of New York, for its invasion of the jurisdiction of Mystic Tie Lodge, in entering, passing and raising one Daniel E. Lemm.

"Mystic Tie Lodge accepted this apology in a fraternal spirit, waived jurisdiction over the said Lemm, and united with the Grand Master of New York in requesting that I heal Lemm of his masonic disabilities.

"In accordance with this request, I visited Mystic Tie Lodge on the evening of February 25th, accompanied by my associate Grand Officers and the arbitrators in the case, M. W. Past Grand Master Moore and R. W. Bro. Ehlers, and healed the said Daniel E. Lemm. Immediately thereafter I recalled the interdict laid upon Lemm by my predecessor, thus finally closing what may justly be termed a 'celebrated case.'"

The principles upon which this case was settled was that which formerly governed most of the older Grand Lodges in such cases, viz: That one made a mason in a lodge having no jurisdiction was an irregular mason and would not be recognized. This doctrine was earnestly assailed by some masons, of whom Bro. WARR, of New Hampshire, was the most earnest and persistent, and there was a tendency to modify that doctrine. Still most Grand Lodges were not disposed to allow such a mason to enjoy masonic privileges, without, in some cases, healing, and in other cases the consent of the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge; in Maine, we have, in different cases, sometimes adopted one course and sometimes the other course, both.

of which Bro. Warr condemns. But our Grand Lodge has practically held that if Bro. Warr's theory involves the proposition that a man in our own jurisdiction, rejected by our lodges as utterly unworthy of masonic fellowship, can go elsewhere and be legally made a mason and thus foist himself upon the craft and be entitled to masonic recognition and masonic fellowship, such theory is contrary to the superior *law* of self-protection and to the superior *duty* of protecting the craft; and that in the plenitude of its power in its own jurisdiction, it *will* protect itself, and the craft, any theory to the contrary notwithstanding.

But in the LEMM case, the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of New Jersey took the old ground that a resident of New Jersey made a mason in another jurisdiction is a clandestine mason, and an edict was issued accordingly; this edict, as the above extract shows, remained in force until the party was healed. New York practically admitted the correctness of the position of New Jersey, but it may have been solely for the sake of peace.

But New Jersey obtained a similar concession from an unexpected quarter. The Grand Master says:

"In the case of Mercer Young, a resident of Paterson, N. J., who was made a mason by St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 602, of Derrigahy, Ireland, in the spring of 1888, I received, on May 1st, by the hand of Worshipful Brother Abbett, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland near this Grand Lodge, a request from St. Patrick's Lodge, No. 602, that Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, waive jurisdiction over the said Young, and that if such waiver was granted I take such action in the case as was suggested in M. W. Brother Mann's letter of September 30, 1889, to Worshipful Brother Abbett, viz., 'that upon the granting of waiver of jurisdiction that the said Young be healed of his masonic disabilities, making his status that of an unaffiliated mason.' This request was indorsed as follows:

"By direction of the M. W. Grand Master, the Duke of Abercorn, I beg to recommend the within petition to the favorable consideration of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

(Signed)

ROBERT W. SHAKLETON,

Deputy Grand Master Grand Lodge of Ireland."

"In accordance with this request, I recommended to Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, of Paterson, that it grant waiver of jurisdiction over Mr. Mercer Young, providing he was fit material, which they cheerfully did, and on Friday evening, June 12th, I visited Ivanhoe Lodge, accompanied by M. W. Past Grand Masters Congdon and Moore, Worshipful Brother Abbett, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, and my associate officers, and healed the said Mercer Young of his masonic disabilities, and recalled the interdict laid upon him by my predecessor.

"The fact that the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ireland has thus recognized, by its Most Worshipful Grand Master, our jurisdiction over candidates resident within our boundaries, is a subject for fraternal congratulation."

This is a concession to the law of jurisdiction as held in America which has never before been made by a British Grand Lodge.

Commenting upon these and another case, the Grand Master says:

"I take great pleasure in the fact that every claim made by my predecessor

sors in matters of disputed jurisdiction between this Grand Lodge and our sister Grand Lodges has been found and admitted to be correct, and in this Entrup case, in which New York was slow to admit her error, and of which I made a thorough investigation, it was demonstrated that the position taken by M. W. Bro. Mann was, under our law, an impregnable one."

The last case raises an interesting question, under the law of New Jersey. The lodge having jurisdiction waived it, and requested the Grand Master to heal Entrup: but before this was done, the New York lodge expelled him "from its membership," the Grand Master says, and he, therefore, refused to heal him. What is Entrup's *status*? Is he an expelled mason, a rejected candidate, or an eligible candidate?

In relation to a "Masonic Home," the Grand Master says:

"My observation during the year has compelled the conclusion that there is not sufficient enthusiasm among the craft on the question of the procurement and establishment of a Masonic Home, to warrant the belief that the requisite amount will be obtained for some time to come. On the contrary, I have found a general inclination to, and a preference for, the establishment of a Grand Lodge Charity Fund."

His suggestion was adopted and a "Grand Lodge Charity Fund" established; Trustees were appointed and certain moneys turned over to them: the proposition is to have the fund accumulate until it reaches the sum of \$20,000 at least.

The precise question in relation to jurisdiction of lodges growing out of the construction of a railroad, which was before our Grand Lodge, came before the Grand Lodge of New Jersey and received the same solution, viz: the lodges were allowed concurrent jurisdiction over the territory affected.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY VEHS-
LAGE. It is in line with his previous reports, an exceedingly well prepared *résumé* of the more important action of the other Grand Lodges.

Last summer we were very agreeably surprised by a call from Bro. VEHS-
LAGE, which, however, had one drawback—its brevity. He comes to our coast to spend the summer, and we confidently hope to have the pleasure of meeting him again and of having him meet others of the craft in Maine.

NEW MEXICO, 1891. (NOVEMBER.)

The pleasant and intellectual face of DAVID JEFFERSON MILLER, the first Grand Secretary, looks out upon us from the frontispiece.

The Grand Master (CHARLES H. DANE) says:

"While throughout the territory many business enterprises have seemed to stand still, or even to go backward, our cherished order has never been more prospered. It is indeed a matter for congratulation that we may look back over the past year, and see only evidences of prosperity, harmony and brotherly love among the craft. I feel confident that continued and even greater success awaits us in the future."

By a change in the time of holding the annual communication, two were held in 1891.

At the previous session a charter was refused to a lodge U. D., in consequence of an error of the Grand Lodge committee, which reported that in several instances degrees had been conferred at an interval of only *three* weeks, while in fact the interval was *four* weeks, and it so appeared from the record. The dispensation was continued, and at this session a charter was granted.

The Grand Master had appointed District Deputies, and the good effect of their visits was so apparent, that, by vote of the Grand Lodge, the system was continued.

In response to several inquiries, we will here state that in Maine, District Deputies are not the mere proxies of the Grand Master, but the office is created, and the duties pertaining thereto prescribed by the Grand Lodge. They are appointed by the Grand Master (as various other Grand Officers are) and are installed; by installation they become members of the Grand Lodge during their term; their expenses in visiting lodges at least once, are paid by the Grand Lodge, and they are allowed mileage and *per diem* for attendance on the Grand Lodge. Like all other officers, the efficiency of these depends upon their qualifications; it must be admitted that the greatest danger of the system is an inadequate estimate of the importance of the duties and responsibilities of the office, by those who aspire to, or are recommended for, the position.

The following in relation to the "Saloon question" was adopted:

"The remarks of the Grand Master concerning the request for an opinion on the admission into Cerrillos Lodge of an applicant who followed the business of saloon keeping, are in accordance with our Constitution and By-Laws, as they now stand, and while not desiring or assuming to lay down a course of action, still your committee is of the opinion that it is the prevailing sentiment of the craft throughout the United States of America, that the occupation of keeping a saloon is a bar to the admission of persons, holding such occupation, to the mysteries of Freemasonry."

BRO. MAX FROST presented an excellent Report on Correspondence (100 pp.), of the same character as his last.

He does not believe in a single ballot for all three degrees, erroneously assuming that its object is to hurry the conferring of the degrees. We think, too, that Bro. Frost will be surprised if he examines the matter fully, as to the extent and antiquity of the usage, to have a single ballot. He will certainly find that many Grand Lodges have "found wanting" the three ballot system.

He is very strict in another direction; he says "no profane should ever behold a masonic lodge room; it is for the initiated only." On the other hand, we hold that a lodge which would leave its lodge room in such a condition that it cannot be seen by the profane with perfect safety, ought to lose its charter *instantly*.

NEW YORK, 1891.

An immense volume of almost five hundred pages attests the importance of this immense jurisdiction. It is adorned with splendid steel plate portraits of Past Grand Masters JAMES W. HUSTED and JOSEPH J. COUCH. Of sixteen "Memorial Pages," two are devoted to Past Grand Masters CHARLES ROOME and ELLWOOD E. THORNE.

The Grand Master (JOHN W. VROOMAN) gives the following pleasing account of the "condition of the craft":

"Seven hundred twenty-one lodges, with a membership of more than seventy-seven thousand, extend fraternal greetings to the masonic world and proclaim with unbounded satisfaction, that harmony and happiness, peace and prosperity continue throughout the length and breadth of this great jurisdiction.

"Again we assemble with each annual return complete and on file with the Grand Secretary. Again do we announce that no charter has been suspended or surrendered; that our magnificent property continues free from any incumbrance; that our assets have largely increased, and best of all, that our devotion to the principles underlying Freemasonry has not faltered, but moved steadily forward."

Referring to Public Installations, he says:

"I hold the sublime principles and moral teachings of Freemasonry to be of greater profit and importance to the craft, than any endeavor to surround our printed ritual with a needless air of mystery, as this does not in any wise tend to preserve our cherished secrets.

"I hold the open secrets of our ritual are but the approaches to our beloved institution, drawbridges to our noble masonic castle.

"I hold that the principles and not the secrets have perpetuated our grand old castle, which should always be properly guarded, but never entirely secluded.

"I am unalterably opposed to making our institution solely one of mystery.

"Brethren, do not encourage a craftsman to be conspicuous by his mysteries; do not encourage a craftsman to be conspicuous by his emblems; but always encourage a craftsman to be conspicuous by his devotion to the sublime principles of Freemasonry. Welcome the cultivation and practice of all the good and beautiful in our ritual, but avoid undue display before the world that Free and Accepted Masons are in possession of some great and unknown secrets of untold magnitude and importance."

Of "Lodge Expenses," he well says:

"There seems to be a tendency in many lodges to draw upon their Treasuries for expensive entertainments. It is not my wish to criticise any lodge that can afford to provide elaborate banquets, and make large expenditures for social gatherings. There is danger, however, of establishing a precedent for other and less fortunate lodges that may be equally anxious to provide like entertainment involving like expenditure.

"I am in favor of banquets and entertainments, hospitable and inexpensive, upon all suitable occasions. Fraternal meeting around a social board and in the hall of pleasure, where prudence and temperance should always reign supreme, will bring the brethren into closer fellowship and acquaintance which will lead to friendship and ripen into true brotherly love."

"I also suggest that there should be limitation of expense in the purchase of costly paraphernalia to be used by lodge officers. There is a growing tendency in this direction, which in my judgment ought not to be encour-

aged. There is danger, my brethren, in such innovation, and indeed in any so-called masonic progress. We should never attempt to improve upon masonic principles, for they never change; neither should we depart from the simplicity of our fathers."

Of the "LEMM Case," he says:

"The arbitrators, while justifying the action of Fort Edward Lodge, and expressing their belief that Bro. Lemm was innocent of any intentional wrong, and fit material for the Masonic Temple, nevertheless determined that in the masonic sense, at the time of his initiation in said lodge, he was a resident within the jurisdiction of Mystic Tie Lodge of New Jersey. They therefore recommended that a suitable apology be made by Fort Edward Lodge to Mystic Tie Lodge for having invaded its jurisdiction, and to the end that the law of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey be vindicated, that the Grand Master of New York request the Grand Master of New Jersey to heal Bro. Lemm, Mystic Tie Lodge consenting thereto.

"The apology was promptly made, graciously accepted, and the recommendations of the arbitrators were fully carried out."

He urges the extension of the sessions of the Grand Lodge to *four* days instead of *three*, as now practiced. It meets in the afternoon, and that day is fully consumed in the delivery of the Grand Master's address, and preparatory routine business. The second day is taken up in the election of officers, and the meetings of committees. So that the real business is crowded into the third day, and is hurried and disposed of without much consideration. He adds:

"An objection may be raised that in increasing the latitude of committees, and in making more specific reports, a stronger incentive would exist for lengthy debates, and perhaps unnecessary disputes might arise, prejudicial to the interests of the Craft.

"Considerable experience with men and affairs confirms my faith in the good sense and sound judgment of my fellows. I have the greatest confidence in the Representatives of this Grand Body, and am certain that their wisdom, discretion and abiding interest in the well-being of the Craft will always prevent needless discussion and any dissension."

Our experience accords with his; we have often said, "Discussion is often tedious, but never dangerous." Still the danger of hasty and ill-considered legislation is not so great when measures proposed have the sanction of a committee which has had time to consider them. But we always prefer that the judgment of the few shall be approved by the *intelligent* action of the Grand Lodge, and if there are doubts that they shall be stated, and either removed or confirmed by discussion.

The question was considered by him in connection with a proposed amendment reducing the *per diem* from five dollars to four. He gives a table showing the length of session of ten of the larger Grand Lodges; omitting two, which meet quarterly, five hold sessions of three days, and three of two days; one (Maine) pays \$1.50 *per diem*; two (Iowa and Illinois), \$2.00; four, (Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Kentucky) \$3.00; and one, (New York) \$5.00. The policy in Maine to pay a part, *but not all*, the expense of attendance prevails in only a part of the jurisdictions.

He issued circulars calling for information as to the working of the lodges; he found that during the preceding year, 5,317 communications were held in the jurisdiction, at which nothing was done save opening and closing the lodge. In two lodges, the transactions of the Grand Lodge had been read in full, and in one hundred and thirteen in part.

In this connection, he made two recommendations :

"*First.* That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward to the Secretary of each lodge two copies of the transactions of this Grand Body. One, for the use and benefit of the Worshipful Master, to be by him transmitted to his successor in office; the other, to be always kept at the Secretary's desk in the lodge-room, and never, under any circumstances, to be removed therefrom.

"*Second.* That measures be adopted to require a lodge in the absence of work or other important business to read, from time to time, portions of the Annual Proceedings of this Grand Lodge and also such Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges as may be embodied in the report of our Committee on Correspondence."

We have always held that the policy of furnishing each lodge with only one copy of the proceedings was an exceedingly unwise one; it will be noted that his recommendation is in line with the law in this jurisdiction, only we send *four* copies instead of *two*.

He adds :

"To accomplish this I recommend the appointment by each lodge of a Standing Committee, whose sole object shall be to prepare a suitable programme for meetings where no degrees are conferred or other business transacted. If it be once understood that each communication of the lodge will contain something social, instructive and profitable, you may be assured the members will be prompt in their attendance."

He gives the report of one Master as follows :

"It is our practice every communication night, when there is no work, to devote about an hour to readings, recitations and lectures on all subjects; to many of these outsiders are invited. We own a very fine stereopticon to illustrate lectures. We have illustrated in this way nearly all the capitals of Europe, mountain ranges, etc. Special lectures are also delivered on Masonry, its history, etc., and also on scientific subjects. Basing my suggestion on personal experience, I can offer no better practice than the one above mentioned. Members know that they will hear something new each meeting. Monotony is thus done away with, and the courtesy extended to the ladies of members' families in admitting them to these lectures, tends to bring the craft into favor."

He gives the "suggestions" of some forty Masters in relation to the same matter, which are worth the examination and consideration of Masters but are too long for quotation.

There are many other matters in his address of practical importance.

Of course, the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Asylum received full notice. The payment of the Temple debt and the actual commencement of the erection of the asylum are events of which the New York craft may well be proud. A *fac simile* of the original subscription list is pub-

lished in these Proceedings. It was started by GREENFIELD POTE in 1842, and was continued till 1859. The account of the proceedings takes up over sixty pages of this book.

We can devote to it but a few lines; for if we enter upon details, pages must be the result. In spite of rain, the procession was very large, the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery taking part. The addresses have seldom, if ever, been equaled; we give the opening sentences:

BRO. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW began his address with—

"Fifty years ago a Freemason who was rich in faith, but poor in purse, contributed a silver dollar as the commencement of a fund for the building of a suitable home for the craft in the State of New York, and an asylum for its indigent members and orphans. No investment ever before yielded such magnificent returns. That brother must have had abounding hope and expansive imagination, and yet the results have surpassed his wildest dreams."

And Grand Master VROOMAN:

"The faith of a devoted brotherhood is to-day lost in sight.

"The hope of a century is to-day ending in fruition.

"The charity so long looked for is to-day cheering the heart of the needy brother, the unhappy widow, the helpless orphan, soon to enter this haven of fraternal affection.

"We are to-day proving that a mason's charity begins with faith, continues in hope, is perfected in works, and will extend through the boundless realms of eternity."

And Past Grand Master LAWRENCE (whose efforts in the payment of the Temple debt hastened the occasion by half a century):

"For generations to come, this day will stand conspicuous in masonic annals. At this time, amid general prosperity and rejoicing, we begin the visible consummation of the steadfast purpose of half a century. In this happy hour, we plant the foundation stone of a structure which, when completed, will typify the most exalted principles of humanity and of Freemasonry.

"Well may we all rejoice! For when, in all the centuries, has the craft enjoyed a moment more auspicious?"

The trustees report over \$226,000 cash on hand with which to commence; the plans contemplate a cost of \$139,500 for the completion of the building.

We note with pleasure the growth of the Grand Lodge Library and the substantial completion of the second volume of the History of Masonry in New York.

The representative of our Grand Lodge, Bro. ELON G. BROWN, was present during the session,

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) is signed by all the committee, but is, as we understand it, from the pen of Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, the chairman: nearly 100 pages are given to the United States Grand Lodges, and the balance to Foreign Grand Lodges and to miscellaneous subjects.

Of Masonic Homes, they well and wisely say:

"A plan was presented for the establishment of a widows and orphans' home, but action thereon was deferred until the next annual communication.

The importance of this work is such, that it should not be undertaken until the entire Fraternity are in thorough sympathy with the object, are prepared to furnish necessary means for its erection, and a surety for its permanent support. Nothing will be lost by taking ample time for preliminary thought and consideration."

It has seemed to us that an unusual number of brethren of long service in the Institution have died during the last year; we are not sure that it is true; we are not sure that as we grow older we do not notice more emphatically the deaths of contemporaries and those older, because they grew fewer and fewer with each passing year. Bro. ANTHONY also says:

"In the death of R. W. Bro. Abell we are forcibly reminded that the older members of the craft, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, attained prominence in the affairs of Masonry—officially and otherwise—are rapidly passing away; one after another falling out of the ranks and entering the eternal rest."

In the following, he speaks for us as well:

"In this connection, however, we desire to say that we do not *measure* our work, being governed by what we consider of importance and interest. Even in this we are constrained to keep our report within a reasonable limit."

That is, we are "constrained" to *try* to keep our reports within reasonable length, and even while we fail to do so, we omit many, many things of "importance and interest"; our review of these Proceedings is a signal illustration of this.

Of the Iowa controversy, he says:

"Regardless of the merits of the point at issue, we cannot but characterize the proceedings on the part of the plaintiff as at variance with the usages of Masonry. The Grand Lodge is the supreme tribunal for the decision of all masonic questions, and we are utterly opposed to invoking the power of the civil law in masonic matters. We consider the course pursued by those who are opposed to the action of the Grand Lodge such as will bring reproach upon the cause of Masonry."

And he adds later:

"Our brother is strenuous in the maintenance of the rights of Grand Lodges, that there should be no interference with 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 their members. In this we fully agree with him. We are utterly opposed to any attempt to subject the action of the Grand Lodge in masonic matters to the supervision of the civil courts."

We give his views in relation to the LEMM case, which probably are those of his Grand Lodge, as well:

"Last year, in our review of New Jersey, we did not touch squarely upon this point, except to the effect 'that New York did not admit it to be in the power of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to issue the edict in question.' Our remarks were directed more particularly to the withdrawal of the edict, and stated that the law in question could only be applicable to the lodges of its own jurisdiction. Relieving the question of all entanglement arising from the case between the two Grand Jurisdictions, our view upon the question, as a matter of principle and masonic law, is that no Grand Master

or Grand Lodge has the power to declare the act of a regular lodge, in the initiation of a candidate, 'to be null, void, and of no effect.'

"The work has been done in a regular lodge, the candidate is in possession of the secrets of Masonry. He is, in fact, a mason, and no edict, in our judgment, can alter that fact.

"If, however, the lodge or the candidate is at fault in the premises, either or both can be punished.

"The privileges of Masonry may be withheld, but we do not understand how that which was done can be undone by any edict or order."

It will be observed that he agrees with Bro. WAIT upon the main proposition, but disagrees from him as to the power of withholding recognition; in a word, he agrees with the position our own Grand Lodge has taken upon the question.

In regard to Quebec, he says:

"We uphold the right of the Grand Lodge of Quebec as sovereign and independent in its jurisdiction.

"We do not understand that the Grand of England has as yet accepted the principle that, by the establishment of a new Grand Lodge, it necessarily follows that *all* the subordinate lodges in that Grand Jurisdiction *must* surrender their warrants and become connected therewith. We admit that this should follow, and is the principle held by every American Grand Lodge.

"We do not well see how this rule, binding though it may be upon American Grand Lodges, can be held to be equally applicable to Grand Lodges who adopt a different policy. It is one thing to say you *should* and another that you *must*.

"An illustration of this policy is to be found recently, in the recognition extended by the Grand Lodge of England to the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, it being distinctly stated that the Grand Lodge of England reserved the right to *maintain* any lodge in that jurisdiction, holding authority under its constitutions, should any desire to retain that relationship.

"'To this extent,' we said, 'the Grand Lodge of England did not assent to the doctrine held by American Grand Lodges.' The illustration cited by our brother does not seem to us pertinent to the subject. We were not referring to the *establishment* of a lodge in territory *held* and belonging to another Grand Lodge.

"It is held that territory in which there is no Grand Lodge established is common ground, and on this principle, in foreign countries, lodges are established by the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Provincial Grand Lodges organized, and they exist in harmony under the authority of the mother Grand Lodges.

"It was so in Canada previous to the formation of Grand Lodges in that province."

We differ from him in this: he seems to hold that the law of jurisdiction is a law of compact; we hold that it grows out of inherent right, and is, therefore, binding upon *all* Grand Lodges, whether "accepted" by them or not; and, therefore, that when one Grand Lodge recognizes another, the former is bound to support the latter in maintaining exclusive jurisdiction in its territory. In the Quebec case, one or the other of the Grand Lodges is in the wrong, and the fact that it does not *think* so, does not change the fact that it *is* so; nor does the fact that it does not "accept" a law growing out of inherent right, make that law any the less binding on it, nor the violation of it any the less a wrong.

We are *very greatly* surprised at the following :

" We have no desire to prolong the discussion, but we find it stated that ' the last sentence in the first paragraph is *utterly erroneous*.' We would not knowingly be guilty of any such act, and in substantiation of our statement we desire briefly to present the foundation therefor.

" At the organization of the Grand Lodge of Canada, recognition was granted by the Grand Lodge of England, and accepted by the Grand Lodge of Canada, upon the *express* condition that the three lodges in Montreal be permitted to remain under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

" Subsequently, the Grand Lodge of Quebec was organized in a part of the territory previously occupied by the Grand Lodge of Canada. The Grand Lodge of Quebec *agreed* to permit the three lodges holding charters from the Grand Lodge of England to continue so thereafter, if they so preferred. In substantiation of the same, we refer our brother to the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, in which is recorded the following :

" ' In conformity to this agreement (between the Grand Lodges of England and Canada), it is agreed that while every effort shall be made to induce these lodges to surrender their warrants and unite under the Grand Lodge of Quebec, the said Grand Lodge (Quebec) *will recognize the agreement* heretofore cited,' etc.

" We make this explanation on personal grounds solely, and not with any desire to continue the subject, for under arrangements now in progress, we have great hope of a satisfactory solution between the Grand Lodges particularly interested."

We had supposed that if there was any masonic movement of whose history we had a complete knowledge, it is the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec ; and we *supposed* we knew that the former statement of our brother was " *utterly erroneous*," and that the latter part of the foregoing statement was equally so. We are unable to find the extract which he quotes, and we regret that he did not specifically refer to the proceedings containing it.

We are aware that the Grand Secretary of England *did* state " that it was expressly stipulated at the formation of the Grand Lodge of Quebec that the three lodges in question should continue under the jurisdiction of England, and his Royal Highness regrets that he cannot now deviate from an arrangement which was made and fully acquiesced in at the time." To this letter, the Grand Master of Quebec replied, that the foregoing statement " *is incorrect*." He goes on to say that the Grand Lodge of Quebec " made no such stipulation and entered into no such treaty " * * " and that, *ab initio*, it has claimed to be duly entitled to have and to exercise exclusive sovereign jurisdiction *over all craft lodges in the province of Quebec*." The Grand Secretary of England replied that it would have been more verbally correct to say in " the proposed recognition " ; and adds that " the mother Grand Lodge of Canada could not confer upon her child an exclusive jurisdiction which she herself did not enjoy." He then refers to the resolution (a copy of which he enclosed) of the Grand Lodge of England, according recognition " *on certain conditions*, namely, that the three lodges working under this Grand Lodge should continue to do so as long as they desired, *which conditions however, do not appear to have been accepted*," &c.

In justice to the Grand Secretary it should be said, that the correspondence previous to that above given was by his predecessor, who had then deceased.

The fact is that the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland both proposed this conditional recognition, which the Grand Lodge of Quebec promptly declined; the Scottish lodges immediately came under her jurisdiction, but the English lodges have not.

We must, therefore, still insist that if Bro. ANTHONY will examine the proceedings, he will find that we were entirely correct when we said that his former statement was "utterly erroneous." He will find this correspondence in the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Quebec for 1881.

We feel more confident in our position, because in 1869 we were chairman of the committee on correspondence in our Grand Lodge and kept fully advised of the movement of our neighbor on the north, and in 1871 visited the new Grand Lodge and installed its Grand Officers. It was not till 1875 that the Grand Lodge of England took her first action anent the Grand Lodge of Quebec. We understood from the start that the new Grand Lodge claimed exclusive jurisdiction; we thought then we knew it; we think now we know it.

We devote so much space to this, because we do not share the hopes of Bro. ANTHONY that the matter will be arranged; and if the great Grand Lodge of New York has been acting upon a fundamental error, it is of the highest importance that the error should be corrected. If Bro. ANTHONY is correct, the Grand Lodge of Quebec has no case; indeed, the Grand Lodge of Maine would not have accorded recognition to her, if she had consented to divide the sovereignty over her territory with another Grand Lodge.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1892.

The Grand Master (HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER) says :

"I congratulate you, and through you the fraternity of North Carolina, upon the fact that we have had a year of such wide-spread and deeply laid prosperity.

"Throughout the entire length and breadth of this Grand Jurisdiction the utmost harmony and kindest brotherly feelings exist. There are no perplexing jurisdictional questions disturbing the order, and we hold friendly and fraternal relations with all the Grand Bodies heretofore recognized by us.

"It is a matter of peculiar pleasure to be able to note the tendency to a higher moral standard among the membership."

Grand Secretary BAIN says :

"This report presents encouraging and satisfactory details of the year's operations in this jurisdiction, so far as their connection with this office is concerned. The lodges generally have not been idle, as will appear from the returns, which show a net increase in membership, in excess of previous years. In some sections of the jurisdiction Grand Lecturers have

been in frequent demand, and their intelligent services are seen in the improved condition of the Lodges they have visited.

"It is evident that non-affiliation is growing more unpopular. The legislation of the Grand Lodge on this subject seems to have been effective in diminishing the tendency in this direction and producing a reaction towards re-affiliation."

He reports the organization of twelve lodges *v. d.* and the revival of six more; and that dues had been paid with more than usual promptness.

The Grand Treasurer says:

"The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated upon its present healthy financial condition. All claims have been promptly discharged, and for the first time in many years there is no unpaid balance to be transferred to the new year."

We tender hearty congratulations.

Nor is this all; that noble charity, the Oxford Orphan Asylum, is in an exceedingly promising condition; the Grand Master says:

"It will be seen by the treasurer's report that our finances are in first-class condition. The debt at the beginning of the year amounted to \$5,243.26. We have operated the institution and paid all current expenses and have a balance against us of only \$761.24. This, too, without selling a foot of the land we were authorized by you to dispose of; in fact, we could find no sale for the land at this time. I feel confident that the brethren will join me in saying that this is a most remarkably good showing. It is the more gratifying when it is remembered that we spent during the year \$2,390.50 in needed improvements. I feel quite sure that before the close of another year this great masonic charity will be entirely out of debt, and have within its walls an increased number of orphan children. It is a pleasure to know that it makes no distinction in its inmates. If a child be fatherless and homeless, it is admitted, it matters not whether it be the child of a mason or not. Nor is the institution in any sense denominational. It belongs to the masons of North Carolina. It is their pride, and under no circumstances will they allow it to be in the slightest degree tinctured with sectarianism."

The Grand Secretary says further:

"I am pained to announce the death of three venerable and well-known Grand Secretaries, viz.: Alexander G. Abell, of California, Ira Berry, of Maine, and Joseph H. Hough, of New Jersey. These lamented brethren had attained a distinction in the fraternity by their eminent abilities and recognized skill in the discharge of the duties of the important trust, which had, for many years, been committed to them. I recommend that this Grand Lodge take appropriate action concerning the death of these brethren, and also that of Bro. Thomas McWilliams, late Representative of this Grand Body near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following, and inscribed a memorial page to the brethren:

"We recommend also that the sincere sympathy of the Grand Lodge be extended to our sister Grand Jurisdictions in the demise of such distinguished brethren as Alexander G. Abell, late Grand Secretary of California; Ira Berry, late Grand Secretary of Maine; Joseph H. Hough, late Grand Secretary of New Jersey; Thomas McWilliams, late the Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin."

The Grand Master had refused to grant dispensations, holding that he had not the power; but the committee (endorsed by the Grand Lodge) say:

"As to the high prerogatives of Grand Master we have to say our Most Worshipful Grand Master is too much imbued with the republican spirit to exercise it to its full extent, and though that power is well-nigh absolute, we commend its chary use in conformity to the spirit and genius of the people—particularly where regulations of our Grand Lodge are so explicit and clear."

The Kentucky proposition for a Fraternal Congress during the World's Fair was approved and delegates appointed.

The Grand Master said that Cerneauism had not gained a foothold in that state, but he had reason to believe that efforts would be made to introduce it. The matter was referred to a committee which reported an interdict, which was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Permission was given to publish a manual adapted to the work of the jurisdiction, "after being examined by the Grand Lecturer and approved by the Grand Lodge."

A thousand copies of the Code were ordered to be printed and each lodge required to purchase three copies at a price not to exceed fifty cents. Would it not have been better to combine the Manual and Code in one book?

The Report on Correspondence (56 pp.) was presented by Bro. JULIUS C. MARTIN. It is a brief but "clean-cut" abstract of such matters as seem to him of most importance, with comments frequently limited to mere assent or dissent.

While quite strict in his views of "physical qualifications" of candidates, he does not go to the extent which prevails in some jurisdictions. In his review of Colorado, he says:

"Here, one who has lost a part of a hand, or even the first joint of a finger or thumb, is held ineligible to be made a mason; and their law positively excludes all who are in any manner engaged in the liquor business. In this latter they are far ahead of us in North Carolina. Would not such a law here bring honor and respect to our noble order?"

And in his review of Michigan:

"This last seems to us going a little too far. While we think a man who would be considered somewhat disabled on account of a short leg—in other words, a cripple—is not a suitable candidate to receive the degrees of Freemasonry, we do not agree with our eminent brother and the Committee on Jurisprudence, who approved his decision, that the least defect in a man's body which might be observed by the most scrutinizing critics of physique, should disqualify him.

"A man who is 'a trifle' immoral, or 'a trifle' intemperate, or 'a trifle' dishonest, is not a fit subject for the degrees of Masonry; while we think a man who has one leg 'a trifle shorter than the other' is."

Referring to the law of Texas to allow any affiliated mason to vote in any lodge upon petitions for initiation, he says:

"We do not think it would be wise to allow any mason to come into the lodge, and, by making his objection, entirely prevent the election of a candidate. We think he should be required to state his objections to the

lodge, and that the lodge should exercise the right to judge of the sufficiency of the objections. If, in the opinion of the lodge, the candidate should not be elected or initiated for the reasons stated by the objecting brother, then the *lodge* should decide accordingly."

NORTH DAKOTA, 1891.

The Grand Master (FRANK J. THOMPSON) tells of a visit he had made to the tomb of Brigham Young, and of one made a few days later to the grave of Helen Hunt Jewett, the poetess, and the lesson in Masonry he received thereby: he relates it in such manner as to bring out sharply the contrast in their characters, and thus made his story a powerful masonic lesson to his brethren.

His account of his official acts contains but little of general interest; he had made a large number of decisions, most of which depended upon the law of the jurisdiction, or are settled by constitutional provisions in our State.

He decided that, there being no express law of his Grand Lodge in relation to the matter, a Junior Warden may dimit. He discusses the question at considerable length. He quotes MACKAY but dissents from his conclusion. We are inclined to think that MACKAY invented the form of installation obligation containing "I will serve *for the time for which I have been elected*," or its equivalent, and then laid down the law, that as a consequence an installed officer cannot resign or dimit. We have never been satisfied with this doctrine, but have never examined the authority upon which it rests. We know that resignations were not uncommon forty years ago. Indeed, we resigned the office of Senior Warden in our younger masonic days, and no one questioned our right to do so. There are some considerations, not connected with the form of the installation obligation, which sustain the doctrine that certain officers should not resign. When the office *confers rank*, the officer should not be able to resign or in any manner relieve himself from its duties; for this reason our constitution does not allow a Master or Warden to resign, but does allow any other officer to do so. Serving as Warden makes one eligible to the Master's office, while a Master becomes a Past Master and eligible to the highest offices in the Grand Lodge. To allow either to resign at his pleasure, after he has been elected and installed, and thus acquire the rank without service, seems to us utterly inconsistent with the principles of masonic government: but as election and installation actually confer the rank, it seems to us to follow as a necessary consequence that the officer shall remain such, at least nominally, until the expiration of the term: the fact, that under the law from the first, the Warden, upon the death of the Master, does not *become Master*, but merely performs the duties as *acting Master*, confirms these views.

Bro. THOMPSON holds that the legal principle that what is not prohibited

is permitted applies in Masonry; but we hold with Bro. VAUX that in Masonry, what is not permitted (by express law or the ancient usages of the craft) is prohibited.

He announces the death of Past Grand Master GEORGE H. HAND, a member of the Grand Lodge from its organization, and Grand Master for four terms. He was largely instrumental in securing for his Grand Lodge exclusive sovereignty in its territory, in spite of the claim set up that previously chartered lodges not joining the formation of the Grand Lodge had a right to continue to exist there without allegiance to the new Grand Lodge; the claim was finally abandoned as contrary to masonic law, and the able arguments of Bro. HAND had much to do with achieving this result.

With good reason, he congratulates the Grand Lodge upon its magnificent Masonic Library—an almost complete collection of the Proceedings of the American Masonic Grand Bodies.

The question as to the liability of the Grand Lodge for the debts of subordinates came before it. The correct conclusion was reached—that lodge property is trust property, and that upon the demise of a lodge the Grand Lodge becomes the owner of all the property and assets of the lodge, *but as Trustee only*, and holds the property upon the same trusts as the lodge held it, *to wit*, the payment of the lodge debts in the first place, and the balance if any, for charitable or masonic purposes; the liability of the Grand Lodge for the debts of the lodge is limited to the property thus received by it from the lodge.

The Report on Correspondence was presented in two parts; the first by Bro. THOMAS J. WILDER (96 pp.) and the second (22 pp.) by Bro. FRANK J. THOMPSON.

The "grip" had paralyzed Grand Secretary WILDER for about three months, so that he had been unable to print his report in advance of the session.

He devotes four pages to Maine (1890), commending portions of Grand Master CHASE's address, and especially calling the attention of Masters and Wardens to the portion relating to reading the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

Referring to a remark of Bro. TOWN, of Minnesota, that he had never known of any harm's arising from public installations in that jurisdiction, Bro. WILDER says:

"No; nor in any other either that we ever heard of. We hold that the lodge should be open; and why not? Do we bury a brother, lay a corner stone, or in fact, do any work with a closed lodge? Is it not in the power of the Grand Master and the Worshipful Master to declare their respective bodies over which they preside opened, without further form or ceremony? If not, then we have many times and in many jurisdictions sat in lodge and Grand Lodge that has been irregularly opened. What are the above mentioned officers good for if they cannot have some power and have sense enough of themselves to exercise that power judiciously and for the benefit

of the craft? We may be called new fangled, but this practice has been in vogue for the thirty years we have been a mason, and we hope to see it continue for the next forty years we expect to remain a mason."

He criticises very earnestly the action of a Grand Master in declaring that two persons, upon whom the first degree was conferred "in violation of masonic law," were not masons; we do not know the facts, but the question whether the work is void or valid in a given case is sometimes difficult to decide. We were told once that two brothers (twins) made application to the same lodge, but one a month in advance of the other; that the first was elected and the petition of the second in the hands of the committee, when a special meeting was held to confer the first degree upon the one elected, but the secretary notified the wrong one orally, who attended and received the degree, the mistake not being discovered until the initiate asked about his brother; in this case, a man was initiated who had never been elected; was he a mason or not? The story goes that the lodge at its next meeting elected him, and then, to make sure, initiated both on the same evening, taking care that the brethren did not again "mix those babies up." We can believe the story, for we once conferred the Order of the Temple upon two brothers the same evening, without knowing "which was which," and even mistaking the one for the other, upon the authority of the officer next in rank, in whose employ one of them had been for many years!

BRO. THOMPSON is somewhat inclined to be sarcastic towards Grand Masters who utter "common places" in their addresses. We deprecate this; we would not ridicule well meant service for Masonry, unless its effect is positively injurious to the Institution. We have some doubts, moreover, whether his criticism will not be deemed more deserving of ridicule than the paragraph which he criticises.

We agree with him in most of his views, but when he says that "Grand Lodges have no moral right to say specifically that a mason shall not engage in this or that particular business," we do not concur; we hold that the Grand Lodge has the right *and duty* to say that a mason shall not engage in an *immoral* business, and its decision as to whether "this or that particular business" is, or is not immoral, is binding upon all the members of its obedience.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1891.

The Grand Lodge opened, marched to the church, listened to an *excellent* sermon by the Grand Chaplain, JOHN A. LOGAN, returned to the hall and called from labor to refreshment, a proceeding which we shall expect to be severely censured by Bro. VAUX when he comes to review these Proceedings.

The Grand Master (CHARLES J. McDONALD) says:

"Brethren of Grand Lodge, we have much to be thankful for. Not only has the past year been one of harmony but it has been a year of prosperity. Our lodges have done more work than for years past. Our members have

increased, and financially we are very much better off. We have increased our membership. Every lodge in our jurisdiction has sent in its returns, and better still every lodge with but one or two exceptions has paid up its dues, and we meet Grand Lodge with a balance of nearly fifteen hundred dollars to our credit, which, with the five hundred dollars from the Taylor estate, will give us over \$2,000 to our credit."

The Proceedings were of a routine character, as a rule. One thousand dollars was appropriated to reduce the Grand Lodge debt, and measures taken looking to strenuous efforts to wipe it out at the earliest possible moment. The provision for the payment of Representatives was repealed "by a large majority," and a resolution adopted setting aside \$500 a year as a sinking fund until the debt shall be paid. The debt secured by mortgage was \$22,000, to which are added "debentures" apparently amounting to nearly \$7,000, or after payment of the \$1,000, a total debt of \$28,000.

The Committee on the Reports of District Deputies say:

"These officers, with some exception, appear to have performed their duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner; and from their reports we gather that Freemasonry throughout the province generally is in a prosperous condition, and the lodges, with very few exceptions, in good working order. While some of the District Deputies have, with commendable attention to their duties, visited every lodge in their district, there are others who, for various reasons, have done no visiting, and while the non-performance of their duties by these brethren may be excused, for the reasons which they assign, the committee is of opinion that it would be advisable in the interests of the craft, and especially of the lodges in those particular districts, that a brother should decline the appointment of District Deputy unless he intends to perform the duties of the position, and has a reasonable expectation of being able to do so."

We commend the concluding sentences to the attention of District Deputies, "wheresoe'r dispersed."

The Report on Correspondence (231 pp.) bears no name of authorship: but we learn from the Grand Master's address that it was prepared by Rev. Bro. DAVID NEISH.

He gives an excellent abstract with appropriate extracts, with little comment. In relation to this, he says:

"One word with you, Bro. Robertson, before we reluctantly bid adieu to your excellent report. We meekly accept your advice to use in our reports 'at least a *seasoning* of original matter,' being, like Scotchmen generally, 'open to conviction,' and having, unlike some of our Caledonian brethren, *sometimes* 'seen the man that can do it;' but, worthy brother, albeit we are fast approaching our jubilee as a lowly member of the *genus humanum*, and have in other departments of literature written a little 'original matter,' we are, masonically, young and inexperienced, and therefore much prefer sitting with docility at the feet of such masonic giants as you have so well portrayed, to boring with dreary platitudes the able and intelligent members of the craft in which the little Peninsula of Nova Scotia as richly abounds as in minerals and—excellent wives!"

We are supposed to have some Caledonian blood in our veins, and we are tempted to cause our brother to write some "original matter" in his next report; an essay upon the readiness (?) of a Scotchman to be "open to conviction," a criticism upon the "land o' cakes and barley meal" in the style

of Johnson, or the expression of a doubt as to the excellence of Nova Scotia wives, would undoubtedly show that we are "the man that can do it"; but we cannot do either, even in jest, and so we must leave the task to some one else.

He gives, from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England, an account of one matter which had escaped our notice. We quote the words of Bro. NEISH :

"R. W. William Wither Bramston Beech, M. P., M. W. Grand Master in the chair, read a communication from the M. W. Grand Master to the effect that he regretted to have to inform Grand Lodge that in the month of August last he received a report from the District Grand Lodge of Wellington, New Zealand, that Bro. Sir Robert Stout, K. C. M. G., Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, and D. D. G. M., of Otago and Southland, had obtained a warrant from the Grand Orient of France to establish a lodge under it in New Zealand, and had, under that authority, recently opened a lodge at Wellington, himself being a Master. On receipt of this information, the Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to address Bro. Sir Robert Stout on the subject, and to call on him for an explanation of the grounds on which he felt himself justified in thus taking part in an invasion of British Territory by a Foreign Masonic Body, and especially by one, many of whose members had been declared by a solemn resolution of the Grand Lodge of England on the 6th of March, 1878, not to be true and genuine brethren. A reply was received from Bro. Sir Robert Stout, in which he admitted the facts alleged, and sought to justify his action. He stoutly asserted that the fact that he belonged to an unrecognized secret society was no masonic offence and no business of the Grand Lodge of England. Thereupon Grand Lodge very promptly, properly, and unanimously passed the following resolution :—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of Grand Lodge the complaint against Bro. Sir Robert Stout is well founded, and his plea of justification cannot be accepted. Grand Lodge therefore adjudges him guilty of a grave masonic offence, and in accordance with the Precedent set in the case of Bro. Bonner in the year 1816, hereby removes Bro. Sir Robert Stout from his Rank and Status as a Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of England.

"Grand Lodge is further of opinion that by his action as herein stated Bro. Sir Robert Stout has placed himself under the provisions of Article 204, Book of Constitutions, and directs that this fact shall be brought under the notice of the District Grand Master of Otago and Southland, with a view to the withdrawal of Sir Robert Stout's Patent as Deputy Grand Master of that District, and to his being further dealt with by the District Grand Lodge according to masonic law."

The claim of the brother is quite similar to one made in this country, and with similar results.

OHIO, 1891.

This Grand Lodge gets open by opening a lodge of Master Masons with the Grand Officers "as" officers; Committees on Credentials and on the examination of visitors are appointed; the former reports the presence of the Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and District Lecturers, "and that more than a constitutional number of lodges are represented by brethren duly enrolled on the credential list, and now present"; the services of the Grand Chaplain are invoked, and the Grand Master declares the Grand Lodge of Ohio opened in ample form.

The remarks of the Grand Master (LEVI C. GOODALE) in relation to Masters and Secretaries are of universal application, and we quote them for the benefit of those officers in Maine :

"It is an axiom 'that the well-being of any lodge depends upon the attendance and fidelity of its officers.'

"When a brother accepts office, he can not avail himself of the charge he gives to the candidate, viz : 'Masonry should not interfere with your vocation.' Masters of lodges accept the honors of the position, and *they must assume the duties of the office, and faithfully discharge them.* The same can be said, and with equal emphasis, of the Secretary.

"Members of lodges can not be too careful in the selection of a Secretary. Do not elect a brother to this office who has no fitness for the place, other than that he is a good man and needs assistance. Better to vote your charity to such men. But put into the Secretary's chair one who will keep the books, collect the dues, and faithfully record the doings of your lodge. There are, I am told, in this State, Secretaries who have not written up their minutes for months. Such men are no help to the Order, and confer no honor upon their brethren who elect them.

"Much good has been done by Freemasonry in Ohio ; much more might have been done, had each of those elected to official station faithfully discharged the duties of his office."

* * * * *

"When I say to you that there is in this jurisdiction a lodge of eighty members, sixty of whom are under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when I further remark that in this jurisdiction of 36,000 masons, there are almost 10 per cent under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when it is known that there are Masters of lodges in this state who do not, and who will not, conform to rules 19 and 20, governing delinquent members, and that there are hundreds of masons in this state who have not paid their dues and are not suspended, all of which would be prevented if the officers of the delinquent lodges would exercise reasonable energy and attention, you will, I know, pardon me for any over-earnestness I may manifest."

Among his decisions, are the following :

"4. Two candidates were elected to receive the E. A. degree. Afterwards, these men concluded they did not want the degree, and demanded the return of the fees :

"*Held*, That inasmuch as these candidates came of their own accord, they should be permitted to return, and have their money returned to them, as no work was done upon them.

"8. A Master of a lodge says that one of his members is in good circumstances, yet his family demand that nurses be furnished by the lodge, and asks my opinion :

"*Held*, The subject of your visitation, you say, possesses means, but does not provide a nurse. He has two daughters, and these permit you to send a nurse. This arises, no doubt, from a lack of knowledge of the duties of masons rather than from a lack of affection for their father. It is not an uncommon idea that masons must provide nurses under all circumstances. This is a fallacy. All masonic relief is voluntary."

We do not think that candidates have the *right* to receive their money back when they decline to go forward, but that the matter rests in the discretion of the lodge.

We cite No. 8 to illustrate the tendency to follow the practices of other organizations, in which the member pays for the *right* to have such services as are referred to in the decision. This tendency should be always and

everywhere resisted, as it is in the direction of changing the very character of the institution.

The organized resistance to the authority of the Grand Lodge has finally resorted to desperate measures. Beaten in their suits in court, they followed the path they have been treading, until it lead to open revolt and the attempted organization of a new Grand Lodge. Their action in this respect was disowned by the head of the Cerneau organization, although it is the logical result of the doctrine of the circulars issued by him and circulated in Iowa, as we pointed out in a previous report. This action will not be without good results. Those engaged in it will find for themselves and show to their deluded followers, that they have voluntarily put themselves outside the pale of Masonry, and the lesson will be learned and taught by sad experience, that obedience to law is a necessary qualification of a mason. It also will necessarily subject to the censure of the craft, the leaders whose precepts have caused this action, even though they disown the natural consequences of their own teachings. It will also show to many who have been inclined to object to the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that their sympathy has been expended upon unworthy objects. No more severe blow could be given to "Cerneauism" than these ill-advised brethren in Ohio have given to it by having "the courage of their convictions" and attempting to carry their convictions into effect.

Within a few days, we have learned that the Appellate Court has sustained the decision of the lower court adverse to them, and that they have had two of their other suits dismissed voluntarily.

We do not know whether the leading men in the Cerneau organization associate masonically with these rebellious mason or not. It is true that we receive their publications and send them ours in return: but we cannot spend time to read them, and we lay them up in the archives as a part of the history of the times, whose office will be to show to the craft of future years the danger and futility of rebellion against law. But it is a matter of little consequence whether the leaders continue to admit these brethren to their meetings or not. The signs of the times are easily read, and it is only the question of a brief time when the organization will live only in history.

The Grand Lodge, by a unanimous vote, promptly expelled the brethren concerned in the formation of the bogus Grand Lodge. Apparently this organization was formed by a mass meeting of a dozen members of one lodge and three members of another. They formed bogus lodges at Worthington, Columbus and Newark. A duplicate charter was issued by the Grand Lodge to the loyal brethren at Worthington, so that now there is a regular and a clandestine lodge at that place, each bearing the same name.

A committee was appointed to revise the code, collect and arrange the decisions and prepare a Standard Monitor, to be published in one volume. The Committee on History reported considerable progress and was continued.

The day previous to the session, the District Lecturers held a meeting, and under the direction of the Grand Officers, the Deputy Grand Master presiding, rehearsed the Ritual.

Visitation of the lodges is done by fifteen District Lecturers, with Assistants appointed by the Grand Master, apparently upon the recommendation of the Lecturer. Each Assistant reports to the Lecturer for his District, who submits those reports, with his own, to the Grand Lodge. Conventions were held in several of the Districts as directed by the Grand Master, who was present at some of them. We select extracts from some of the reports:

"In response to an invitation, I visited Hillman Lodge, at Youngstown, O. Past Grand Master Eichbaum, of Pennsylvania, in company with over one hundred brethren from Pittsburg, was present. Grand Honors were extended to distinguished visitors. The Third Degree was exemplified in excellent manner, twelve well-drilled fellow crafts being an important feature. By request, I delivered the Master's lecture, aided by C. G. Knapp, of Garrettsville, who illustrated the lecture by means of a stereopticon, and, by the applause of the visitors from Pittsburg, Hillman Lodge had a right to believe they had entertained their visitors by an interesting representation of the Ohio Work. As a token of their appreciation, they, in a well-worded speech, presented Hillman Lodge with a solid ivory, silver-mounted gavel, which was accepted by W. Bro. G. W. Butler in a neat response."

"The Third Degree was well conferred, considering it was the first work of the present officers. The New York Ritual was used, and followed closely. On this point I gave them as good instruction and good advice as I was able, which seemed to be well received."

"There are some bright masons in Ashland; but I am sorry to say that a few of the members were inclined to make innovations, and argue for them with a tenacity worthy of a better cause."

"Some deviation from the revised ritual was exhibited, and it is not to be wondered at, as Science Lodge works the old Work, and the brethren visit that lodge and take part in the work."

"They conferred the M. M. degree in a manner that demonstrated that they had not been giving the unwritten part of the work as much attention as it should receive. I spent a short time with them in instruction. I urged that they spend more time in rehearsal of the work, and expressed my willingness to meet them and assist them at any time desired."

"W. Master Peoples, who is serving his first term, is the third W. Master this lodge has had for over thirty years. The lodge has over fifty members, many of them young men, who should qualify themselves to fill any station in a lodge. A lodge should not, in my opinion, keep one brother in the Master's chair until they wear him out; but every two or three years, at most, put in their best qualified young man, which would awaken a spirit of emulation, and consequently a greater degree of interest."

Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM was appointed by the Grand Master as his "Special Proxy" to visit certain lodges, and in his report he says:

"In this connection, whilst there is no objection to the declamatory ex-

hibition of a knowledge of the monitorial history and lessons upon the part of the Worshipful Master of a lodge, and none to the proper use and beautiful effect of stereopticon illustrations of the work and lectures, *when not at the expense of more important Esoteric teachings*, yet the W. M. and officers of a lodge have a more important duty than that of seeking how to best make an interesting exhibition for the entertainment of the *audience* present ; as they should remember that they are not actors, playing to the audience, but teachers, endeavoring by their best efforts to impart the important lessons of Freemasonry to a candidate for its mysteries."

BRO. JOHN D. CALDWELL submitted a report on necrology, in which he briefly notices the dead of other jurisdictions, saying of Bro. BERRY :

"R. W. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, died at his home in Portland, September 20, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety years. He had held the office of R. W. Grand Secretary for the last thirty-five years. A long and faithful life, full of good deeds and honors, called forth at his death, from many tongues, the commendation : ' Well done, good and faithful servant.' "

The Representatives of other Grand Lodges made brief reports. Bro. CHARLES C. KEIFER spoke pleasantly for Maine, referring feelingly to the death of our Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (212 pp) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM.

We should be glad to copy the whole of his masterly refutation of the recently promulgated doctrine that prior to 1717 there was no General Assembly of Masons, or Grand Master of Masons ; he says :

"The italicized lines in the quotations made from the Ancient Constitution, and the poem upon the same subject, ' should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that many of those miserable abortions claiming to be rituals, or, in some cases, pretended expositions, were the invention of the writers, or at least have no claims to Masonry, whatever they may have had to some other organization ; and in this connection it certainly requires a greater amount of credulity to ascribe a masonic authorship or invention to such stuff than to believe in any so-called masonic Cabala."

"And as also previously stated, the statements of Dr. Anderson and his contemporaries, made from their own actual knowledge or observation, and from data then within reach, the traditions current between A. D. 1717 and 1723, a period of only six years, must certainly be as credible as the views of writers a *century and a half* later, particularly when their views require the support of such literature as the above mentioned pretended rituals and expositions of that and later periods, some of them, too, of such an absurd, senseless character as to stamp them as frauds without any further consideration."

* * * * *

"As to there having been no ritualism prior to 1717, that is quite another matter ; and yet we would ask, what are the proofs to which our esteemed brethren refer ? Only the statements of modern writers, eminent, doubtless, for scholarly work and indefatigable research ; but based largely, however, upon the absence of any authenticated printed Esoteric Rituals, previous to the period referred to, in an association by which all such were doubtless *prohibited*, and based even more largely, perhaps, upon the so-called expositions and pretended keys of late periods, many of them, too, of such illiterate composition as to carry their own refutation with them ; whilst upon the other hand we have the statements of Dr. Anderson and his contemporaries, written *over a century and a half* earlier, and in direct opposition to those

of the modern writers referred to. In brief, because Dr. Anderson and others doubtless wrote many things for symbolic use, not intended for masonic history in any other sense than typical instructions, is no reason or proof that that which is history, or from which legitimate ritualistic ceremonies may be deduced, is untrue, or that their statements are disproven. And it will be time enough for 'Bros. Schultz, Drummond, Cunningham, and others of the same school' to furnish proof that Dr. Anderson and his compeers were truthful when there is any legitimate necessity therefor other than the *opinion* of modern writers to the contrary."

Having, in a previous report, quite sharply criticized the action of the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York, the head of the Cerneau organization, in aiding and assisting the members of that faction in their rebellion against the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and Bro. ANTHONY, of New York, having replied, Bro. CUNNINGHAM rejoins with much vigor.

We do not think that the Grand Lodge of New York can take notice of the violation of the laws of another jurisdiction by one of its members. That he would be liable to discipline in Ohio, we have no manner of doubt, and that his *status* after such discipline would have to be recognized everywhere is equally sure. Also we have no doubt that it would be the duty of one Grand Lodge, upon complaint to it by another, that one of its members had violated the law of the latter, to proceed to try the accused upon such complaint.

OREGON, 1891.

The Proceedings gives us portraits of Past Grand Masters JAMES R. BAYLEY, JOHN MCCracken, and STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, with a brief biography of each.

A telegram was received announcing the death of Past Grand Master ANDREW NASBURG, and the Grand Lodge held a Lodge of Sorrow at the same time the funeral was held at his home.

The death of Past Grand Master A. W. FERGUSON was announced. He was one of the pioneers of Masonry in that state, assisting in the formation of the fourth lodge in the jurisdiction and the first chartered by the Grand Lodge.

The eminently business-like address of the Grand Master (JAMES F. ROBINSON) shows a careful attention to the duties of his office and gives assurance that "the condition of the craft within our borders is of the most satisfactory character. He had abundant business of a routine character to transact, but none that was of special interest outside of the jurisdiction."

Among his decisions, were the following:

- "1. Lodge has no jurisdiction over a profane (who has never petitioned) after he removes from the state. Consequently could not waive a right it did not possess.
- "2. That a member has the right to object to the visitation of a brother hailing from another lodge.
- "3.—That a brother whose name is stricken from the roll of membership is not entitled to masonic burial.

"4. *Question*.—What are the rights of a F. C. whose advancement is objected to by a brother M. M. ?

"*Answer*.—He is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a lodge of fellow crafts so long as he is a member in good standing.

"5. *Question*.—What is the standing of a member who has signed a petition to obtain a dispensation to form a new lodge ?

"*Answer*.—His membership is voluntarily suspended in his own lodge, and he can, therefore, take no part when the subject matter is presented to his lodge for consideration because it is of a personal character.

"6. *Question*.—Has a brother in arrears for dues a right to masonic burial should he die ?

"*Answer*.—Most certainly he has. So long as he is in good masonic standing he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the lodge.

"7. *Question*.—Can a suspended mason be expelled ?

"*Answer*.—Yes ; a suspended mason may be expelled when guilty of gross unmasonic conduct.

"8. *Question*.—How should a non-affiliate register ?

"*Answer*.—As a non-affiliate."

"An objection by a member of the lodge to the advancement of a candidate after election and before initiation is equivalent to a rejection by ballot.

"A member of the lodge who objects to the advancement of a candidate after initiation is not obliged to give his reasons therefor.

"And these objections remain good until removed by their withdrawal either by, at the death of, or removal from the jurisdiction of the objector."

We should have supposed that the first of these could scarcely have been called for. How any one could even question, that under the law of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, a profane, who has never applied, becomes at once subject to the law of his residence, we cannot understand. But to our utter amazement the Grand Lodge reversed the decision, holding—

"That a lodge has territorial jurisdiction over all profanes who may have acquired a residence within its territory after they have removed from the state for a period of one year from the date of their departure."

A Grand Lodge may prohibit its subordinates from receiving a petition from a candidate until he has been a year a resident of the jurisdiction, because that is its own business ; but when it claims jurisdiction over a man, who has not in any manner applied for the degrees, after he has removed into another jurisdiction, it interferes very seriously with the business of another Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Oregon would get into hot water very quickly if it should sustain one of its lodges in receiving a petition from a resident of another jurisdiction, even within a year after he had ceased to be a resident of Oregon.

The decisions in relation to objections after ballot were consolidated, as follows :

"An objection by a member of the lodge to the advancement of a candidate after election and before initiation, is equivalent to a rejection by ballot, but an objection after initiation remains good until withdrawn by the objecting brother or ceases to exist either by reason of his death or removal from the jurisdiction."

The first part is all right ; and we are sorry that Oregon does not fall into line with most other jurisdictions in this matter.

The Grand Master further says :

"In some lodges it has become the practice when a brother dies for the lodge to furnish an elaborate and expensive funeral, and pay for the same out of the lodge funds, even though the deceased is not an object of charity. This is not right, nor is it charity.

"If it becomes necessary to draw on the lodge funds to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased brother the bills should be in moderation, remembering that the brother (if he could be consulted) would undoubtedly prefer to have your charity bestowed on his surviving family."

Complaint has been made also, that when one lodge buries the member of another, the expense is often too large: we do not know that this applies to Oregon lodges, but it is in the line of the Grand Master's remarks.

According to the estimated value of the property in which it is invested, the "Educational Fund" amounts to more than \$100,000.

Past Grand Masters BENJAMIN STARK and JOSEPH N. DOLPH were present and addressed the Grand Lodge, and thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge has been greatly honored and highly gratified to greet two of its honored Past Grand Masters, ex-United States Senator Benjamin Stark and United States Senator J. N. Dolph, at its present communication, and have been profited by their wise counsels and charmed by their eloquent remarks. We are rejoiced to see them in such vigorous health, albeit their heads are silvered o'er with gray. We cherish the hope that we may often enjoy their visits, and we offer the fervent prayer that their journey down the thither slope may be crowded and their lives crowned with all the choice blessings which their zealous lives in Masonry and their good deeds deserve."

The following Resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge disapproves of the practice indulged in at times by brethren of the jurisdiction of distributing printed circulars among the lodges on matters of supposed or real grievance, and the same is hereby declared to be in contravention of the genuine principles of Masonry and in consequence unmasonic."

The Report on Correspondence (198 pp.) was presented by Bro. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK. From the brief biography accompanying his portrait, we learn that he has been Prosecuting Attorney, Judge, Governor and Presidential Elector. He was made a mason in 1856, and was Master of his lodge in 1857; Junior Grand Warden in 1858 and 1860; Senior Grand Warden in 1861 and 1862; Deputy Grand Master in 1863, and Grand Master in 1865; he was appointed Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence in 1867, and has held the position ever since, and from 1889 has been Grand Secretary. He was Master of his lodge nine terms, including the year he was Grand Master. There is one "out" in the sketch; it does not tell us where and when he was born.

This report is worthy of his masonic knowledge and experience; we can only touch a few points, as we find that our report is getting to be much longer than we intended,

He has quite a discussion with Bro. DAWKINS anent objection after election. If before initiation, an objection is precisely equivalent to a rejection

by ballot. The candidate can apply again after the lapse of a certain time. If objection is made after initiation, we have seen that "it remains good until withdrawn by the objecting brother, or ceases to exist by reason of his death or removal from the jurisdiction." The objection is made to the Master, and he states the fact to the lodge, but withholds the name of the objecting brother; only the Master and the objector knows who the latter is. Bro. DAWKINS asks if this is not practically a perpetual rejection; the Master goes out of office and succeeding Masters have no knowledge, beyond the mere fact of the objection; they cannot have reliable knowledge unless the name of the objector has been entered of record. Bro. CHADWICK attempts to answer, but in our judgment he fails to meet the point suggested by Bro. DAWKINS. The decision does not allow the rejected to make a new application, because he is already rejected until the objection is withdrawn or ceases to exist; if he can apply and be advanced, unless the objection is renewed, the decision is nonsense, because the force of the old objection is destroyed by the application to advance. Practically the Oregon law gives one member the power to reject, *for all time*, an E. A. or F. C. for advancement while a profane, rejected in the same way, may apply again in six months, and go elsewhere and apply where he may be better appreciated! But the rejected mason is tied to that lodge, wherever he may go to reside, and cannot be advanced in that, even though the unknown objector may have died or even been expelled from Masonry! In *most* jurisdictions a mason is held to be entitled to more consideration than a profane, and if objections are made to his advancement, they must be submitted to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by it; in others, he may apply for advancement after a given time and get it, unless he is again rejected.

Oregon has not yielded to the pressure against perpetual jurisdiction, but still adheres to that doctrine. We have looked a little for its origin, and are inclined to the opinion that it is comparatively recent, and was started by a writer on jurisprudence as a deduction from the principle that one lodge shall not interfere with the work of another lodge. What say, Bro. CHADWICK?

In reply to us, he says:

"We claim that this statement does not meet the issue between us. Criminal laws are quite the same in every state or territory; obeying or disregarding them has nothing to do with making a man a citizen. These laws are made for all sorts and conditions of men. If one violates a law he does not lose his citizenship, except it be murder, though he may lose his liberty. A citizen is made a mason by the laws of Masonry. The usages are presumed to be the same the world over. There may be special legislation in masonic bodies on the subject of social habits by placing restraints upon them. Maine may allow masons to keep saloons, smoke cigarettes, etc. Oregon says no mason can keep a saloon or smoke a cigarette in Oregon; if he does he shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. A brother comes from Maine, opens a saloon in Oregon, charges are preferred, he is tried and expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. He returns to Maine. Question. Does this sentence of expulsion follow

him into Maine, and prevent him from returning to the lodge of which he is a member? We admit that a mason may be tried in a lodge of masons, taking jurisdiction for committing an offence against what is usually termed the laws of the land. Crimes defined by statute. If saloon keeping can be regarded as a crime or misdemeanor, the same as stealing, then the sentence would follow the 'individual.' If it be true that 'neither civil nor masonic laws follow the individual, but operate throughout territory upon individuals therein,' no Oregon mason, keeping a saloon in Maine, could be punished for it according to our supposed case."

Of course it would; if a mason is legally expelled, we cannot go behind the sentence and change the *effect* of the expulsion; he is an expelled mason, and that is all there is to it. As we said before, laws do not follow individuals out of the jurisdiction, but operate on individuals *in* the jurisdiction. If a mason commits an offence against the laws of our Grand Lodge, we punish him for it, without even asking where he came from, much less what the laws were there. The laws of one jurisdiction have no force in another jurisdiction, either to criminate or excuse, except that a lodge may try *one of its own members* for unmasonic conduct in another jurisdiction.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1891.

A cut of the Masonic Temple, and portraits of R. W. Grand Master J. SIMPSON AFRICA and Past Grand Master ROBERT CLARK adorn this volume. The financial affairs of this Grand Lodge, with its large Trust Funds, necessarily engross much of its attention at its communications. The Grand Lodge Charity Fund is \$73,000; the Girard Bequest, \$62,200; and the Patton Fund over \$50,000; the income of the latter, to the amount of \$1,500 annually, must be disbursed in charity, while the remainder of the income is added to the principal. The debt of the Grand Lodge is about \$800,000, with a sinking fund of about \$100,000.

A proposition was made to reduce the dues to the Grand Lodge, but was ruled out of order by the Grand Master, because they were established in view of the debt of the Grand Lodge, not to be reduced until the debt should be reduced to \$500,000. On the faith of this pledge the debt had been refunded twice (the last time at four per cent. interest), and had been reduced from over \$1,500,000 to less than \$800,000—really, deducting the sinking fund to a little over \$700,000. With the same ability of management, it will not be long before a motion to reduce the dues *will* be in order.

The address of the Grand Master (J. SIMPSON AFRICA), while containing nothing of special interest, shows that he had ably, faithfully and with great industry, discharged the duties of his office. He gives a clear, concise and business-like account of his official action.

He reported quite a number of decisions, some of which we quote:

"A Lodge cannot restore an expelled member.

"To provide a banquet is within the powers of a lodge; but when such an

entertainment is given, it can be participated in by masons only. The profane must be excluded.

"An appropriation to pay for a *masonic* banquet can be made by a majority vote at a stated meeting of a lodge.

"A brother cannot be convicted of a masonic offence, nor suffer any punishment therefor, unless lawfully tried, and upon charges formally preferred.

"Under the regulations of the Grand Lodge, every member of a lodge is entitled to know who seeks membership in his lodge.

"If a Secretary neglects to give the required notice, and a ballot should be taken on an application, it would be irregular and unlawful."

In most jurisdictions the names of candidates are not inserted in the notices for the meeting, but a member who wishes to know who are proposed is expected to attend one of the two meetings when the name is before the lodge. This matter is evidently governed by positive regulations in Pennsylvania.

"The elective officers of a lodge can be installed at any suitable time after their election. They are chosen to serve for the ensuing masonic year beginning on St. John's Day, and do not take their respective stations until on or after that day."

In this State, officers are chosen for the masonic year between two annual meetings and until their successors are installed; and of course, when an officer is installed, he enters at once upon the discharge of his duties. It seems to us that when a person is legally installed into an office, he thereby becomes the officer and the official life of his predecessor at once ceases.

"The Worshipful Master of a lodge can call upon any competent brother to confer any of the degrees,—he being present in the lodge.

"What the Worshipful Master does by another he does himself, and he is responsible to the Grand Lodge for the proper exercise of the privilege."

"A motion to reconsider, when such a motion is allowable, must be made at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted or vote taken."

This rule prevails in all cases in which no different one is prescribed in the by-laws. In some codes it is provided that a vote may be reconsidered at the same or next stated meeting; beyond question such a by-law is valid: of course it is limited to cases in which "such a motion is allowable."

"An installed officer of a lodge cannot resign his office.

"If a Worshipful Master removes from the jurisdiction, the office thereby becomes vacant. His duties then devolve on the Senior Warden."

We presume that the latter is based upon the express provisions of the Ahiman Rezon.

"The authority to open and hold a lodge is contained in its warrant. If the warrant is not openly displayed from the pedestal of the Worshipful Master, it is the right and duty of any member present to object to the transacting of any business."

The Report on Correspondence (248 pp.) was presented by our distinguished Bro. RICHARD VAUX.

We most heartily say "Amen" to the following from his Introduction:

"To commune with our brethren on those questions which are of common interest to the Fraternity of Freemasons demands an unreserved devotion

to the landmarks, usages, and customs of Masonry. More than this, it requires an unalterable faith in their origin and indestructible character. And again, it invites obedience to conscientious and courageous maintenance of their unimpaired integrity.

* * * * *

"As the watchman on the towers of the fortress are to be keenly awake for all approaching danger, so those who are intrusted with the performance of the obligation to sound the alarm of every subtle, insidious, or concealed attempt to endanger the stability and integrity, the eternal principles, and the perpetuity of the landmarks of Masonry should not fail to comply with the demands of this obligation."

* * * * *

"The study, the analytical, close, and serious investigation of the meaning and teachings of the symbols will develop to the intelligent and thoughtful mason a wonderful insight into the very spirit of the mysteries which lie in these symbols and the work that must come directly out of them. A lodge of Freemasons, lawfully warranted and duly constituted, opened, tyed, and closed, must, of undeniable and absolute necessity, *work* by the teachings of these symbols. If not, it is not a lodge of Freemasons."

* * * * *

"When a novelty, something modern, a departure from usage and custom, is presented, the inquiry should be promptly made, is this contrary to masonic rule? Is it permissible under masonic regulations? Is it authorized by any masonic authority? If not, then it is unlawful."

* * * * *

"If, then, Masonry was not, in the beginning, dependent on written teachings, if its usages, customs, and landmarks, were only to be known by oral communication, it is no argument to say that, as landmarks are not put in print, there is a doubt as to what is to be construed or accepted as a landmark."

"Serious students of even written history know that, careful as authors were to obtain evidence from even the earliest periods of written language for making statements of events, yet it is by tradition that much of true history is preserved."

"It is more reasonable to believe that the concensus of masonic tradition, as to which the memory of man runs not to the contrary, is the truer exposition of masonic law and landmark."

By selecting these paragraphs we do not mean that we do not concur in what we omit: the whole is well worth reading and serious thought, but we have not room for the whole.

We do not concur in the following from his review of Alabama, in relation to public installations:

"It is not to be wondered at that a want of masonic knowledge and interest of the members in lodge work carelessly performed is apparent, when 'a lively interest' is manifested in what in our deliberate opinion is violation of masonic law,—*publicly* doing the 'work.' The interest is in the show, not in Masonry."

Our brother knows *not* whereof he affirms: the interest is *not* "in the show," as every one familiar with public installations will tell him; but the interest is in Masonry. The exposition of its principles in an address is just as permissible as in a Report on Correspondence or in a newspaper; and on such occasions brethren and others are reached who are not reached by other means. They come within the principles we have quoted from his

Introduction, for the usages of the craft (except in Pennsylvania) from the time the memory of man runneth not to the contrary are their warrant.

At first view we were inclined to agree in the following, but upon further consideration, we think our brother stated it too broadly: we agree that all official communications should go through the channels indicated; but we do not see why a Representative may not properly report what was done at a session of the Grand Lodge, and extend the fraternal greetings of his principal: his power to do so much is implied in his commission:

"We look with neither favor nor approval upon the report of Right Worshipful Mark Quayle, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. The only acknowledged method by which one Grand Lodge can lawfully address another Grand Lodge is exclusively by the Grand Master or Grand Secretary. This Grand Representative business is neither lawful, recognized, nor proper. It will, if not confined to the mere formal acknowledgment of fraternal courtesy, end in trouble."

We have not the Georgia proceedings at hand; it is quite likely that the report in question went beyond the limits we have stated: still we allow what we have written to remain.

Of "Schools of Instruction," he well says:

"Once comprehend the symbology of Freemasonry, and apply the meaning conveyed in these symbols to the work and ritual, and the teachers in these schools of instruction will be guides as well as teachers. From our experience, we doubt if any valuable instruction can be given, to benefit the members of lodges, if this is not the method adopted. To tell how the by-laws of Grand Lodge, or those of a subordinate lodge, are to be carried out is important; but to instruct in the great principle of Freemasonry demands a larger and more thorough knowledge of the history of the craft, and a trained study of the traditions, symbology, and landmarks which have come down to us from the aforetime. If this teaching could be carefully imparted to even a few masons who would devote themselves to learn, the consequence would be of the most signal benefit to lodges and members.

"Let it ever be known that the mere 'work' of the floor is but physical action, unless the eternal spirit of the symbolic teaching permeates it as its true, necessary interpretation."

He makes an able reply to Bro. ROBBINS; among other things he well says:

"There are insinuations,—no, that is not the word we wish to use—there are certain suggestions which he offers in a sceptical spirit by which he intimates that in Freemasonry reason is superior to faith,—ought to be, he thinks. Why? As we understand him, there are landmarks, traditions, claims of antiquity, history, which attach to Freemasonry that cannot be demonstrated to be true by the process of reason. Does that destroy them? Is there no human life because reason cannot demonstrate its character, origin, or existence?"

Addressing Bro. ROBBINS, he concludes:

"We regret that you and Brother Drummond agree in some of his notions of what in Freemasonry he does not believe, because he cannot understand. If all the teachers of to-day in Masonry would only affirm what they understand of its wonderful history, character, traditions, principles, landmarks, and eternal truths, what a homœopathic lesson would be left to us. Freemasonry would not survive longer than the grass which groweth up and dieth before a day is ended."

Why he should couple our name with that of Bro. ROBBINS in this connection is utterly unknown to us; for if there is any theory in relation to Freemasonry in which we do not believe, it is this theory of Bro. ROBBINS, while on the other hand we have always and everywhere supported the precise views enunciated so ably by Bro. VAUX; moreover, we have repeatedly controverted the views of Bro. ROBBINS in our reports. To have our opinions on questions of masonic law erroneously stated is generally to us a matter of little concern; but we *do* feel earnestly the injustice of being erroneously charged with endorsing these views of Bro. ROBBINS, which we have ever held to be utterly destructive of Freemasonry, if they should ever be adopted by the craft. We may be allowed to add, that from boyhood we have been exceedingly fond of the study of mathematics, and early learned that one who "cannot believe what he does not understand" is not many removes from a *fool*. But enough; we trust our brother will do us the justice to tell the craft in Pennsylvania that we "do not accept Bro. ROBBINS' exposition of Bible, God or religion in their relations to Freemasonry" any more than Bro. VAUX himself does.

In his review of Maine, he finds much to approve and some things to condemn.

First, he is troubled in relation to the Maine Masonic Text Book. For his information, we will tell him that it corresponds very closely to the Ahiman Rezens of Pennsylvania of 1783 and 1825. In this section of the country for more than a century and in Massachusetts for a longer time, it has been the practice to give, in addition to the secret work, to candidates, lectures or addresses in relations to the principles of Freemasonry and its teachings, very much in the style of those which Bro. VAUX gives in his reports; but as our Masters do not all have the ability and eloquence of Bro. VAUX, fitting addresses for such occasions have been printed for the use of our lodges, and the proper officers are required to give them to the candidates. These addresses, forms for prayers, a digest of the law and decisions, and various instructions in relation to the duty of lodges, are given in the Maine Masonic Text Book. The first book of this character published in this country was the Ahiman Rezon of 1783; this example was followed in 1792 in Massachusetts, and in 1797, by WEBB. It is (so far as these addresses go) almost precisely the same kind of books as have been published and sold by masons in Philadelphia for many years past; and as no one has ever been disciplined for it, we must believe that in Bro. VAUX's own city, it is held to be a permissible thing for a mason to do. Why, the distinguished Grand Master who made Bro. VAUX a mason allowed his portrait to be published as a frontispiece in one of them.

Public installations come next. The trouble in his mind in relation to these—and we say it with all respect—is that he knows nothing about them. His opinion, therefore, as against the opposite opinion of the many thousands who know all about them is not entitled to a feather's weight.

They come within the rigorous rule which he has given, by which usages of the craft are to be tried. If it is unmasonic to make known, "necessarily to the public," the principles of Freemasonry, then Bro. VAUX is the chief of masonic sinners.

As to ciphers, we fully agree with Bro. VAUX; still they have been in use for many years, and we have no doubt, in almost, if not quite, all the jurisdictions; we have been assured by a brother that the Master of a Pennsylvania lodge, which our informant visited, used one and allowed him to examine it; but he declined to give the name of the lodge as he was not willing to compromise the Master; we believe that their use is more extensive than is known; undoubtedly it has been assumed that their use is not a breach of duty, on the ground that it is utterly impossible for a profane to read them or obtain any information from them; the example of Cross, BARNEY, CUSHMAN, GLEASON and many others of the fathers, and even of WEBB himself, has been invoked in support of this construction of a mason's duty in this respect; the claim is that they can be used only as aids to the memory of one entirely familiar with the work. This is to a large extent true, but is not in our judgment fully true; and besides, the preservation of the secrecy of the work is not, in our judgment, the main reason for teaching it only orally; the very design of the work is to teach masonic principles, and rehearsing it tends to impress those principles upon the mind of the learner; when a cipher is studied, the mind is given almost wholly to finding out and learning the words, an effort from which it is relieved when the work is rehearsed by another; besides, under ordinary circumstances, many brethren may hear the oral teaching at the same time, while the study of a cipher is limited to one or two. M. W. Bro. CHASE was not inconsistent in his expressions, because, while deprecating their use, he suggested that it would be better to limit their number to one. The resolution of the Grand Lodge against their use was repealed for two reasons. (1) It was unnecessary as being only an affirmance of the common law of Masonry, and (2) It was not enforced. We have a very strong suspicion that they are used "on the sly" even in Pennsylvania and the one or two other jurisdictions in which their use is denounced.

Of the Reports of our Committee on Grievances and Appeals, he says:

"The standing Committee on Grievances and Appeals has set an excellent precedent in its reports. We trust like committees in all Grand Lodges will soon adopt this method."

As he has been for many years chairman of the same committee in his own Grand Lodge, this approval has all the more weight; this method has prevailed so long in our Grand Lodge, that it has almost become a landmark with us; our observation of the various styles of reports in other Grand Lodges leads us to concur fully with Bro. VAUX.

Coming to his review of our report, we hasten to give him a credit which he claims:

"Brother Drummond objects that we called his last report not so voluminous as some of its predecessors. A very sad error, and we, on his statement, recall and repent of it. We claim credit for one error admitted and confessed."

Yes, "he himself has said it"; our brother reporters will all be convinced that to this limited extent the lines of Dr. WATTS, "while the lamp holds out to burn," &c., were prophetic!

But if our distinguished brother intends to continue in the path, into which he has for the first time entered, his work in obtaining the credit, which he *ought* to gain in justice to others, has barely commenced.

He seems to have "a special gift" for misunderstanding, and in consequence, misrepresenting our utterances; we should think that the misfortune is caused by our inability to express ourself clearly, were it not that all other writers in referring to the same matters understood us to mean just what we *did* mean, and what we supposed we had clearly expressed.

He says:

"He, of course, does not approve of our Grand Master sequestrating the warrant of one of our subordinate lodges for refusing to comply with the edict of both the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge. He objects that the name of the lodge is not given; but he *finds later* what is the name of the lodge. His objection in the first instance to withholding the name of the lodge is, that it may be held by those members (the craft in other jurisdictions) that in this action the Grand Master and Lodge exceeded their respective powers, and therefore they (the members of the sequestered lodge) 'are in good standing and have the right to visit.'

"This is a subtle intimation that members of the craft in other jurisdictions may override the decision of a Grand Master and a Grand Lodge. Can it be that Maine is an *inlet* through which discord may enter our craft?"

What we said was this:

"The Grand Master had 'sequestered' the warrant of a lodge for wilfully neglecting to comply with the regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge in relation to the 'clandestine Cerneau Rite,' and his action was confirmed. The lodge is not named: it is not the custom of this Grand Lodge to name lodges or brethren subjected to discipline: as we understand that by the sequestration of the warrant the members are substantially suspended, it seems to us that it would be wise to give the name of the lodge for the protection of the craft in other jurisdictions; it may be held by those members that in this action the Grand Master and Grand Lodge exceeded their respective powers, and, therefore, that they are in good standing and have the right to visit. We *find later*, in the Grand Master's address, that the name of the lodge is given—Great Bend Lodge, No. 338: the craft in Maine will take notice."

The quotation of what we said is sufficient to show how grossly he misrepresented our position; it is true that we did not in words expressly approve the Grand Master's action; but there is nothing in what we said from which any inference of disapproval, or to justify his "He, of course, does not approve," &c. We stated the fact, and did not deem it necessary to waste words in stating our approval. Nor did we "object" in any sense; we expressed our *regret* that the Grand Master did not give the name of the lodge, in order that the craft might be on guard against its members, if they

should attempt to visit. His ingenuity in torturing language to make us express precisely the opposite of what we said is almost marvelous; we said the members of the sequestered lodge were suspended, and as those members might hold the act of the Grand Master to be beyond his power (as in fact members of sequestered lodges in Iowa had claimed, and their claim had been endorsed by the head of the organization), we suggested that they might hold that they were in good standing and attempt to visit. Now, Bro. VAUX interpolates after "those members" the words "the craft in other jurisdictions." When the only "members" mentioned were the members of the sequestered lodge and the reference to them was direct and express, and there is no justification whatever for interpolating the words "the craft in other jurisdictions," and thus reversing the meaning of what we said and making us sustain a doctrine which we have invariably denounced—and so often that the imputation that we hold that the craft in *one* jurisdiction may "override the decision of a Grand Master and a Grand Lodge" in *another* jurisdiction, or either of them, seems to approach as nearly an insult as mason *can* approach.

We are glad to find that in Pennsylvania, a conviction of a crime by a court is *not* held to be *conclusive* evidence of guilt in a masonic trial, and we stand corrected: but our authority was the report of the Committee on Grievances at the communication in 1890; the committee said:

"The real question is set forth in the specification that the appellant was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania. These facts are undisputed. He has thereby brought discredit upon the lodge, which prevents his appeal from being sustained."

Yet our good brother, while saying that he was Chairman of the Committee, says that our statement was the first intimation that he ever had that the rule that a conviction in a civil court (criminal, in Pennsylvania) and punishment thereunder "are taken as conclusive that a party has been guilty of conduct unbecoming a mason, and refuses to allow him to be heard," &c. Are we to understand that his committee made an exception to the law in *this* case, and refused to allow an appeal because he had brought discredit upon the lodge, by having been tried, convicted and punished for a violation of the laws of Pennsylvania?

Later on in this report our distinguished brother, in commenting upon a declaration of a committee that "we have nothing to do with, and ought not to be influenced by, the result of the trial in the civil courts," says: "we cordially agree that this is sound masonic law"! It is evident that he has no settled views upon the subject, or else that his action as a member of the Committee on Appeals utterly fails to agree with his views as chairman of the Committee on Correspondence.

He does not understand what conclusion we have reached in relation to "public ceremonials" in Pennsylvania. We believe, as the result of our examination, that Bro. VAUX's views, which he has so frequently stated in his

reports in relation to "public ceremonials," are in conflict with the practice formerly prevailing in that jurisdiction, and that in former times the craft in Pennsylvania appeared in public in their distinctive capacity and wearing masonic clothing, as is the custom in all other jurisdictions, including that of the Grand Lodge of England.

Commenting upon an address of Grand Master MACCALLA, we expressed the hope that his sentiments might lead the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania to reverse its narrow policy, which excludes from recognition "almost, if not quite, all the Masons of Continental Europe." From this he assumes that we hold that "almost, if not quite, all the Masonry of Continental Europe" can be recognized.

An objection to the exclusion of *all* is not equivalent to favoring the recognition of *all*. He questions if it is not "more or less subjugated to government control or oversight"; that is not so, any more than in Great Britain or in this country. There are in Europe, undoubtedly, organizations calling themselves masonic, which are in fact mere political clubs; but even these, so far as we have learned about them, are not under governmental control, but on the contrary have revolution for one of their primary objects. But these are no more to be taken as representing Continental Masonry, than clandestine lodges in this country are to be taken as representing American Masonry.

He says that he did not say that we never admit that we *have been* in error, but that we "never admit that we *can be* in error." Our former reply is equally applicable, that his statement proves that either he has not read our reports or has forgotten what he has read, for in them are found refutations of his statement.

He disclaims any "wish, purpose, intention, desire, aim, or reason," to caricature us in his reports; we do not doubt it; but we are not alone in holding that his *language* justified our statement.

He disclaims also any slur upon the Masons of Maine, as we suggested in our last report: but the utmost stretch of masonic courtesy will not allow us to say that his explanation explains. A resident of New Jersey went into Pennsylvania and fraudulently obtained the degrees and was promptly and properly expelled for his fraud. Referring to the law of New Jersey, that the initiation of one of its residents in another jurisdiction is absolutely void, we asked Bro. VAUX as to the *status* of this individual. As we have differed from Bro. WAIT as to the effect of the action by a lodge concerning a candidate residing in another jurisdiction, we also called the attention of Bro. WAIT to the case. Bro. VAUX replied, "We think that Fellow Craft had better go to Maine." The implication from this language was clear (and so far as we have seen was so universally understood) that Maine Masonry was of such a character that an expelled Fellow Craft had better go there, if he desired to obtain recognition.

He fails to comprehend the scope of our question. That the candidate is

not now a mason is self-evident, as Bro. VAUX suggests. But can he ever become a mason? Can Pennsylvania restore him, so that he will be entitled to recognition? New Jersey holds his Pennsylvania initiation to be absolutely void; will she admit that the expulsion was anything more than undoing *in form* what had been illegally done? Must she not logically claim that he is still an eligible candidate in her jurisdiction? We do not agree with Bro. WAIT nor in the New Jersey law; we hold that when a man applies to a lodge and is rejected, his rejection has the same force whether the lodge has actual jurisdiction of him or not; we hold that if he is accepted and initiated, he is a regular mason, whatever his residence; and if he has committed a fraud, his expulsion therefor is valid and binding everywhere. We, therefore, hold that the action in this Pennsylvania case was masonic throughout; and that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has power to restore this Fellow Craft, but that, under the circumstances, masonic courtesy requires the consent of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey before restoration should be accorded. Bro. VAUX inquires "what has New Jersey to say or do in this matter?" She has the right to say that a Pennsylvania lodge has wrongfully initiated a resident of New Jersey and so violated her jurisdiction. But we think that she should add, that the lodge was in no fault, and that as the candidate has been expelled for his fraud, she is content, although she has lost the right to have his petition received in one of her lodges. This question of the effect of violating Grand Lodge jurisdiction is not so simple as Bro. VAUX assumes, and unless a uniform rule can be established difficulty is likely to result, not only to Pennsylvania but to other Grand Lodges. We believe that in such cases, lodge action should always have the same effect as though no question of jurisdiction was involved, and that the lodge or person violating the law shall be punished as the facts of the case may require. To this rule, one exception is made, improperly as we think; Bro. WAIT holds, (and the majority of Grand Lodges follow him) that if a resident of New Hampshire applies to a Pennsylvania lodge, falsely representing that he is a resident of Pennsylvania, and is rejected, it all goes for nothing, and the rejected candidate can apply in New Hampshire, and the lodge can receive his petition and make him a mason without regard to his Pennsylvania rejection. We cannot see why it does not logically follow that all that was done in Pennsylvania left the candidate just where the lodge found him; but Bro. WAIT does not carry his doctrine to this extent, and this fact all the more satisfies us that his other position is erroneous.

In closing, Bro. VAUX offers us "the most fraternal as well as personal regard and respect." We could wish that he would add a little more confidence in our sincerity of effort to advance the interests of Freemasonry, and not be so ready to assume that we "object" to Pennsylvania's methods and laws simply because *they are* her methods and laws; or that, because we state that we are his junior, we "rejoice" that such is the fact. The usages in *Pennsylvania* differ from those of other jurisdictions, and the same is true of

all other Grand Lodges. Conceding to all the equal right to have their usages respected and tested solely by masonic law and the ancient usages of the craft, we have never, so far as we know, criticised any action of Pennsylvania which we would not have equally criticised if done by any other Grand Lodge. While Bro. VACX is entitled to believe fully in the superiority of the Masonry of his state, he cannot claim that others *must* so believe, or be deemed hostile to Pennsylvania, because in special cases they challenge the masonic propriety of her usages and laws, or lose his "most fraternal as well as personal regard and respect."

It is with the most intense sorrow that we learn of the sudden death of R. W. Past Grand Master CLIFFORD P. MACCALLA, in Egypt. We get these sad tidings while our report is passing through the press; we have no particulars; we only know that the announcement came by telegraph as unexpectedly as a veritable flash of lightning in the sunshine of a perfect June day. The craft, the world over, will unite in mourning his death in the full tide of his usefulness and when he gave promise of many years of work for Freemasonry and Humanity.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, 1891.

The twelve lodges were all represented; nearly all had been visited during the year; eleven of them had done work, but not enough to add more than three to the total membership; the reports show that the lodges are in good condition, though they are generally small and their membership scattered; the Master and Tyler of one had to ride ten miles to attend the lodge.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN WILLIAM MORRISON) is devoted to routine and local matters, but shows that he had been zealous in the discharge of his official duties. We learn from it, that St. John's Lodge, No. 1, was chartered October 9, 1797, and has had a continuous existence ever since, having been for sixty years after its organization the only lodge on the Island, except that Sussex Lodge had a brief existence during the time. The Grand Master was made in the lodge when it was just recovering from the anti-masonic excitement, some fifty years ago.

The committee thus refer to this matter:

"It must be most gratifying to the brethren to know that Masonry has preserved in this province an unbroken historical existence during the past ninety-four years, with fifty years of which our M. W. Grand Master has been contemporary. No doubt many of the brethren are anxiously looking forward to the Centennial of St. John's Lodge. Ere that happy event occurs, your committee trust that masons in this province will be able to point, with pride, to an earthly Temple of more architectural proportions in a more suitable locality than our present quarters."

QUEBEC, 1891.

These Proceedings were delayed last year by some misunderstanding, and as we have received those for 1892, our notice of these will be brief.

The Grand Master (ISAAC H. STEARNS) submitted an address showing that he had faithfully, earnestly and ably labored for the welfare of Masonry; he says:

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform you that peace and harmony prevail in a marked degree among the lodges within our jurisdiction. So far as I am aware, not a single event has transpired during the past year to disturb that good feeling which should always exist amongst masons. An increase of interest and zeal has been manifest among the workmen in all parts of the Temple, and increased prosperity may be justly anticipated.

"Our finances are in a satisfactory condition; and I have much pleasure in calling your attention to the steady and continuous increase in our funds, as will appear by the report of our efficient and trustworthy Grand Treasurer, which will be submitted for your inspection during the present session."

Referring to the intention of Past Grand Master GRAHAM to publish a History of Freemasonry in the Province, he well says:

"I earnestly request the members of this Grand Lodge to give this matter their serious consideration. The publication of such a history would, it appears to me, be of exceeding great value, and supply a long felt want to the craft in this jurisdiction. Let me, therefore, urge upon you the advisability of rendering such substantial assistance to this movement as may best tend to secure its ultimate success."

The Grand Lodge subscribed for two hundred copies for distribution to other Grand Lodges and its Representatives near them.

Of the England and Quebec matter, he says:

"Matters between England and Quebec have not changed since our last Communication. M. W. Bro. Walkem, who undertook two years ago to mediate between the two bodies, has conferred personally both in England and with the English Lodges in this city, and seems hopeful of ultimate success. In the last letter I received from him, he says:

"I must ask you to allow matters to remain in their present condition, in order to give me an opportunity of doing what I consider expedient. Our brethren of Quebec must not be impatient if the settlement of the matter, which I trust will ultimately be accomplished, occupies some time."

"It rests with you, brethren, to say whether the present state of affairs shall continue. M. W. Bro. Walkem, of course, is neither counsel for Quebec nor England; and we cannot call upon him to disclose his plans until he is ready to do so, and when formulated, it is then time to consider whether they are acceptable to this Grand Lodge or not."

And the committee, in whose report the Grand Lodge concurred, say:

"While we cannot at this time but feel disappointed that so little definite information can be laid before us, in regard to mediation with England, by M. W. Bro. Walkem, yet we can understand that diplomatic reasons may require such information to be withheld, in the best interests of the craft, and we suggest that every opportunity should be offered our respected mediator in his self-imposed task, and can only trust that his hopes of ultimate success will be realized, and that he will be enabled to bring the matter to a happy solution, and thereby render himself entitled to the gratitude of the masonic world."

The reports of the District Deputies would receive our attention were it not that we have a later set.

Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS submitted an admirable Report on Correspondence (104 pp.).

Of our relations to one of the matters occupying public attention in this country, he well says:

"We have no desire to belittle the full significance and serious import of the mutterings of socialism, anarchism and communism in the neighboring Republic. Many thoughtful minds are occupied with the problem, suggested by Bro. Wolff, of how best to prevent the tapping, by these nefarious influences, of our civilization and social fabric. And like our good brother, we believe that Freemasonry has a mission to perform in this connection. It is handmaid to patriotism as well as to religion. But it promulgates its belief in the brotherhood of man by the same propaganda as its faith in the Fatherhood of God. Not by physical force and persecution, but by the linking of men together by mystic points of fellowship as in a bond of fraternal affection and brotherly love, and by recommending to most serious contemplation the volume of the sacred law, from which it follows that Freemasons are obliged by their tenure to obey the moral law. This is the heaven and these the influences that make for national honor and domestic peace, and though *as citizens*, we may be strictly within the line of our duty in employing the sword of human justice, as the free, fearless and independent citizens of Chicago have already done against the hydra-headed monster that occasionally troubles the peace of our Illinois brethren, yet *as masons* we have other duties to perform, and our mission is then the higher and nobler one of prescribing prevention rather than cure, and of warning and training all who are susceptible to our beneficent influence, against all that makes men slaves while they they idly dream of freedom."

QUEBEC, 1892.

We greatly regret to find that the Grand Master (FRANK EDGAR) was prostrated soon after his installation, with serious illness, which prevented his attending for a time to the duties of his office.

Of the "State of Masonry at Home," he says:

"The Grand Lodge will be pleased to learn that peace and harmony prevail throughout our masonic jurisdiction, and that the most cordial relations, becoming every day more intimate by associations and visitations, exist between our brethren in the several districts. I have learned during the past year of many visits of deputations from the city lodges to their brethren in the country districts, and I am assured that any invitations to visit country lodges will be welcomed by the city brethren, while visitors from other districts are always assured of a hearty reception whenever they visit any of our city lodges. Such association, while in keeping with our usages and customs, is productive of those kindly feelings which should always exist among Freemasons. Visits by deputations from lodges to other lodges in their own or other districts, should be encouraged in every way, and I hope will receive the hearty support of every officer and brother of this Grand Lodge.

"I will only refer, brethren, to the matter of the slight disturbing element in our jurisdiction which caused so much discussion at some previous communications of this Grand Lodge, to state that it has not been heard of during my term of office. If there still exist in this province, any masons working under any other authority than that of this Grand Lodge, such

bodies have not come officially before my notice, and they must be too insignificant in numbers and influence to merit our attention.

"This Grand Lodge has now done all that its duty to the craft at large can require in its endeavors to extend to every mason in this jurisdiction the advantages and privileges of membership with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and if any brethren have failed to avail themselves of this privilege, so freely extended, they must take the responsibility of their action."

We suppose the last two paragraphs to refer to the lodges formerly working under English charters. In the Proceedings of 1891, it will be perceived that the mediator desired further time. We find no communication from him, and *no other reference to the matter in these Proceedings*. Whether the members of those lodges have removed the *casus belli* by abandoning their organizations, or whether they have become defunct from other causes, or whether there is some other solution, Yankee as we are, we cannot even guess.

One of the District Deputies says :

"At the time the brethren of Montreal District conferred such a distinguished honor upon me, by selecting me as their Deputy Grand Master, I did not fully recognize the grave responsibility which such an office carried with it, but now that my term is about ended, I have learned that the responsibility is great indeed, and though I feel that my work has been performed in a very imperfect way, nevertheless I have the consolation of knowing that I have done all in my power to maintain the dignity of the Grand Lodge, whose representative I was, and to further the best interests of Masonry in the District of Montreal."

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized, the committee reporting that out of 148 lodges, 92 voted for the Grand Lodge, 21 against it, and 35 did not vote.

The Committee on Jurisprudence had before it a case of pursuit of Masonry under difficulties. For the last fifteen years, a candidate had been applying and been rejected; permission to apply to another lodge had been refused; finally he applied to another lodge, and when permission was asked it was refused, but no notice of the refusal was given the other lodge, which accepted the candidate and conferred the first degree upon him, when the interdict of the Grand Master stopped proceedings; the lodge came near losing its charter, but was let off with a reprimand by the Grand Master. A committee was appointed to investigate the *status* of the candidate and advise what shall be done with him. We do not understand that he made any false statements, and the result may depend upon whether he can be disciplined for participating in the illegal act of the lodge.

In another case it was held that the jurisdictional lodge *must give its consent*, and that a failure to give permission does not justify the other lodge in proceeding to act upon the petition; in this case, silence does not give consent.

The Committee on the State of Masonry "congratulate the Grand Lodge on the fair measure of success and prosperity enjoyed during the year"; the

increase of membership continues steady but smaller than is desirable ; one reason is that many of the younger members leave the jurisdiction annually and go West."

The Report on Correspondence (129 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

He starts out by devoting 16 pages to the discussion of general subjects.

We would be glad to copy from it, especially his remarks in relation to the "Book of the Law," but as in all these matters he is in full accord with the craft in Maine, we give the space to other matters : and yet we are at a loss what to select.

Referring to visitors, who ask to see the charter before visiting, he says :

"There may be, of course, exceptional occasions, when such vigilance is necessary, as in the case of a brother from a distance visiting a locality where clandestine lodges are supposed to exist, but even then, to suppose a somewhat analogous case, we should not feel flattered, in a social sense, if an intended visitor should wait until he had reached our threshold and knocked at our porchway for admission to satisfy himself, by enquiries or otherwise, of our parentage, respectability or standing."

The illustration is not quite applicable ; a stranger must practically depend upon getting the proper information at the lodge, or of acting without any proper information ; and while the examination is really a mutual one, so that the visitor satisfies himself that his examiners are masons, as well as they satisfy themselves that he is a mason, their regularity can be ascertained only from the charter, and if the circumstances cast the least doubt upon the regularity of the lodge, we think a visitor is bound to ask to see the charter, or retire without visiting.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Our sympathy goes out to the Grand Lodge of Maine in the loss it has sustained, since its last annual communication, by the decease of its venerable Grand Secretary, Ira Berry, who, for a period of over 35 years, kept the records of his Grand Lodge. He died at Portland, on September 20th, aged ninety years."

Of the landmarks, he says :

"Like Bro. Wait, 'we never expect to see an exposition of these landmarks which will receive throughout the universal assent of the craft.' Like him, too, we believe that their discussion by the brethren already referred to, and with them we couple Bro. Wait,—and by other learned masons who might be named, cannot fail to be useful to all in the endeavor to perfect themselves in the theory and practical working of the institution."

This is his sixth report, and he thus early finds it necessary to have a word with Bro. VAUX, as follows :

"Past Grand Master Richard Vaux's review of Foreign Correspondence is stamped throughout with the impress of his remarkable talent and mental activity, his wonderful control of the purest English, his masonic learning and research, his vigorous dissent from all but his own views, his extreme professions of affection, veneration, love and esteem for those who are made to feel the shafts of his keenest invective and criticism, and his evident con-

fidence in the impossibility of error in his personal views and opinions. Thus he tells Bro. Drummond of Maine, that he (Bro. V.) is not Drummondish in declaring, without qualification, an opinion of that of which he had but little knowledge; and in denying that he ever insinuated Bro. Drummond was insincere in his statement, pays him the compliment of stating that what he did say was that he believed he did not understand what he was trying to say. To Bro. Vincil, in introducing a reply to his criticism of Bro. Vaux's review, our Pennsylvania brother says, 'Do not try to succeed by dogmatic negation, in the habiliments of the harlequin. That is not "masonic clothing."' And again 'The effort was a painful exhibition of the premature birth of an imperfect conception.' And yet again to the same brother:

"It was said by a Marshal of France, on witnessing the charge of the English cavalry at Balaklava, it was magnificent, but it was not war. So we modestly and fraternally wish here to remark, all this is wonderful but it is not comprehensible. What it has to do with the question we do not know. Our ignorance is again an offence, and we suppose is triable by the court of criticism of which our beloved brother is the judge of last resort.'

"The above specimens indicate the vigor and incisiveness of our good brother's style. We are quite sure from Bro. Vaux's own protests respecting his purpose, that he is unconscious of any dogmatism. Yet the very appearance thereof detracts somewhat from the value of his opinions. We quote from him as follows in proof of the sincerity of his desire to avoid dogmatizing:

"We do not always agree with some of the views our brother expresses, but that may be evidence that we are in error.'

"It is not necessary to say that we have as decided opinions on the jurisprudence of Masonry as any other brother who has devoted forty years to its consideration. Neither is it necessary to say that the expression of these opinions is free, we hope and believe, from any intent or purpose to dogmatize. Such a purpose, if apparent, detracts from the value of such opinions.

"The exceedingly kind and generous notice with which he prefaces his review of our report on foreign correspondence for 1890, almost prepared us for what was to follow, and therefore it was rather provocative of a smile than otherwise, from one who has gradually become, by experience, conversant with Bro. Vaux's style, to be told that while we possess great qualities, and that he bows in due respect for our opinions, he is gratified in reflecting on their force, and the earnestness we manifest *in trying to believe them*. Were our expressions of opinion made in a more confident and self-opinionated manner, we might probably avoid being suspected by Bro. Vaux of only *trying to believe them*. We prefer not to err upon the side of dogmatism. Yet we trust that our expression of opinion is usually sufficiently firm. We have given it before, so far as the question of physical disqualification is concerned, and therefore refrain from replying again to Bro. Vaux in this place."

We had not seen this when we wrote our review of Pennsylvania; if we had seen it, we could have saved some space by giving this.

RHODE ISLAND, 1891.

The Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for its "one hundredth year" has for its closing words:

"NOTE. This, brethren, completes the record of the first century's existence of the Grand Lodge."

It enters upon its second century under very favorable auspices. If it shall continue to adhere to the ancient plan in the future as it has in the

past, it is safe to predict that the close of its second century will find it in the same condition of prosperity.

During the year it held two special communications, one to lay the corner stone of the Town Hall of Warren, and one to lay the corner stone of a Masonic Temple on Block Island, and to dedicate a hall; the semi-annual and annual communication, and the festival communication, when its centennial was celebrated.

One case came before the Commissioners of Trials, which involved questions of new impression :

"The complaint, officially made by the Junior Warden of Union Lodge, was founded upon charges preferred by Bro. Manley E. Emerson against the respondent, charging unmasonic conduct and setting forth that Perry had maliciously and wrongfully persecuted him by false and malicious statements which he caused to be published in the newspapers; and that upon the complainant's remonstrance and refutation, said Perry caused his suspension from the Police Force of Pawtucket, and by false statements secured his dismissal from said force.

"The respondent, Oliver H. Perry, was Chief of Police of Pawtucket, and the accuser Emerson was his subordinate; and the inquiry of your commission was therefore one of extreme delicacy, involving considerations of privilege and discipline with which the subscribers were reluctant to interfere."

A case was brought in the civil court and the commissioners concluded to await its result; but the complainant did not appear to prosecute his suit and it was dismissed. He had moved West and his address was unknown. The report concludes :

"The charges made by Bro. Emerson upon their face include nothing that the respondent as Chief of Police might not have done in the discreet and upright execution of his office, unless actuated by malice which impelled him to resort to unauthorized accusations. In the exercise of his duties he must have had authority and immunity to maintain the efficiency of his force without a too fine inquiry into his motives, nor could he always reveal the evidence upon which he sustained his decisions. Your commissioners were therefore not averse to relying upon the evidence afforded in another tribunal, better adapted to the inquiry to be pursued; and the judgment of that tribunal being adverse to the complainant; and the respondent, whatever may have been the facts, having acted in a public and privileged capacity, your commissioners recommend that said charges against Bro. Oliver H. Perry be dismissed."

The recommendation was adopted. Controversies between public officers in relation to official acts, or acts done under color of office, are not a subject for masonic investigation, as a rule. Perhaps a case may arise in which official station is used maliciously to gratify personal hatred, of which Masonry *might* and *should*, take cognizance; but interference with the administration of civil law is *never* allowable, and we commend the action in this case.

We find the following anent a matter much discussed at the present time :

"As to the recommendation of the most Worshipful Grand Master in relation to a written ritual to be deposited with the Grand Secretary, your Committee, in view of the importance of the subject, and its variance from

the long established usage in this jurisdiction, would respectfully ask for further time for its consideration."

The Grand Master (GEORGE H. KENYON) says :

"The year just past has been one of prosperity and unity among the craft. Harmony and the true spirit of fraternity seem to prevail throughout our entire jurisdiction. We have been wonderfully favored in the preservation of our numbers, having lost but two members by death during the whole year. While we were engaged in the duties of our last annual session the oldest member of this Grand Lodge was quietly and peacefully translated from earth to the realms of eternal rest; and near the approach of this session we are informed of the departure of another venerable brother from our ranks."

Another curious question was before the Grand Lodge. The names of nine members of a lodge were dropped for non-payment of dues just before the close of the year, April 30th; early in May, the Grand Master decided that this action was void and ordered the restoration of the names; the Secretary returned the whole facts to the Grand Lodge. When the Secretary came to make his return the next year, he found these restorations made within the year, and added in explanation that *they had been struck from the rolls the previous year; his returns were published in the proceedings.* One of the number filed charges against the Secretary, alleging his conduct to have been "unwarrantable, malicious, libelous and unmasonic." The commissioners decide that the Secretary performed his duty in making the return as he did.

But there was another question. No express malice was proved, and it was shown that up to the appearance of this report the complainant and respondent had been on the best of terms. It was shown, however, that the respondent had been active in having a system of dues established by the lodge; we infer that the complainant opposed it, and when adopted refused to abide it, and was dropped from the rolls in consequence; but he succeeded in obtaining a decision that the system had not been legally adopted; and it was argued that the Secretary naturally felt aggrieved, and, in a spirit of revenge, made the return to punish the complainant; but it had been shown that he consulted the Grand Secretary, stated to him all the facts and followed his advice. The committee are certainly correct in their position that the proof of malice in charges against an officer growing out of his official action must be clearly proved in order to sustain the charges.

The Centennial Celebration commenced with a Grand Master's reception, on the evening of the twenty-third, at Freemasons' Hall.

At the Festival Communication, June 24, 1891, out of 282 members of the Grand Lodge, 266 were present. The exercises consisted of a procession and literary exercises in the forenoon, a collation at Crescent Park in the afternoon and a banquet at the Narragansett in the evening.

"The subordinate lodges formed and marched in columns of fours in the following order: Tyler, Stewards with the banner carried between them; Entered Apprentices, Fellow Craft, Master Masons, Members, Musical Director and Sentinel, Senior and Junior Deacons, Chaplain, Secretary and

Treasurer, Senior and Junior Wardens, Past Masters, Worshipful Master; the officers wearing their official jewels, Tylers carrying drawn swords, Marshals their batons, Stewards and Deacons their rods, Wardens their columns, and Masters of Lodges their gavels; all the brethren appeared in black or dark clothes, black silk hats, white aprons and gloves."

The Grand Lodge was opened on the third degree in ample form; joined the procession in its distinctive capacity; and at the close of the literary exercises the Grand Master declared it closed in ample form. It was fully formed; the officers and members wore masonic clothing and official jewels; and the insignia were borne in the procession; the Grand Officers were in carriages, and Past Grand Masters MACCALLA, of Pennsylvania, and MOORE, of New Jersey, rode with the Grand Wardens.

One feature of the occasion was the vocal music by Orpheus Lodge, the choir consisting of thirty-six of its members.

BRO. GEORGE H. BURNHAM designed a beautiful and appropriate Centennial Medal, a cut of which is given in the Proceedings.

Only a general account of the exercises are given, but a full account, including the addresses and speeches, is to be given in a Centennial Volume.

M. W. Past Grand Master NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK was chairman of the Centennial Committee and his great executive ability contributed largely to the grand success of the celebration. It proved to be the crowning and final act of his masonic life. Before the anniversary of the day has come again, he has "gathered up his working tools" and gone to that "home where all are equal." The craft mourn their great loss.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1891.

At a Special Communication, held May 27, 1891, the Grand Lodge opened in ample form on the first degree, formed in procession, laid the corner stone of the Aiken Educational Institute, listened to eloquent addresses and returned to the Hall and closed.

On July 28th, in like manner it laid the corner stone of the "Clemson Agricultural and Mechanical College." Dispensations were granted to perform similar ceremonies on eight other occasions.

The Grand Master (LAURIE T. IZLAR) thus speaks of the condition of the craft, and we share with him his gratification:

"It is gratifying to me to be able to report that throughout this jurisdiction Freemasonry is marching onward. Not only are we increasing in numbers, but there is a manifest desire, evidenced by the numerous letters received by me from all sections of the state, to maintain, uphold and make prominent the true principles and teachings of the Order. The good results of this disposition on the part of the brethren are already apparent in many

sections, and a faithful perseverance along that line must and will work out lasting good to every true mason, and bring the Order into that honorable and marked prominence in the eyes of the profanes which it is so well qualified to occupy and so justly belongs to the great truths which it inculcates.

"You have but to refer to the number of new lodges instituted and dormant lodges revived during the past year, and note the number of cornerstones laid with masonic ceremonies to see at a glance that the brethren are awakening to a sense of duty which promises good results, and that an educated public are more and more appreciating the importance of our ancient and honorable Order. And indeed, it cannot be otherwise. As the masses are educated, so in like proportion will the great truths and teachings of Freemasonry be comprehended, be appreciated and gladly received and accepted by an intelligent public. Our star is in the ascendant. Let us keep it rising until it shall shed its resplendent beams from high meridian."

We regret to learn of a little breeze between himself and the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in relation to the appointment of Representatives. Bro. IZLAR claims that it is his prerogative to select and appoint the Representative of his Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; but Bro. AFRICA seems to hold that it is *his* prerogative to nominate the Representative of South Carolina near his Grand Lodge. Some years ago, we had occasion to discuss this very question, and we called attention to the fact that the earlier usage was in accordance with Bro. IZLAR's position; but it had gradually become a method by which a Grand Master could compliment a friend by nominating him, without regard to the wishes of the Grand Body represented; Bro. AFRICA's method reverses the reason of things, and has done much to bring the whole system into contempt. Bro. IZLAR, proceeding according to the old usage—still adhered to in South Carolina, we are glad to say—had selected and appointed a Representative whom Bro. AFRICA refuses to recognize, because he did not nominate him, but he will not say that the Representative himself is objectionable to him. In courtesy to the brother so appointed, Bro. IZLAR cannot accept Bro. AFRICA's proposition to disregard all that has been done and start anew, and each nominate a brother for the other to appoint.

Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, lodges are permitted "to use robes in conferring the M. M. degree"—whatever that may mean.

This Grand Lodge proposes to abolish the District Deputy system and appointed a Grand Lecturer with a salary of \$1,800, whose duty will be to visit every lodge in the state, the lodge visited paying his expenses. The reason is thus given by one of the Deputies:

"I am convinced that the welfare of the craft would be promoted by abolishing the office of District Deputy Grand Masters, and providing instead the old office of Grand Lecturer, with a sufficient salary to enable him to devote his entire time to visiting and instructing the craft. I believe it impossible to secure intelligent and well informed District Deputy Grand Masters who can spare the time to properly visit and instruct their lodges. Again, it cannot be denied that, under the present system, there is a fast growing lack of uniformity in the work."

Under the present system they have ten Deputies and about 180 lodges,

giving each Deputy, on an average, *eighteen* lodges to visit once or more during the year. The objection is well taken, but in other jurisdictions it is removed by increasing the number of Deputies, so that each one has less than half as many lodges to visit. It would seem that that old jurisdiction has competent brethren to visit all the lodges, assigning not more than six to each.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY. There are very few leaded extracts, almost the whole of it being from our brother's facile pen. It is printed in small type and the number of pages represent a larger number of our pages.

While he holds that there is no masonic law forbidding the meeting of lodges for work on Sunday, he thinks it is "much better to avoid the misconception which meeting on Sunday is sure to receive." We suppose also he would hold that in states which have "Sunday laws," it is the duty of masons to obey those laws.

He thus states the law in relation to "objection after ballot."

"The law on this subject, in our jurisdiction, is that when a candidate has received a favorable ballot, he is invested with rights which cannot be divested by the naked objection of some brother who was not present at the ballot, and, therefore, that such objection will not prevent the advancement of the candidate. The objector is required to assign a reason for the objection, or to prefer charges as the case may require, and the lodge will pass upon the validity of the reason, or upon the charges. To our mind, this is the best and fairest rule upon the subject."

We do not regard the candidate as "invested with rights," until he has become a mason; until then he is only an applicant, and has no ground to complain of a law that requires unanimous consent till he has ceased to be an applicant and has become a mason.

Upon another matter he says:

"Besides these reasons, the conduct of the Cerneau masons, in Ohio, in disregarding the mandates and edicts of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, in dragging Masonry in the Circuit Courts of that state, and lastly, in organizing a rival Grand Lodge in that state, make it imperative that all other Grand Lodges should sustain, to the uttermost, our brethren in the Grand Lodge of Ohio."

He alludes to our sketch of Bro. DEERING as more fitting in some "Higher Degree" society than in Grand Lodge, "for Bro. DEERING seems to have given all his attention to those bodies." We notice it for two purposes: (1.) Our Grand Lodge recently has commenced the practice of giving full biographical sketches—not merely an account of what the subject has done for Symbolic Masonry; (2.) In justice to Bro. DEERING, we would say, that while he held no high office in the Grand Lodge, he worked during his whole life for Symbolic Masonry, as well as for the other branches: the amount of committee work which he did was very great, and we regret that we did not more fully emphasize that in our sketch.

He announces in mourning lines the death of Bro. IRA BERRY, quoting from the circular of Grand Master TAYLOR.

of the craft? We may be called new fangled, but this practice has been in vogue for the thirty years we have been a mason, and we hope to see it continue for the next forty years we expect to remain a mason."

He criticises very earnestly the action of a Grand Master in declaring that two persons, upon whom the first degree was conferred "in violation of masonic law," were not masons; we do not know the facts, but the question whether the work is void or valid in a given case is sometimes difficult to decide. We were told once that two brothers (twins) made application to the same lodge, but one a month in advance of the other; that the first was elected and the petition of the second in the hands of the committee, when a special meeting was held to confer the first degree upon the one elected, but the secretary notified the wrong one orally, who attended and received the degree, the mistake not being discovered until the initiate asked about his brother; in this case, a man was initiated who had never been elected; was he a mason or not? The story goes that the lodge at its next meeting elected him, and then, to make sure, initiated both on the same evening, taking care that the brethren did not again "mix those babies up." We can believe the story, for we once conferred the Order of the Temple upon two brothers the same evening, without knowing "which was which," and even mistaking the one for the other, upon the authority of the officer next in rank, in whose employ one of them had been for many years!

BRO. THOMPSON is somewhat inclined to be sarcastic towards Grand Masters who utter "common places" in their addresses. We deprecate this; we would not ridicule well meant service for Masonry, unless its effect is positively injurious to the Institution. We have some doubts, moreover, whether his criticism will not be deemed more deserving of ridicule than the paragraph which he criticises.

We agree with him in most of his views, but when he says that "Grand Lodges have no moral right to say specifically that a mason shall not engage in this or that particular business," we do not concur; we hold that the Grand Lodge has the right *and duty* to say that a mason shall not engage in an *immoral* business, and its decision as to whether "this or that particular business" is, or is not immoral, is binding upon all the members of its obedience.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1891.

The Grand Lodge opened, marched to the church, listened to an *excellent* sermon by the Grand Chaplain, JOHN A. LOGAN, returned to the hall and called from labor to refreshment, a proceeding which we shall expect to be severely censured by Bro. VAUX when he comes to review these Proceedings.

The Grand Master (CHARLES J. McDONALD) says:

"Brethren of Grand Lodge, we have much to be thankful for. Not only has the past year been one of harmony but it has been a year of prosperity. Our lodges have done more work than for years past. Our members have

increased, and financially we are very much better off. We have increased our membership. Every lodge in our jurisdiction has sent in its returns, and better still every lodge with but one or two exceptions has paid up its dues, and we meet Grand Lodge with a balance of nearly fifteen hundred dollars to our credit, which, with the five hundred dollars from the Taylor estate, will give us over \$2,000 to our credit."

The Proceedings were of a routine character, as a rule. One thousand dollars was appropriated to reduce the Grand Lodge debt, and measures taken looking to strenuous efforts to wipe it out at the earliest possible moment. The provision for the payment of Representatives was repealed "by a large majority," and a resolution adopted setting aside \$500 a year as a sinking fund until the debt shall be paid. The debt secured by mortgage was \$22,000, to which are added "debentures" apparently amounting to nearly \$7,000, or after payment of the \$1,000, a total debt of \$28,000.

The Committee on the Reports of District Deputies say:

"These officers, with some exception, appear to have performed their duties in an efficient and satisfactory manner; and from their reports we gather that Freemasonry throughout the province generally is in a prosperous condition, and the lodges, with very few exceptions, in good working order. While some of the District Deputies have, with commendable attention to their duties, visited every lodge in their district, there are others who, for various reasons, have done no visiting, and while the non-performance of their duties by these brethren may be excused, for the reasons which they assign, the committee is of opinion that it would be advisable in the interests of the craft, and especially of the lodges in those particular districts, that a brother should decline the appointment of District Deputy unless he intends to perform the duties of the position, and has a reasonable expectation of being able to do so."

We commend the concluding sentences to the attention of District Deputies, "wheresoe'r dispersed."

The Report on Correspondence (231 pp.) bears no name of authorship: but we learn from the Grand Master's address that it was prepared by Rev. Bro. DAVID NEISH.

He gives an excellent abstract with appropriate extracts, with little comment. In relation to this, he says:

"One word with you, Bro. Robertson, before we reluctantly bid adieu to your excellent report. We meekly accept your advice to use in our reports 'at least a *seasoning* of original matter,' being, like Scotchmen generally, 'open to conviction,' and having, unlike some of our Caledonian brethren, *sometimes* 'seen the man that can do it;' but, worthy brother, albeit we are fast approaching our jubilee as a lowly member of the *genus humanum*, and have in other departments of literature written a little 'original matter,' we are, masonically, young and inexperienced, and therefore much prefer sitting with docility at the feet of such masonic giants as you have so well portrayed, to boring with dreary platitudes the able and intelligent members of the craft in which the little Peninsula of Nova Scotia as richly abounds as in minerals and—excellent wives!"

We are supposed to have some Caledonian blood in our veins, and we are tempted to cause our brother to write some "original matter" in his next report; an essay upon the readiness (?) of a Scotchman to be "open to conviction," a criticism upon the "land o' cakes and barley meal" in the style

of JOHNSON, or the expression of a doubt as to the excellence of Nova Scotia wives, would undoubtedly show that we are "the man that can do it"; but we cannot do either, even in jest, and so we must leave the task to some one else.

He gives, from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England, an account of one matter which had escaped our notice. We quote the words of Bro. NEISH:

"R. W. William Wither Bramston Beech, M. P., M. W. Grand Master in the chair, read a communication from the M. W. Grand Master to the effect that he regretted to have to inform Grand Lodge that in the month of August last he received a report from the District Grand Lodge of Wellington, New Zealand, that Bro. Sir Robert Stout, K. C. M. G., Past Assistant Grand Director of Ceremonies, and D. D. G. M., of Otago and Southland, had obtained a warrant from the Grand Orient of France to establish a lodge under it in New Zealand, and had, under that authority, recently opened a lodge at Wellington, himself being a Master. On receipt of this information, the Grand Master directed the Grand Secretary to address Bro. Sir Robert Stout on the subject, and to call on him for an explanation of the grounds on which he felt himself justified in thus taking part in an invasion of British Territory by a Foreign Masonic Body, and especially by one, many of whose members had been declared by a solemn resolution of the Grand Lodge of England on the 6th of March, 1878, not to be true and genuine brethren. A reply was received from Bro. Sir Robert Stout, in which he admitted the facts alleged, and sought to justify his action. He stoutly asserted that the fact that he belonged to an unrecognized secret society was no masonic offence and no business of the Grand Lodge of England. Thereupon Grand Lodge very promptly, properly, and unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of Grand Lodge the complaint against Bro. Sir Robert Stout is well founded, and his plea of justification cannot be accepted. Grand Lodge therefore adjudges him guilty of a grave masonic offence, and in accordance with the Precedent set in the case of Bro. Bonner in the year 1816, hereby removes Bro. Sir Robert Stout from his Rank and Status as a Grand Officer of the Grand Lodge of England.

"Grand Lodge is further of opinion that by his action as herein stated Bro. Sir Robert Stout has placed himself under the provisions of Article 204, Book of Constitutions, and directs that this fact shall be brought under the notice of the District Grand Master of Otago and Southland, with a view to the withdrawal of Sir Robert Stout's Patent as Deputy Grand Master of that District, and to his being further dealt with by the District Grand Lodge according to masonic law."

The claim of the brother is quite similar to one made in this country, and with similar results.

OHIO, 1891.

This Grand Lodge gets open by opening a lodge of Master Masons with the Grand Officers "as" officers; Committees on Credentials and on the examination of visitors are appointed; the former reports the presence of the Grand Officers, Past Grand Officers and District Lecturers, "and that more than a constitutional number of lodges are represented by brethren duly enrolled on the credential list, and now present"; the services of the Grand Chaplain are invoked, and the Grand Master declares the Grand Lodge of Ohio opened in ample form.

The remarks of the Grand Master (LEVI C. GOODALE) in relation to Masters and Secretaries are of universal application, and we quote them for the benefit of those officers in Maine :

"It is an axiom 'that the well-being of any lodge depends upon the attendance and fidelity of its officers.'

"When a brother accepts office, he can not avail himself of the charge he gives to the candidate, viz : 'Masonry should not interfere with your vocation.' Masters of lodges accept the honors of the position, and *they must assume the duties* of the office, and *faithfully discharge them*. The same can be said, and with equal emphasis, of the Secretary.

"Members of lodges can not be too careful in the selection of a Secretary. Do not elect a brother to this office who has no fitness for the place, other than that he is a good man and needs assistance. Better to vote your charity to such men. But put into the Secretary's chair one who will keep the books, collect the dues, and faithfully record the doings of your lodge. There are, I am told, in this State, Secretaries who have not written up their minutes for months. Such men are no help to the Order, and confer no honor upon their brethren who elect them.

"Much good has been done by Freemasonry in Ohio; much more might have been done, had each of those elected to official station faithfully discharged the duties of his office."

* * * * *

"When I say to you that there is in this jurisdiction a lodge of eighty members, sixty of whom are under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when I further remark that in this jurisdiction of 36,000 masons, there are almost 10 per cent under suspension for non-payment of dues, and when it is known that there are Masters of lodges in this state who do not, and who will not, conform to rules 19 and 20, governing delinquent members, and that there are hundreds of masons in this state who have not paid their dues and are not suspended, all of which would be prevented if the officers of the delinquent lodges would exercise reasonable energy and attention, you will, I know, pardon me for any over-earnestness I may manifest."

Among his decisions, are the following :

"4. Two candidates were elected to receive the E. A. degree. Afterwards, these men concluded they did not want the degree, and demanded the return of the fees :

"Held, That inasmuch as these candidates came of their own accord, they should be permitted to return, and have their money returned to them, as no work was done upon them.

"8. A Master of a lodge says that one of his members is in good circumstances, yet his family demand that nurses be furnished by the lodge, and asks my opinion :

"Held, The subject of your visitation, you say, possesses means, but does not provide a nurse. He has two daughters, and these permit you to send a nurse. This arises, no doubt, from a lack of knowledge of the duties of masons rather than from a lack of affection for their father. It is not an uncommon idea that masons must provide nurses under all circumstances. This is a fallacy. All masonic relief is voluntary."

We do not think that candidates have the *right* to receive their money back when they decline to go forward, but that the matter rests in the discretion of the lodge.

We cite No. 8 to illustrate the tendency to follow the practices of other organizations, in which the member pays for the *right* to have such services as are referred to in the decision. This tendency should be always and

everywhere resisted, as it is in the direction of changing the very character of the institution.

The organized resistance to the authority of the Grand Lodge has finally resorted to desperate measures. Beaten in their suits in court, they followed the path they have been treading, until it lead to open revolt and the attempted organization of a new Grand Lodge. Their action in this respect was disowned by the head of the Cerneau organization, although it is the logical result of the doctrine of the circulars issued by him and circulated in Iowa, as we pointed out in a previous report. This action will not be without good results. Those engaged in it will find for themselves and show to their deluded followers, that they have voluntarily put themselves outside the pale of Masonry, and the lesson will be learned and taught by sad experience, that obedience to law is a necessary qualification of a mason. It also will necessarily subject to the censure of the craft, the leaders whose precepts have caused this action, even though they disown the natural consequences of their own teachings. It will also show to many who have been inclined to object to the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, that their sympathy has been expended upon unworthy objects. No more severe blow could be given to "Cerneauism" than these ill-advised brethren in Ohio have given to it by having "the courage of their convictions" and attempting to carry their convictions into effect.

Within a few days, we have learned that the Appellate Court has sustained the decision of the lower court adverse to them, and that they have had two of their other suits dismissed voluntarily.

We do not know whether the leading men in the Cerneau organization associate masonically with these rebellious mason or not. It is true that we receive their publications and send them ours in return: but we cannot spend time to read them, and we lay them up in the archives as a part of the history of the times, whose office will be to show to the craft of future years the danger and futility of rebellion against law. But it is a matter of little consequence whether the leaders continue to admit these brethren to their meetings or not. The signs of the times are easily read, and it is only the question of a brief time when the organization will live only in history.

The Grand Lodge, by a unanimous vote, promptly expelled the brethren concerned in the formation of the bogus Grand Lodge. Apparently this organization was formed by a mass meeting of a dozen members of one lodge and three members of another. They formed bogus lodges at Worthington, Columbus and Newark. A duplicate charter was issued by the Grand Lodge to the loyal brethren at Worthington, so that now there is a regular and a clandestine lodge at that place, each bearing the same name.

A committee was appointed to revise the code, collect and arrange the decisions and prepare a Standard Monitor, to be published in one volume. The Committee on History reported considerable progress and was continued.

The day previous to the session, the District Lecturers held a meeting, and under the direction of the Grand Officers, the Deputy Grand Master presiding, rehearsed the Ritual.

Visitation of the lodges is done by fifteen District Lecturers, with Assistants appointed by the Grand Master, apparently upon the recommendation of the Lecturer. Each Assistant reports to the Lecturer for his District, who submits those reports, with his own, to the Grand Lodge. Conventions were held in several of the Districts as directed by the Grand Master, who was present at some of them. We select extracts from some of the reports:

"In response to an invitation, I visited Hillman Lodge, at Youngstown, O. Past Grand Master Eichbaum, of Pennsylvania, in company with over one hundred brethren from Pittsburg, was present. Grand Honors were extended to distinguished visitors. The Third Degree was exemplified in excellent manner, twelve well-drilled fellow crafts being an important feature. By request, I delivered the Master's lecture, aided by C. G. Knapp, of Garrettsville, who illustrated the lecture by means of a stereopticon, and, by the applause of the visitors from Pittsburg, Hillman Lodge had a right to believe they had entertained their visitors by an interesting representation of the Ohio Work. As a token of their appreciation, they, in a well-worded speech, presented Hillman Lodge with a solid ivory, silver-mounted gavel, which was accepted by W. Bro. G. W. Butler in a neat response."

"The Third Degree was well conferred, considering it was the first work of the present officers. The New York Ritual was used, and followed closely. On this point I gave them as good instruction and good advice as I was able, which seemed to be well received."

"There are some bright masons in Ashland; but I am sorry to say that a few of the members were inclined to make innovations, and argue for them with a tenacity worthy of a better cause."

"Some deviation from the revised ritual was exhibited, and it is not to be wondered at, as Science Lodge works the old Work, and the brethren visit that lodge and take part in the work."

"They conferred the M. M. degree in a manner that demonstrated that they had not been giving the unwritten part of the work as much attention as it should receive. I spent a short time with them in instruction. I urged that they spend more time in rehearsal of the work, and expressed my willingness to meet them and assist them at any time desired."

"W. Master Peoples, who is serving his first term, is the third W. Master this lodge has had for over thirty years. The lodge has over fifty members, many of them young men, who should qualify themselves to fill any station in a lodge. A lodge should not, in my opinion, keep one brother in the Master's chair until they wear him out; but every two or three years, at most, put in their best qualified young man, which would awaken a spirit of emulation, and consequently a greater degree of interest."

Past Grand Master WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM was appointed by the Grand Master as his "Special Proxy" to visit certain lodges, and in his report he says:

"In this connection, whilst there is no objection to the declamatory ex-

hibition of a knowledge of the monitorial history and lessons upon the part of the Worshipful Master of a lodge, and none to the proper use and beautiful effect of stereopticon illustrations of the work and lectures, *when not at the expense* of more important Esoteric teachings, yet the W. M. and officers of a lodge have a more important duty than that of seeking how to best make an interesting exhibition for the entertainment of the *audience* present; as they should remember that they are not actors, playing to the audience, but teachers, endeavoring by their best efforts to impart the important lessons of Freemasonry to a candidate for its mysteries."

BRO. JOHN D. CALDWELL submitted a report on necrology, in which he briefly notices the dead of other jurisdictions, saying of Bro. BERRY:

"R. W. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine, died at his home in Portland, September 20, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety years. He had held the office of R. W. Grand Secretary for the last thirty-five years. A long and faithful life, full of good deeds and honors, called forth at his death, from many tongues, the commendation: 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

The Representatives of other Grand Lodges made brief reports. Bro. CHARLES C. KEIFER spoke pleasantly for Maine, referring feelingly to the death of our Grand Secretary.

The Report on Correspondence (212 pp) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM.

We should be glad to copy the whole of his masterly refutation of the recently promulgated doctrine that prior to 1717 there was no General Assembly of Masons, or Grand Master of Masons; he says:

"The italicized lines in the quotations made from the Ancient Constitution, and the poem upon the same subject, 'should be sufficient to convince the most skeptical that many of those miserable abortions claiming to be rituals, or, in some cases, pretended expositions, were the invention of the writers, or at least have no claims to Masonry, whatever they may have had to some other organization; and in this connection it certainly requires a greater amount of credulity to ascribe a masonic authorship or invention to such stuff than to believe in any so-called masonic Cabala."

"And as also previously stated, the statements of Dr. Anderson and his contemporaries, made from their own actual knowledge or observation, and from data then within reach, the traditions current between A. D. 1717 and 1723, a period of only six years, must certainly be as credible as the views of writers a *century and a half* later, particularly when their views require the support of such literature as the above mentioned pretended rituals and expositions of that and later periods, some of them, too, of such an absurd, senseless character as to stamp them as frauds without any further consideration."

* * * * *

"As to there having been no ritualism prior to 1717, that is quite another matter; and yet we would ask, what are the proofs to which our esteemed brethren refer? Only the statements of modern writers, eminent, doubtless, for scholarly work and indefatigable research; but based largely, however, upon the absence of any authenticated printed Esoteric Rituals, previous to the period referred to, in an association by which all such were doubtless *prohibited*, and based even more largely, perhaps, upon the so-called expositions and pretended keys of late periods, many of them, too, of such illiterate composition as to carry their own refutation with them; whilst upon the other hand we have the statements of Dr. Anderson and his contemporaries, written *over a century and a half* earlier, and in direct opposition to those

of the modern writers referred to. In brief, because Dr. Anderson and others doubtless wrote many things for symbolic use, not intended for masonic history in any other sense than typical instructions, is no reason or proof that that which is history, or from which legitimate ritualistic ceremonies may be deduced, is untrue, or that their statements are disproven. And it will be time enough for 'Bros. Schultz, Drummond, Cunningham, and others of the same school' to furnish proof that Dr. Anderson and his compeers were truthful when there is any legitimate necessity therefor other than the *opinion* of modern writers to the contrary."

Having, in a previous report, quite sharply criticized the action of the Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of New York, the head of the Cerneau organization, in aiding and assisting the members of that faction in their rebellion against the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and Bro. ANTHONY, of New York, having replied, Bro. CUNNINGHAM rejoins with much vigor.

We do not think that the Grand Lodge of New York can take notice of the violation of the laws of another jurisdiction by one of its members. That he would be liable to discipline in Ohio, we have no manner of doubt, and that his *status* after such discipline would have to be recognized everywhere is equally sure. Also we have no doubt that it would be the duty of one Grand Lodge, upon complaint to it by another, that one of its members had violated the law of the latter, to proceed to try the accused upon such complaint.

OREGON, 1891.

The Proceedings gives us portraits of Past Grand Masters JAMES R. BAYLEY, JOHN McCracken, and STEPHEN F. CHADWICK, with a brief biography of each.

A telegram was received announcing the death of Past Grand Master ANDREW NASBURG, and the Grand Lodge held a Lodge of Sorrow at the same time the funeral was held at his home.

The death of Past Grand Master A. W. FERGUSON was announced. He was one of the pioneers of Masonry in that state, assisting in the formation of the fourth lodge in the jurisdiction and the first chartered by the Grand Lodge.

The eminently business-like address of the Grand Master (JAMES F. ROBINSON) shows a careful attention to the duties of his office and gives assurance that "the condition of the craft within our borders is of the most satisfactory character. He had abundant business of a routine character to transact, but none that was of special interest outside of the jurisdiction."

Among his decisions, were the following:

"1. Lodge has no jurisdiction over a profane (who has never petitioned) after he removes from the state. Consequently could not waive a right it did not possess.

"2. That a member has the right to object to the visitation of a brother hailing from another lodge.

"3.—That a brother whose name is stricken from the roll of membership is not entitled to masonic burial.

"4. *Question*.—What are the rights of a F. C. whose advancement is objected to by a brother M. M. ?

"*Answer*.—He is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a lodge of fellow crafts so long as he is a member in good standing.

"5. *Question*.—What is the standing of a member who has signed a petition to obtain a dispensation to form a new lodge ?

"*Answer*.—His membership is voluntarily suspended in his own lodge, and he can, therefore, take no part when the subject matter is presented to his lodge for consideration because it is of a personal character.

"6. *Question*.—Has a brother in arrears for dues a right to masonic burial should he die ?

"*Answer*.—Most certainly he has. So long as he is in good masonic standing he is entitled to all the rights and privileges of the lodge.

"7. *Question*.—Can a suspended mason be expelled ?

"*Answer*.—Yes; a suspended mason may be expelled when guilty of gross unmasonic conduct.

"8. *Question*.—How should a non-affiliate register ?

"*Answer*.—As a non-affiliate."

"An objection by a member of the lodge to the advancement of a candidate after election and before initiation is equivalent to a rejection by ballot.

"A member of the lodge who objects to the advancement of a candidate after initiation is not obliged to give his reasons therefor.

"And these objections remain good until removed by their withdrawal either by, at the death of, or removal from the jurisdiction of the objector."

We should have supposed that the first of these could scarcely have been called for. How any one could even question, that under the law of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, a profane, who has never applied, becomes at once subject to the law of his residence, we cannot understand. But to our utter amazement the Grand Lodge reversed the decision, holding—

"That a lodge has territorial jurisdiction over all profanes who may have acquired a residence within its territory after they have removed from the state for a period of one year from the date of their departure."

A Grand Lodge may prohibit its subordinates from receiving a petition from a candidate until he has been a year a resident of the jurisdiction, because that is its own business; but when it claims jurisdiction over a man, who has not in any manner applied for the degrees, after he has removed into another jurisdiction, it interferes very seriously with the business of another Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Oregon would get into hot water very quickly if it should sustain one of its lodges in receiving a petition from a resident of another jurisdiction, even within a year after he had ceased to be a resident of Oregon.

The decisions in relation to objections after ballot were consolidated, as follows:

"An objection by a member of the lodge to the advancement of a candidate after election and before initiation, is equivalent to a rejection by ballot, but an objection after initiation remains good until withdrawn by the objecting brother or ceases to exist either by reason of his death or removal from the jurisdiction."

The first part is all right; and we are sorry that Oregon does not fall into line with most other jurisdictions in this matter.

The Grand Master further says:

"In some lodges it has become the practice when a brother dies for the lodge to furnish an elaborate and expensive funeral, and pay for the same out of the lodge funds, even though the deceased is not an object of charity. This is not right, nor is it charity.

"If it becomes necessary to draw on the lodge funds to defray the funeral expenses of a deceased brother the bills should be in moderation, remembering that the brother (if he could be consulted) would undoubtedly prefer to have your charity bestowed on his surviving family."

Complaint has been made also, that when one lodge buries the member of another, the expense is often too large: we do not know that this applies to Oregon lodges, but it is in the line of the Grand Master's remarks.

According to the estimated value of the property in which it is invested, the "Educational Fund" amounts to more than \$100,000.

Past Grand Masters BENJAMIN STARK and JOSEPH N. DOLPH were present and addressed the Grand Lodge, and thereupon the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge has been greatly honored and highly gratified to greet two of its honored Past Grand Masters, ex-United States Senator Benjamin Stark and United States Senator J. N. Dolph, at its present communication, and have been profited by their wise counsels and charmed by their eloquent remarks. We are rejoiced to see them in such vigorous health, albeit their heads are silvered o'er with gray. We cherish the hope that we may often enjoy their visits, and we offer the fervent prayer that their journey down the thither slope may be crowded and their lives crowned with all the choice blessings which their zealous lives in Masonry and their good deeds deserve."

The following Resolution was also adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge disapproves of the practice indulged in at times by brethren of the jurisdiction of distributing printed circulars among the lodges on matters of supposed or real grievance, and the same is hereby declared to be in contravention of the genuine principles of Masonry and in consequence unmasonic."

The Report on Correspondence (198 pp.) was presented by Bro. STEPHEN F. CHADWICK. From the brief biography accompanying his portrait, we learn that he has been Prosecuting Attorney, Judge, Governor and Presidential Elector. He was made a mason in 1856, and was Master of his lodge in 1857; Junior Grand Warden in 1858 and 1860; Senior Grand Warden in 1861 and 1862; Deputy Grand Master in 1863, and Grand Master in 1865; he was appointed Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence in 1867, and has held the position ever since, and from 1889 has been Grand Secretary. He was Master of his lodge nine terms, including the year he was Grand Master. There is one "out" in the sketch; it does not tell us where and when he was born.

This report is worthy of his masonic knowledge and experience; we can only touch a few points, as we find that our report is getting to be much longer than we intended,

He has quite a discussion with Bro. DAWKINS anent objection after election. If before initiation, an objection is precisely equivalent to a rejection

by ballot. The candidate can apply again after the lapse of a certain time. If objection is made after initiation, we have seen that "it remains good until withdrawn by the objecting brother, or ceases to exist by reason of his death or removal from the jurisdiction." The objection is made to the Master, and he states the fact to the lodge, but withholds the name of the objecting brother; only the Master and the objector knows who the latter is. BRO. DAWKINS asks if this is not practically a perpetual rejection; the Master goes out of office and succeeding Masters have no knowledge, beyond the mere fact of the objection; they cannot have reliable knowledge unless the name of the objector has been entered of record. BRO. CHADWICK attempts to answer, but in our judgment he fails to meet the point suggested by Bro. DAWKINS. The decision does not allow the rejected to make a new application, because he is already rejected until the objection is withdrawn or ceases to exist; if he can apply and be advanced, unless the objection is renewed, the decision is nonsense, because the force of the old objection is destroyed by the application to advance. Practically the Oregon law gives one member the power to reject, *for all time*, an E. A. or F. C. for advancement while a profane, rejected in the same way, may apply again in six months, and go elsewhere and apply where he may be better appreciated! But the rejected mason is tied to that lodge, wherever he may go to reside, and cannot be advanced in that, even though the unknown objector may have died or even been expelled from Masonry! In *most* jurisdictions a mason is held to be entitled to more consideration than a profane, and if objections are made to his advancement, they must be submitted to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by it; in others, he may apply for advancement after a given time and get it, unless he is again rejected.

Oregon has not yielded to the pressure against perpetual jurisdiction, but still adheres to that doctrine. We have looked a little for its origin, and are inclined to the opinion that it is comparatively recent, and was started by a writer on jurisprudence as a deduction from the principle that one lodge shall not interfere with the work of another lodge. What say, Bro. CHADWICK?

In reply to us, he says:

"We claim that this statement does not meet the issue between us. Criminal laws are quite the same in every state or territory; obeying or disregarding them has nothing to do with making a man a citizen. These laws are made for all sorts and conditions of men. If one violates a law he does not lose his citizenship, except it be murder, though he may lose his liberty. A citizen is made a mason by the laws of Masonry. The usages are presumed to be the same the world over. There may be special legislation in masonic bodies on the subject of social habits by placing restraints upon them. Maine may allow masons to keep saloons, smoke cigarettes, etc. Oregon says no mason can keep a saloon or smoke a cigarette in Oregon; if he does he shall be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. A brother comes from Maine, opens a saloon in Oregon, charges are preferred, he is tried and expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. He returns to Maine. Question. Does this sentence of expulsion follow

him into Maine, and prevent him from returning to the lodge of which he is a member? We admit that a mason may be tried in a lodge of masons, taking jurisdiction for committing an offence against what is usually termed the laws of the land. Crimes defined by statute. If saloon keeping can be regarded as a crime or misdemeanor, the same as stealing, then the sentence would follow the 'individual.' If it be true that 'neither civil nor masonic laws follow the individual, but operate throughout territory upon individuals therein,' no Oregon mason, keeping a saloon in Maine, could be punished for it according to our supposed case."

Of course it would; if a mason is legally expelled, we cannot go behind the sentence and change the *effect* of the expulsion; he is an expelled mason, and that is all there is to it. As we said before, laws do not follow individuals out of the jurisdiction, but operate on individuals *in* the jurisdiction. If a mason commits an offence against the laws of our Grand Lodge, we punish him for it, without even asking where he came from, much less what the laws were there. The laws of one jurisdiction have no force in another jurisdiction, either to criminate or excuse, except that a lodge may try *one of its own members* for unmasonic conduct in another jurisdiction.

PENNSYLVANIA, 1891.

A cut of the Masonic Temple, and portraits of R. W. Grand Master J. SIMPSON AFRICA and Past Grand Master ROBERT CLARK adorn this volume. The financial affairs of this Grand Lodge, with its large Trust Funds, necessarily engross much of its attention at its communications. The Grand Lodge Charity Fund is \$73,000; the Girard Bequest, \$62,200; and the Patton Fund over \$50,000; the income of the latter, to the amount of \$1,500 annually, must be disbursed in charity, while the remainder of the income is added to the principal. The debt of the Grand Lodge is about \$800,000, with a sinking fund of about \$100,000.

A proposition was made to reduce the dues to the Grand Lodge, but was ruled out of order by the Grand Master, because they were established in view of the debt of the Grand Lodge, not to be reduced until the debt should be reduced to \$500,000. On the faith of this pledge the debt had been refunded twice (the last time at four per cent. interest), and had been reduced from over \$1,500,000 to less than \$800,000—really, deducting the sinking fund to a little over \$700,000. With the same ability of management, it will not be long before a motion to reduce the dues *will* be in order.

The address of the Grand Master (J. SIMPSON AFRICA), while containing nothing of special interest, shows that he had ably, faithfully and with great industry, discharged the duties of his office. He gives a clear, concise and business-like account of his official action.

He reported quite a number of decisions, some of which we quote:

"A Lodge cannot restore an expelled member.

"To provide a banquet is within the powers of a lodge; but when such an

entertainment is given, it can be participated in by masons only. The profane must be excluded.

"An appropriation to pay for a *masonic* banquet can be made by a majority vote at a stated meeting of a lodge.

"A brother cannot be convicted of a *masonic* offence, nor suffer any punishment therefor, unless lawfully tried, and upon charges formally preferred.

"Under the regulations of the Grand Lodge, every member of a lodge is entitled to know who seeks membership in his lodge.

"If a Secretary neglects to give the required notice, and a ballot should be taken on an application, it would be irregular and unlawful."

In most jurisdictions the names of candidates are not inserted in the notices for the meeting, but a member who wishes to know who are proposed is expected to attend one of the two meetings when the name is before the lodge. This matter is evidently governed by positive regulations in Pennsylvania.

"The elective officers of a lodge can be installed at any suitable time after their election. They are chosen to serve for the ensuing *masonic* year beginning on St. John's Day, and do not take their respective stations until on or after that day."

In this State, officers are chosen for the *masonic* year between two annual meetings and until their successors are installed; and of course, when an officer is installed, he enters at once upon the discharge of his duties. It seems to us that when a person is legally installed into an office, he thereby becomes the officer and the official life of his predecessor at once ceases.

"The Worshipful Master of a lodge can call upon any competent brother to confer any of the degrees,—he being present in the lodge.

"What the Worshipful Master does by another he does himself, and he is responsible to the Grand Lodge for the proper exercise of the privilege."

"A motion to reconsider, when such a motion is allowable, must be made at the same meeting at which the resolution was adopted or vote taken."

This rule prevails in all cases in which no different one is prescribed in the by-laws. In some codes it is provided that a vote may be reconsidered at the same or next stated meeting; beyond question such a by-law is valid: of course it is limited to cases in which "such a motion is allowable."

"An installed officer of a lodge cannot resign his office.

"If a Worshipful Master removes from the jurisdiction, the office thereby becomes vacant. His duties then devolve on the Senior Warden."

➤ We presume that the latter is based upon the express provisions of the Ahiman Rezon.

"The authority to open and hold a lodge is contained in its warrant. If the warrant is not openly displayed from the pedestal of the Worshipful Master, it is the right and duty of any member present to object to the transacting of any business."

The Report on Correspondence (248 pp.) was presented by our distinguished Bro. RICHARD VAUX.

We most heartily say "Amen" to the following from his Introduction:

"To commune with our brethren on those questions which are of common interest to the Fraternity of Freemasons demands an unreserved devotion

to the landmarks, usages, and customs of Masonry. More than this, it requires an unalterable faith in their origin and indestructible character. And again, it invites obedience to conscientious and courageous maintenance of their unimpaired integrity.

* * * * *

"As the watchman on the towers of the fortress are to be keenly awake for all approaching danger, so those who are intrusted with the performance of the obligation to sound the alarm of every subtle, insidious, or concealed attempt to endanger the stability and integrity, the eternal principles, and the perpetuity of the landmarks of Masonry should not fail to comply with the demands of this obligation."

* * * * *

"The study, the analytical, close, and serious investigation of the meaning and teachings of the symbols will develop to the intelligent and thoughtful mason a wonderful insight into the very spirit of the mysteries which lie in these symbols and the work that must come directly out of them. A lodge of Freemasons, lawfully warranted and duly constituted, opened, tyled, and closed, must, of undeniable and absolute necessity, *work* by the teachings of these symbols. If not, it is not a lodge of Freemasons."

* * * * *

"When a novelty, something modern, a departure from usage and custom, is presented, the inquiry should be promptly made, is this contrary to masonic rule? Is it permissible under masonic regulations? Is it authorized by any masonic authority? If not, then it is unlawful."

* * * * *

"If, then, Masonry was not, in the beginning, dependent on written teachings, if its usages, customs, and landmarks, were only to be known by oral communication, it is no argument to say that, as landmarks are not put in print, there is a doubt as to what is to be construed or accepted as a landmark."

"Serious students of even written history know that, careful as authors were to obtain evidence from even the earliest periods of written language for making statements of events, yet it is by tradition that much of true history is preserved."

"It is more reasonable to believe that the concensus of masonic tradition, as to which the memory of man runs not to the contrary, is the truer exposition of masonic law and landmark."

By selecting these paragraphs we do not mean that we do not concur in what we omit: the whole is well worth reading and serious thought, but we have not room for the whole.

We do not concur in the following from his review of Alabama, in relation to public installations:

"It is not to be wondered at that a want of masonic knowledge and interest of the members in lodge work carelessly performed is apparent, when 'a lively interest' is manifested in what in our deliberate opinion is violation of masonic law,—*publicly* doing the 'work.' The interest is in the show, not in Masonry."

Our brother knows *not* whereof he affirms: the interest is *not* "in the show," as every one familiar with public installations will tell him; but the interest is in Masonry. The exposition of its principles in an address is just as permissible as in a Report on Correspondence or in a newspaper; and on such occasions brethren and others are reached who are not reached by other means. They come within the principles we have quoted from his

Introduction, for the usages of the craft (except in Pennsylvania) from the time the memory of man runneth not to the contrary are their warrant.

At first view we were inclined to agree in the following, but upon further consideration, we think our brother stated it too broadly: we agree that all official communications should go through the channels indicated; but we do not see why a Representative may not properly report what was done at a session of the Grand Lodge, and extend the fraternal greetings of his principal: his power to do so much is implied in his commission:

"We look with neither favor nor approval upon the report of Right Worshipful Mark Quayle, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Georgia to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, published in the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. The only acknowledged method by which one Grand Lodge can lawfully address another Grand Lodge is exclusively by the Grand Master or Grand Secretary. This Grand Representative business is neither lawful, recognized, nor proper. It will, if not confined to the mere formal acknowledgment of fraternal courtesy, end in trouble."

We have not the Georgia proceedings at hand; it is quite likely that the report in question went beyond the limits we have stated: still we allow what we have written to remain.

Of "Schools of Instruction," he well says:

"Once comprehend the symbology of Freemasonry, and apply the meaning conveyed in these symbols to the work and ritual, and the teachers in these schools of instruction will be guides as well as teachers. From our experience, we doubt if any valuable instruction can be given, to benefit the members of lodges, if this is not the method adopted. To tell how the by-laws of Grand Lodge, or those of a subordinate lodge, are to be carried out is important; but to instruct in the great principle of Freemasonry demands a larger and more thorough knowledge of the history of the craft, and a trained study of the traditions, symbology, and landmarks which have come down to us from the aforetime. If this teaching could be carefully imparted to even a few masons who would devote themselves to learn, the consequence would be of the most signal benefit to lodges and members.

"Let it ever be known that the mere 'work' of the floor is but physical action, unless the eternal spirit of the symbolic teaching permeates it as its true, necessary interpretation."

He makes an able reply to Bro. ROBBINS; among other things he well says:

"There are insinuations,—no, that is not the word we wish to use—there are certain suggestions which he offers in a sceptical spirit by which he intimates that in Freemasonry reason is superior to faith,—ought to be, he thinks. Why? As we understand him, there are landmarks, traditions, claims of antiquity, history, which attach to Freemasonry that cannot be demonstrated to be true by the process of reason. Does that destroy them? Is there no human life because reason cannot demonstrate its character, origin, or existence?"

Addressing Bro. ROBBINS, he concludes:

"We regret that you and Brother Drummond agree in some of his notions of what in Freemasonry he does not believe, because he cannot understand. If all the teachers of to-day in Masonry would only affirm what they understand of its wonderful history, character, traditions, principles, landmarks, and eternal truths, what a homœopathic lesson would be left to us. Freemasonry would not survive longer than the grass which groweth up and dieth before a day is ended."

Why he should couple our name with that of Bro. ROBBINS in this connection is utterly unknown to us; for if there is any theory in relation to Freemasonry in which we do not believe, it is this theory of Bro. ROBBINS, while on the other hand we have always and everywhere supported the precise views enunciated so ably by Bro. VAUX; moreover, we have repeatedly controverted the views of Bro. ROBBINS in our reports. To have our opinions on questions of masonic law erroneously stated is generally to us a matter of little concern; but we *do* feel earnestly the injustice of being erroneously charged with endorsing these views of Bro. ROBBINS, which we have ever held to be utterly destructive of Freemasonry, if they should ever be adopted by the craft. We may be allowed to add, that from boyhood we have been exceedingly fond of the study of mathematics, and early learned that one who "cannot believe what he does not understand" is not many removes from a *fool*. But enough; we trust our brother will do us the justice to tell the craft in Pennsylvania that we "do not accept Bro. ROBBINS' exposition of Bible, God or religion in their relations to Freemasonry" any more than Bro. VAUX himself does.

In his review of Maine, he finds much to approve and some things to condemn.

First, he is troubled in relation to the Maine Masonic Text Book. For his information, we will tell him that it corresponds very closely to the Ahiman Rezon of Pennsylvania of 1783 and 1825. In this section of the country for more than a century and in Massachusetts for a longer time, it has been the practice to give, in addition to the secret work, to candidates, lectures or addresses in relations to the principles of Freemasonry and its teachings, very much in the style of those which Bro. VAUX gives in his reports; but as our Masters do not all have the ability and eloquence of Bro. VAUX, fitting addresses for such occasions have been printed for the use of our lodges, and the proper officers are required to give them to the candidates. These addresses, forms for prayers, a digest of the law and decisions, and various instructions in relation to the duty of lodges, are given in the Maine Masonic Text Book. The first book of this character published in this country was the Ahiman Rezon of 1783; this example was followed in 1792 in Massachusetts, and in 1797, by WEBB. It is (so far as these addresses go) almost precisely the same kind of books as have been published and sold by masons in Philadelphia for many years past; and as no one has ever been disciplined for it, we must believe that in Bro. VAUX's own city, it is held to be a permissible thing for a mason to do. Why, the distinguished Grand Master who made Bro. VAUX a mason allowed his portrait to be published as a frontispiece in one of them.

Public installations come next. The trouble in his mind in relation to these—and we say it with all respect—is that he knows nothing about them. His opinion, therefore, as against the opposite opinion of the many thousands who know all about them is not entitled to a feather's weight.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted; this language of Bro. DIEHL is significant, as showing the trend of masonic opinion, inasmuch as Bro. DIEHL was formerly a supporter of the non-interference doctrine.

The appointment of delegates to the Fraternal Congress proposed by Kentucky was authorized.

Provision was made for a Grand Lecturer, and a committee was appointed to define his powers and duties; the report is to be made at the next session, and in the mean time the Grand Lecturer is to act under the direction of the Grand Master.

Among the names inscribed on the Memorial Page of "the honored dead of sister jurisdictions," is that of IRA BERRY. Of the thirteen, eight were or had been, Grand Secretaries.

The Report on Correspondence (103 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL. As usual it is meat, flavored with salt enough to make it appetizing.

Of the proposed congress and its probable result, he says:

"We are in favor of a general masonic gathering to meet and greet our fellow-craftsmen from all parts of the globe, but we fancy that a discussion of important masonic questions will end like the quarrel did over the pronunciation of the word 'either.' An Englishman insisted that it was 'i-ther;' an American held for 'e-ther.' It was left to an Irishman, who said it was 'nay-ther.'"

It gives him a cold chill to hear Masonry spoken of as "an Order"; we use it for brevity's sake sometimes; that is we say "*the* Order"; the word has been applied to Masonry so long, that we do not believe that any one understands it in its technical sense. However, we are held to be rather heterodox in our views about words and their meaning, as we hold that general usage makes words and their meaning and the function of dictionary makers is to record them; we once had quite a discussion in court anent the word "plant," the contention being that the meaning we gave to it was erroneous, because it was not found in the dictionary. In this connection, we notice that he calls the three brothers, who prepared the Georgia Report, a *Dreibund*"; if he had applied that term to our committee and called us "dry," we should have suspected that he was alluding to "the Maine Law"; but what awful meaning this word has in Georgia, we must wait to have Bro. BIGHAM and his associates explain!

He is pleased to find that the "writer," quoted by Grand Master CHASE in his remarks in relation to Masonic Charity, was P. G. Master SCOTT, of Utah.

One must read his report to get the benefit of his short pithy utterances.

VERMONT, 1891.

A portrait of the retiring Grand Master, GEORGE W. WING, is so natural that we involuntarily saluted it in spoken words.

Our Green Mountain brethren are moving on in the usual, old-fashioned tenor of their way, which is equivalent to saying that the craft is enjoying a steady prosperity, is exemplifying in a good degree the principles of Freemasonry, and is maintaining the landmarks and ancient usages of the craft.

Grand Master WING, following the example of his predecessors, gives interesting sketches of deceased brethren, among them the veteran JOHN B. HOLLENBECK, of whom a woodcut portrait is given.

*BRO. HOLLENBECK was in his *one hundredth* year: was an exceedingly active man until his *eighty-eighth* year, when he met with an accident which confined him to his bed for the rest of his life. Of his masonic history, Grand Master WING says:

"BRO. Hollenbeck early took an active interest in the masonic institution, and soon after attaining his majority joined the fraternity. He was made a Master Mason in Friendship Lodge, No. 24, of Charlotte, May 5, 1814. Exalted in Jerusalem Chapter of Vergennes, September 16, 1816. Removing to Burlington he affiliated with Washington Lodge and Burlington Chapter and in 1850 was Knighted in Burlington Commandery, No. 2. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge from 1833 to 1862; Grand Secretary of the Grand R. A. Chapter from 1855 to 1871; Grand Recorder of the Grand Council R. and S. M. from 1854 to 1871, and Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery from 1851 to 1872. At the age of four score years, after active service for forty years in these Grand Bodies, he laid aside the cares of office, but to the very last retained his interest in all that pertained to the conduct and welfare of the Grand Lodge of Vermont. He had been the custodian of its archives and records at a time when it required moral courage to be known as a mason, or to avow one's self as such. But he quailed not before the anti-masonic storm, and was one of the faithful who kept the altar fires alight during that dark period, and lived to see it once more take its place among those institutions laboring for the advancement and upbuilding of humanity, honored and respected by all."

Grand Master WING well sustained the high reputation his predecessors have given to his Grand Lodge for a wise, faithful and able administration of the affairs of the craft.

The Grand Lecturer, DANIEL N. NICHOLSON, by order of the Grand Master, held a meeting of the District Deputies, the proceedings of which were published, and are also given in these Proceedings.

Of the effect of these meetings, he says:

"I believe they have been instrumental in impressing upon the minds of the Deputies the importance of their office, and the absolute necessity of their becoming thoroughly conversant with the esoteric work and lectures, as well as the written law of the Grand Lodge. So marked has been the improvement in their knowledge of the secret ritual, that it has been necessary to reverse the decision of a Deputy only in a single instance during the past year. This speaks volumes for the interest, zeal and enthusiasm which has characterized these representatives of the Grand Master."

When we come to read his address delivered at this meeting, we can well understand that such was the effect.

We believe that the inquiries, referred to in the following, have been made in Maine:

"There are, however, many lodges that are well officered, who conferred the degrees in an almost faultless manner and with dignity and grace, show-

ing careful thought and study and a thorough appreciation of the beauties of our ritual. Among such lodges there is a growing disposition to embellish the floor work and innumerable questions have been propounded to the Grand Lecturer as to what is proper, growing out of a difference of opinion among the members, and all desiring to be correct. These questions could be answered only in the stereotyped way, 'That the floor work is left largely to the discretion of the Master.' Then followed the universal inquiry, 'Why do we not have a uniformity of floor work as well as of the ritual?' In my judgment this is a very pertinent question, and one that demands the attention of the Grand Lodge. A prescribed method of floor work should be arranged by a competent committee who believe that Masonry is a progressive science, thereby giving assurance that it will add to our ritual the embellishments which so materially beautify the work. If this can be accomplished, it will prove an important factor and enhance the interest of the Order in this Grand Jurisdiction."

To so much of this as suggests "progression" we do not assent.

The committee, to which this matter was referred, reported as follows:

"We recognize the fact that there is a growing demand for a new and perhaps more elaborate monitorial ritual, but the editing and publication of such a work means time and money unless some publisher is willing to assume the labor under the supervision of a competent committee.

"We think it may be advisable to place in the hands of the Grand Lecturer a formula for floor work, and while we would not make it obligatory upon the lodge to adopt it, because in every lodge so much depends on the hall, the membership, the ability of officers, etc., etc., it would furnish authority for answers to the many questions upon that subject, and would no doubt come into general use in time, but such a work demands careful study and labor, and we believe the Grand Lecturer to be appointed should be asked to formulate the same for the consideration of a committee.

"We therefore recommend that a Special Committee on Ritual be appointed to consider and report upon the subject herein referred to, at the next Annual Communication."

Past Grand Masters HALL and PERKINS and Bro. NICHOLSON (now Grand Junior Warden) were appointed as the committee. We shall look for their report with much interest.

District meetings were also held; of these, the Grand Master says:

"I have attended the majority of these meetings, and I take pleasure in reporting to you that in every case the attendance was large, the work well done, and the brethren interested and eager to learn the work and to learn it right. Every year the work approaches nearer perfection. To one who has attended these meetings for a series of years, the good work they have accomplished is apparent. The brethren in each District are better acquainted. They are induced to attend the meetings outside their own District, thus extending their circle of acquaintance, and increasing their interest in the cause of Masonry. As a result the lodge is better attended, the officers better supported, the work better done, and instead of a lodge where the object apparently is to see how quickly the routine business can be transacted and the brethren get away, there is a united, strong, healthy, active and earnest lodge of masons."

After earnestly recommending having a banquet at these meetings, he says:

"In this connection I make a suggestion as to the manner of paying for the banquet at the district meeting. In many districts, the local lodge where the meeting is held has been accustomed to furnish entertainment

for all visiting brethren. This has practically confined the meetings to the larger places and lodges. If it could be so arranged that the expense should be borne *pro rata* by all the lodges in the district, say in proportion to membership, it would then be in the power of the District Deputy to call a meeting at that point in the district where it would best serve the interest of the craft in his jurisdiction."

And the following resolution, in relation thereto, was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the necessary expenses incurred by District Deputy Grand Masters for their respective district meetings, including announcements, their own actual expenses, and those of the Grand Lecturer, and such other officers of the Grand Lodge as are invited and may be present at the meeting, shall be assessed upon the lodges comprising the district, to be paid by them, as a per capita tax, to the District Deputy Grand Master within 30 days after receiving notice of such assessment."

The following in relation to the proceedings of the meetings of District Deputy Grand Masters was adopted :

"*Resolved*, That proceedings of the meetings of D. D. Grand Masters, called by the Grand Lecturer, be published with the regular proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and not otherwise, at the expense of this Grand Lodge."

We have given a full statement of these matters, because they are likely to come before our own Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (110 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS.

His concise statements of the doings in other jurisdictions give very much in short space, and his comments are in a line with the traditions of the craft in his state.

We are glad to find others speaking against a practice, which we believe to be in violation of masonic law, as heretofore stated :

"Under Colorado, he refers to the practice of that jurisdiction in the opening of Grand Lodge by the Deputy Grand Master, and fails to see the appropriateness thereof. He also thinks that as the Grand Master is the presiding officer of the Grand Lodge, it is his duty to open the same, unless prevented by some unavoidable circumstance. We agree with Bro. Robertson. Maryland also practices the same custom, but for all that we believe it wholly unnecessary to copy the gewgaws and flummeries of other organizations in the opening of masonic lodges, Grand or subordinate, to preserve the dignity of the Master, Grand or Worshipful."

He thus replies to Bro. INNES :

"If the Grand Lodge has not the right to control and the power to govern the masonic conduct of those owing it allegiance, where does the power lie ? We believe that the Grand Lodge possesses that power, and the Grand Lodge alone. If not, then we fraternally ask what power does ?"

He approves a decision that a lodge cannot legally refuse to bury the body of a Master Mason, simply for the reason that it is afterwards to be cremated.

We, also, passed it without dissent, but upon further thought we believe that our first conclusion was erroneous. Masonic burial service is allowed only when the burial is actual and *bona fide*. If the body is to be deposited

in the grave, and immediately after the ceremonies is to be taken up and cremated, there is no such burial as required by masonic law in order to have masonic services; we cannot imagine circumstances in which a body can be properly buried with masonic ceremonies, which is to be cremated subsequently; there would be much more propriety in burying the ashes of a body *previously* cremated.

Replying to Bro. KUYKENDALL, of Wyoming, in relation to the prerogatives of Grand Masters, he well says:

"Be that as it may, Bro. K., Vermont is close upon the turn into her second century, and has never yet had to rebuke her Grand Masters for the undue exercise of prerogatives, high or low, and she still believes there is no necessity for binding them down with constitutional restrictions. She wants something more of her Grand Masters than mere automatic action. Possibly if she was still 'sweet sixteen,' like her blooming, blushing sister, Wyoming, she might feel differently. But settled in life, staid and calm, like any well preserved matron, pointing with pride to her children around the hearthstone and out in the world, she is satisfied to remain in the paths that have been to her peace and prosperity."

VIRGINIA, 1891.

The Grand Master (J. HOWARD WATT) says:

"I am much gratified that I can congratulate you on the very favorable circumstances under which we are now assembled, for at no former period in the history of our Grand Lodge has Masonry manifested more strength and stability and offered more auspicious promise for the future.

"Peace and harmony to a marked degree reign within our borders. I am glad to report that our relations with all the Grand Jurisdictions with which we are in correspondence continue to be of the most cordial and fraternal character.

"Not a cloud has arisen to cast a shadow over the perfect harmony which for so many years has existed with our sister Grand Lodges."

He decided:

"That a lodge under dispensation has not the right, while working under a dispensation, to confer the Fellow Craft and Master's degrees on an Entered Apprentice of a lodge extinct, although the applicant has resided within the jurisdiction of said lodge twelve months.

"When a profane receives the first degree in Masonry, the lodge conferring the same acquires jurisdiction, and he becomes one of their Household. Should he be rejected in his advancement and afterwards remove beyond its territorial jurisdiction, it matters not how long a time may have elapsed, he is still under its control, and without its consent no other lodge has a right to complete the work."

We cannot think that this can mean that, if a lodge becomes extinct after conferring the first degree, the candidate can never be advanced, although that result must follow from a *literal* reading of the decision.

He has none of the fever prevalent in some quarters, for "progressive Masonry":

"I have earnestly desired, in my administration as Grand Master, to adhere closely, as all my distinguished predecessors have, to the ancient usages,

customs and landmarks of Masonry. It is only by such a course that the stability of our Order can be maintained.

"The masons of Virginia have long and justly been credited with marked conservatism in thought and practice.

"We stand, my brethren, for the old ways and customs of masons, and will not consent to or countenance the introduction of any new methods into our fraternity."

In this connection we are reminded of the argument of the progressionists, that the large amount of legislation in all Grand Lodges shows that Masonry is progressive; but the fact is that nearly all the legislation has been enacted to prevent the violation of old laws and usages and the introduction of "progressive" practices in masonic work and polity.

Progress had been made in the construction of the Temple, upon which nearly \$160,000 has been expended, including the cost of the lot. While \$75,000 had been borrowed, yet the real estate which may be sold, with the cash and bills receivable, is sufficient to wipe out the debt and leave a handsome surplus. It was a matter of congratulation that the Grand Lodge could meet in the Temple, though not fully completed; the Grand Master said:

"We have reason to congratulate ourselves that we now meet in our own Temple, for which we are indebted to the sagacious, laborious and generous efforts of the Trustees of the Temple Association, in regard to whom I will adopt the words of our beloved Drinkard, and say 'they have not hesitated to sell and re-invest whenever they could by so doing make money for you, and I affirm without hesitation that, in obtaining their services, you have secured for nothing an amount of business talent that you could not have purchased with all the money in your treasury.' And to you, Most Worshipful Bro. Wellford, the honored President of the Temple Association, to your associate Trustees, and the members of the Building Committee, Worshipful Bros. Alfred R. Courtney, Isaac S. Tower, Joseph V. Bidgood and William E. Tanner, permit me to return the grateful thanks of the masons of Virginia for the generous and unselfish devotion of your time, energy and talents to this great work. It is meet, therefore, my brethren, that we recognize the protecting care of the Supreme Architect of the Universe during the year that has passed."

The contributions for the Masonic Home during the year amounted to \$4,000, and the new Grand Master issued a circular with a view of increasing the interest of the brethren in this splendid charity.

There was no Report on Correspondence; we greatly lament also to notice that our beloved Bro. DRINKARD was not present at this communication.

A historical sketch of Rockingham Union Lodge, read at its Centennial celebration (October 26, 1889), is published in the Proceedings.

At the first meeting, December 10, 1789, the first degree was conferred on BENJAMIN HARRISON and six others. On June 10, 1790, the Treasurer was ordered to purchase an Ahiman Rezon for the use of the lodge; the only book of this name which had then been published in this country, was the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of 1783.

To show the usages in those times, we quote from the first Code of By-Laws, adopted in 1795:

"Third—That when a person is desirous of becoming a member of this Lodge, he shall be proposed by one of the members and seconded by a Master Mason, who shall give the character, name, age, place of residence and occupation in writing to the Master, the same to be read to the brethren then convened; and none shall be admitted if there should be three or more objections; but, if under that number, their particular objections shall be declared to the body present or to the Worshipful Master privately, who shall communicate them, to be adjudged of at their next meeting."

"Fifth—That the person so proposed shall be balloted for at the next stated meeting, and, no objection appearing, he may then be initiated. In case of non-attendance for two successive lodge nights, he shall be considered on the same footing as if he had never been proposed, without a reasonable excuse, to be adjudged of by the body; and that no person shall be initiated in this lodge who has not resided one year in this place and arrived at mature age."

"Seventh—That no spirituous or intoxicating liquors be admitted during lodge hours, and that the brethren be particular in attending within an hour of the time appointed by the Master; and those who shall not attend, and failing to render sufficient reason, shall be subject to such censure as the lodge may think expedient."

"Tenth—That no brother shall be admitted to a higher degree before he is acquainted with the preceding one, except in cases of emergency, and that no visiting brother be admitted without the consent of the brethren, or have a vote in the lodge, unless requested by the Master."

"Eleventh—That no member shall absent himself during the time of working without permission from the chair, under pain of censure."

"Fourteenth—That the expenses of our several meetings be defrayed out of the funds, except contradicted by a majority of the members; but if a lodge is convened at the special request, upon any private account, the brother or brethren for whose benefit it may be assembled shall defray the expenses of the evening."

"Twentieth—That any brother craving to become a member of this lodge must produce a certificate of his having paid all dues and arrearages to the lodge of which he was last a member; and any brother intending to withdraw from this lodge must produce the Treasurer's receipt for all arrearages before he can be permitted to do so."

"Twenty-first—That any brother who withdraws himself from the lodge and afterwards desires to be re-instated must make known his intentions by petition setting forth his reasons, to be adjudged of and determined by a majority of the brethren then convened."

The following references to the Royal Arch degree are found in this record:

"September 21, 1800. Permission was granted certain members who were Royal Arch Masons to use the lodge-room for conferring degrees up to the Royal Arch, under the charter of the lodge."

"February 11, 1808. Permission was granted certain brethren to organize and establish a Royal Arch Chapter and to hold their meetings in the lodge-room."

The following would seem to have been scarcely in accordance with the by-laws:

"May 11, 1809. At a regular meeting, a ballot was had upon an applicant for the degrees in Masonry, and one black ball appearing, the case was postponed until the next meeting, when the objecting member was required to give the Master his reasons, and the Master communicating the same to the lodge, the objections were overruled and the applicant elected."

Many exceedingly interesting matters are found in the records of these old lodges, and we are very glad that so much is now being done to preserve them.

WASHINGTON, 1891.

A portrait of the retiring Grand Master (JAMES E. EDMISTON) adorns these Proceedings.

His address is chiefly a concise, business-like statement of his official acts and decisions, with brief comments or items of information.

He thus states one case :

"On August 5, 1890, I received a communication from M. W. Bro. Clifford P. McCalla, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, requesting waiver of objection to the petition of one Wm. L. Black, whose petition for the degrees was then pending in a lodge in that jurisdiction, and who had been rejected by our Walla Walla Lodge, No. 7, on March 11, 1882. Being a strong believer in the principle that jurisdiction of a candidate, once obtained by a lodge, is absolute, and never lost, except by consent of that lodge, I at once referred the matter to Walla Walla Lodge, with instruction to take action upon the request at their next regular meeting. The brethren of Walla Walla Lodge must have retained a vivid recollection of Bro. B., for by a unanimous vote they refused to waive jurisdiction, which fact was duly communicated to me. I thereupon informed the Grand Master of Pennsylvania that we could not waive jurisdiction of the petitioner."

The Grand Lodge refused to sustain the decision on the ground that by the express law of that Grand Lodge the effect of a rejection continues only a year, and after that time the party can apply to the lodge then having territorial jurisdiction over him; such has been the usual construction of similar laws.

He had granted dispensations to lodges to confer the degrees upon candidates elected by lodges in other jurisdictions: and also to lodges to shorten the time between degrees. Upon these the committee reported as follows:

"The dispensations granted to enable lodges to confer the degrees of Masonry upon persons who have been elected to receive them by lodges in other jurisdictions, but who have not received any of them, at the request of such lodges, by courtesy, were irregular and we believe unlawful, and should not be concurred in. And further, your committee are of the opinion that dispensations should not be granted to enable lodges to make masons out of the regular order or in less time than is required by law except for cogent reasons. Zeal for rapid growth and numerical strength should not be permitted to eclipse a more wholesome desire for moral excellence, and the law prescribing the time for work and the quality of material should not be pushed aside merely to gratify a candidate's impatience or desire to travel. Discretionary powers should be exercised with extreme care."

This was not concurred in by the Grand Lodge; we are with the committee as to the first part of the paragraph, and against it as to the last part so far as it undertakes to interfere with the action of the Grand Master, when such action relates to matter left to his discretion.

The Grand Master decided that the loss of an eye does not make a candidate ineligible; the committee were of opinion that it did: the Grand Lodge concurred with the Grand Master, and so do we.

One of his approved decisions was that a lodge cannot confer the degrees on a candidate elected by another lodge, without a dispensation from the Grand Master.

We find that in Washington a lodge cannot waive jurisdiction over a candidate in favor of another lodge :

"No lodge can acquire jurisdiction of a candidate for the purpose of receiving and acting upon his petition, except he be an actual resident for six months in the jurisdiction."

Some lodges require a longer residence, and such requirements are held to be valid, as the Grand Lodge law says that he shall not be eligible unless he has resided in the lodge jurisdiction, *at least* six months.

The Grand Master stated that, owing to there being no requirement to send transcripts of trials to the Grand Secretary, there had been cases of discipline in which a grossly inadequate punishment had been imposed, without the fact's coming to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge. A case before the Grand Lodge sustained his statement, as a sentence of suspension for a definite time was changed to expulsion by the Grand Lodge. We do not find that any action was taken upon the Grand Master's recommendation; experience in this state shows the wisdom of it.

The Grand Lodge, open as such, laid a corner stone during the session. The Grand Orator, JOSEPH M. THOMPSON, delivered an eloquent address.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was presented as usual by Bro. THOMAS MELBOURNE REED.

The chief fault we have found with him is, that he believes Masonry is progressive, and he reciprocates by thinking that we are unreasonably and unjustifiably conservative.

He says :

"We believe, moreover, that Freemasonry is 'fashioned' for and suited to this age as much so as for 'ye olden tyme;' that it is in no unimportant sense a 'progressive science, and taught by symbols;' that it is better understood and there are clearer and more highly appreciated conceptions of its nature, essence and grand purposes, at the present age than at any former period of its existence. It has a larger and more enlightened membership, more earnest special devotees, and searchers after knowledge in respect to its origin, design, government, literature, history—and in fact as touching every phase of the subject."

Strike out that one word "progressive" and we fully endorse this. It is, in our view, the glory of Masonry that it is "fashioned for and suited to this age," and requires no "progression" to make it so.

He is still in the fog in relation to the powers of the Grand Master, inherent in the office. He says, "if they ever did exist, or exist now, he can exercise them right or wrong, and is beyond the reach of, and amenable to no masonic law." This proposition of his he well describes in his next sentence, although we presume that he did not mean *this* proposition; "the proposition in our judgment is simply absurd"! We wonder what he thinks Old Regulation, No. XIX, means.

"XIX. 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, heretofore, the Ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office."

Read this in the light of the fact, that there is not one line in those regulations or any then written law undertaking to grant to the Grand Master, or invest him with, an iota of power. The "power" to which this regulation refers comes to the Grand Master from some source other than the constitutions and written law. Whence did it come? The answer is certain. From the usages of the craft, as incident to his high office."

But we have said that Bro. REEN's proposition is absurd. How long has it been, that an officer cannot be punished for *abusing* powers with which he is unquestionably invested? He could be when that regulation was made. The idea that a man cannot be punished for abusing powers which cannot be taken from him is absurdly erroneous. Judges have been impeached for abusing the powers of their office—powers which the Legislature could not take away; yes, and discretionary powers too. State constitutions invest Judges with powers, which the Legislature cannot take away, limit or control; and yet the same Legislature may punish a Judge for the abuse of those very powers. The ancient usages of the craft invest the office of Grand Master with powers which the Grand Lodge cannot take away, limit or control: and yet, should he abuse those powers, he "may be treated in a way and manner to be agreed upon by a new regulation" adopted by the Grand Lodge.

He "has had his hands full" to defend his Grand Master's ruling that a charter is the mere evidence of the "grant" of authority for a lodge to work, and, therefore, when it has lost its charter, it may keep right along at work without a new one, as long as the record of the "grant" exists in the Grand Secretary's office. We have already said that this is not *masonic* law, but an attempt to overturn *masonic* law by an application of the principles of the civil law; and, as we showed in our report two years ago, there are cases under the civil law in which the principles, which he relied upon, do not warrant his conclusion.

"Freemasonry is a law unto itself"; and the principles of the civil law can be applied to it only when its own written law, or its unwritten law, arising from the usages of the craft, do not give a rule of decision.

Now the earliest definition of a lodge makes the presence of a charter necessary; that definition has been repeated down through all these years, in all the Monitors ever published; the Washington Monitor has it (or has Bro. REEN, in his latest revision, left it out in deference to "progressive Masonry"?); moreover, the records of old lodges show that the presence of the charter was always regarded as necessary to make an assembly of masons a lodge. Even if it is only "evidence" of the existence of the lodge,

it was competent for the law-making power to require its presence in order that a lodge may be legally "formed." We most strenuously object to substituting the civil law for the law of the craft, though "progression" may seem to require it.

BRO. REED SAYS:

"The trouble with Bro. Drummond is that he mistakes the 'shadow for the substance of things;' in other words, the *laws* that govern Freemasonry, or that are intended as rules and guides of procedure in its government, are mistaken for the grand old fabric of Freemasonry itself, and for the vital principles and substance of which it is composed. Freemasonry in all its essential elements, the loftiness of its purity and symbolic significance, is respected, beloved and venerated by the masons and the Grand Lodge of Washington, second in degree to none other.

"Our 'modern ideas and modern methods,' though they may not fully accord with the judgment of others, we believe to be in harmony with reason and good government. Should they fail us in reaching up to that standard by trial and experience, we do not hesitate to make the required changes. But Freemasonry remains steadfast in its pristine purity.

"From the earliest time of its existence, when Masonry was called into being as an organization, its laws and methods of government have continued and will ever continue to change, while the institution has any moral, social and structural vitality, and till time shall end. The only exceptions to this statement are those certain standards of law in the nature of landmarks, which are directly vital to the order, which every intelligent mason knows, and which it is not necessary here to explain. But the claim of immutability for the laws and regulations that pertain to the government of Masonry has nothing to support it in the ancient or modern history of the order. Such a claim is stale, unreasonable and illogical.

"We have profound respect for the conservatism of the Grand Lodges of Virginia, Maine or others in their adherence to *ancient* law and methods to govern the fraternity to the full extent of such adherence. But coming down to a logical proposition, would it not be more in the line of consistency with Bro. Drummond's argument, for those Grand bodies to abolish all constitutional provisions and local regulations enacted by those Grand Lodges as *modern innovations*, and fall back upon the old laws and regulations of 'ye ancient tyme'?"

It seems to us, that the trouble with Bro. REED is, that he limits his care to the *foundation* and proposes to leave "the grand old fabric of Freemasonry," reared on that foundation, to be modernized so that it shall resemble what the fathers builded, no more than modern gingerbread houses resemble the castles operative masons builded in ancient time; and no more able to withstand the blasts of opposition than these same houses are to withstand the fury of a cyclone. Other organizations have builded on the same foundations; builded according to the progressive ideas of the age, and the fabric which they have reared is what "the grand old fabric of Freemasonry" is destined to become, if it shall be given over to the tender mercies of "progression."

In reply to the last clause, we have only to say that "constitutional provisions and local regulations" are not innovations, but are designed to carry out "the old laws" and prevent their violation. In fact very many of them are mere declarations of the law arising from the usages of the craft.

But after all, we believe Bro. REED practices much better than he preaches, and we will pursue the subject no further.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1891.

Portraits and personal sketches of the incoming Grand Master, LEWIS N. TAVENNER, and of Past Grand Master CHARLES J. FAULKNER (now United States Senator) and WILLIAM G. BENNETT, (now Circuit Judge) are given in the Proceedings.

Two Past Grand Masters, GEORGE BAIRD and CHARLES H. COLLIER, had died during the year, and a Lodge of Sorrow was held in their memory. The former "fell by the hand of violence," and the Grand Master (JOHN M. HAMILTON) makes the occurrence a text for an exceedingly impressive text to the craft.

Of the condition of the craft, he says :

"So far as I have been able to learn from the reports received from District Deputy Grand Masters and from other sources, the progress of the Order within this jurisdiction during the year, has been such as to cause feelings of gratification to all its craftsmen. The subordinate lodges with but one or two exceptions have been prosperous, and the best of feeling and fellowship has prevailed; and although the Order may not, and indeed has not increased its membership to the same extent, that several of the more modern institutions claim to have done, yet it must be remembered that Masonry takes no pride in the mere numerical strength of its membership, and it is with a feeling of satisfaction rather than of mortification that we admit that our doors have remained closed against many, who were unworthy of the great honor which they sought."

Among his decisions are the following, stated with unusual clearness and precision :

"1st. A non-affiliated Master Mason residing in the jurisdiction of Ohio, petitions a subordinate lodge of that state, for *initiation* and is rejected. Held: That he hereby waived his rights as a non-affiliated mason, and voluntarily placed himself under the perpetual jurisdiction of Ohio.

"3d. The masonic authorities of this Grand Jurisdiction must give the same interpretation and effect to the local laws and regulations of a sister jurisdiction, as are given to them by the highest judicial authority of that jurisdiction.

"9th. Upon an application for *affiliation*, the physical condition of the applicant addresses itself to the members of the lodge as a matter of expediency, rather than to the Master as a question of masonic law.

"10th. In the case of a petition for *initiation* the above rule does not hold, as then the physical qualification of the candidate is a question of law; or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, a mixed question of law and fact, which it is proper for the Master to determine upon the presentation of the petition, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

"18th. The trial of a mason for an offence by a lodge without jurisdiction, either personal or geographical, is a nullity, and a judgment either of conviction or acquittal by such unauthorized tribunal, can not be set up in bar of a proceeding by a lodge of proper jurisdiction for the same offence. A mason can not be said to have been in jeopardy by a trial in a lodge, wholly without jurisdiction.

"22d. An appeal does not lie from the action of the Worshipful Master

to the lodge over which he presides, and it is improper for the Master to allow such appeal by courtesy or consent, as such a course would operate as a precedent for subsequent appeals.

"30th. The payment of dues is a masonic duty; and while a lodge, under certain circumstances, may remit dues already accrued against a particular member, either in whole or in part, it cannot by order or resolution provide that no dues shall accrue against him in the future. Such singular preferment would destroy the equality which should exist among all members of a lodge. Besides, the circumstances of the member might change, and it be highly improper for him to be exempt from the payment of dues, or relieved from discipline for his failure or refusal to do so."

The first was not approved by the Grand Lodge: the committee remark that they cannot conceive how such a case could happen, but in whatever manner it may have come about, a mason cannot divest himself of his masonic character, and therefore the rejection is simply void.

Of the ninth, the committee say in conclusion:

"No matter how maimed and crippled in body or how infirm in health a brother mason may become, his physical condition constitutes no bar to his membership in a lodge."

We are constrained to say, that we do not see how the Master can know the physical condition of the candidate until the report of the Committee of Investigation comes in; it is certainly its duty to inquire into the *physical* as well as other qualifications of the candidate, and report thereon; then, and not till then, does the Master have the facts to which he can apply the law.

This address is notable for clearness of expression, classic style and a just conception of the high mission of Freemasonry; we quote his concluding paragraphs:

"We who survive our departed brothers must remember that with us the time will not be long ere we are called upon to follow in their footsteps, and enter into the presence of the living God, in the faith of whose existence is founded the enduring basis of the masonic craft; to Him it was the privilege of our ancient brethren to have builded a fitting Temple, the wondrous magnificence of which was the marvel of the world and the glory of its builders.

"It is our duty, as modern masons, to fit for Him the more enduring Temples of the human mind, and, with the recollection of the supporting pillars of that other structure, we can bring to ours that moral *beauty* which exceeds both the symbolic and the actual splendor of the noon-tide sun; that *strength* of purpose which harmony with the right affords, and can invoke that exalted *wisdom* under the shadow of whose stately column we may all delight to dwell, because we have heard His ways are ways of pleasantness and all His paths are peace."

The Grand Lecturer, says:

"A large proportion of the lodges in our state are in very bad condition as to their knowledge of the unwritten work, and while no doubt desirous of improving, they are either unable or unwilling to pay for the services of a competent Lecturer to instruct them. Under our present plan the Deputy Grand Lecturers do not visit the lodges unless their services are called for, which is very seldom. It is, I think, to be regretted that it has not for various reasons been practicable to put into force a recommendation which has

been repeatedly made, to practically consolidate the offices of District Deputy Grand Master and Deputy Grand Lecturer."

On motion of our Grand Representative, R. W. Bro. HUGH STIRLING, a Memorial Page was devoted to the memory of Bro. IRA BERRY.

A committee was appointed (of which the Grand Lecturer was one) to devise a method by which the ritual authorized by the Grand Lodge might be disseminated throughout the jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (117 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON. We wish he would not "lead" his extracts; he says that he is a compositor, but as few of the rest of us are, if he seeks the greatest good of the greatest number, he will omit the "leads"!

He confines himself very largely to extracts, but usually expressing his views as to the decisions quoted.

WISCONSIN, 1891.

In this jurisdiction, too, the institution is making the right kind of progress. The Grand Master (N. M. LITTLEJOHN) says:

"Freemasonry is everywhere not only advancing in material strength, but also winning its way more and more to the hearts of men who are prejudiced by false reasoning or blinded by sectarian bigotry. In our own jurisdiction we have passed a year of unusual harmony and prosperity. Very few complaints relating to the action of subordinate lodges have come to my notice. Most of our constituent lodges are in a strong and healthy condition, and many of them have made unusual advancement, not only in membership, but in the excellent and impressive manner in which they conduct the work of the lodge. I am also glad to be able to express the belief that the material for membership is being selected with more care and greater fidelity to the interests of the craft."

Among his decisions, were these (in effect):

"1. A ballot for a candidate at a special meeting is absolutely void and the petition remains pending before the lodge for all purposes just as if no ballot had been taken on it."

Suppose the candidate has been initiated by virtue of an election at a special meeting, what is his *status*?

"2. When a lodge is satisfied that a man's name has been legally changed, it may, by resolution, direct that the name be changed on its books.

"3. A lodge cannot surrender jurisdiction over a candidate, unless he resides nearer a lodge in another state."

"The requisite number of Master Masons living in a prosperous village desire to form a new lodge, but are unable to get the approval of the nearest lodge.

"*Question*.—Can the Grand Master grant the dispensation without the approval of the petition by the nearest lodge?

"*Answer*.—Yes. The prerogative of the Grand Master to give dispensations for opening and holding lodges and for conferring the degrees is an Ancient Landmark that cannot be abrogated or changed by the constitution or by action of the Grand Lodge. But as the constitution of this jurisdiction prescribes certain conditions to entitle a lodge under dispensation to receive a charter, one of those conditions being that its petition receive the

approval of the nearest lodge, it would be unwise for the Grand Master (except perhaps in extreme cases) to exercise his prerogative in disregard of those conditions."

Bro. CONNOR will not see in this, evidence, of the trend of opinion in the direction of his prediction.

We do not think a Grand Lodge should put it in the power of a lodge to prevent the granting of charter; we think our limitation, "unless such consent is unreasonably refused," is a wise one.

The Grand Master made several other important decisions, but they are based on local law and not of general interest.

He announced the appointment of Bro. E. B. MALLETT, Jr., as Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In the closing passages he admonishes the craft against Intemperance, and Electioneering, and exhorts them to carry into practice the principles of Freemasonry, saying that an institution of its magnitude ought to unite for the accomplishment of some object that would be of world-wide benefit.

Of our duty towards those addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors, he well says:

"In this world there ever comes to the human heart a foretaste of the joys and the rewards of the Great Hereafter, it comes through acts of charity and kindness to our unfortunate and erring fellow beings. If a brother will not heed your kindly admonitions, if after every effort to reclaim him, he still pursues his downward course, then it is the duty of the lodge to vindicate the reputation of our institution, by resort to trial and punishment. Let your masonic duties come in their proper order. Kindly admonition and fraternal persuasion first, trial and punishment as a last resort.

The Grand Lecturer (M. L. YOUNGS) says:

"In past years there has been a tendency on the part of a certain few to deviate from the standard work, not only in the ceremonials, but by additions and interpolations foreign to the ritual and unknown to the fathers. Sometimes, expressed in fine language, and appropriate for other occasions, and at others, quite the contrary as to adaptability to the work, or even appropriateness to the ceremonials. These seem to have had their day, and are by the more intelligent and better workers being relegated to their proper spheres and used as embellishments to orations and addresses on proper occasions, but not as excrescences upon the simple yet beautiful work of our Order."

The committee to which was referred a resolution in relation to the creation of a permanent Charity Fund, reported adversely, substantially upon the ground that the lodges, with occasional aid from the Grand Lodge, were able to provide for needed charity.

Other reasons were given which are not well founded: the declarations that a Charity Fund is "the clearing house for masonic tramps rather than for deserving masons," or has "the effect of creating in the minds of some of our masonic brethren, too lazy to work, that they could be supported by masonic charity," or "would only be to invite and encourage a dependence

where independence has heretofore existed," are not true, if forty years' experience in Maine is any criterion. We think that the committee failed to obey their own maxim "Let well enough alone," when, after giving a correct and sufficient reason for the course they recommended, they undertook to assail a system of which they had no knowledge by experience, and which has met with approval in numerous other jurisdictions—in fact in all in which it has been tried.

The report was accepted, but the resolutions reported to carry out the object of the original resolution were indefinitely postponed.

We are not criticising the action of the Grand Lodge because we believe that in Wisconsin as in Maine all needed relief may be given by the lodges, with occasional aid from the Grand Lodge. If the usual Grand Lodge fund is sure to be sufficient it is all that is necessary: but in Maine, in order to make sure that we can give "occasional aid" we have a specific Charity Fund; we find too that every year, sometimes in one place and sometimes in another, there is a necessity for using it.

An amendment to the law in relation to mileage and *per diem* was proposed; it contains the clause that the amount paid the representative of any lodge shall not exceed the amount of its dues; this, as we have often said, in our opinion is unjust and unwise; it erroneously assumes that the lodge receives the benefit of representation, whereas it is for the benefit of the whole craft and, therefore, should be paid for *by the whole craft*; it is unwise because it discriminates against the weaker and most distant lodges, the very ones which should be encouraged to be represented in the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (66 pp.) was presented by our "clansman," (we have just been reading Rob Roy) DUNCAN MCGREGOR. He gives a brief summary of important matters, with few extracts and fewer comments.

Referring to our report of 1890, he says "regret at action of our Grand Lodge in regard to application of Past Grand Secretary WOODHULL is expressed." This was not our thought; but upon referring to what we wrote, we find that it bears that construction. Our regret was that *the facts were such* that the Grand Lodge felt compelled to deny the application.

Referring to Bro. DIEHL, he says:

"This brother has a genius that any writer might envy,—that is the ability to put into remarkably few words the substance of many pages, and Bro. Diehl's few words set forth the thoughts more clearly than the pages of which they are the pith. As those who have had experience well know, it is much easier to write a long review than a short one, but a short one well written is more satisfactory than a long one can possibly be. Yes Bro. Diehl, your humble servant is a genuine Scot, learned Gaelic from his mother, and wore the kilt when a lad."

This Grand Lodge meets in June and our brother will have written another report before this gets through the press; as in the case of New Hampshire, there are two years between our reports.

WYOMING, 1891.

The Grand Master (EMILE A. ABBY) says:

"It affords me much pleasure to be able to report to you that all our subordinate lodges are, generally speaking, in a prosperous condition, financially and otherwise, and much good work has been done, and, although our ranks have not, owing largely to the stringency of the times, been augmented to the extent we might have looked or hoped for, yet we have gained some strength (quite an increase as compared with last year) as regards numbers and quality of the material. I might also be permitted to add that renewed interest and earnestness seems to be perceptible in our lodges."

He had visited officially *eight*, and unofficially *two*, of the lodges, and received information about the others from reliable sources.

He decided that "a mason holding a dimit from a lodge in Ontario, Canada," could not be admitted a member of a lodge in Wyoming. Presumably this refers to one claiming under the clandestine and fraudulent "Grand Lodge of Ontario": there are many regular lodges in Ontario, and a dimit from one of them is entitled to full faith and credit.

He also decided that a Senior Warden, acting as Master on account of that office being vacant, could not resign, and an election of Master be ordered, because under the organic law of Masonry, the Junior Warden would at once become acting Master.

Of his Report on Correspondence, Grand Secretary KUYKENDALL well says:

"The work of the committee, so far as the report on correspondence is concerned, is either light or heavy, in accordance with the style. Where the scissors are used in cutting out of other proceedings beautiful passages contained in the addresses of Grand Masters, Grand Orators, etc., etc., with a little taffy to brother Grand Secretaries and Committees on Correspondence, with few or no comments, the preparation of such a report is very light, because there is nothing in it and very little reading or writing is necessary. Such report consists nearly altogether of scissors, paste and paper. A report embodying within it such extracts on the diversity of laws, rules and regulations, as well as decisions rendered in the several Grand Jurisdictions, compels a reviewer to read carefully through in most cases from forty to fifty large copies of proceedings and reports, to accomplish which months by day or night is occupied in its preparation, especially where comments of the writer are interspersed throughout. It is also no easy task to accomplish all this when the work must or should be compressed within from fifty to seventy-five pages and at the same time make it a creditable report for the reviewer and the jurisdiction from which he hails. I have in all cases adopted the drafting of such a report as the latter, believing it to be the only true course to pursue, at the same time being careful to write nothing that would cause trouble between this and any sister jurisdiction or commit the Grand Lodge in any way to my views upon any leading masonic subject discussed pro and con in such reports. The commendation of a large majority and many of the brightest lights and veteran reviewers, is some reward for the care and labor expended thereon."

Six delegates to the "Fraternal Congress" were appointed. A large amount of routine business was transacted.

BRO. KUYKENDALL submitted the Report on Correspondence (65 pp.), of which he spoke in his report as Grand Secretary. He has put a good deal

into that number of pages, but we think that the printer has aided him somewhat in his selection of the type in which it is printed.

He has seen nothing to convince him that any of the views heretofore expressed by him are erroneous: and he fancies that the policy of changing Masonry "in keeping with the times" is spreading. A few years' more experience will satisfy him of his error in this respect. These spasms of "improvement" have come and gone periodically for the last forty years, and they have proved to be spasms—"only this and nothing more."

One of the things that he puts on the "nonsense list" is the rule that officers cannot resign; but we find that his Grand Master decided that a Senior Warden cannot and his Grand Lodge approved the decision.

He ridicules the idea that a visitor has the right to demand to examine the charter; of course, he has no more right to demand to examine the charter than he has to demand to visit after he has proved himself to be a mason in good standing. As Bro. CONNOR well remarked, "the charter is the only evidence of the regularity of the lodge," and the visitor is as much bound to ascertain that the lodge is a regular lodge as the lodge is to ascertain that he is a regular mason. It is just as much a discourtesy to a visitor to refuse to exhibit the charter to him without a good reason as it is to refuse to allow him to visit without a good reason. The Ontario case will suggest to a Wyoming mason that if one of them should start out to visit a lodge in Ontario without any personal acquaintance there, prudence, yes *duty*, would require him to make sure that the lodge does not come within the prohibitory regulation of his Grand Lodge. We do not think that this matter is properly understood. It is getting to be the common notion that when a stranger asks to see the charter, he is "putting on airs." We can recollect when it was the understood rule of one Grand Lodge, that no member of its obedience could visit in a certain other jurisdiction (in which clandestine lodges then abounded) without previous knowledge, or learning from an examination of the charter, that the lodge was a regular one. In many lodges, the committee of examination always take the charter with them, when they go out to examine a visitor, and exhibit it to him before the examination commences, without waiting to be asked; in our opinion, this is the correct masonic rule.

There are many matters anent which we are in harmony with him, while there are others as to which we differ radically, and because we notice the latter and do not the former, it must not be assumed that we differ all along the line.

He goes further in one direction than we do in Maine; here we require a visitor to produce vouchers of some kind that he was made in a regular lodge; our brother would also require him to produce written or printed evidence that he was in good standing, under the seal of the lodge. Such a certificate, in order to be of any value, would have to be renewed so often as to make the plan too complicated.

We regret to find that he sustains a decision that a lodge has no power to remit the dues of one who has been suspended for their non-payment. We do not like to believe that he would refuse to remit the dues of a member so poor that he cannot pay them and perhaps is being aided by the lodge. If he would remit in such a case, why would he not remit, if it should be discovered, after a brother had been suspended, that poverty was the only reason why he did not pay them? Or does our brother hold that Masonry is merchandise, that can be had only by *paying for it*?

In his review of Colorado, he gives his personal views as to Masonry: will he allow us to say in all kindness that he seems to us to assume that he is wiser about Masonry than the experience of all the years of its existence? Will he allow us to ask if he deems it right to join a society that avowedly holds that its old usages and laws are not to be changed, and then go to work to change those usages and laws, because they seem to him not "in keeping with the times"?

He has read the Ancient Charges and General Regulations, and he finds "certain rights and powers of the Grand Master defined" therein, &c. Now we have never been able to find any "powers" of the Grand Master "defined" therein—much less *granted*; we do find that one recognizes that the Grand Master has powers that he may possibly "abuse," but we do not believe our brother can find a single power "granted" therein to the Grand Master, or a single power "defined" therein to which the word "abuse" can possibly refer: so that it appears, conclusively, not by direct statement, but by its being clearly taken for granted throughout, that the Grand Master has powers not defined or granted therein but inherent in his office.

In regard to membership in a lodge outside of the state of one's residence, he selects an extreme case and argues from the inconvenience and possible injustice in that case: extreme cases are no argument at all to prove anything except that human laws are not perfect, but may possibly in rare cases result in hardship. Many who do business in New York city live at one time in that city, then across the river in New Jersey, and then again in the city: many, very many of these have their membership in the city where they are best known: in their case, it would be a hardship to them and an injury to Masonry to require them to keep their membership in the state of their residence: and New York is not alone in this. Our brother's theory would require still further restriction: every mason would have to belong to the nearest lodge—an idea derived from a modern society, which may be an improvement on Masonry, only we don't believe it.

He thinks it would be better to let the trial of a Master, who had disgraced Masonry, be postponed, and let him remain a mason in good standing till his term expires, rather than have him temporarily suspended by the Grand Master, because he don't believe in the one-man power; we do not; we think it juster, safer and better that the good name of Masonry should be protected by the one-man power of authority, than to have it disgraced by the "one-

man power" of infamy. The chances of abuse of this power are infinitely small: the chances of disgrace to Masonry are infinitely large; we think enough of Masonry to hold that it should be protected, although there is a remote possibility that injustice may be done to an innocent brother.

After all, speaking generally, the fact that the one-man power has been exercised in Masonry from time immemorial, without more than one alleged abuse of it, is a complete answer to all our brother's fears and arguments.

We wrote the last paragraph as the closing sentence of our review; but we find in his conclusion a statement of some regulations which he desires to see universally adopted; considering his radical utterances, his proposed changes are very mild.

His first and second propositions are that lodge officers shall be permitted to resign or dimit. That the first usage in relation to this was in accordance with his views, no one who has made any extended examination of the records of old lodges can well deny. The opposite doctrine is a modern invention. Still we think that the law of succession, and the fact that the positions give a certain rank, require that the Master and Wardens should not be allowed to vacate their offices at pleasure; we are therefore content with the law in this jurisdiction, that any officer of a lodge, except a Master or Warden may resign; as the law against dimission was deduced as a consequence from the denial of the right to resign, that falls with the other.

3 and 4. That E. A.'s and F. C.'s should be allowed to dimit and to affiliate. In the earlier times, in this part of the country, E. A.'s were undoubtedly members of lodges; but then the Master's lodge was held as a distinct organization; when the system changed and the lodges on the three degrees merged into one organization, it seems to us that the natural consequence was that only Master Masons could be members of it. It is true that the usage was not uniform till 1843, when the Baltimore Convention, composed of the most learned Masons of the day, decided that the present system is the correct one. But it seems to us that the mere matter of dimission and affiliation is one chiefly of names. His lodge may waive jurisdiction over an E. A. by the same vote by which a dimit is granted in jurisdictions in which a vote is required; and he can affiliate with another lodge only by the same vote necessary to confer the remaining degrees upon him.

5. Lodges *v. d.* He would have them have more powers. They are of quite recent origin, comparatively speaking. There is no doubt that whether created by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, the latter may add to their powers. And now in most jurisdictions "lodges *v. d.* have all the rights and powers of chartered lodges, except the installation of officers and the rights growing out of such installation." This practice is rapidly spreading.

6. Uniform legislation in relation to non-affiliation and non-affiliates. We

have no hope that this can be accomplished in the immediate future. The differences in views are so radical and based upon fundamental principles, that they cannot be reconciled. Between those who hold that affiliation is a duty depending upon the situation and circumstances of the individual brother, and those who hold that it is essential to the masonic character, the chasm is a wide one. Until the ritual shall be modified, we cannot see what warrant there is for holding that an unaffiliated mason is *not* a mason, whatever may be the duration of his non-affiliation. The old usages and law were that an unaffiliated mason has all the individual rights of the mason, but is not entitled to any of the rights and privileges of the lodge organization. With our views of masonic obligations we cannot subscribe to any other doctrine. This difference in views undoubtedly grows out of the tendency to cast upon *lodges* the whole duty of relieving distress, and thus attempting to relieve the individual brother from a duty from which no earthly power can relieve him without violating a fundamental principle of Freemasonry. We greatly regret to see the tendency to introduce into Freemasonry the system or idea of modern organizations that relief is a right growing out of a consideration paid therefor; that masonic charity must be bought; or, at best, can be extended only to those who have aided in establishing the fund out of which relief is given; and that relief by individual members must not be expected, except perhaps in very rare cases in which there cannot be the delay necessary for lodge action, and even then in expectation that the amount would be refunded by the lodge. This is not Masonry as we learned it, and in *this* our brother will find that he is right in his opinion that "our brother is set in his ways."

7. That a Past Master may open the lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens. This was the old law; always has been and is now, the law of the Mother Grand Lodge of England, and all the Grand Lodges in the Dependencies of the British Crown, and in very many of the American Grand Lodges. In fact the change from the law, as our brother wishes it to be, has been made by those who desire to make Masonry "in keeping with the times." Indeed, it is quite a significant fact that all save two of the changes (and one of them is a matter of recent origin) which Bro. KUYKENDALL desires, are in the direction of *returning to the old usages*, and to undo what others have done in a desire to carry out his pet scheme of giving Masonry "all the modern improvements"!

However, we are so pleased to find, from this report, that the idea, which his former reports gave of him, to us at any rate—is largely erroneous, that we have hopes that after all we shall come nearer together in our views as we shall know each other better.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In some unaccountable manner we mislaid the Proceedings of Arizona, British Columbia, Georgia and Idaho, and did not discover the fact that we had received them until after we had passed them in printing our report: those of District of Columbia, Kansas and Louisiana did not come to hand until after we had passed their alphabetical place, and Mississippi has not yet been received.

ARIZONA, 1891.

The eight lodges were represented and a delegate was present from a lodge U. D., to which a charter was granted. Our Representative, M. W. MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Past Grand Master and Grand Treasurer, was present and responded for Maine, when the roll was called.

Of the "Condition of the Craft" the Grand Master (GEORGE W. CHEYNEY) said:

"The good report may again be made that peace and harmony prevail among the lodges and brethren of the jurisdiction. While the conditions of business life prevailing in some portions of the territory are such that a large growth in membership can hardly be expected, it arises from no lack of interest in the lodges themselves, and our increase in membership at least keeps pace with that of the population."

He objected to fixing lodge meetings by the moon, saying that they ought to be upon a fixed day: we see that three of the lodges follow the custom that formerly prevailed in Maine and still does with many lodges, of holding their regular meeting near the full of the moon.

The business of the Grand Lodge was of a routine character, harmoniously and intelligently transacted. The Grand Master seemed desirous of giving unaffiliated masons another whack, but the Grand Lodge determined that nothing more need be done. We should say so; the Grand Lodge has already undertaken, not merely to absolve the masons of its obedience from their obligations to non-affiliates, but to prohibit masons from fulfilling their obligations to them! If the law is obeyed a non-affiliate cannot "be the recipient of any of the *rights, privileges* or *CHARITIES* of the Order."

Our Arizona brethren, in common with others, continually torment themselves about non-affiliates: suppose they try the let-alone policy and "give us a rest" literally.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1891.

The Grand Lodge held two special communications to lay the corner stone of public buildings. The ceremonies are substantially the same as in other jurisdictions. The Grand Lodge opened in ample form; formed a procession, the brethren clothed as masons, the officers wearing their jewels, with the Book of Constitutions, the Great Lights, and the insignia, and

marched to the objective point, performed the ceremonies (including giving the Grand Honors) and then returned to the Hall and closed. Our discussions with Bro. VAUX have led us to notice accounts of these ceremonials, and Bro. VAUX's position is sustained by no recognized Grand Lodge in the world other than his own Grand Lodge, and we believe that the present usage in Pennsylvania had its origin since Bro. VAUX became a mason; such is our belief, but we have not the means of making a full examination, and we may be in error; we call attention to the matter, and if any brother can throw light upon it, we shall be very glad.

The Grand Master (ANGUS McKEOWN) announces the death of Bro. HENRY BROWN, the efficient Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and Past Grand Master, who died March 15, 1891. The Grand Lodge, appropriated \$200 for a monument to his memory and invited the co-operation of the lodges.

He says further, and the correctness of his statement is shown by the reports made and business done at this communication:

"I am gratified to be able to congratulate the lodge throughout the jurisdiction, upon the general prosperity of the craft. From all parts of the Province the good tidings have come that peace and harmony prevail. The lodges have been active, and three new lodges have been granted dispensations, and their petition for charters will be brought before you this session. The good work accomplished will be better shown by the various reports to be submitted."

We are pleased to note the election of our Representative, MARCUS WOLFE, as M. W. Grand Master.

The following propositions in relation to District Deputy Grand Masters were presented, but as they involved an amendment of the constitution, they were ruled out:

"That the District Deputy Grand Masters for each District shall be nominated by the representatives of the lodges and Past Masters of such District, present at the Annual Communication, by ballot, the representatives and Past Masters of the District voting in the same manner as upon the election of other officers, and confirmed by the Grand Master.

"In default of any nomination being made, the Grand Master elect shall appoint a duly qualified brother as District Deputy Grand Master.

"District Deputy Grand Masters must be Past Masters and resident within their respective Districts and must not be during their term of office Master of a lodge."

A new set of regalia for the Grand Lodge officers had been purchased in London, the committee finding that it could be purchased there on the best terms; the cost in London was \$516.29; duty \$115.55; freight, &c., \$8.12; total \$679.56.

The representatives near the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia and New Jersey made reports, which are published with the proceedings.

A committee was appointed to draft a Masonic Burial Service, and the constitution was amended so that processions for masonic funerals may be had without a dispensation.

The Grand Lodge attended Divine Service, in its distinctive capacity, and listened to a "very interesting and instructive sermon," which is published.

There was no Report on Correspondence, but a committee was appointed with Bro. A. R. MILNE as chairman.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1891.

This jurisdiction seems to have enjoyed a high degree of prosperity during the year.

One question arose which seems to us to be a very absurd one. Formerly there was no question that a candidate was under the jurisdiction of the lodge in whose territory he resides; almost everywhere he could apply to that lodge the moment he gained a residence in its territory. But it was found that candidates were received before they became sufficiently known, and thereupon a law was enacted that no candidate should be received until he had been a resident of the state one year. Some genius at once jumped to the conclusion that during that year, the lodge of his old residence had jurisdiction over him! We can scarcely believe that this Grand Lodge holds to that view: but the language used certainly indicates that. Well, we in Maine hold to the old law of territorial jurisdiction, and if any lodge outside of Maine undertakes to exercise jurisdiction over a resident of this state, whether his residence has been five years or five minutes, such lodge will be held to have violated the inter-Grand Lodge law of Freemasonry. The conclusion to which we have referred is evidently based upon the idea that every profane qualified for our mysteries must be eligible to apply for them somewhere; an evidently egregious error.

The Grand Master (THOMAS F. GIBBS) submits correspondence in a case in which an unfortunate difficulty arose with the Grand Master of Iowa; it grew out of the system of representation between Grand Lodges.

The Grand Secretary of Iowa wrote to Grand Secretary SINGLETON as follows:

"I am instructed by Grand Master Phelps to ask you to notify your Grand Master that Bro. E. A. Guilbert, as Grand Representative of the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, is not acceptable to him, and that his longer continuance as such Grand Representative is not agreeable to him or his associate officers, and that his recall as such Grand Representative would be agreeable to the Grand Master and others concerned.

"You will please notify this office of the action taken by your Grand Master upon this communication, to the end that I may communicate the same to the Grand Master of this jurisdiction."

Bro. SINGLETON, in behalf of his Grand Master, replied to Bro. PARVIN; the following extracts are sufficient to show the questions raised:

"He thinks that the request appears to be somewhat peculiar in that the cause given for the desired change is not so explicit as might be wished.

"No intimation has reached him that Bro. Guilbert has failed to discharge any duties in connection with his appointment.

"If a suggestion be permissible, it might be proper for the Grand Master of Iowa to intimate to the brother that he is distasteful to himself and associates as representative of this Grand Lodge and that his resignation as such would be acceptable."

* * * * *

"A Grand Master of this jurisdiction having issued a commission constituting Bro. Guilbert our representative and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia having approved that act at its Semi-Annual Communication May 1, 1866, the Grand Master is inclined to the opinion that the summary action suggested, might be considered as arbitrary on his part, if not indeed unwarranted."

* * * * *

"If it is the wish of M. W. Bro. Phelps, our Grand Master will submit the letter of 19th ultimo, to our Grand Lodge at its Annual Communication November 11th next, for consideration; or if he has further communication, in the matter he will endeavor to consider it with a view to the best interests of the fraternity and our united jurisdictions."

If the system of Grand Representation is to be continued and considered of any importance these are important propositions.

The committee to which the matter was referred (and whose report was adopted by the Grand Lodge) say :

"Your committee are of opinion that the Grand Master of Iowa had an undoubted right to request the recall of the commission of our Grand Representative on the ground that the said Representative was *persona non grata* to him and his associate officers, and also that our Grand Master had the power and right to act as requested without asking for any further reasons; but that, on the other hand, he was fully justified in asking that action be delayed until he could lay the matter before his Grand Lodge, inasmuch as the appointment of the Representative in question had been confirmed by that body, and he felt that it might seem to be an arbitrary exercise of power if he acted without further light in the matter."

We understand the committee to hold as we do, that the suggestion that the "explicit cause" should be stated was not well founded. If the reasons can be required, it can only be that the sufficiency of them may be passed upon; this is entirely inadmissible. If the fact, that the representative is not acceptable to "the powers that be," does not in comity require his recall, without regard to the reasons why he is not acceptable, then it is no ground for his recall, whatever may be the reasons.

Nor does the fact that he has faithfully performed his duty affect the question: if he had failed in that respect, it gave the appointing power reason to recall him on its own account.

It would also have been the height of impropriety to have intimated to the Representative that he was not acceptable; that would have been insulting to the power appointing him.

The question whether action of the Grand Lodge was necessary, depends upon the law of the Grand Lodge, perhaps; but we can scarcely conceive it to be possible that the Grand Lodge had tied the hands of the Grand Master in such an extraordinary manner. Although the appointment was approved by the Grand Lodge, following the analogies of civil governments, the Chief

Executive had the power of recall. Still if the Grand Master, after stating his doubts as to his power of recall, had requested delay until he could lay the matter before his Grand Lodge, the prompt dismissal of the Representative by the Grand Master of Iowa, which actually followed, would have been scarcely justifiable.

But although the committee, in their report, treated the statement we have copied as such a request and held the action to be discourteous, it will be seen from the terms of the letter that it was not a request, but a promise, that *if the Grand Master of Iowa* requested it he would consider it. The Grand Master of Iowa had requested the recall of the Representative for a now admittedly sufficient reason; it was then for the Grand Master of the District of Columbia to refuse, or take the measures he deemed necessary to comply with the request. The Grand Master of Iowa could not be called upon to express his wishes as to *the method*; that was a matter entirely for Grand Master GIBBS.

It should be said that after Grand Master GIBBS had been notified of the dismissal of the Representative he wrote Grand Master PHELPS that he would lay the correspondence in the case before the Grand Lodge and advise him of the result. This letter was dated October 31st, but notice of the dismissal was dated October 14th, and as the Representative had been dismissed, we do not perceive how he could be re-instated save by a re-appointment.

We find that we have omitted one thing; in the correspondence it was stated that presumably the appointment was confirmed by the Grand Lodge of Iowa. We object to this. The Grand Lodge of Iowa had no power to confirm; it could only object, and request a recall on the ground that the person appointed was not acceptable.

The committee conclude their report as follows:

"To sum up the conclusions arrived at by your committee, they would say that in their opinion the action of the Grand Master of Iowa in dismissing our Grand Representative was, in view of all the circumstances of the case, hasty and ill advised, and was not in harmony with that masonic comity which should regulate the actions of one Grand Lodge toward another; that the letter of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, giving notice of this action (which, although seemingly *his* action, must have been concurred in by the Grand Master,) seemed to be entirely too dictatorial in style and assertion, and lacking in that masonic courtesy which should mark a correspondence between two sister jurisdictions whose relations to each other had always been friendly; that the Grand Master of Iowa had an undoubted right to request the recall of the commission of our Representative upon the ground that said Representative was not agreeable to him and his associate officers, and that he had both the power and the right to refuse to give officially any other reasons for his request: that he had the power to dismiss our Representative, but that it would have been more in accord with the spirit of Masonry if, before dismissing him, he had communicated through the Representative of his Grand Lodge privately and unofficially to our Grand Master the reason of the non-acceptability of our Representative near his Grand Lodge, or to have stated through him that the reasons were of such a nature that he would prefer not to communicate

them. In either of these events our Grand Master would, probably, without further question, have recalled the commission of Bro. Guilbert, thus preventing possible unfriendly feeling between the two Grand Jurisdictions; that our Grand Master had the power and the right to at once recall the commission of our Grand Representative without asking for other reasons, but that he was justified in asking for them, if he thought proper to do so, and also in suggesting that the matter be referred to the Grand Lodge; for justice seemed to demand that, personally, Bro. Guilbert was entitled to some consideration in the premises on the part of this Grand Lodge, both as a distinguished brother, and as one who for more than twenty-five years has been one of its Grand Representatives.

"In regard to the appointment of another Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, your committee suggest that, inasmuch as the Grand Lodge, by resolution, has empowered the Grand Master to make all such appointments, that this one be left to his judgment and discretion."

We have already pointed out wherein we do not concur with them. There are indications in these letters that the full correspondence is not given, but we do not see that what was omitted (if any) would affect our conclusions.

BRO. GEORGE WALLACE, our representative, announced the death of Grand Secretary IRA BERRY, and Grand Secretary SINGLETON presented the circular of our Grand Master, and it is published in full in the Proceedings.

What is called a "Digest of Decisions" is published in the Proceedings, but it is rather a compilation of the decisions, including the reports of the committees thereon, and is all the more valuable on that account. It was prepared by the Grand Secretary. He says that no Grand Master, prior to BENJAMIN B. FRENCH (1848), ever delivered an annual address or reported his official acts.

The Report on Correspondence (71 pp.) was presented by BRO. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON.

Quoting the remarks of Grand Master CHASE in reference to public installations, he adds:

"This was our own experience when a young mason in Missouri. It was the common custom for nearly all the lodges to have public installations, addresses upon Masonry, or a suitable sermon, and close by a dinner at which the ladies were always invited."

Of the effect of the reversal, by the Grand Lodge, of a conviction by a lodge, he well says:

"Some constitutions provide, that if the Grand Lodge does not sustain the verdict of the lodge, the brother is restored to his rights generally and to his membership in the lodge. Other constitutions, as in the District of Columbia, can only restore him to his general rights, but not to membership; this, in our judgment, is not consistent.

"If the lodge has committed an error in its sentence, it should restore him to each and every right; and, inasmuch as *pendente lite* the brother is only suspended, then, when the Grand Lodge decides that he is *rectus in curia*, he should be free of all censure whatever. When he is restored to his rights as a mason, that carries with it his membership, which is the dearest and most valuable of all."

In his review of Maryland, he replies to Bro. SCHULTZ in relation to the

powers of Grand Masters, and in his review of Maine he refers us to the same discussion.

The first impression one gets from reading it is one of wonder at the ingenuity displayed in an effort to maintain his position. We are always prepared for something new and startling; but this effort of our brother surpasses our wildest expectations.

The basis of his argument is that the "Old Regulations" were not *old* regulations at all, but were *new* ones! And he challenges Bro. SCHULTZ to show whenever, before 1723, they were known to the craft! He apparently requires *printed* evidence or written evidence of masonic law at a time when nothing had been printed, and it was contrary to masonic custom to multiply copies of what had been written.

But for all that, the evidence exists, evidence that stands as conclusive by all the rules which the wisdom of ages has established as the tests.

They were published in 1723; they are accompanied by the statement that they were first "compiled" by Grand Master PAYNE in 1720, and his compilation was approved by the Grand Lodge in 1721: that by order of Grand Master MONTAGU, Dr. ANDERSON compared them with the ancient records and immemorial usages of the fraternity and digested into the order in which they were published.

In the second edition, now before us, it is stated that Grand Lodge having revised them, ordered them printed in the Book of Constitutions, on March 25, 1722.

The publication was not completed during MONTAGU's Grand Mastership, but during the term of his successor, PHILIP, DUKE OF WHARTON, the book was issued from the press. Although it had been previously approved by the Grand Lodge, an "approbation" was added signed by the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens, and by the Master and Wardens of twenty lodges, averring that the contents are the "History, Charges and Regulations of the ancient Fraternity": that they had been submitted to Grand Master MONTAGU *for his approbation*, who by the advice of several brethren had ordered them to be printed; that they, having perused them, joined their predecessors in their laudable approval thereof. This "Approbation" was published in the Book of Constitutions and makes a part of it; and all these are witnesses to the truth of the "Approbation" and of the contents of the book *so far as they had knowledge*: that they knew whether they were *new* regulations, enacted since 1717, or a compilation of the *old* regulations in a new Book of Constitutions, is absolutely certain, and their evidence is conclusive.

But let us see what the records of the Grand Lodge say. The original records prior to June 14, 1723, are not in existence; the same is true of all prior records and manuscripts, with very few exceptions. But in this Book of Constitutions are given the records of the Grand Lodge since 1717, and their

accuracy has the endorsement of Grand Master, WHARTON DR. DESAGULIERS and all the other brethren who signed the "Approbation."

The action in 1717, in which the previous existence of Grand Masters is distinctly stated, is a well known and recognized fact; those present at the first meeting determined to revive the "Quarterly Communication of the officers of lodges (called the Grand Lodge)," and "resolved to hold the Annual Assembly and Feast and then to choose a Grand Master from among themselves."

Accordingly the Annual Assembly was held and a Grand Master elected and installed. In 1718, the Annual Assembly and Feast was held and GEORGE PAYNE elected and installed Grand Master; he "recommended the strict observance of the Quarterly Communication, and desired any brethren to bring to the Grand Lodge any old *writings* and *records* concerning masons and Masonry, in order to show the usages of antient times; and this year several old copies of the Gothic Constitutions were produced and collated."

In 1719, Dr. DESAGULIERS was elected and installed Grand Master; he was among those who signed "Approbation"; and in 1720, GEORGE PAYNE succeeded him.

"This year, at some *private* lodges, several very valuable manuscripts (for they had nothing yet in print) concerning their fraternity, their lodges, regulations, charges, secrets and usages (particularly one writ by Mr. Nicholas Stone, the Warden of Inigo Jones) were too hastily burnt, by some scrupulous brothers; that those papers might not fall into strange hands."

Two regulations were "agreed" to; one in relation to the manner of election of Grand Master, and another in relation to the appointment of a Deputy Grand Master "according to antient custom," as well as Grand Wardens.

At this time the "Grand Lodge" had assumed the powers of the annual assembly, apparently by the acquiescence of the craft. For on June 24, 1721, the Grand Lodge, consisting of the Grand Master with his Wardens, the former Grand Officers (which were Past Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens only) and the Masters and Wardens of twelve lodges met and "recognized" the choice of Grand Master MONTAGU made at a Grand Lodge, held on Lady Day preceding, "marched on foot to the hall in proper clothing and due form," [Will Bro. VAUX note?] "where they were joyfully received by about 150 true and faithful, all clothed." They then set down to a feast, after which Grand Master PAYNE proclaimed the Grand Master elect, and installed him, and the assembly owned and saluted him as Grand Master.

At the Grand Lodge held September 29, 1721, "with the former Grand Officers and those of 16 Lodges,"

"His Grace's Worship and the Lodge finding fault with all the copies of the old Gothic Constitutions, ordered Brother James Anderson, A. M., to digest the same in a new and better Method."

At the December session, 1721,

"MONTAGU, *Grand Master*, at the desire of the lodge, appointed 14 learned Brethren to examine Bro. *Anderson's* Manuscript, and to make report."

On March 25, 1722, in Grand Lodge, "with former Grand Officers and those of 24 lodges,"

"The said committee of 14 reported that they had perused Bro. *Anderson's* manuscript, viz., the History, Charges, Regulations and Master's Song, and after some amendments had approved of it: upon which the lodge desired the Grand Master to order it to be printed."

In passing we note an instance showing that *ANDERSON* recognized the usages of the craft as the law: at a meeting he says, "they put in the chair the oldest Master Mason (who was not the *present* Master of a lodge, also irregular.)"

There was no regular meeting of the Grand Lodge in June, 1722, but the Grand Master summoned it to meet January 17, 1722 (1723, N. S.), when

"Grand Warden *Anderson* produced the new Book of Constitutions, now in print, which was again approved with the addition of the ancient manner of constituting a lodge."

On June 24, 1723, the order of January 17th, preceding, was read, and it was moved "that the said General Regulations be confirmed, so far as they are consistent with the ancient rules of Masonry"; but it was then "moved and put whether the words [so far as they are consistent with the Ancient Rules of Masonry] be part of the question," and it was "Resolved in the affirmative." "But the main question was not put."

At the communication held in November following, sundry regulations were adopted, which in 1738, with those subsequently adopted, Dr. *ANDERSON* published under the title of "New Regulations," and the former compilation was published under the title of the "Old Regulations."

Thus it appears:

(1.) That Bro. *SINGLETON's* claim that there were not "Old Regulations" existing before 1717, is disproved by testimony—overwhelming in its force—that they existed previously.

(2.) That his claim that they were enacted between 1717 and 1723 is disproved by the record that only two were enacted during that time.

(3.) That his claim (which others also have made) that these regulations were enacted by the Grand Lodge, is disproved by showing by the record that they were not enacted, but compiled as existing law, and never formally approved until produced in print before the Grand Lodge, when the book was approved. And, moreover, at the very next meeting of the Grand Lodge it was resolved in substance that they were law "only so far as they are consistent with the ancient rules of Masonry."

Another thing is certain; that from 1717 to 1723, the affairs of the craft were administered, not under a written code of law, but under the law as found in the usages of the craft and old manuscripts, which were assumed to be sufficiently well known to be followed.

The resolution that the regulations were law "only so far as they are consistent with the ancient rules of Masonry" clinches the argument; we had forgotten, if we ever knew it, that the Grand Lodge so early recognized the doctrine that the old regulations are subject to the ancient rules of Masonry.

This exposition would not be complete without calling attention to the difference between the functions of the Historian and those of the Jurist. The Historian is at perfect liberty to question statements of facts in his effort to discover the very truth. But when certain propositions are assumed to be facts in the enactment of a law, the Jurist, in construing that law, is bound by such assumed facts, and it makes no difference whether they were facts or not; he is "bound by the record." If it were possible that Dr. ANDERSON manufactured these regulations "out of whole cloth," but they were made, received and recognized as a compilation of ancient usages, laws, constitutions, &c., then they must be read and expounded as if they were in fact such a compilation. When they are received as the law of the craft in later days they must be read and expounded by the same rule. Whatever powers these regulations recognize as possessed by the Grand Master as inherent in the office, must be held to be possessed by him, without regard to what the Historian may believe the actual fact was.

This of itself would be a full answer to all Bro. SINGLETON's (*et id omne genus*) talk about "historical facts," which after all are "guess-work"; but against all the speculations of himself and others we oppose the solemn declarations of the Grand Lodge and Grand Masters, made at the time, or immediately after the time, and remaining unquestioned a century and a half, and the rule of evidence that such declarations, so made and so long acquiesced in, can be overcome only by the strongest evidence of a positive character, which Bro. SINGLETON and those holding with him, utterly fail to give. We have carefully read and considered what Bro. GOULD has written, and while no one exceeds us in our admiration of the diligence and perseverance with which he has collected his evidence, and the ability with which he sustains his conclusions, we are compelled to say, that if the case were presented to a judicial tribunal, examining it according to the rules which the wisdom of ages has established, in our opinion, Bro. GOULD would be sent out of court as utterly failing to overcome the case which the record makes against him.

We are not quite sure whether Bro. SINGLETON holds that if a Grand Master, under the ancient usages of the craft, has any powers, it follows that he has unlimited powers, as some others hold; some of his expressions indicate that he does; but we shall not believe that he holds to such a gross absurdity until he explicitly says so.

Bro. SINGLETON refers to one of the regulations which declares that the inherent right of a lodge to choose its own members is "not subject to a dispensation": if a Grand Master can grant a dispensation only in cases in

which the regulations so provide, why this provision? Under the well-settled rule of interpretation this shows that all other rights *are* "subject to a dispensation." The exception proves the rule. The statement that in a certain case the Grand Master has not the power of dispensation is an absolute recognition of the general power of the Grand Master to grant dispensations.

He also makes the point that the word "inherent" is used but twice in the Regulations; but in both cases, as generally in the use of that word, it is used merely to emphasize the expression. Under a code professing to be a compilation of the ancient laws of the craft, the difference between "The Grand Master has power" and "The Grand Master has inherent power" is one of emphasis alone.

He also repeats an argument formerly advanced, that the words "except by dispensation" are a grant of power to the Grand Master, rather than a recognition that he already has the power!

He says that in Regulation XIX, in relation to the abuse of his powers by a Grand Master, the expression "because the Ancient Fraternity have had no occasion for it, their former Grand Masters having all behaved themselves worthy of that honorable office," refers "to the five Grand Masters between 1717 and 1721"!

We have heard of splitting fine hairs, but this is the most extraordinary exploit in that direction of which we ever heard, and it commands our most unbounded admiration! As matter of fact, however, there had been but *three* "former Grand Masters," one of them having been elected a second time. All the "former Grand Masters" of our "ANCIENT Fraternity" are comprised within the space of four years! And that expression too in a book that had *enumerated* many times that number!

Oh, no, Bro. SINGLETON; cease splitting hairs about this matter and come squarely down to the position which the logical result of your argument compels you to take, and declare that Dr. ANDERSON was a fraud and put forth a false and fraudulent book, and that the Grand Lodge of England *knowingly* endorsed such a book as true and genuine, and ordered it to be obeyed as its Book of Constitutions and "read at the making of every newly admitted brother"!

We ought to apologize to the craft in Maine for thus increasing the length of our report. But inasmuch as the records which we have presented are of fundamental importance but are not (as we are somewhat surprised to find) within the reach of the brethren, after much consideration we conclude to make them readily accessible to all, even at the expense of increasing the length of our report far beyond what we had intended. So much of it has been printed when this is written that we cannot reduce the length of the preceding portion of it.

GEORGIA, 1891.

This pamphlet of about three hundred pages is packed so full of what we would like every mason in Maine to read that we can scarcely begin to select. The Grand Lodge has been under a burden of debt for many years, but at this session the last of its obligations were made a burnt offering upon the altar. It closed its session with *thirty-one* more lodges on its roll than it had at its opening. The net gain in membership for the year was almost ten per cent. It was natural that the brethren should feel happy and that their happiness should find vent in words; and it did. This volume, with its numerous eloquent and appropriate addresses, is a splendid monument to the happy event to which it relates.

What we said last year of the address of the Grand Master (JOHN S. DAVIDSON) is just as true of this.

The following decisions are undoubtedly law in Maine, although the precise questions may not have been decided:

"1. The Worshipful Master presiding at the trial of a brother, has the right to stop the progress of the case, in order to have committee take additional evidence of profane witness. The object of all masonic investigation is to ascertain the exact truth of the cause.

"2. The trial of a brother is not illegal because the Worshipful Master presiding is related to the prosecutor. If any valid objection could be made to him for this cause, it should be presented before the trial begins.

"3. Only such rules are proper in masonic trials as will enable the lodge to reach the justice of the case, and, therefore, it is largely discretionary with the lodge to fix the time and place of trial, length of sitting, and to manage such details in its own discretion.

"9. If a mason, under charges, is elected Worshipful Master, he must be tried as if he were a private member, and some Worshipful Master or Past Master must preside at the trial.

"13. If a subordinate lodge persistently refuses to respond, in any way, to an application for waiver of jurisdiction, it is proper for the lodge seeking such waiver to report the facts to the Grand Master for his investigation.

"17. The Master of a lodge under dispensation can be removed by the Grand Master, for incompetency, at the request of the lodge, properly supported by evidence. The Master himself is entitled to have his name stricken from the dispensation. The provision of the edict which prevents a Worthy Master from resigning, does not apply to a lodge under dispensation."

A petition for membership was balloted upon and the candidate declared rejected: after the lodge closed the officers discovered that they had examined the *wrong end of the box*. He decided that no legal ballot had been taken and that a ballot could be ordered at the next meeting on the same application. In Maine, this would have required a dispensation from the Grand Master; the decision of Grand Master DAVIDSON was equivalent to a dispensation; it differs from the law in Maine in that it implies that the Master might have made the same decision and ordered a new ballot without the specific authority of the Grand Master.

In Georgia, a lodge has jurisdiction over candidates for a limited time after they move out of its territory. We should think complications would

arise, and that in many cases the law, requiring candidates to reside a given time in a jurisdiction before they can apply, would be evaded. Of course, this jurisdiction does not continue after they move into another state.

A portrait of the Grand Master had been procured and was presented to the Grand Lodge, in behalf of the committee, by Bro. WILLIAM A. DAVIS, in a fine address, to which Bro. W. S. RAMSEY replied for the Grand Lodge in a similar strain.

Addresses during the session were delivered by Bros. Y. A. WRIGHT, TRAMMEL STARR, BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM, W. E. MUMFORD, JAMES M. MOBLEY, J. L. COBB, LEVI COHEN, J. L. MACK, W. H. H. STEWART and A. Q. MOODY, which are published in the Proceedings; other addresses were delivered which are not published. These addresses, with those we have previously mentioned, make this volume quite a treatise on Masonry and the duties of masons, worthy, as we have already said, of being read by all the brethren.

BRO. WILLIAM ABRAM LOVE submitted a preamble and resolutions, which were adopted; the latter show the object, so we omit the former:

"Resolved, That until otherwise ordered, the Grand Secretary, in the distribution of our printed Proceedings, do send three copies of the same to the following Grand Bodies, viz:

"The Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., of Georgia.

"The Grand Council, R. & S. M., of Georgia.

"The Grand Commandery, K. T., of Georgia.

"The General Grand Chapter, R. A. M., United States of America.

"The General Grand Council, R. & S. M., United States of America.

"The Grand Encampment, K. T., United States of America.

And one copy of the same to:

"The Sovereign Grand Inspector General, 33°, A. & A. S. R., of Georgia.

"The Sov'n Gr'd Commander, S. J., A. & A. S. R., United States of America.

"The Grand Commander, N. J., A. & A. S. R., United States of America.

"Resolved, That the above and foregoing bodies and officers be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to reciprocate by sending, severally and respectively, copies of their printed Proceedings to our Grand Secretary, to be distributed as are the printed Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges in Fraternal Correspondence with this—that is, one copy to the library of this Grand Lodge; one copy to the Grand Master and one copy to the Committee on Foreign and Domestic Correspondence. Furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Correspondence be, and they are hereby, directed to include in their several reports, from year to year, a review of the printed Proceedings of such bodies, herein before designated, as may be received by them. Furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That the various bodies, composing this American system, be, and they are hereby, respectfully and fraternally requested to give this matter their earnest attention, and to lend their aid in opening the proposed channel of information and inter-communication as herein proposed by the adoption of this or some other plan for the accomplishment of the desired end. Furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Grand Lodge, with power and instruction to communicate with the several Grand Bodies of this state, and of other jurisdictions included within the scope of these resolutions, with a view to the consummation of the object herein contemplated, and to suggest that the correspondents of the several jurisdictions be requested to review respectively and reciprocally the Proceeding of the several Grand Bodies of their respective States or Territorial Jurisdictions. Furthermore, be it

"Resolved, That said committee report progress at the next Annual Communication of this Grand Body, and thence annually, continuing their work from time to time and from year to year, until such time as the contemplated Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and fraternal inter-communication shall have been established, or until such time as it may become evident that such a channel cannot be opened, or such a system worked as is contemplated in the body of these resolutions."

The words "Grand Lodge" in the first resolution should evidently be "Grand Chapter." We have always favored and done all we could to secure the proposed exchange of proceedings. In Maine, we have nearly all these proceedings in our Grand Lodge Library, by the concurrent action of our Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery and the courtesy of other brethren. We doubt, however, the practicability of so extensive a review; it must entail great labor and considerable expense, unless the review is substantially limited to giving statistics. However, we shall expect our Georgia Brethren to try it, and we will suspend judgment till we see the result.

As heretofore the Report on Correspondence (156 pp.) is prepared by three Brothers, BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM, (46 pp.) W. E. MUMFORD, (72 pp.) and W. S. Ramsey (38 pp.). The latter prepared one report and accidentally lost his manuscript, and in rewriting was obliged to hurry; he has our sympathies; the very thought of such a misfortune makes us shudder.

We greatly regret that Bro. BIGHAM was ill; he wrote a letter saying that he would probably not be present, and the following from the report of a committee gives the explanation:

"We cannot close this report without extending our heart-felt sympathy to that distinguished mason and true man who has so long and so honorably held the Chairmanship of the Committee on General Welfare in this Grand Lodge, Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Master Benjamin H. Bigham. We deeply, most sincerely, and affectionately, feel for him in this hour of his affliction. May the God of our Fathers shield and protect him, and restore him to health and vigorous manhood."

Bro. BIGHAM's report is an excellent summary, with brief but apt comments, often a mere expression of assent or dissent.

The last part of the following is so good, that we must copy the whole.

"He speaks of the Report on Correspondence from Maine, as coming from Brother Joseph H. Drummond. Heretofore we have seen the reporter's name as Josiah H. Drummond. Wonder if it is really true he is identical with the Joseph H. Drummond who is printed to have once been prominent in Cerneauism? Or is there a mistake with Brother Stevenson's printer? It is probably a mistake of the printer, as we see, in giving a list of the books in the Idaho Library, he gives us as the name of one of them, 'The Revelations of a Squaw,' which must be intended for that interesting and valuable old work with which we are all familiarly acquainted, 'The Revelations of a Square.'"

Of course, the "JOSEPH" is an error; nor have we been "prominent in Cerneauism"; nor has any one of our name; and either Bro. BIGHAM's memory was at fault or a very egregious blunder has been "printed." That

we have had considerable to say about Cerneauism, is very true, but we do not think Cerneauism has gained much aid and comfort from it. The statement is on a level with the "Revelations of a Squaw"!

BRO. MUMFORD writes at more length, arranging what he says under sub-heads. We find, as we suspected, that he has had experience as an editor and we get the benefit of it in his reports.

In his review of Maine, he quotes largely and very approvingly from the address of Grand Master CHASE; his opening remarks are quoted as "quite attractive and worthy of a place in this report"; also his remarks on condition of the craft, and the salient paragraphs relating to District Deputy Grand Masters.

He says further:

"Esoteric Work.—It seems that Maine Masonry has been afflicted with the cypher monitor fiend if we are to be guided by the Address of the Grand Master. This evil afflicts Masonry more or less everywhere. There are numbers of men occupying the East, no doubt, who are using, clandestinely, cypher monitors. This is the result of laziness and ignorance. It cannot be too severely condemned. Grand Master Chase truly and grandly says":

Then follows another half a page from his "very admirable address."

He commends the enterprise of our Grand Lodge in getting up the history of Masonry in the state.

He accepts our views in relation to masonic prayers in the lodge and to what masonic toleration requires. We regret to find that he took our remarks last year as a "rebuke" to him, as they were by no means so intended; when one writes earnestly and at the same time endeavors to put his thought into the fewest words, he is liable to give a different tone to his remarks from what he intended or is conscious of doing.

BRO. RAMSEY rushed through the Proceedings as we have been obliged to rush through these reports, giving summary, and brief extracts with few comments.

We notice mention of a forthcoming History of Masonry in Georgia, by BRO. SAMUEL D. IRVIN, and that its appearance is awaited by many with much interest. We are among the "many." We tried our hand once at a brief epitome of its early history, and we found promise of much valuable information if the facts concerning the introduction of Masonry into Georgia can be discovered. Success to BRO. IRVIN and a speedy publication of his work.

IDAHO, 1891.

We begin to think that the reason why we mislaid these Proceedings was, that we took the pamphlet for a second copy of Iowa. They are from the same printing office, and our copy has the same colored cover.

An emergent communication was held to bury Past Grand Master LAFAY-

ETTE CARTEE, one of the founders of the Grand Lodge and an attendant on all, except one, of its sessions for twenty-four years.

The Grand Master (GEORGE AINSLIE) calls attention to the imperfections of the constitution, saying that by implication the Grand Master is denied the possession of any powers, although his predecessors had exercised them, and he had done the same, though he doubted his right to do so. A committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws. We have never been able to understand what need there is of both Constitution and By-Laws of a Grand Lodge, nor by an examination of them to discover the rule by which a provision is inserted in one rather than in the other.

The best method of disseminating the work had been considered by him, and he recommended that the state be divided into districts, and

"By arrangements made in advance the Grand Lecturer could meet the officers of several of the lodges, or of all the lodges, in a district, at a time and place agreed upon, and in a short time instruct them in the work.

"The same can be done in each and all of the districts, so that the Grand Lecturer could, in the course of six weeks or two months, instruct a sufficient number of the officers of the various lodges in the work so they could impart it to others; and thus, in a very short time, the work in all the lodges would approach nearer and nearer to uniformity throughout our whole jurisdiction.

"The expense attending the method could be borne in part by the Grand Lodge, and the balance by the respective constituent lodges whose officers receive the instruction."

The Grand Lodge adopted a plan, partly in accordance with these recommendations, but we do not deem them worth copying, because, while the services of the Grand Lecturer are required to an extent which would consume much of his time, and provision is made for the payment of his expenses, no provision is made for paying him for the time he gives to the work; we have no faith that such a system would be successful in Maine.

One provision we deem a wise one; the lecturer is required to exemplify the work fully at each annual communication of the Grand Lodge. This regulation is made compulsory."

One complicated case came up; a candidate rejected in a state in which the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction prevails, was elected and had two degrees conferred upon him; an application was made for a dispensation to confer the third degree, which was refused by telegraph; but the secretary misread the dispatch and the degree was conferred. If the candidate had actually lived in Idaho twelve months, the question, whether the lodge rightfully received the petition, depends upon whether that Grand Lodge also holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; we have an impression that it does not, but upon an examination (necessarily hasty) of the constitution and by-laws we find nothing relating to it; we shall await with much interest the result of the investigation ordered.

The following resolution in relation to "Cerneauism" was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge deeply deplore the discord and schism

caused by this clandestine body in other jurisdictions, and earnestly recommend that the craft in Idaho have nothing whatever to do with this rite, and that we protect ourselves from the evils thereof by simply letting it alone."

The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized: the request for recognition by the Grand Lodge of Victoria was postponed, and that of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales refused. No reasons are stated, and we do not understand the grounds of action in relation to the two latter.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the past, present and future elective Grand Officers of this Grand Lodge be required to file brief autobiographies with the Grand Secretary for preservation in the archives of this Grand Body."

The list of Grand Masters illustrates the curious coincidences that are found in names; Bro. CONNELLY was succeeded by Bro. KENALLY.

The Report on Correspondence (126 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON.

Referring to a decision that a maimed E. A. cannot be advanced, he says:

"We question this. Of course if he lost his *head* he could not be advanced. Suppose after having received the three degrees he becomes so disqualified that he could not 'perform the work,' or declare himself to be a mason, would he forfeit any of his rights? We believe to a certain degree in physical qualifications, but think that after being elected to receive the degrees, and after being initiated an Entered Apprentice, if he should be so unfortunate as to be crippled by the loss of 'a leg, foot, arm or hand,' it does not look just and charitable to debar him for the reasons alone from further advancement."

We have agreed with him; but a recent decision that a mason, physically incapable of doing all the work, cannot be Master of a lodge, has caused us to consider the question more carefully. It is not one of charity, or justice, except that justice which is determined by the law. And is it in accordance with masonic law to entrust work to a mason which he is physically unable to perform? We confess that the consideration of this question has somewhat disturbed us, and we hesitate to give an affirmative answer.

In his review of Colorado, he says:

"On the back of the Proceedings we find the official roster of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and the Grand Commandery, as well as the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Colorado. What business has any one to insert the roster of any other organization in Grand Lodge Proceedings? Ah! we see. Bro. Ed. C. Parmelee is Grand Secretary of all three. Strike them out, brethren. We have no right to mix in with any other society, officially."

Having "mixed" with them more than one hundred years, it is rather late to unmix. For very many years Grand Lodges have received them into processions, have met their committees to arrange to erect halls for the use of both, the joint occupation of halls dedicated to Freemasonry, and the creation of Charity Funds. Symbolic Masonry cannot now justly or honor-

ably accept Bro. STEVENSON'S views in this respect for its rule of conduct; such being the case, there is an end of the question.

He gives the correct view in the following:

"There are too many mistletoe offshoots which are sapping the life-blood of the parent stem—the pure, true, ancient Masonry; but as some of them have been so long recognized, and have seen fit to submit to the regulations of Ancient Craft Masonry as promulgated by the Grand Lodges, we can see no way to root them out."

He will perceive that we intend to do as he suggests in relation to the location of our report.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"You misunderstand our position, Brother Drummond, on innovations and the landmarks, and we will endeavor to explain. We believe firmly in the ancient landmarks, and would most earnestly protest against any proposed change or modification of them, but we do not have much reverence for what some would-be distinguished writers denominate as landmarks, which in reality are innovations that have crept into some jurisdictions within the last fifty years. Because a law passed by a Grand Lodge has existed for twenty or thirty years we do not see how it can be called a landmark. Yet we find masons who so regard it. When we referred to some ancient landmark or customs that are working damage to Masonry now, we referred to the above class and spoke ironically. There are few jurisdictions that follow into the ancient landmarks. Could we return to them and follow them strictly, no one would be better satisfied than ourself. We would then restore that old-time sociability and conviviality so essential to the success of the craft. It would seem that many Grand Lodges are engaged in the work of making landmarks, and if any one proposes to change any of these laws or customs there is a great howl of 'Innovations.' Preserve the old landmarks proper, but change some of the customs that are dying of premature old age, and restore Masonry to that position of life and intent where it belongs. To our mind there are many masons who are losing interest in the dreary routine of our lodges. What does a Grand Master's prerogative amount to now, when the Grand Lodge by a majority vote can reverse his decision?"

We are glad to make the correction, and to find that his views coincide so fully with our own.

We are not aware that any Grand Lodge has reversed the decision of its Grand Master in any particular case. They do decide that the law announced by the Grand Master shall not be law for the future, but we never knew an instance in which a Grand Lodge has undertaken to interfere with the action which the Grand Master has actually taken. We had intended to notice other matters in this excellent report, but this is the hottest night "in all the glad new year," and we succumb.

KANSAS, 1892.

The Grand Master (ANDREW M. CALLAHAM) says:

"Thirty-six years ago when this Grand Lodge was organized, there were less than one hundred masons owing their allegiance to it. Now, we have a membership of 19,304. This looks like a phenomenal growth, but when we consider the wonderful immigration of the last thirty-five years, and the

large number of Master Masons among these immigrants, we will readily see that the mysteries of Masonry have not been conferred on nearly so many as would at first appear."

There had been a large amount of work done during the year, and harmony seems to have prevailed quite universally.

He says further:

"I have been made painfully aware of the fact that in some lodges, more or less soliciting is done to increase the membership. This is indeed reprehensible. No man should be induced or invited to apply for the mysteries of Masonry. The character of our membership in morality, and our acts of charity and benevolence should be all the solicitation offered to the uninitiated. The candidate should *in fact* come of his own free will and accord, without any solicitation on the part of any member of the fraternity."

We have feared that the practice in other organizations of soliciting new members may be brought into Masonry by those accustomed to work for the increase of some other organization to which they may belong. He announces the death of CHRISTIAN BUCK, for *thirty-four* years Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. He was present at the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1855 and is understood to be the last survivor of its founders.

He also announces the deaths of other brethren, among them Bros. B. J. F. HANNA, Past Senior Grand Warden, prominent as a Templar; FRANK B. DAY, Junior Grand Deacon, a young man of much promise, and PRESTON B. PLUMB, United States Senator.

Among his decisions was the following:

"A lodge does not lose its territorial jurisdiction by reason of its hall and charter having been destroyed, even though the lodge holds no communications. It is the act of the Grand Lodge that creates the lodge, and the charter is only the external evidence of its existence. The lodge still lives and retains all its rights until the Grand Lodge revokes its charter."

In most jurisdictions, this would be modified by adding, "but it can hold no meeting without a dispensation from the Grand Master, or an instrument, authorized by the Grand Lodge, which shall take the place of the charter."

We learn from the model report of the Grand Secretary that the Proceedings of the previous year completed Vol. VIII, and he had bound them and sent one volume to each lodge.

The Grand Lodge lost the interest on \$5,000 U. S. Bonds for several months because the Grand Lodge had not by *special vote* authorized the Grand Treasurer to receive the money. We confess that it has seemed to us that officials are guilty of "red tape" which would disgrace business men when they refuse payment to an officer expressly authorized by the by-laws to receive all moneys, and require a special vote of a corporation that may meet only once a year authorizing him to receive it. Of course, such a vote does not add to or change, in the slightest degree, the authority of the officer. However, the Grand Lodge adopted the required resolution, thus saving annoyance and further delay.

An amendment to the constitution was proposed, unanimously adopted by

the Grand Lodge and ordered to be submitted to the lodges—Kansas being one of the jurisdictions which follows the form of masonic government first adopted in 1789.

The Grand Orator, BESTOR G. BROWN, delivered an admirable address before the Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Returns make a detailed report showing all errors in the returns: it seems that in previous years, some lodges found themselves figuring in the report in a mortifying manner, when they claimed that they were not in fault: whereupon our genial Bro. BROWN received letters that were not, *in tone* at least, blessings: he reminds them in his report that he had nothing to do with it, and refers them to the committee.

But the committee did not get scared, and talk very plainly to the Secretaries; they would seem to have some reason for it, for they have occasion to comment on the returns of nearly *one hundred* lodges. They say:

"We find about the usual number of returns that contain errors—many of them inexcusable—and a careful examination discloses the fact that about seventy-five per cent. of the errors found are in the returns of lodges having a membership of from twelve to forty. This demonstrates the fact that the Secretaries of lodges having the least number of members have no system in the transaction of the business entrusted to them, and seemingly rely upon their memory for facts and figures when the annual return is to be made up. And until some method can be devised to induce these brethren to keep a correct record of the transactions of the lodge and make their returns from this record instead of from memory, the same inexcusable blunders will appear in about the same proportion of the annual returns. This assertion is substantiated by the fact that wherever a system is indicated in the preparation of the returns, it is found correct in nearly every instance; especially is this the fact in all of the lodges having a large membership."

Of one return, they say:

"Return is incomplete and contains an admission from the Secretary that he does not know the names of some of the members and that there are some other things that he does not know anything about. The return indicates the truth of the acknowledgment and the criticism of this committee with reference to errors in returns of lodges having a small membership. The lodge is supposed to have twenty-three members, and to be in need of a Secretary."

And again:

"Your committee is pleased in making the discovery that this lodge has elected a new Secretary for the year 1892, and hope for an improvement. The return before us indicates an unusual amount of guess-work, and very poor in quality."

* * * * *

"Many unkind things might be said about the Secretary who made this return, but your committee will not say them. This lodge had twenty-eight members last year. The return for 1891 accounts for a decrease of eight. The Secretary only remembers fifteen of the twenty names left and leaves it for this committee to remember the five names which he has forgotten."

We judge that part of the trouble arises from continuing errors from year to year. Blanks enough should be furnished to enable the Secretary to make one copy for the files of the lodges, and he should be required to make and

file such copy. Such a set of annual returns would be quite a history of the lodge.

BRO. WILLIAM M. SHAVER had prepared a Monitor which was partially printed; it was adopted as "the authoritative Monitor" of the Grand Lodge.

An interesting question arose in relation to one formerly a member of a lodge in Pennsylvania:

"The facts in this case are briefly as follows: A. B., a member of a Pennsylvania lodge, was suspended for non-payment of dues. Under the Pennsylvania law suspension for this or any other reason cuts off the one so suspended from membership in his lodge and the craft. When he pays his dues he is restored not to membership but to good standing as an unaffiliated mason, and a certificate is given him signed by the officers in his lodge as follows: 'A. B., late a member of.....Lodge No.....of Pennsylvania, has ceased to be a member thereof, and is in good masonic standing.'"

While this certificate is not in *form* a dimit, it certainly possesses all the necessary elements of one; it is official evidence that he had been a member of a lodge and had ceased to be one, and was in good masonic standing; that is all which a lodge needs to know as to his *legal status*; it settles that he is an *eligible* candidate, and whether he is a desirable one or not must be determined by other considerations; the Grand Lodge so decided, the committee being divided.

The Report on Correspondence (190 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. It is printed in small type and it is longer than it seems. It is carefully prepared upon a close and patient examination of the proceedings.

He does not agree in the Kansas law anent objection to advancement. We do not concur fully in his views; he would have charges filed and tried: in Maine, the objections must be submitted to the lodge and passed upon by it, and if sustained, they have the force of a rejection. A candidate, who could not be found guilty of unmasonic conduct, may be and often is, unfit to be made a mason and should be rejected; we apply the same principle to advancement, and our law in Maine is based upon it.

We regret to find that our brother is concerned about "the Past Master's degree": that there is a ceremony connected with the installation of a Master is recognized in Kansas, and everywhere else; and why it should distress any one to have some *call* it "the Past Master's degree," we cannot conceive. It pleases them, and don't hurt us, so why vex your soul about it, Bro. BROWN?

BRO. BROWN has had quite a discussion as to whether lodges are "constituent" or "subordinate." In Kansas and the other jurisdictions in which the new form of masonic government prevails, they undoubtedly are "constituent"; while in those jurisdictions (much the larger part) in which the old system prevails, it is equally sure that they are "subordinate."

He claims that territorial jurisdiction over candidates is inherent in the lodge;

"The right to waive or retain jurisdiction over a profane residing within its territory is an inherent prerogative of a lodge, over which a Grand Master has no control. We say the right is inherent in a lodge because it is derived from no power or body, and is essential to its being and growth. It will not be pretended that a Grand Master could order a lodge to elect and make a mason of a profane resident within its territory, for the reason that it is not within the scope of his power, and for the same reason he cannot waive the jurisdictional right of a lodge over material resident within its territory. If the Grand Master had the power in the first case he could pretend to that in the second, and by exercising either one or the other, would lay the foundation for destroying lodge harmony and independence. Verily, a lodge only is competent to waive jurisdiction over a profane within its bounds."

Such has not been the usage. The doctrine of inter-lodge territorial jurisdiction is a very recent one and is not universal even now. Within our recollection, it was not the law in any jurisdiction in this section of the country. Territorial jurisdiction was given to lodges by express grant of the Grand Lodge. Waiver of jurisdiction in favor of a lodge in another state was first given by the Grand Master, under the law of the Grand Lodge. The law of territorial jurisdiction was not based upon the rights of lodges, but upon the welfare of the craft: its moving cause was to require candidates to apply to lodges where they are best known. A Grand Master cannot impose a member upon a lodge because the right of a lodge to choose its own member "is not subject to a dispensation." Therefore, the opposite does not follow. We repeat, that territorial jurisdiction was not established for the "being and growth" of a lodge, but to correct abuses, as it was found that unworthy candidates were admitted by applying where they were not well known. The law was adopted in Maine upon our motion, and the reason given was the one which we have just stated.

LOUISIANA, 1892.

On March 25, 1891, the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid; rain interfered with the ceremonies and the assemblage adjourned to a hall to hear the addresses; these, together with the addresses delivered on the twenty-fourth of June, are published; they are of a high order.

The Grand Master (CHARLES F. BUCK) replies to the criticisms of Bro. VAUX upon the recommendation of Bro. BUCK in a previous address, that the Committee on Correspondence take in hand the matter to assist the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge in determining the expediency and propriety of entering into masonic relations with the masons of Europe. The theory that there is no Masonry in Continental Europe is one of Bro. VAUX's fads, and of course he criticised, after his manner, the recommendation of Bro. BUCK. The latter felt that the remarks of the former were "so full of uncharitableness and injustice" that he felt compelled to reply. The issue between these brethren is not precisely what Bro. BUCK assumes. As

we have already said, Bro. VAUX maintains that there is *no genuine Masonry* in Continental Europe, and therefore, that a proposition to inquire into the propriety and expediency of entering into masonic relations with any masons there, necessarily involves an enquiry into the expediency of establishing masonic relations with *irregular* masons. On the other hand, Bro. BUCK scouts the idea that there is no genuine Masonry there. Bro. BUCK's proposition seemed to Bro. VAUX precisely the same as a proposition to inquire into the propriety and expediency of entering into masonic relations with the Grand Orient of France would seem to us. We scarcely need say that we agree with Bro. BUCK as to the fact in dispute.

He decided that an E. A. who has lost his left hand, cannot be advanced.

In relation to this decision, he says :

"I know I strike a 'rock of ages' when I say that my personal judgment is not in harmony with all the *severest* interpretations of the law and usages of our order on this subject. If it were in my power to alter it, I would do so. Is it in harmony with the spiritual mission of Masonry? with the great charity it professes? the *humanity* which is its sublimest attribute?"

"In advance of modern science, the *reason* for at least parts of our law exists no longer. Might we not, with the lawyers say, *cessante ratione, cessat lex ipsa*?"

Much of his address is devoted to the "New Masonic Temple." It was expected that it would be completed by the first of the year, but this expectation was not realized. The Grand Lodge met in it, but it could not be dedicated during the session. The Grand Master was confident that it would be completed without increasing the debt beyond \$70,000: this is represented by bonds bearing five per cent. interest, secured by a mortgage of the Temple. It seems that this Grand Lodge has finally got its Temple property consolidated into the New Temple, and the rents from the business portions of it are sufficient to pay the interest on the debt and reduce the principal quite rapidly. We trust that these anticipations will be realized: for we have believed that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge has had a repressing effect upon Masonry for a good many years.

The Grand Master says:

"That an authorized instructor—call him Grand Lecturer or what we may—combining at once the qualities of thorough capacity and personal acceptability, would advance the interests of Masonry in Louisiana, as indeed anywhere, needs neither comment nor demonstration."

After saying that the Grand Lodge had from \$900 to \$1,200, which could be expended for the purpose during the year, he adds:

"I believe it would be money profitably invested, if such a term should be used in this connection; I mean, that not only would the brethren get an equivalent in knowledge, instruction and pleasure, but with enhancing interest in Masonry generally, practical revival would follow and increased activity and membership would to a considerable extent result."

Of the "Condition of the Craft" he says:

"The masonic fraternity is in positively prosperous and progressive condition.

"The lodges have done much work and gained largely in new members, though the total aggregate does not seem to have materially increased. Death has made terrible inroads upon our ranks and almost offset our gains. Thus we are still feeling the effects of years of stagnation.

"The proportion of members going rapidly down the vale of years is great compared to the new accessions. Until the ranks are fully recruited with the youth and younger manhood, which should and is now seeking admission, these losses will continue to offset much of our gain."

The Grand Lodge unanimously passed necessary votes to devote the net income of the Temple, after the debt shall be paid, to the creation of a Charity Fund.

The Grand Master announces a decision in relation to sojourning masons, for which the following was substituted by the Grand Lodge:

"We hold that where the alleged offences have been committed within the jurisdiction of a lodge, it not only has the power to try the offender, though he belong to another jurisdiction, but can inflict any penalty upon him that it could upon one of its own members."

The correct rule, tersely stated.

The Report on Correspondence (77 pp.) was submitted by Bro. JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS. He continues his plan of discussing subjects, without reviewing the different proceedings or giving, except by tables of statistics, information concerning the condition of the craft in other jurisdictions. Of course, each reviewer has his own method, and we have nothing to say against it; but when Bro. FELLOWS says it takes less time to prepare one in the usual form than in his form, we insist that he shall speak for himself alone; of the *sixty-two* pages of his "report proper," *fifty-seven* are extracts easily selected on the first reading of the proceedings reviewed. As far as we are concerned having selected our subjects, or selecting them as we reached them, we prepare the fifty-seven pages on the examination of the pamphlets which we should make *preparatory* to a second examination and writing of the report, and the additional time it would take would be scarcely perceptible; his method would save us the time expended in the second reading and writing, less the time expended in writing the pages which are not extracts. We repeat that we are not criticising his method, but his statement that the ordinary method takes "less, much less" time.

In regard to the "status of non-affiliates, he says:

"The foregoing extracts show that the tendency is from the harsh to the milder form of expression of opinion in regard to the status of non-affiliates. That there is much, very much more in Masonry than membership in and the payment of dues to lodges. That the main obligations are individual and pertain to masons, whether members of lodges or not, and are as lasting as life itself."

We wish we felt as sure of the "tendency" as he does, for it has seemed to us that the "tide has not turned."

Replying to our statement that the word "Freemason" is not in the "Ancient Charges" and to our request that he would specify any other "Old Charges" in which the word is used, he says:

"In reply, to this we quote the following: Dugdale says, 'The Freemasons' are known to one another by certain signs and watchwords. * * The manner of their adoption is very formal.

"In 1709, Mr. (Sir) Richard Steele wrote about a certain class of people of whom he says: 'They have their signs and tokens like Freemasons.'

"The Harlem MS. No. 1942 and the Antiquity MS. uses the expression 'Accepted Freemasons,' and in it this clause: 'That for the future the said society, companie and fraternity of Freemasons shall be regulated and governed by one Master,' etc. This copy was certified to in 1688. See Antiquity of Masonic Symbolism, by R. F. Gould, pages 10 and 11.

"Bro. Drummond, are you convinced?"

No: for we do not understand that these authorities are "Old Charges" at all: but we have received these Proceedings so recently that we are unable to refer to them in season for this report and shall reserve our final reply till we can do so.

We copy the following, in the line of much which we have written in this report, because it is a most forcible presentation of an evil that is surely gaining ground in our Institution and is fraught with the most dangerous consequences to that element of Masonry which is, in our view, one of its greatest glories:

"There seems to be a departure, more or less extensive, prevalent among the fraternity, from the original idea upon which the order was founded. The fundamental principles of the institution of Freemasonry are not so well understood by Freemasons generally, as they were, say, fifty years ago. The landmarks, as we wrote of them last year, are being departed from. Our duty to God and our country may be regarded with equal clearness, and pursued with equal zeal now as formally, but the duty we owe our neighbor, if not ourselves, is being forgotten. It is to the third of those landmarks, our duty to our neighbor, that we desire now as germane to the subject, Masonic Homes, to call special attention. It is the last and greatest of these tenets, charity in its widest significance (in the revised version, love.) There is faith in God, hope in immortality, but charity is greater than all, for faith may be lost to sight; hope ends in fruition, while charity extends throughout the boundless realms of eternity.

"Charity is not mere alms-giving, much less doling out or even freely giving from the treasury of the lodge. The lodge owes me nothing in the way of charity or relief. That is not the object, nor one of the objects of the lodge organization. The object, the purpose of the lodge organization, is the propagation of the rite by the reception of members and the teachings of the principles through means of the ceremonies, doctrines and dissertations on the principles of the order, and by social intercourse, all of which can better be done through the lodge organization, if indeed, this can otherwise be done at all.

"As stated above, the lodge as an organization owes me nothing in the way of charity. That whatever in the restrictive sense of almsgiving, or in the broader senses of universal benevolence, good will, love to our neighbor, it is solely and wholly an individual matter. We, each and all of us, are solemnly enjoined to contribute, *individually*, to the relief of a worthy distressed brother, his widow and orphans, as his necessities may require and our means will permit. But of this we individually are the sole judges, each for himself, answerable only to conscience and God, both as to necessity and ability. As stated, the lodge has nothing to do with this. The lodge, according to the principles, the landmarks of the order, has no right to exact from me a dollar—anything—for any charitable purpose. What I give I must give freely, of my own free will and accord, else my contribution is not a gift, has not one element of charity. Indeed, careful observers

have noticed, with grief, that where lodges have taxed or assessed their members, to create what is called a charitable fund, the membership of those lodges have ceased in a measure to be charitable, have become less and less true masons. Their hands go less often into their pockets; their good will and kindly feeling is less often manifested. They cease, more and more, to regard the institution as the masonic institution should be regarded, but look upon it as a health or life insurance organization, in which, as long as the members pay their dues, they will be relieved, but no longer. All manifestations of true charity, except through the treasury of the lodge, ceases, and a bare pittance doled out to the needy applicant, as the meager funds of the lodge may suffice, of the remains of our monthly dues, and this is called charity and the relief of brethren, in distress. We, as individuals, are relieved and come to think the payment of our dues to the lodge is the fulfillment of all our obligations as masons to our brother masons. This, if not an actuality to all, is so to many, and the tendency is more or less marked in all. The mason ceases to be our brother. He is only a member of the lodge, and this only so long as he punctually pays his annual dues."

We commend this to the earnest attention of the craft everywhere—and that, too, without disparaging what lodges, as such, have so nobly done, and that too in those sections in which exist the harshest laws against non-affiliates.

MISSISSIPPI, 1892.

While we have not received the Proceedings, we have, from Bro. SPED, the Grand Master's address, and the reports of several committees. In order that we may complete the list, and not leave Mississippi alone unnoticed, we will use what material we have.

The Address of the Grand Master (JOHN M. WARE) is a brief and terse statement of his official action. Beyond the pleasing statement that "Our lodges were never in a more healthy and prosperous condition than at the present time," and an appeal in behalf of our "Masonic Home," it is limited to matters not of general interest.

The report of the "Law Committee," as "the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence" is familiarly called is an interesting document of eight pages.

In cases in which in other jurisdictions parties apply to the Grand Master for a decision, they apply to this committee for "*advice*": and while this "*advice*" has never been treated as an authoritative exposition of the law until adopted by the Grand Lodge, yet as the committee naively say, it has "generally been acquiesced in and followed." The Grand Master refers to this committee all questions "which do not call for executive action," and the committee reply directly and *not through the Grand Master*. We are very jealous of establishing usages, which, although well enough as long as understood to be *mere* usages, are very liable to ripen into law, in conflict with the settled policy of the Institution. Now we apprehend that it will not be many years before it will be understood among the craft in Mississippi that, during the recess, the decision of questions of masonic law is vested in the Law Committee instead of in the Grand Master, as the law now vests it.

There is another query that has occurred to us. When the Grand Master decides a case, his decision is binding, whether the Grand Lodge sustains his view of the law or not; but suppose a lodge acts upon the "advice" of the Law Committee, and the Grand Lodge decides that the advice was erroneous, does that render the action of the lodge void, in cases in which it would have been if the "advice" had not been given?

A case arose in which a member of a lodge was suspended from membership without notice, and the committee thus state a question and answer in relation to it:

"Was the member lawfully suspended without notice, by a resolution of the lodge?"

"Regarding this inquiry the committee are agreed that Section 60, as it stood before its amendment, did not contemplate a trial but permitted summary suspension, without trial, simply by the *ipse dixit* of the lodge, the purpose being that the lodge should be allowed to cut loose at once from a possible disreputable member, until after his trial by the civil authorities; then the lodge might have, in addition, put him on a regular trial for the alleged offence, no matter what may have been the result in the courts. It was certainly a most extraordinary proceeding for a tribunal of justice composed of men bound by the obligations of Masonry to pursue, but it was the law of the Grand Lodge, now happily wiped out, and we trust that this is the last time that a question will arise under it."

We agree with the committee as to the character of this proceeding and shall have occasion to refer to this again.

We find also the following:

"*Question*—When a lodge is called to confer the E. A. degree, is it necessary to open a Master's Lodge, and then dispense with it and open in the lower degree?"

"*Answer*—No, the lodge should be opened only in the degree in which it is to work."

Some confusion has arisen from not bearing in mind that, under the charter and masonic law, there is *but one lodge*; the lodge may open on the first degree, or second degree, or third degree, but it is always *the same lodge*; while the ritual may speak of a lodge open on the first degree as an E. A. lodge or a lodge of E. A.'s, this is really ritualistic and has no reference to the law; a lodge at any communication may be opened successively on all the degrees or change from one to another as often as may be found convenient: and until finally closed *it is the same communication*. In some jurisdictions, in order to open an E. A. lodge, they begin *up* and open *down*; in others, to open a M. M. lodge, they begin *down* and open *up*, but no such nonsense is the law in Maine; as in Mississippi, the lodge opens on the degree on which it desires to work first, and then may open on either, or both the other degrees. However, at the stated communications, it is necessary to open on the third degree, at least generally, in order to read the record of the preceding meeting.

The committee submitted a majority and a minority report upon the saloon question; but as the question was one of construction of local law,

that is not of special interest; but the able and eloquent denunciation of the saloon, and the recommendation, that if the present statute is defective, a statute utterly prohibiting masons from being engaged in it were concurred in by the whole committee.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp) was presented by Bro. ANDREW H. BARKELEY.

From his excellent and instructive introduction, we take the following:

"The vital principles of Freemasonry are now just what they have ever been and must so remain as long as the institution continues to exist. They are not susceptible of change. To alter them would be to assert the existence of a ruling power, the exercise of which everywhere in the philosophy of the institution is denied to man and mason.

"It is a matter of but small moment to us when, where, or with whom the institution had its origin. That Freemasonry is a power in the land, for good—that it exists and exerts a healthful influence over men and morals wherever it is found, is testified to by those who have been initiated into its mysteries, profess its tenets, and are governed by its principles. To guard against change or innovation, and arrest the impious hand which dares to remove the least stone which enters into the construction of this sacred Temple, to make room for something new, a landmark closes every avenue of approach and sternly denies to all such admittance to its portals."

* * * * *

"And now by way of summarizing all that has been said, both as to theory and practice in our masonic life, let me say that our whole duty as masons may be told in three words. These three words reach out to and embrace everything which pertains to the practical part of life. And this is the way by which we are introduced to them. 'The tenets of a mason's profession are Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth.' These form the grand corner-stone on which the whole fabric of Freemasonry is built, and whilst resting here it bids defiance to superstition and error in whatever form they may seek to attack and strive to remove it from its foundations."

We do not always agree with him, but we endorse this, with all our heart:

"We are perfectly willing that other organizations shall enjoy to their hearts' content, all the good features that are in them, but as for ourself, we do not propose to favor ingrafting anything upon Masonry, save that which legitimately belongs to it. There are enough good features in this grand old institution, to occupy our whole time."

In our larger Grand Lodges, the reduction of the membership, so that business can be done intelligently, has been much discussed. What kind of deliberation can be possible in a body composed of *one thousand* members? If every lodge in New York should be represented by its Master and Wardens, its membership would closely approximate *two thousand*! Yet we confess to entire sympathy with Bro. BARKELEY when he says:

"Each lodge is entitled to be represented in the Grand Lodge by its Master and Wardens—their proxies—or a representative of the lodge, and the brethren will never allow themselves to be deprived of this right, by casting their own votes in favor of such a measure. This, in our opinion, would be a step in the wrong direction, and would be productive of constant discord."

Reduce the representation, divide Grand Lodge jurisdiction and increase their number, or invent a system of District Grand Lodges: apparently one

of these must come in the near future to several of our American Grand Lodges.

He thus commences his review of Maine:

"I hold the emblem of power," say the firmly compressed lips of the M. W. Albro E. Chase, Grand Master, whose steel engraving forms the frontispiece of the Proceedings of 1891.

"This Grand Lodge, since its last communication, has been called upon to mourn the death of its venerable Grand Secretary, R. W. Ira Berry, who closed his useful life September 20, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety years. He had served his Grand Lodge as Grand Secretary since 1850, a period of almost thirty-five years.

"The address of Grand Master Chase is eminently practical, and is composed of words of truth and soberness.

"The Grand Master in his annual report, says: that the true spirit of Masonry actuates the craft—the power of a lodge for good is determined by the men who represent it and the character of those who are admitted within its portals. The lodge is just what its members choose to make it."

He says further:

"There are some things in it that are astounding to masons of the old school like myself, and we are fast coming to the conclusion of the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction, that from the Grand Master down, they need to be retaught the obligation of the first degree in Masonry. If they have ever been taught, they most woefully neglect to observe it; but more anon."

* * * * *

"Some one wrote of Mississippi a few years since, that it was the 'initial Grand Lodge,' as to names, and another brother reporter during the present year said he would be glad to know the full name of our Grand Secretary. We are glad to be able to satisfy the wish of all good brethren concerned. His name is John Logan Power.

"Each of the twenty-three District Deputies submitted written reports. One District Deputy reports that he witnessed in a certain lodge the 'illustrated lecture,' 'the brethren having provided themselves with a stereopticon, with views for that purpose.' All of the Deputies report their lodges in a healthy condition—with a good degree of proficiency in the work and lectures. This being the case, where is the necessity for cipher?"

We are very glad to know the name of Bro. POWER; but after all, the power of old associates is so great, we presume we shall always think of him as "J. L."

In Mississippi, if a mason is tried for an offence and is suspended or expelled by his lodge, and on appeal the Grand Lodge decides that the conviction was in violation of masonic law and reverses it, nevertheless, the party is not restored to the exercise of the rights of membership in his lodge.

We have argued that this law is "unmasonic, unjust and wicked." This is so evident from the mere statement of the law, that no argument can make it more so, and Bro. BARKELEY makes no attempt to controvert our position. His answer is only that the Grand Lodge of Mississippi "does not think so." So much the worse for the Grand Lodge of Mississippi!

But we have hopes. Until recently, the law permitted a lodge to suspend a member from membership (under certain circumstances) by resolution, without a trial, hearing or even notice to him! A case, in which this actually was done, came before the Grand Lodge at this very session, and

the Law Committee of the Grand Lodge felt compelled to sustain it! The committee were amazed that such a thing could be done in a masonic body, and speak of the repeal of the law in such words that justify us in believing that they held that the law repealed was "unmasonic, unjust and wicked."

But the only difference between that law and the one which we are discussing is, that that did directly what the latter does indirectly.

He asks :

"Has the Grand Lodge of Mississippi no conception of justice in this matter? Is it governed by a principle which is wholly unmasonic in adhering to and enforcing this section of its constitution?"

We have only to say in reply, that when a Grand Lodge allows a trial, which itself solemnly decides is illegal and void, to deprive a mason of any masonic rights, there is a screw loose somewhere; and we leave Bro. BARKELEY to determine under which of his questions the case falls.

He still insists that the method of wearing the apron is a part of the secret work: he has never seen a Monitor in which the method is laid down; not in words, perhaps, but yet in the same manner in which it is shown in a masonic procession in which brethren of all three degrees are found. We still think that in this criticism he was "a little premature."

But in another matter his criticism, in our judgment, is well founded. He criticises the admitted use of ciphers in this jurisdiction. He alludes to the repeal of the resolution against their use, but draws a wrong inference from it. It was repealed, because it added nothing to the law, and was not, apparently, capable of being enforced.

The cipher was first used, if not by THOMAS SMITH WEBB, by those who learned from him, in the belief that it was not intelligible and could not be read.

We are satisfied beyond question that BARNEY, GLEASON, CROSS and other early "lecturers" had a cipher of their own, but we do not think that they furnished them to others, except to those who were qualifying themselves for lecturers. Still that they were somewhat in use throughout the country is certain, from ciphers that have come down to the present time. Forty years ago, there were enough to enable a Master of a lodge to borrow one without *much* difficulty. The famous "Mnemonics" flurry gave a tremendous impetus to their use, and, worse than all, created the opinion generally that they could not be read, and therefore were lawful. The great interest in "the work" which followed, intensified by the efforts of professional ritualists in many cases, we fear, for the purpose of creating a demand for ciphers which they were supplying "for a consideration," led to their increase to an extent of which the officers of the craft were little aware; and worse still, led to a modification of the old cipher, somewhat in the line of the "Mnemonics," so as to make it simpler. But these were expensive, and soon printed ciphers from other jurisdictions came into Maine, and it was not long before an attempt to print them in Maine was made. This was

discovered by a brother, and he intervened and procured the destruction of the sheets by the printer, who was not a mason, upon receiving from the brother the expense of the work, which expense was afterwards refunded by the Grand Lodge. But the effort finally prevailed, though we have never seen a copy, and speak only on the authority of others. This, however, was done without authority or knowledge, either of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master.

We have always opposed their use in Symbolic Masonry, believing that the assumption that they are unintelligible is not well founded. As Grand Master, we (under what we held to be the power inherent in the office) stopped the introduction of the Mnemonics into Maine, so that there was, as it turned out afterwards, but one "Conservator" in the jurisdiction. Many attempts have been made to limit their circulation, by having the Grand Lodge authorize a certain use of them, but so far it has refused to do so. What course can be taken to remedy the evil is the question that has not been solved.

To show the craft in Maine, what Bro. BARKELEY and others think in relation to this matter, we quote:

"But perhaps this method of learning the work does not in any wise 'involve the secret work.' Brethren, study the obligation of the First degree, and then learn Masonry as the fathers taught it, and don't be studying the cipher of those who have perjured themselves."

We ought to say one thing further, in view of the following:

"If the brethren of this Grand Lodge will send to Maine they, no doubt, can get a copy of the cipher work of that Grand Lodge, and be saved the trouble of writing out one for themselves. When the Grand Master recommends such things, what are we to expect at the hands of the less informed brethren? We have already recommended the study of the obligation of the First Degree to the brethren of one Grand Lodge, and we suggest the study of the same to our brethren of Rhode Island, and particularly do we commend this to the attention of their Grand Master."

The implication that our *Grand Lodge* has a "cipher work" is utterly erroneous; it *claims to be* the work of our Grand Lodge, that is, the same as its work, but we doubt the correctness of its claim: it is no more the Grand Lodge work than a similar thing in Mississippi would be if an expert ritualist should print a cipher of the Mississippi work there. Nor is Maine in this respect the chiefest of sinners; we have, perhaps indiscreetly, only made it public that the evil exists.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

We have heard from the same Grand Lodges as last year.

IRELAND, 1892.

The Circular gives the list of Grand Officers, Provincial Grand Lodges and lodges, with the accounts as usual. We notice that the list of Provincial Grand Lodges has those of New Zealand and Queensland. The list of lodges includes several in Queensland and New Zealand, but none of them are credited with any payments to the Grand Lodge in 1891: but the Provincial Grand Lodges are credited with payments.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

A special communication was held July 15, 1890, at which much important business was transacted.

The death of the EARL OF CARNARVON was announced and fitting resolutions were adopted. As he was chiefly instrumental in securing the union of the masons of New South Wales under one Grand Lodge and its recognition by the Grand Lodge of England, his death is deeply deplored and his memory revered by the craft in that jurisdiction. An appropriation had been made to procure a jewel for the Earl: but at this session, the appropriation was ordered to be applied to procuring an oil portrait of the distinguished brother to be hung in the Grand Lodge Hall.

It was announced unofficially that the Grand Lodge of Ireland had recognized the Grand Lodge.

Resolutions recognizing the Grand Lodges of New Zealand and Tasmania were introduced, supported by full statements and unanimously adopted.

At the September meeting the Board of General Purposes reported that the records from the late District Grand Lodge of Scotland had been received and deposited in the archives with those of the other District Grand Lodges.

The jurisdiction was divided into thirteen districts, of each of which a "District Grand Inspector of Workings" was appointed; the number of lodges included in districts was one hundred and forty, although it appears that there are one hundred and eighty-seven in the colony.

A special communication was held October 15, 1890, to present an address to the M. W. Grand Master, Lord CARRINGTON, who was about to return to England. The speech accompanying the address and the reply were very happy.

At the Quarterly Communication, December 10, 1890, the resignation of the Grand Master was received.

An immense amount of business was transacted by the Board of General Purposes. Among other things, it decided that the Tyler cannot vote on the admission of a candidate, as he cannot have "heard the tongue of good report," if he was discharging his duty.

The officers of one lodge were cited before the Board to explain the initiation of an "undesirable candidate," "a noted pugilist." The matter caused a lengthy discussion in the Grand Lodge, but the details are not given; it was not finally disposed of, but referred back to the Board for reconsideration, and upon their second report, was postponed to the September Quarterly Communication.

The March and June (1891) sessions were held and much routine business transacted.

At the June meeting the President of the Board presented a report from which we make the following extracts:

"The present communication marks the close of the third masonic year under the Union; and it will perhaps be useful to cursorily glance at the principal work of this Board during this period, before proceeding with the usual details for the current quarter.

"Looking back, then, upon past events, it is a matter for sincere congratulation that the progress of the craft has been so thorough and so free from unpleasantness—although, necessarily, one or two cases have had to be decisively dealt with, much to the regret of this Board and also doubtless that of Grand Lodge. I refer to the erasure of two Lodges from the records—a result only arrived at after most patient consideration; and it is to be hoped that the examples made will be a warning to all lodges throughout this jurisdiction where want of harmony may at present or hereafter exist, and that the coming year may not be marked by any similar episodes.

"Our lodges now muster 184, and the alteration in numbers from last year is caused by the erasure of two, the amalgamation of six, and the creation of six new lodges; whilst of the above total, three lodges are in suspense owing to recent bad commercial times, and the consequent want of means on the part of members to find adequate resources to carry on. Of the new warrants applied for, two have been refused upon various grounds as not being necessary in the localities for which they were demanded; and it should be borne in mind by all future applicants that unless proper masonic accommodation is forthcoming at the time of making the application, the board are not prepared to recommend the prayer of the petitions."

* * * * *

"The institution of District Grand Inspectors has proved a great success, as the reports of the Grand Inspector of Workings point out. Their visitations will materially tend to improve lodges—not only as regards unanimity of working, but also impart more activity and a better tone to the members. In respect to country lodges this will be more specially marked, they being by this means brought more in touch with their metropolitan brethren and the Grand Lodge."

The EARL OF JERSEY was elected and installed Grand Master, the very efficient Brother HERMAN J. TARRANT continuing to be "Pro Grand Master." The compliment paid to Dr. TARRANT by the Grand Master, in making the appointment, was so happy and withal so fully deserved, that we copy his words:

"From what I have learned he has been one of the mainstays of Freemasonry in New South Wales, and I shall look upon him still to be one of these mainstays; an advisor to the Grand Master, and a leader of the brethren generally. Brethren, I have great pleasure in announcing that M. W. Bro. Dr. Harmon J. Tarrant shall act as Pro Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales."

This Grand Lodge seems to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition; in one of the addresses the number of the members of its obedience is stated to be "twelve thousand strong"; we trust that its prosperity will ever continue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1891.

We have the Proceedings for the year ending April 15, 1891, in which one special and four quarterly communications were held.

The business transacted was very largely routine in character.

An attempt was made to empower lodges thirty miles or more distant to elect a delegate to Grand Lodge, but it failed. The corner stone of the Nave and Towers of St. Peter's Cathedral was laid by the Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodges of Tasmania and New Zealand were recognized. The question of seniority arose between the Grand Lodges of New South Wales and South Australia, which caused the resignation of Dr. TARRANT as Representative of the former near the latter. The decision depends upon whether the date of the organization of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales was the date of the union, or the date of the previously existing Grand Lodge of New South Wales. We think that in the United States, Grand Lodges claim and take precedence from the organization of their earliest constituent, when they are the result of a union.

This Grand Lodge has thirty-eight lodges on its roll, with a total membership of 2,250: during the year there had been 226 initiations (in *thirty-six* lodges), 83 admissions, and 235 erasures for all causes, giving a net gain of 74.

The debt of the Grand Lodge had been fully paid, with a balance in treasury. The net income, about \$3,000 a year, is now available for charity.

We congratulate this Grand Lodge upon its prosperous condition and prospects.

VICTORIA, 1891.

We have the proceedings at the quarterly communications in June and September, 1891.

We extract the following:

"The M. W. Grand Master stated that the date of the meeting had been changed by him to enable the members of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria to be present at the installation of the M. W. the Grand Master of New South Wales, his excellency the Earl of Jersey; and he now declared,

by the authority vested in him, that the business now to be done at this Grand Lodge to be regular and legal.

"Bro. Thomas Smith, P. S. G. W., said it would save the brethren from misunderstanding if the Grand Master would point out where he had this power given him, for he did not know.

"R. W. Bro. G. Baker, D. G. M., said that when they elected the Grand Master they invested supreme power in him, and any remarks derogatory to that authority were an insult."

We noticed that at the installation of the new Grand Master of New South Wales, the same views as to the power of the Grand Master, as those expressed by Bro. BAKER, were stated by the installing officer and accepted as correct by the Grand Master.

There was a question between the Board of General Purposes and the Grand Registrar as to the right of the individual members of the Board to inspect the correspondence books during office hours—a right asserted by the Board and denied by the Grand Registrar; it was fully debated in Grand Lodge and the Board sustained by the close vote of 110 to 105.

There was also a difference between the Board and the Grand Master in relation to conferring "Past Rank," but upon a conference the misunderstanding was discovered and the whole matter harmoniously settled.

An interesting question, which occasioned considerable discussion, if not excitement, was before the Grand Lodge.

A complaint was made to the board that a member of the Grand Lodge had "gone to law about a matter which concerneth Masonry, without any necessity therefor." The Board (without passing upon the matter, as we judge is usually done) referred it directly to the Grand Lodge, and summoned the accused to appear before the Grand Lodge at its next session, to answer the complaint.

It was contended that the case could come before the Grand Lodge only by appeal from the decision of the Board of General Purposes. The Grand Secretary said that the accused had been summoned to appear, but not by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge, and later a letter was produced in which the accused wrote to the Grand Secretary that he should not appear, because the Board had no authority to summon him before the Grand Lodge.

The clause of the constitution, in relation to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, was read as follows:

"The Grand Lodge had the power of investigating, regulating and deciding all matters relative to the craft, or to particular lodges, or to individual brothers, which it might exercise either of itself or by such delegated authority as in its wisdom and discretion it might appoint. But the Grand Lodge alone had the power of erasing lodges and expelling brethren from the craft, a power which it did not delegate to any subordinate authority."

The friends of the accused resisted at every step, but without avail: by successive votes, the report was received and adopted: the conduct of the

accused in going to law against a brother was declared a masonic offence; and the accused was expelled. During the recess between the two Quarterly Communications, his friends were evidently active, and there is an intimation that means were used, which, if used, in this country would have subjected the authors to masonic discipline. At the next session an effort was made to prevent the confirmation of the minutes, but after a long debate they were confirmed. A motion, however, was submitted, discussed and finally carried by a vote of 102 to 88, to rescind the resolutions in relation to the case adopted at the preceding session.

The same points were made as before; in addition one brother denied that it was a masonic offence. So far as this point is concerned, the discussion throws no light on the case. The charge was that the case in the Court *concerned Masonry*: but the discussion proceeded upon the apparent assumption that the contest in the Courts related to business matters only.

This matter consumed substantially all the time at both sessions.

We have not the full Proceedings: and those we have do not contain the statistics, except that in the accounts, one hundred and fourteen lodges are named.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual table.

It is more complete than last year, as only one jurisdiction is wanting, and for that we have the returns made in 1891.

The "admissions" in Massachusetts include all the additions, as in that jurisdiction those receiving the third degree do not thereby become members, but are admitted by a separate vote.

The gains are 66,343, and the losses 45,797; net gain 20,546; this is not precisely accurate, because South Carolina does not give the admissions and Virginia does not give the number raised; the total membership is 21,550 more than it was last year; this is 1,004 more than the net gain as reported; this difference is made up by the two items not reported.

The large increase in the number of deaths shows the effect of "the grip" and indicates an increase in the mortality of the country of about *fifteen* per cent.

GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	10,448	944	739	537	0	33	267	194
Arizona,.....	451	30	23	14	1	0	20	7
Arkansas,.....	13,191	951	632	680	25	12	313	232
British Columbia,.....	726	55	39	32	0	.....	*11	6
California,.....	16,262	691	828	436	5	3	326	329
Canada,.....	20,892	1,548	622	681	3	14	729	255
Colorado,.....	5,719	480	370	165	11	.....	*165	64
Connecticut,.....	15,641	628	139	102	4	2	144	278
Delaware,.....	1,787	125	7	19	4	.....	*9	18
Dist. of Columbia,.....	4,202	374	147	72	0	0	45	72
Florida,.....	3,910	350	185	211	6	.....	*82	70
Georgia,.....	14,703	1,179	500	811	0	.....	*215	329
Idaho,.....	740	44	28	36	0	.....	*7	12
Illinois,.....	43,930	2,715	1,446	1,245	23	.....	*734	610
Indiana,.....	24,776	1,350	870	732	31	12	453	343
Indian Territory,.....	1,570	142	150	148	0	1	26	12
Iowa,.....	22,525	1,179	801	1,238	12	21	388	259
Kansas,.....	18,426	1,239	700	924	18	7	363	164
Kentucky,.....	16,465	1,364	787	771	15	.....	*663	273
Louisiana,.....	4,590	352	193	159	2	.....	*69	110
Maine,.....	21,177	839	240	252	2	4	282	367
Manitoba,.....	1,878	167	157	114	0	1	53	14
Maryland,.....	5,668	170	48	51	4	0	53	47
Massachusetts,.....	31,786	1,683	2,053	395	1	0	283	431
Michigan,.....	33,098	2,096	706	769	13	.....	*513	433
Minnesota,.....	12,832	921	342	430	.....	6	182	131
Mississippi,.....	8,390	630	522	357	7	5	214	190
Missouri,.....	28,816	1,692	1,301	1,061	35	35	484	386
Montana,.....	2,007	198	119	50	1	1	69	32
Nebraska,.....	9,717	695	576	467	18	.....	*265	86
Nevada,.....	991	32	37	39	0	.....	*28	26
New Brunswick,.....	1,851	82	30	52	0	.....	*44	27
New Hampshire,.....	8,542	.....	512	113	1	1	55	136
New Jersey,.....	14,320	792	272	183	3	0	279	228
New Mexico,.....	692	59	32	46	2	.....	*30	17
New York,.....	77,923	4,825	1,939	940	25	0	2,301	1,260
North Carolina,.....	8,792	899	388	251	7	31	108	163
North Dakota,.....	1,594	185	77	86	0	1	48	10
Nova Scotia,.....	2,904	201	88	108	0	1	52	38
Ohio,.....	35,603	1,972	1,605	856	17	92	1,411	448
Oregon,.....	3,918	211	538	319	1	5	102	51
Pennsylvania,.....	42,412	2,482	552	444	.....	.....	663	716
P. E. Island,.....	509	17	6	14	0	0	3	3
Quebec,.....	3,141	196	51	63	0	2	73	49
Rhode Island,.....	4,177	237	272	19	0	2	16	49
South Carolina,.....	4,944	456	.....	190	0	0	96	108
South Dakota,.....	3,505	256	182	198	7	3	73	38
Tennessee,.....	17,329	985	886	597	20	22	247	327
Texas,.....	23,193	1,534	1,649	1,561	48	.....	*389	418

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Utah,.....	544	39	47	14	0	1	10	4
Vermont,.....	8 658	442	179	204	7	4	102	113
Virginia,.....	10,574	.....	125	382	6	7	162	169
Washington,.....	3,419	313	372	130	3	9	62	43
West Virginia,.....	4,528	372	158	141	4	7	101	64
Wisconsin,.....	13,899	731	317	341	2	0	250	202
Wyoming,.....	708	68	25	13	3	0	18	2
Total,.....	695,193	42,417	25,609	20,263	476	345	14,250	10,463

* Including suspensions for unmaasonic conduct.

† The figures for last year.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.	G. Lodges.	Totals.
	1892.	1892.	1891.	1891.	1890.	1890.
Members,	56	695,193	56	673,643	56	65,1028
Raised,	54	42,417	55	36,781	53	34,450
Admissions, &c.,	55	25,609	54	22,065	53	23,124
Dimissions,	56	20,263	55	18,368	54	17,438
Expulsions,	54	476	52	372	53	388
Suspensions,	40	345	38	276	35	350
“ npt. dues,	56	14,250	55	13,573	54	13,364
Deaths,	56	10,463	55	9,058	54	8,947

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives the Proceedings reviewed, the date and duration of the annual communication, and the page of these Proceedings upon which the review of each commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and Length of Annual Convocation.	Page.
Alabama,	December 1 and 2, 1891.	407
Arizona,	November 10 to 12, 1891.	588
Arkansas,	November 17 to 19, 1891.	412
B. Columbia,	June 18 and 19, 1891.	588
California,	October 13 to 17, 1891.	417
Canada,	July 22 and 23, 1891.	427
Colorado,	September 15 and 16, 1891.	430
Connecticut,	January 20 and 21, 1892.	434
Delaware,	October 7 and 8, 1891.	439
Dist. of Columbia,	November 11, 1891.	590
Florida,	January 19 to 21, 1892.	441
Georgia,	October 27 to 29, 1891.	599
Idaho,	September 8 to 10, 1891.	602
Illinois,	October 6 to 8, 1891.	443
Indiana,	May 26 and 27, 1891.	451
Indian Territory,	August 18 and 19, 1891.	453

Iowa,	June 2 to 4, 1891.	456
Kansas,	February 17 and 18, 1891.	605
Kentucky,	October 7 to 9, 1891.	463
Louisiana,	February 8 to 10, 1892.	609
Manitoba,	June 10 and 11, 1891.	469
Maryland,	November 17 and 18, 1891.	470
Massachusetts,	December 29, 1891.	475
Michigan,	January 26 and 27, 1892.	478
Minnesota,	January 13 and 14, 1892.	483
Mississippi,	February 11 and 12, 1892.	613
Missouri,	October 13 to 15, 1891.	485
Montaña,	October 14 and 15, 1891.	490
Nebraska,	June 17 to 19, 1891.	494
Nevada,	June 9 and 10, 1891.	496
New Brunswick,	April 28 and 29, 1891.	497
New Hampshire,	May 20, 1891.	498
New Jersey,	January 27 and 28, 1892.	503
New Mexico,	November 16 to 18, 1891.	505
New York,	June 2 to 4, 1891.	507
North Carolina,	January 12 and 13, 1892.	514
North Dakota,	June 16 and 17, 1891.	517
Nova Scotia,	June 10 and 11, 1891.	519
Ohio,	October 21 and 22, 1891.	521
Oregon,	June 10, 1891.	526
Pennsylvania,	December 28, 1891.	530
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1891.	540
Quebec,	January 28 and 29, 1891.	541
Quebec,	January 27, 1892.	542
Rhode Island,	June 24, 1891.	545
South Carolina,	December 8 and 9, 1891.	548
South Dakota,	June 9 and 10, 1891.	551
Tennessee,	January 27 to 29, 1892.	553
Texas,	December 8 to 11, 1891.	558
Utah,	January 19 and 20, 1892.	565
Vermont,	June 10 and 11, 1891.	567
Virginia,	December 15 to 17, 1891.	571
Washington,	June 9 to 11, 1891.	574
West Virginia,	November 10 and 11, 1891.	578
Wisconsin,	June 9 to 11, 1891.	580
Wyoming,	December 1 and 2, 1891.	583
Ireland,	Circular.	619
New South Wales,	For 1890-91.	619
South Australia,	For 1890-91.	621
Victoria,	June and September, 1891.	621

CONCLUSION.

We have thus laid before you some account of what has been transpiring in all the jurisdictions with which we have masonic correspondence. Our Report is longer than we expected or intended; and yet, in looking back over it, we cannot select any paragraph that we would omit rather than another for the sake of being briefer.

Our opinion has been that losses in Masonry arising from dimissions of those intending to remain unaffiliated, and suspensions for non-payment of dues, have been caused largely by the immense number of other organizations, having as their principal feature the insurance of life or health. Masons, having joined these, found the dues of all the societies to which they belonged, to be more than they can carry and naturally gave up the one which does not promise pecuniary benefits. Our study of the statistics of different organizations and our personal observation led to this conclusion. The early demise of many of these organizations left their members wiser, if not sadder. Young men, who joined them, have been disappointed. The result is a growing appreciation of Freemasonry and an increase of the number of candidates. We believe this condition is to continue, and if our numbers do not continue to increase, it will be because we do not receive those who will wish to come to us.

This certain result, foreseen by all who would test the matter by principles and statistics, has also had an effect to repress the continual effort which has been made in some quarters to introduce the insurance features into Masonry. We believe that question has been settled, and that danger in that direction has ceased to exist.

But there is a tendency on the part of those, who have been active in other organizations, to introduce features of those organizations into Masonry: and we view with anxiety the apparent failure of many good masons to appreciate the danger from this source. We ought to teach more earnestly that those, who become masons, do not become so for the purpose of moulding Masonry "to meet the demands of the times," but to practice its principles and maintain it in its ancient integrity.

The institution is growing with sufficient rapidity; care is taken in the selection of candidates; organized charities and charity funds are being multiplied; indeed, as an organization, it seems to be doing its work *well*: if there is any deficiency anywhere, it is the partial failure of individual members to appreciate and perform their personal masonic duties.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The Committee on Condition of the Fraternity reported as follows :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, to whom was submitted the special report, in case of Relief Lodge, No. 108, by the District Deputy of the Twelfth District, would recommend that a special committee be appointed to act in conjunction with the District Deputy, to investigate the condition of said lodge and endeavor to devise some means to settle their financial difficulties, at the same time reminding them of their duties as masons toward the Grand Lodge and the fraternity generally; and that the said committee report as soon as may be to the Grand Master, with such recommendations as may be needed in the case.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

HIRAM CHASE,	} Committee.
E. HOWARD VOSE,	
SILAS E. TURNER,	

The report was accepted, the recommendation adopted, and the Grand Master appointed as such

Special Committee on Relief Lodge.

ALBRO E. CHASE, FESSENDEN I. DAY, DANIEL P. BOYNTON.

The committee further reported :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity submit the following report :

The reports from the District Deputy Grand Masters have been properly submitted, and show a very satisfactory condition of general prosperity. Healthy increase in numbers and in character of work and generally increased financial prosperity have marked the year. The holding of district conventions is especially to be commended, as arousing new interest and bringing out more carefulness and thoroughness in work and ritual, and also in promoting social masonic intercourse.

We would recommend that each District Deputy Grand Master cause such a convention to be holden in his district during the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HIRAM CHASE,	} Committee.
E. HOWARD VOSE,	
SILAS E. TURNER,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

WORK.

The Grand Master announced that Ancient Landmark Lodge would work the Third degree at 7 P. M., but that the Grand Lodge would not be opened.

At 4 o'clock the Grand Lodge was called off until 9 A. M. Thursday.

In the evening Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, of Portland, ALFRED KING, Wor. Master, conferred the Third degree before the members of the Grand Lodge in an admirable manner.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 5, 1892. }

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

PAY ROLL.

The Report of the Committee on Pay Roll was accepted, and the amounts, as per schedule, ordered paid.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND submitted the following report, which was accepted, viz:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 4, 1892.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to which were referred the decisions of Grand Master CHASE announced at the last Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, have considered the same and recommend that they be approved by the Grand Lodge.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
MARQUIS F. KING,	
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	

HISTORY.

W. HERBERT HARRIS reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, ME., May 4, 1892.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine has communicated directly with all those lodges which have furnished no histories during the last twenty years, and also has written to the Deputies of the several districts in the state, urging them to impress upon their lodges the importance of collecting and recording all historical matters, that they may be preserved in the archives of the Grand Lodge.

Some of the Deputies have responded very cordially, and have apparently given your committee all the assistance in their power. From others we have not heard, but we do not doubt that they all have brought the subject to the attention of their lodges, though with varying results.

Your committee is glad to report that, besides the histories received from those lodges which send them regularly, *eight* have been received this year from lodges which never have furnished any before. But there is still a considerable number of delinquents. This is especially a matter of surprise and regret in the case of such ancient lodges as those at Brunswick and Bath. In a lodge in so literary a town as Brunswick, there should be many who realize the importance of this matter; and we surely have a right to expect some brilliant historical records from lodges with such luminous names as Solar and Polar Star, of Bath, to say nothing of Star in the East, of Oldtown, Orient of Thomaston, and Aurora of Rockland, all of which are old lodges and are many years in arrears.

During the past year histories have been received from the following lodges, namely: Casco, No. 36, of Yarmouth; Unity, No. 58, of Thorndike; Pacific, No. 64, of Exeter; Blue Mountain, No. 67, of Phillips; Star in the West, No. 85, of Unity; Island, No. 89, of Islesboro; Paris, No. 94, of South Paris; Corinthian, No. 95, of Hartland; Lebanon, No. 116, of Norridgewock; Olive Branch, No. 124, of Charleston; Quantabacook, No. 129, of Searsmont; Evening Star, No. 147, of Buckfield; Excelsior, No. 151, of Northport; Delta, No. 153, of Lovell; Ancient York, No. 155, of Lisbon Falls;

Shepherd's River, No. 169, of Brownfield, and Ancient Brothers', No. 178, of Auburn, in manuscript; Hancock, No. 4, of Castine; Felicity, No. 19, of Bucksport; Liberty, No. 111, of Liberty; Doric, No. 149, of Monson; Wilton, No. 156, of Wilton; Esoteric, No. 159, of Ellsworth, and Hiram, No. 180, of Cape Elizabeth, in print; Oxford, No. 18, of Norway, type-written; and Carrabassett, No. 161, of Canaan, and Pine Tree, No. 172, of Mattawamkeag, in manuscript, to be printed immediately. A number of other lodges have histories in preparation, which will be presented next year.

The thanks of your committee are due, and are hereby heartily tendered to those lodges which have so promptly responded to the request of the Grand Lodge, also to the District Deputies for their kind assistance, and to the historians, who have given their time and labor so freely to the work of preserving the facts and events of interest in connection with their lodges

Fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, }
HIRAM CHASE, } *Committee.*
ALBERT MOORE, }

Report accepted.

GRAND LECTURERS.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER made the following report:

PORTLAND, May 3, 1892.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Grand Lecturers, in pursuance of the order of the Grand Lodge, and by direction of the M. W. Grand Master, held conventions at the following places:

At Calais, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1891

At Auburn, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1891.

A convention was also called at Belfast, but owing to circumstances beyond our control, we were obliged to give it up.

At the two conventions held, a great interest was manifested, and we think the District Deputy Grand Masters' Reports will show that good work has resulted from them.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, }
GEO. E. RAYMOND, } *Grand Lecturers.*

Report accepted.

TASMANIA.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 4, 1892.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the request of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania for recognition, ask leave to report :

That while they have no further official information than they possessed last year, they find from the action of other Grand Lodges that a very large majority of the lodges in that jurisdiction—if not all—have given in their adhesion to the new Grand Lodge; and, thereupon, recognition has been accorded by numerous Grand Lodges, including those under which the Tasmanian lodges formerly hailed.

Under these circumstances we recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

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

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge cordially recognizes the Grand Lodge of Tasmania as the Supreme Masonic Authority in its jurisdiction: and the M. W. Grand Master is requested to take necessary measures to establish masonic correspondence, and an interchange of Representatives, with that Grand Lodge.

The report was accepted and the resolution was adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION.

On motion of M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, it was

Voted, To reconsider the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution,

and the whole matter was referred to a special committee to report next year and recommend a system.

Voted, That the report of the Grand Lecturer in 1891, (page 255, 1891) be taken from the table and referred to the same committee.

The Grand Master appointed as that

Special Committee.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, FRANK E. SLEEPER,
HORACE H. BURBANK, HERBERT HARRIS.

LIBRARY.

M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE made the following report, which was accepted :

The Committee on Grand Lodge Library ask leave to report :

That much progress has been made during the year in filling the gaps in our files of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges.

That no expenditures have been made during the year, except for the purchase of the recent Reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Encampment of the United States, from its organization to 1868, inclusive, at an expense of three dollars and fifty cents.

The Library has been well arranged and is accessible for all who may desire to use it.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, } *Committee.*

On motion of M. W. Bro. BURNHAM, it was

Voted, That the Memorial Committees have time allowed them to prepare their reports, and that the same be published after their approval by the Grand Master.

On motion of M. W. MARQUIS F. KING, it was

Voted, That the Committee on the death of R. W. IRA BERRY have authority, in conjunction with other bodies, to procure a portrait plate of him, and that it be published in the proceedings.

Bro. DRUMMOND submitted the following :

I move to amend the constitution by repealing Section 140.

The proposition was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

M. W. Past Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND was called to the East, and Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE presented the Grand Master elect, HENRY

R. TAYLOR, who was installed, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

He announced the following appointments :

R. W.	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	GEO. W. MOSHER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	EMILIUS W. BROWN,	" 2d	" Lubec.
"	FRED A. CHANDLER,	" 3d	" Addison Point.
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	" 4th	" Penobscot.
"	ELMER A. BREWSTER,	" 5th	" Dexter.
"	WM. E. BOGART,	" 6th	" Hampden L. C.
"	TILTON A. ELLIOT,	" 7th	" Brooks.
"	GEO. E. JOHNSON,	" 8th	" Belfast.
"	LEVI MORSE,	" 9th	" Thomaston.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th	" Damariscotta.
"	JOHN H. BARTON,	" 11th	" Weeks' Mills.
"	CHAS. W. CROSBY,	" 12th	" North Wayne.
"	GEO. W. GOWER,	" 13th	" Skowhegan.
"	JUDSON BANGS,	" 14th	" Sabatis.
"	WM. F. LORD,	" 15th	" Auburn.
"	MOSES E. HALL,	" 16th	" Bolster's Mills.
"	WM. N. HOWE,	" 17th	" Portland.
"	JOHN A. FARRINGTON,	" 18th	" Lovell.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" 19th	" Kittery Point.
"	GEO. W. SMITH,	" 20th	" Mattawamkeag.
"	AUGUSTUS O. GROSS,	" 21st	" Deer Isle.
"	WM. H. MITCHELL,	" 22d	" Newport.
"	CHAS. H. OGDEN,	" 23d	" Springvale.
W. & Rev.	DANIEL GREENE,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Cumb'd Centre.
"	CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Calais.
"	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	" "	Lewiston.
W.	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	FREDERICK B. AIKEN,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Ellsworth.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Lewiston.
"	MOSES TAIT,	" "	Calais.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	" "	Bangor.
"	GEO. O. MITCHELL,	" "	Bucksport.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Bath.
"	GEO. CALLAHAN,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Lewiston.
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Goodwin's Mills.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.

M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Grand Lecturer,</i>	Sabatis.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES E. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The remaining officers elect, and all the appointed officers who were present, were then presented and were installed by Past Grand Master DRUMMOND, and due proclamation was made.

Grand Master TAYLOR then resumed the East.

R. W. STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 5, 1892.

The committee appointed by the Grand Master to report concerning the decease of Brother STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM, recommend that a page in the proceedings be dedicated to his memory, and that the accompanying tablet be entered thereon.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	
JAMES M. NEVENS,	

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

R. W. IRA BERRY.

M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the following :

The writer first attended the Grand Lodge in 1856. At that communication a new Grand Secretary was elected. He was not known to us personally, but as he came forward to be installed, we were struck with his modest, unassuming demeanor and his lovable face, whose expression varied with every emotion that stirred his breast.

Two years passed before we met again; but from that time forward, for over thirty years, we had the frequent privilege of reading lessons of love, sympathy, patience and charity from that same face which so attracted us at first sight.

On the twenty-third of last September, we looked upon it for the last time

—gentle as ever, but alas, stirred by no emotion; the soul which had looked out through it had “returned to the God who gave it” and we lovingly and reverently committed his body to the dust.

IRA BERRY was born in New Durham, N. H., September 23, 1801, and died in Portland, Maine, September 20, 1891, and was buried September 23, 1891, the ninetieth anniversary of his birth.

He was descended from WILLIAM BERRY, who came over to Portsmouth with Mason in 1630, having been the son of STEPHEN and ALICE CHAMBERLAIN BERRY, and the grandson of STEPHEN BERRY, a veteran officer of the old French War.

At the age of seventeen years he commenced learning the printing trade in Dover, N. H., and worked at that business in the Patriot office in Concord, the Statesman office in Boston, and in the Argus office in Portland. In 1825 and for about two years thereafter, he worked for WELLS & LILLIE in Boston, then for a while on the Journal of Commerce in New York, and then returned to Boston.

It was at this time that he took charge of the composition of Dr. BOWDITCH's Translation of La Place's *Mécanique Celeste*. This was an exceedingly difficult work, but he performed it to the high satisfaction of the author, whose personal friendship he won and the privilege of whose library he enjoyed.

In December, 1831, he came to Maine and went to Augusta, where he, with FRANCIS O. J. SMITH, commenced the publication of the *Age*, which was then established at Augusta, largely in consequence of the change of the capital to that place. In 1834, Mr. SMITH having previously retired from the business, he left the *Age* and came to Portland and entered into a partnership with the late CHARLES HOLDEN in the publication of the *Eastern Argus*. The next year they commenced the publication of the *Daily Argus*, but August 31, 1837, he left the *Argus* and returned to Augusta and became a partner in the publication of the *Augusta Banner*.

But in the fall of 1839, he returned to Portland and joined FRANCIS O. J. SMITH in starting the “*Argus Revived*.”

Mr. SMITH had then become dissatisfied with the political party with which he had been identified and went over to the opposition, and the object of the paper was to take as many of his late party associates with him as was practicable. JOHN FAIRFIELD had just been elected Governor by about six thousand majority. The paper took an active part in the famous Harrison campaign of 1840, and while the candidates which it supported were elected, it failed to obtain a supporting circulation, and, about two years after, it suspended circulation. The result was a heavy burden of debt upon Bro. BERRY, with which he struggled for years. He had been appointed a weigher and gauger in the Custom House under Gen. HARRISON, but the death of the latter caused changes which threw him out in a very short time. He published for a while a Universalist paper called the *Amulet*, and for a year the

Eastern Farmer, having been aided in both by Mr. SMITH. But these enterprises were not successful, and in March, 1844, he went to Norway with FRANCIS BLAKE, and founded the *Norway Advertiser*, which he published for two years, and then went to Boston to engage with Mr. SMITH in his telegraphic enterprises. Bro. BERRY assisted in building the line to New York, which was the first line in New England, and became the first operator and manager of the Boston office. When the lines were connected with Cambridge Observatory to assist the Coast Survey in establishing longitude, he was the operator and took charge of that station.

But as is well known, Mr. SMITH was not contented with carrying on one enterprise at a time, and in 1848 he again entered politics and established the *Umpire*, in Portland, to advocate the election of Gen. TAYLOR, and Mr. BERRY came with him, taking charge of the Portland telegraph office and editing the *Umpire*.

After the election of Gen. TAYLOR he was appointed Inspector in the Custom House, which he held for four years, and was thereby enabled to pay off the last of his old "*Argus Revived*" debts.

In 1853, he opened a job printing office in Portland, and a little later was joined by STEPHEN BERRY, his oldest son. This firm continued until 1863, when, finding the duties of the Grand Secretaryship demanded his whole time, he retired from the printing business, and from that time to the date of his death devoted himself wholly to the duties of the position of Recording Officer of the various Grand Masonic Bodies of the State.

On December 1, 1831, he married Lydia M. Hobart, of Hingham, Mass., a descendant of one of the founders of that town. He died leaving her and six of their nine children surviving him.

He was initiated in Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Portland, March 2, 1853, and in the autumn following was elected Junior Warden. At the next annual election he was elected Secretary and held that office until 1865, and was made an Honorary Member of the lodge in 1868.

He was exalted in Mt. Vernon Chapter, No. 1, Portland, July 19, 1853. He was P. S. from 1854 to 1857, inclusive, and Secretary from 1859 to 1869.

He received the Cryptic degrees in Portland Council, No. 4, Portland, December 10, 1855.

He received the Orders of Knighthood, in Portland Commandery, December 7, 1854, was Warden the next two years, Junior Warden in 1857, and Senior Warden the next two years. Prelate in 1862 and Recorder from 1863 to 1867, and was elected an Honorary Member in 1873.

He received the degrees of the Scottish Rite, up to the 18th, inclusive, May 13, 1863, and received the Consistory degrees June 16th, in the same year.

He was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, May 3, 1854, and served until his death, September 20, 1891, a period of thirty-seven years and five months.

He was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, May 1, 1866, and

was re-elected annually until his death, and served for the same time as Grand Recorder of the Grand Council, and as Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery.

Such is a brief statement of the personal and masonic history of our deceased Grand Secretary.

His high appreciation of great ability, indomitable perseverance and wonderful versatility, caused him to follow an erratic and almost reckless leader so closely and so long, that from his arrival at the years of manhood until he was nearly fifty years old, he was kept poor and much of the time burdened with debt. But his patient and persevering labor, never for a moment relaxed, enabled him finally to throw off this burden, and live independently, because his income, though small, was commensurate with his wants.

He was a man of exquisitely fine sensibilities, with an unusually keen sense of the humorous, and easily stirred by the pathetic; merriment at a laughable anecdote would be followed the next moment by tears of sympathy at a tale of distress and suffering; sunshine and clouds to the emotions of his heart.

His profession and taste enabled him to gather up and remember an immense fund of anecdotes, generally of a humorous or witty character, which gave a zest to his conversation, enhanced by the evident enjoyment, which the remembrance, not the relating of them, gave to him. The gleaming of his face was quicker than his tongue to announce their coming.

He loved music: he loved flowers: he loved children: and they were all in accord with his own nature.

He gathered quite a collection of books upon music, and till his death was a member of an active musical association: at first, of the Beethoven Society, whose history he wrote and published; then, of the Haydn Association; he was also an Honorary Member of the Rossini Club, composed of women—a tribute as much to his amiable disposition as to his musical taste and requirements—whose rehearsals and recitals he regularly attended.

He knew the secret haunts of the earliest wild flowers, and they seemed as well acquainted with him as he with them; for they responded to *his* call, before they were visible to the eyes of others. His garden was filled with those which he had transplanted from their native bed in field and forest, and rarely indeed did they disappoint his hopes. Until long after the weakness of age seemed to forbid it, he was accustomed to take long walks alone where he could commune with nature and read her poetry in her loveliest works.

With all his love and admiration for flowers, the smiling face of a child was even more beautiful in his eyes. Blest with numerous descendants, he was accustomed to gather as many of them as possible under the home roof on the anniversary of his wedding: on these occasions chronicles, history

and literary productions were read, varied by song and story; his contributions were very happy.

More than forty years before his death, he commenced the custom, continued throughout his life, of a Christmas tree around which his descendants were wont to meet. He thus cemented the bonds of family affection to an extent rarely equalled.

He was not only a lover of music, but a scholar, critic and composer; his knowledge of flowers was not merely an acquaintance with them, but he was an accomplished botanist; and his affection for children was not all expended in seeking methods of pleasing them, but they were greatly indebted to him for instruction and the cultivation of correct taste.

His simple, pure life and correct habits, united with his genial disposition and fund of song and anecdote, made him a general favorite; many of the products of his pen were devoted to the entertainment of friends and the craft and were often written for a special occasion; but others had a higher aim and were of a corresponding degree of merit.

He performed his duties sedulously, faithfully and unostentatiously; his records have always challenged the admiration of all, and continue models for all his successors.

The aid of his correct taste, sound judgment and large experience was often sought, and never in vain; writers perplexed to give accurate expression to a thought, wondered at the facility and precision with which he put it in words; in fine, so varied were his accomplishments, that his advice was always of practical value.

To many, very many, this world has been brighter that he has lived in it; and when we laid his body to rest, so complete was our sense that his life's work had been fully accomplished, that our sorrow was lost in the fragrance of his memory.

And standing to-day in this place, where his face has so often pronounced a silent benediction upon us, our emotions cannot be of grief, but rather of triumphant joy, that we shall carry with us to our latest day the benign influence of his long and beneficent life.

The report was accepted.

BRO. ALBERT M. PENLEY, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that the business of the annual communication was fully transacted, and the report was accepted.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, ALFRED KING, HENRY A. TORSEY.

On Grievances and Appeals.

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

On Publication.

STEPHEN BERRY, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, ALBERT MOORE.

On History of Masonry in Maine.

HERBERT HARRIS, HIRAM CHASE, WM. C. MASON.

On Dispensations and Charters.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, W. R. G. ESTES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, DAVID CARGILL.

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, SILAS E. TURNER.

On Transportation.

STEPHEN BERRY, LEANDER M. KENNISTON, WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD.

*On Library.*HENRY R. TAYLOR (*ex officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.*On Returns.*

STEPHEN BERRY, GEORGE R. SHAW, CHARLES D. SMITH.

The minutes of the communication were then read and approved, and at 11.45 the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form, prayer being offered by Grand Chaplain GREENE.

Attest:



Stephen Berry,

Grand Secretary.

PORTLAND, May 6, 1892.

TO R. W. CHARLES D. SMITH,

Corresponding Grand Secretary.

In event of absence or illness of the Recording Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, you are hereby authorized, when so required, to assume for the time being, the duties of said Recording Officer.

Given under my hand this sixth day of May, A. D. 1892.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *Grand Master.*

The Seventy-fourth Annual Communication will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, on the first Tuesday of May, (May 2d) 1893, at 9 A. M.

~ REPORTS ~
OF
District · Deputy · Grand · Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith have the pleasure to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. for the First Masonic District.

Owing to the fact that circumstances prevented my visiting the lodges in this district during the preceding year, I attempted to visit all the lodges at an earlier time than I should have otherwise done. The week beginning August 17, 1891, was devoted entirely to the work, besides visits earlier and later to two or three lodges.

August 17th, visited Trinity Lodge, No. 130, Presque Isle, W. R. PIERES, W. M. There was a good attendance and a good degree of interest manifested in the work, and the degree of M. M. well conferred. The records are in good condition.

August 18th, went to Asland to visit Pioneer Lodge, No. 72. Rained during the day, and on arriving, I found that through some mistake, on their part or mine, no lodge had been called, so I was not able to witness the work. I did, however, examine the records, which were not kept so well as the other lodges of the district. W. M. L. C. DORMAN was to notify me when any more work was to be done, but I received no further notice and owing to the distance have been unable to attend since. I recommend to my successor an early inspection of this lodge.

August 19th, visited Washburn Lodge, No. 193. Worked the M. M. degree in some respects the best of any lodge so far visited. Records in good condition. This lodge is prosperous.

August 20th, visited Caribou Lodge, No. 170, ALBION RUNNELLS, W. M.

Here also work was done in the M. M. degree. Everything connected with the lodge was harmonious and work well done. Lodge doing well.

August 21st, met another storm. A meeting of Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Fort Fairfield, was called for this evening, but owing to the storm only three members attended and no work was done.

August 22d, visited Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, Blaine, H. W. SAFFORD, W. M. Although the youngest lodge in the district there is none that does its work better than it is done here. The new lodge room is very tastefully arranged, and the attendance is good. Worked the degree of M. M.

January 11, 1892, again visited Aroostook Lodge for the purpose of installing their officers. One degree was conferred upon a candidate in artistic style, as is usual here. Refreshments at the close.

April 19th, visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Fort Fairfield, A. D. SAWYER, W. M. The work was a raising. The degree was conferred in a very satisfactory manner. Here I met Bro. H. O. PERRY, our last District Deputy. The lodge was well attended, and the records, in the hands of Bro. MARTIN, present an excellent appearance.

Monument Lodge, No. 96, Houlton, being my own lodge, was visited informally and no record of any *particular* visit is made. I think the present condition of the lodge is satisfactory. There have been twelve initiations per year for a series of years.

In conclusion, I think the Order throughout the district is in a prosperous condition, unless it be Pioneer Lodge, of which I cannot speak with so much certainty as of the others.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES ARCHIBALD, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

Houlton, April 28, 1892.

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my second report as D. D. G. M. of the Second Masonic District.

It gives me pleasure to report the lodges in the district in a flourishing and harmonious condition, and having done an average amount of work during the year.

The Masters are good ritualists, have a good understanding of masonic law, and are endeavoring to rule and govern their lodges for the promotion of peace and harmony among the craft.

The records are in the hands of competent and faithful Secretaries, some of whom have collected lodge revenue for a quarter of a century.

In this district the lodges, with one exception, are financially strong, the surplus funds carefully invested, the conservative spirit so strong, in two of them, that the members prefer to contribute from their personal funds for charitable purposes rather than to draw upon the resources of the lodge.

Washington Lodge, having neither masons, their widows or orphans requiring assistance, has, in not a few instances, bestowed the interest from their "Charity Fund" among the worthy outside poor. At its last annual meeting the committee reported that they were unable to find a person within the limits of its jurisdiction needing assistance.

The fourth annual convention of the lodges in this district was holden with St. Croix Lodge, Calais, January 12th. All of the lodges were well represented. Eighty members from Eastern and Washington Lodges chartered the Steamer Lubec, enjoying a delightful sail on the waters of the St. Croix. The work in the First and Second degrees was exemplified, at the afternoon session, by Eastern Lodge, No. 7, and Washington, No. 37.

At the evening session St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, conferred the third upon their candidate. Previous to his preparation he was brought before the convention, subjected to a rigid examination, and answered correctly every question in the esoteric work of the preceding degrees.

The candidate was the recipient of a "*lambskin*," "the gift of a loving mother." Very appropriate to the occasion was the eloquent presentation speech by Bro. E. HOWARD VOSE.

Past District Deputy STEPHEN K. MORRELL, who represented your Deputy at the "Convention for Instruction" held in Calais by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, criticized and complimented the work of the different lodges. The convention was addressed by Bros. E. G. VROOM, Past S. G. Warden, CHARLES MASTERS, Grand Treasurer, Grand Chaplain NEWHALL, and District Deputy P. G. McFARLAND, of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, also by Bros. A. McNILTY, Master of Victoria Lodge, Milltown, N. B., G. W. SMITH, Past Master of Sussex Lodge, St. Stephen, and JAMES VROOM, Past Master of St. Mark's Lodge, St. Andrews, N. B.

The banquet served by the ladies of the Universalist Society showed that St. Croix Lodge does nothing by halves when entertaining visiting brethren.

The next convention will be held with Lewy's Island Lodge, Princeton.

In closing this, my last report, I would return my thanks to the officers and brethren of the several lodges, for the kind and cordial manner in which I have been received by them. While I am aware that I have perhaps failed to do all the duty incumbent on me, yet I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have performed it to the best of my ability, consistent with my other duties, and thanking you Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred, I would respectfully decline being a candidate for re-appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

EMILIUS W. BROWN, D. D. G. M. *2d* M. D.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of the D. D. G. M. for the Third Masonic District.

It gives me great pleasure to report that the fraternity in this district is in a harmonious, united and prosperous condition.

Within the past few years Masonry in this district has had a genuine revival, which is as apparent in the renewed interest of the brethren as in the acquisition of new members.

I have had the pleasant privilege of visiting and installing the officers in all the lodges except Pleiades, but as happened last year, I was unavoidably prevented from visiting them, and Bro. WINGATE, of Narraguagus, installed their officers for me.

It was the intention of nearly all the lodges to hold a semi-public installation, giving their lady friends an opportunity to get an idea of Masonry, but a severe epidemic attacked this entire section at about that time, so that this was carried into effect only at Harwood.

It seems to me that these gatherings, at which the ladies are admitted and a pleasant and profitable evening enjoyed, should, by all means be encouraged as they tend to promote that fraternal spirit which is the great corner stone of our institution.

All the lodges are in excellent condition. They have been very fortunate in the selection of officers, who are deeply interested in Masonry and well qualified to impart the ritual intelligently and impressively.

Without a single exception, the lodges have improved their financial condition since last year. This is as it should be, and is due to the earnest efforts on the part of the Secretaries in presenting bills for dues promptly.

In several of the lodges, decided action has been taken in regard to delinquent members, and in the majority of cases it has resulted in increasing the funds of the lodge and recovering a brother. In a few instances members have been suspended for non-payment of dues as a last resort. If Masonry is not worth one dollar a year to a man, it is pretty certain that the lodge has no use for him.

Some work has been done in every lodge, Tuscan taking the lead.

It has not been my privilege to witness the work in many of the lodges, but from my acquaintance with the officers I am sure that true masonic light is dispensed, and that in a dignified and worthy manner.

Tuscan Lodge has, within the year, made great improvements in their hall, and they now have one of the cosiest and most tasteful of lodge rooms.

Lookout Lodge also has arrangements made for refurnishing their hall this coming summer.

The records in all the lodges are neatly and correctly kept.

A very graceful and pleasing acknowledgment of long and faithful masonic work it was, when, a few weeks ago, Bro. JOHN SHAW, who for more than a quarter of a century has been Treasurer of Harwood Lodge, was presented in open lodge with a solid gold Past Treasurer's badge. Long may Bro. SHAW be spared to manage the finances of Harwood Lodge, and inspire us by his zealous devotion to his masonic obligations.

It was a source of great pleasure to meet the brethren of the several lodges. Their greetings were always so hearty, their hospitality so generous and the brotherly feeling so genuine, that I felt at home at once.

I take this opportunity to extend my thanks to all the brethren in the Third District for their many courtesies.

Now, most honored sir, please allow me to express my appreciation of the high honor you have conferred upon me and to wish that the trust had been more worthily discharged.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY H. SMITH, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

Machias, May 1, 1892.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR.

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting the following report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District, it gives me pleasure to say that nothing has occurred during the year to disturb the peace and harmony of the Fourth District.

The lodges are all in a healthy and prosperous condition, and every lodge in the district has done some work.

The membership of this district has been increased by nineteen during the masonic year.

The dues have been well collected, but there are still many members who are very backward about paying their dues; this ought not to be so, and I have advised the several lodges in the district to collect their dues more promptly. The officers of the lodges in the district are live, energetic masons, and all strive for correct ritual work.

Two masonic conventions have been held in this district and I think all have been benefited thereby.

In these conventions the work is exemplified by some lodge in the district, after which all take part in criticising the work. In this way we are trying to secure a uniformity of work in the district.

I have visited all the lodges in the district at least once, except Hancock, No. 4, at Castine, which was visited for me by R. W. Bro. GEO. A. WHEELER.

October 28, 1891, I visited Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was quite well done. Secretary's records *well* kept. This lodge has a fine set of officers and is doing good work.

November 20th, a masonic convention was held in Blue Hill with the brethren of Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187. At 10 o'clock A. M., Hancock Lodge, No. 4, of Castine, exemplified the work in the E. A. degree in a very creditable manner. At 2 o'clock P. M., Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, of Orland, exemplified the work in the F. C. degree in a very satisfactory manner. In the evening we visited Ira Berry Lodge and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was well done; the different lodges in the district were well represented and it was a meeting of much profit to the fraternity.

December 8th, I visited Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128. The officers exemplified the work in the E. A. degree, which was very well done. The records are in good hands and correctly kept.

December 9th, I visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, and witnessed work on the E. A. degree; this work was done very smoothly and was a credit to the Master and Officers.

December 14th, by request of the W. M. of Felicity Lodge, I installed the officers elect. I also witnessed the healing of FERDINAND HARRIMAN, who had taken the degrees in Scotland.

January 7, 1892, by the request of the W. M. elect of Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187, I visited that lodge for the purpose of publicly installing the officers elect. After the installation ceremonies, supper was announced, and all repaired to the dining rooms, where they had an opportunity of supplying the wants of the inner man.

January 12th, by request of the W. M. elect, I visited and privately installed the officers of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71. I find the officers and brethren of this lodge well informed in regard to ritual work, and that the brethren practice what they preach.

January 18th, by request of the Secretary of Eggemoggin Lodge, I publicly installed the officers. After the ceremonies, all were invited to the banquet hall, when a bountiful repast was spread.

By permission of the Grand Master, I called a masonic convention at Penobscot, January 21st. At 10 o'clock A. M., Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, exemplified the work in the E. A. degree, which was followed by criticisms; this work was well done and a credit to the lodge. At 2 o'clock P. M., Rev. O. H. FERNALD delivered a very instructive lecture on Ancient Masonry, etc., which was listened to with a great deal of interest. At 7 o'clock P. M., Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, exemplified the work in M. M. degree; this work was well done and was a fair sample of the work done in this lodge. The convention was voted a success, and all declared themselves well paid for the time spent.

March 10th, R. W. Bro. GEO. A. WHEELER visited Hancock Lodge for me. He reports that he witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was

well done; that the books are well and correctly kept, and that the lodge is in a prosperous condition.

I take this opportunity to extend my thanks to R. W. Bro. GEO. A. WHEELER for his assistance in visiting Hancock Lodge for me; and to the brethren of the Fourth Masonic District for their kindness and courtesy, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the high honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. J. CREAMER, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

Penobscot, March 30, 1892.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my first report of the Fifth Masonic District in the capacity of District Deputy Grand Master.

September 3, 1891, I visited Piscataquis Lodge, No. 44, Milo, where I was installed D. D. G. M. by Past D. D. G. Master LAMBERT SANDS, after which I witnessed work in the Third degree upon two candidates, which was fairly done. This lodge's financial condition is good. Records very neatly kept by Bro. MURRAY.

September 21st, I visited Doric Lodge, No. 149, Monson. Witnessed work in the Third degree, which was quite well done. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, they owning a very nice property with a small debt. The records, in the hands of Bro. HAINES, are well kept.

November 23d, by invitation, I visited Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, Brownville, and installed the officers. This lodge is enjoying quite a degree of prosperity; there seems to be a very good interest and they are doing quite an amount of work.

December 10th, owing to an accident which befell me, I am indebted to Rev. R. H. ALDRICH for doing some of my work. He visited Composite Lodge, La Grange, and reports a good attendance in the winter. Treasury nearly empty—a debt of about \$400.00. Annual dues badly in arrears, some running back ten years; advised the collection of these by the pressure of suspension; thinks it will be done. Historian appointed at this meeting. Work on hand with five initiates.

Bro. ALDRICH also visited Olive Branch Lodge, Charleston, December 11th, and reports a debt of \$200.00 on their new hall. Annual dues well paid up: thinks the lodge has been injured the past year by the rejection of a worthy

candidate, a clergyman of unimpeached character, on two ballots, six months apart.

January 11, 1892, by invitation, I visited Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, Dexter, and installed their officers, Brother JOHN HOUSTEN, of Mount Kineo Lodge, acting as Grand Marshal. This lodge has been carrying quite a debt which they have nearly cancelled the past year. The records, in the hands of Bro. KNIGHT, who has been Secretary of this lodge for the past twenty years, are very well kept.

Mount Kineo Lodge, Guilford, is my masonic home. I have been present at about all of their meetings. The work is fairly done and the lodge still enjoys a degree of prosperity. The records are still in the hands of Bro. PEARSON.

Owing somewhat to the weather, I have been unable to visit Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, Dover, but learn that they are doing a fair amount of work. The records, in the hands of Bro. ROBERTS, are sure of being correctly kept.

Allow me to extend my thanks to the members of the different lodges for their kindness and courtesy during my official visits, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment.

Fraternally yours,

FRANK M. BRIGGS, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

SIXTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave to submit my report as D. D. G. Master of the Sixth Masouic District.

I have visited all of the nine lodges once, and some of them several times. I find an increased interest in the work and lectures. All of the lodges are in good financial condition, the dues promptly collected and records well kept.

I have had numerous inquiries regarding trials, jurisdiction, &c., all of which I have answered to the best of my knowledge. I am under obligation to R. W. WM. H. THOMPSON for assistance as Grand Marshal at installations, also to the officers and members of all the lodges in this district for kindness and attention, and I bespeak the same for my successor. I wish to tender my sincere thanks to you for the high honor conferred.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES YORK, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Bangor, April 1, 1892.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventh Masonic District.

June 13th, I attended a Special Communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, holden at Waterville for the purpose of dedicating the New Masonic Temple. It was an especial privilege and pleasure to witness that most impressive and instructive ceremony, and participate in the enjoyments of that occasion.

October 2d, I received Official notice of the death of our venerable and dearly beloved Bro. IRA BERRY. I communicated the same to my lodge, Star in the West. Appropriate resolutions were spread upon the records, and a vote was recorded of gratification at the appointment, by our Grand Master of Bro. STEPHEN BERRY as Acting Grand Secretary.

I have visited all of the lodges in this district once, and some of them several times during the year, and am pleased to report all as working harmoniously.

September 16th, I visited Central Lodge, at China, and was most cordially received. I witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was done in a most creditable manner. I found the Officers efficient in all their duties, and the lodge in a healthy and prosperous condition. The records, in the hands of Bro. WASHBURN, are beautifully and correctly kept.

November 24th, I attended a convention at Auburn, called by the Grand Lecturers for the purpose of studying the work. The occasion was most enjoyable and profitable.

January 13th, I visited Marsh River Lodge, at Brooks, and by request installed their officers and conferred the Past Master's degree, after which an hour was spent in ritual work. Although having no work the past year, a good degree of interest is manifest. The newly installed officers are efficient and able to do good work. The records are in good hands and well kept.

February 11th, I visited and installed the officers of Unity Lodge, at Thorn-dike. Owing to a severe snow storm there were but few brethren in attendance. The newly installed officers seemed anxious to improve themselves in masonic knowledge, and the rest of the afternoon after the installation was spent with the ritual. The records are in good hands and nicely kept. But one initiate during the year.

March 4th, I visited Quantabacook Lodge, at Searsmont, under the most unfavorable circumstances. The roads were so badly drifted that but few of the brethren were able to be present. An hour or two was spent in giving instructions as received from the Grand Lecturers, and ritual work, which was most cordially received. The newly elected officers seem inter-

ested and are well qualified to do good work. The records are in the hands of Past D. D. G. M. LAOMI C. POOR, and I need not mention that they are correct. The lodge is in a prosperous condition.

March 10th, I visited Seabastick Lodge, at Clinton, and witnessed work on the F. C. degree, which was finely and correctly rendered. A marked interest is manifest and work is well done. The lodge is in a prosperous condition: records in good hands and well kept.

March 12th, I visited Liberty Lodge, at Liberty. On the 19th of January, this lodge suffered the loss by fire of their lodge-room, together with all their working-tools, materials and jewels; the records alone (being at the home of their Secretary) were saved. Their loss aggregates nearly eight hundred dollars, of which three hundred was covered by insurance. Their meetings for the present are held in the dining-room of Hall St. George. Work was exemplified in a most creditable manner, the ritual being very correctly rendered. This lodge is largely composed of men who are masons in spirit and in truth, and although the loss of their masonic home was a severe blow to them, they already have the plans drawn for a new hall, which will be completed the present year and will be commodious and well arranged. The lodge is in a prosperous condition and the records in good hands. I would respectfully recommend, in consideration of their recent loss, that their dues be remitted.

Star in the West Lodge, at Unity, is my masonic home. I have been present at nearly every meeting held the past year, installing their officers in January. No work has been done during the year, and although the largest lodge in the district, and the officers efficient and able to do good work, there is not that interest that should exist. I have presented such instructions as I received from the Grand Lecturers, which was cordially received. The records are in good hands and correctly kept.

All the lodges in this district have, I think, compiled their histories up to the last decade, and several of them have furnished printed copies.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges in this district for their uniform kindness and cordiality to your representative, and yourself, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

Unity, April 1, 1892.

W. G. FULLER, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. Master of the Eighth Masonic District, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I have visited each of the seven lodges in this district, some of them several times, during the year. I intended visiting all of them more than once, but circumstances over which I had no control have prevented my doing so.

December 16, 1891, I made an official visit to Pownal Lodge, No. 119, at Stockton Springs, and witnessed work in the third degree, which was well performed. This is an active lodge and the brethren take great pride in doing their work well. I have visited them several times during the year, and was pleased to note that when any brother was requested to fill any station or place, he was always found ready and qualified to discharge the required duties.

December 12th, I visited Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at Northport, and publicly installed its officers, assisted by R. W. Bro. J. D. PARKER, as Marshal. I found the records well kept, the lodge well officered, and see no reason why its future should not be prosperous.

December 17th, I visited King David's Lodge, No. 62, Lincolnville, and publicly installed its officers. I think it will be sufficient for me to say that this lodge is the Masonic home of my predecessor, R. W. Bro. E. P. HARRIS, and that its present W. M., R. W. Bro. ROBERT W. PERRY, is a Past D. D. Grand Master.

I visited Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, Searsport, January 19th, accompanied by Bro. ANSEL WADSWORTH, and publicly installed its officers. This lodge has an excellent board of officers, its records are well kept, its funds in good hands, and I see nothing to prevent its working successfully during the ensuing year.

The lodge, for several years past, has been under the direction of W. Bro. E. W. ROBBINS, an excellent ritualist, eminently fitted to impart whatever instruction the brethren may require.

On February 18th, accompanied by Bros. ANSEL WADSWORTH and FRANK B. MATHEWS, I visited Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro, and on the evening of the same day publicly installed its officers. Although the jurisdiction of this lodge is limited to the island town of Islesboro, yet I found the lodge prosperous, its members earnest and active, and from the interest manifested on the occasion of my visit I have no doubt as to its future.

Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, located in my own city, I have visited frequently during the year and witnessed their work in the several degrees. The efficiency of this lodge is of a high standard, its records are well kept and its dues are collected with commendable promptness. With the assistance of Bro. JAMES F. FERNAND, on the fourth day of February, I installed the officers for the current year.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, of Belfast, being my own lodge, I have been present at all its meetings during the year, and on the 13th of February, assisted by W. Bro. SANFORD H. MATHEWS, as Senior Warden; W. Bro. N. E. KEEN, as Junior Warden; Bro. ANSEL WADSWORTH, as Treasurer; W. Bro. J. M.

FLETCHER, as Secretary; Rev. Bro. GEO. E. TUFTS, as Chaplain, and R. W. Bro. J. D. PARKER, as Marshal, I installed its officers in the presence of its members and a large number of invited guests. This lodge held its first meeting March 3d, 1817, and on the 3d inst. celebrated its 75th anniversary by appropriate exercises, including reading the history and necrology of the lodge, and an oration by Bro. W. H. FOGLER.

GEO. E. JOHNSON, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

Belfast, March 31, 1892.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth District.

I have visited all the lodges in this district with the exception of Moses Webster Lodge, Vinalhaven, which I was unable to do on account of bad weather. I therefore requested Past D. D. GEORGE ROBERTS to visit for me, which he kindly did and made a very interesting report, which I enclose. I wish to say, Most Worshipful, that as your Deputy I have been most cordially received, and that the brethren seem to be actuated by that zeal which characterizes good masons. I have made such corrections as I have thought were needed, and have the pleasure to note that they were generally adopted.

January 19th, I entered upon my official duties by installing the officers of Orient Lodge, my masonic home. After the ceremony the brethren sat down to an oyster supper, at which, with the many pleasant remarks, we enjoyed a social hour.

February 22d, visited St. Paul's Lodge, Rockport. Found a large gathering, which was promptly called to order for the purpose of conferring the Third degree, which was done in a very pleasing manner. I find this lodge in good working order; the officers seem to use especial care in following the interpretations of the various forms of the work. After refreshments being served, the work was finished and the lodge closed with the usual formalities. I find the records well kept and in good hands. Was glad to note the many signs of prosperity of this lodge, there being seventeen who have received degrees this year. The brethren are having new and commodious quarters fitted up in the new block now in process of construction which will give them all the room they need and modern conveniences.

February 29th, visited Orient Lodge, Thomaston. This occasion brought out a large number of the brethren to witness work on the Third degree, which

was well done by the new set of officers. The W. M., though being young in years and Masonry, is well fitted for the position. Each officer seems to appreciate the importance of using the correct ritual. We have every reason to hope that the future of this lodge will be as prosperous as it has been in the past. The records are well kept, showing attention and care. Hot oysters, &c., closed this very pleasant session.

March 7th, visited St. George Lodge, Warren. Had the pleasure of meeting with a goodly number of the brethren. This being a regular meeting the lodge was opened on M. M. degree, and the usual business of the meeting done. Closed lodge of M. M. and opened lodge of E. A. for the purpose of work on that degree. I find this lodge up to its standard of excellent work. The records are in good shape and well kept. After the lodge was closed, the brethren had a surprise waiting them in the refreshment room, it being filled with ladies, baskets, hot coffee, &c. To the latter the brethren paid marked attention, after which a short time was spent in pleasant speeches, &c., which closed one of the most agreeable meetings.

March 10th, visited Eureka Lodge, Tenant's Harbor. Found a small gathering of brethren. The work for the evening was to be Third degree, but the candidate was unable to be present, he being a member of a life saving station, I therefore asked them to exemplify their work, which they did in a manner which I consider fairly well done, knowing that many of the regular officers were absent. I have no doubt that, with an actual candidate and a full attendance of officers, their work would be up to an average. Many of the members are seafaring men, and do not have the privilege of lodge meetings. Had the pleasure of installing Bro. J. W. BARROWS as Grand Chaplain. Did not see the Secretary, Bro. WHITNEY LONG, as he was unable to be present on account of sickness, but found his records in good shape.

March 11th, visited Amity Lodge, Camden, where I met with a large number of the brethren to witness the third degree, work which was finely rendered and impressive, the officers showing much care and attention in following the ritual. I find the records of this lodge in good shape, plainly written and neatly kept. The brethren of this lodge have a fine suite of rooms for masonic purposes, fitted in a style that speaks well for their zeal and prosperity.

March 15th, visited Rockland Lodge, Rockland. This being court week, I found a large gathering assembled from the different lodges in this district. The work for this evening was on the M. M. degree on two candidates. I find the work in this lodge hardly up to the average. With more attention, I have no doubt there could be good work done in this lodge, judging from the material of which it is composed.

I found the records in good shape and neatly kept.

March 17th, visited Union Lodge, Union. After a ride of twelve miles I found myself in the neat little lodge-room at Union, for the first time, with

a goodly number of the brethren. The work to be done was on M. M. degree, this being the first candidate. The brethren showed a good degree of attention and care in their work, after which some questions brought out a discussion concerning the work and an hour was spent very pleasantly and with profit to all. I find Bro. BENJAMIN BURTON to be much interested in keeping a fine record. Hot coffee, &c., finished a very pleasant evening.

March 26th, visited Knox Lodge, South Thomaston. Found quite a gathering of the brethren notwithstanding the bad traveling. The work for the evening was the third degree, which the brethren did in a very fine manner with their new set of officers, this being their first candidate. This lodge has every promise of being up to their past reputation for doing good work. I find the records in the hands of Bro. BASSICK, who has proved himself fully competent, showing much care and neatness in their appearance. After closing, a hot clam chowder fortified us for the disagreeable ride home.

March 23d, visited Aurora Lodge, Rockland. The brethren of this lodge had made preparation for a large gathering, but bad weather and traveling disappointed many. As it was, a goodly number assembled to witness work on M. M. degree, which was well rendered and interesting. After closing, the brethren repaired to the refreshment room, where the usual good time was enjoyed. The records of this lodge are in good shape and neatly kept.

My appointment with Moses Webster Lodge, Vinal Haven, of March 1st, was not filled on account of the bad storm of that time. I therefore asked Past D. D. GEORGE ROBERTS to make the visit for me, which he kindly did. His report being full and interesting, I take the liberty to send it to you:

VINAL HAVEN, March 22, 1892.

LEVI MORSE, Esq., D. D. G. M.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—I have the pleasure to state that in accordance with your request I visited Moses Webster Lodge on the evening of March 1st, and witnessed the work on the M. M. degree. As I am a constant attendant at lodge meetings, I did not deem it necessary to inform the W. M. that I would make an "official" visit. The work was highly satisfactory; the W. M. and officers are entitled to much praise for the manner in which the work was rendered. I, as well as the officers and members, were much disappointed in not meeting with you on the occasion, for I think that the visit would have been pleasant to you. The records are in the hands of Bro. C. E. BOMAN, who for eleven years has served the lodge as Secretary. Much praise is due Bro. BOMAN for his faithful services, and the manner in which the financial affairs of the lodge are conducted. The dues of every member are collected up to March 1, 1892, something that few lodges can say and which speaks well for the Secretary.

Our finances are in a flattering condition, we having a masonic building costing about eleven thousand dollars, entirely free from debt, with a sur-

plus in the treasury of \$300.00, besides having spent a large sum for charity. This I think speaks well for Masonry in Vinal Haven.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the interest in Moses Webster Lodge is, as it always has been, the very best that can be desired.

I think that by these few remarks you will be able to form your opinion of the condition of Moses Webster Lodge, a lodge of which, as a member, I am justified in feeling is in every way up to the standard of masonic principles.

Trusting that I may have the pleasure of meeting with you on some future occasion, I remain,

Faternally yours,

GEORGE ROBERTS, P. M.

Allow me to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred in my appointment.

Faternally submitted,

LEVI MORSE, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Tenth Masonic District.

I received invitations from and installed the officers of the following lodges :

Anchor, at South Bristol, Dec. 18th ; Sea Side, at Boothbay Harbor, Dec. 22d ; King Solomon's, at Waldoboro, Jan. 8th ; Riverside, at Jefferson, Jan. 13th.

Jan. 30th, I visited King Solomon's Lodge, at Waldoboro. The M. M. degree was conferred upon two candidates in a very satisfactory manner. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

Feb. 4th, I visited Bay View Lodge, at East Boothbay, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This lodge is in a very healthy condition and the degree was conferred in a very creditable manner. The records are correctly kept.

Feb. 5th, I visited Sea Side Lodge, at Boothbay Harbor. The M. M. degree was conferred in a commendable manner. The records are very neatly and correctly kept.

Feb. 11th, I went to Wiscasset to make my official visit to Lincoln Lodge. After I arrived there, a severe snow storm set in which prevented them from having a meeting. I intended to visit them at another time but was not able to do so.

March 9th, I visited Alna Lodge, at Damariscotta. The M. M. degree was exemplified in a very pleasing manner. Although this lodge has had no work the past year, the brothers are interested and can do as nice work as any lodge in the district. The records, in the hands of Bro. JONES, are correctly and neatly kept.

March 21st, I visited Bristol Lodge, at Bristol Mills. The M. M. degree was conferred in an acceptable manner. Records correctly kept.

March 26th, I requested P. D. D. G. M. Bro. W. I. ADAMS to visit Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol, which he very kindly consented to do, and reported that the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very commendable manner, also that there was a good interest in the lodge and they were in a prosperous condition.

April 14th, I visited Riverside Lodge, at Jefferson. The M. M. degree was conferred on two candidates. The work was nicely done and there is a good interest in the lodge. Records correctly kept.

April 20th, I visited Dresden Lodge, at Dresden Mills. The lodge opened on the M. M. degree as it was their stated communication. There were not enough of the brethren present to exemplify work. Records correctly kept.

Allow me at this time to thank the brethren of the different lodges in this district for their kindness and courtesy during my official visits; and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me by this appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

W. A. RICHARDS, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Eleventh Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in the district but one, and it gives me great pleasure to be able to report them, as a rule, in a thrifty and prosperous condition.

July 8, 1891, I inspected the work of the Third degree in old Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell. The visit demonstrated that this old masonic landmark was in good hands. The work was very well performed, the records neatly and correctly kept, and the visit was greatly enjoyed by your Deputy. The usual hospitalities were extended, and the pleasure of the event was greatly enhanced by the presence of about thirty of the Augusta and Gardiner brethren.

August 18th, I visited Morning Star Lodge, at Litchfield Corner. The Third degree was worked very impressively by Worshipful Master EMERSON and his subordinates. Many visiting brothers were present, and those courtesies and hospitalities so characteristic of the members of Morning Star were dispensed in the usual generous manner. The records, under the direction of Bro. GILBERT, could not be otherwise than neatly and correctly kept.

I accepted the kind invitation of Morning Star Lodge to install the newly elected officers, and on the evening of September 22d, attended to that duty. Many of Litchfield's fairest ladies and gallant men honored the occasion with their presence. The literary exercises at the close of the installation ceremonies were particularly attractive and comprised original recitations, singing, &c. An elaborate banquet was served, to which all did full justice. It was pronounced by all a most enjoyable evening.

Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, at Monmouth, was visited November 14th. In this visit I was accompanied by P. M. JAMES M. LARRABEE, and Bros. WRIGHT and C. L. ANDREWS, of Gardiner, which added greatly to my enjoyment of the visit. Monmouth Lodge comes under the head of what is termed "Country Lodges," but I take pride in stating that in the matter of efficient work, true masonic interest, and in fact everything that goes to make an ideal masonic lodge, Monmouth will compare with the best in the state. The work of the evening was in the Master Mason's degree, and Worshipful Master DUDLEY and officers demonstrated fully that the lodge made no mistake in their selection. The officers were but recently elected, but were proficient. I installed the officers at that time. Visitors from Augusta, Litchfield and other places were present.

December 2d, in the presence of a large representation of Hallowell's best citizens, I installed the officers of Kennebec Lodge, at Hallowell. Pleasing literary exercises followed the installation. A fine banquet was served and the evening was pleasantly passed.

February 9th, I installed the officers of Hermon Lodge, No. 32. The ceremonies were public to masons and their friends and the pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by the pleasing recitations, singing and speeches by members and visitors, which followed the ceremonies of installation.

February 22d, I visited Temple Lodge, at Winthrop. From some cause this lodge has not enjoyed that degree of prosperity the past few years that its surroundings should warrant. The work of the evening was on the Fellow Craft's degree, and considering the circumstances was fairly well done. It is hoped that under the administration of the new officials this lodge may take a new lease of life, and attain that place where it rightfully belongs, among the best lodges in the district.

Dirigo Lodge, at Weeks' Mills, was visited March 7th. The selection of the time of visitation proved unfortunate, as by reason of sickness or

some other cause the Master and Wardens were all absent, hence I am unable to report their work. Past W. M. CHESTER M. CLARK officiated in the East in a very creditable manner, and the work of the third degree was acceptably performed. The records were well kept. This lodge has met with a great misfortune in the recent death of its efficient Secretary, P. M. CORNELIUS A. MERRILL, which occurred since my visit to the lodge. Bro. MERRILL enjoyed the universal respect and esteem of not only his masonic brethren but of the entire community, and it can truly be said of him that which expresses more than pages of fulsome eulogy, "He was a good man," in every sense that the term implies.

I have visited unofficially, Bethlehem Lodge, at Augusta, and my own lodge, Hermon, of Gardiner, the latter many times, both of which are fine lodges and an honor to the order. Much to my regret I was unable from various reasons to visit Augusta Lodge. Very complimentary reports, however, reach me of the efficiency of the officers of this lodge, and from the acquaintance with the Master and brethren I have enjoyed, I feel safe in saying that it cannot be otherwise than in a prosperous condition.

I would take this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the officers and members of the lodges in the district for the courteous and brotherly manner in which I have been received by them, and to you, sir, for the honor conferred in my re-appointment to this honorable position. The pleasant associations and acquaintances formed through the performance of its duties, will always be to me a pleasant memory.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. LANDERS, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution, I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District.

I am happy to be able to report that I have visited all of the nine lodges in this district.

From an examination of the annual reports of the Officers and Committees of Finance of the several lodges, I find that the most of them are in a very good financial condition.

From my observations of the work, I have not found that uniformity which I think it is the desire of the Grand Lodge to establish, nor have I found the work so well rendered as it should be. I believe that some ex-

cuse exists for this in the fact that in the smaller places there is but little work in any year, and the officers have but little actual practice.

In some of the lodges I have found very marked deviations from the established work.

An examination of the records shows some errors in the manner of conducting the business of the lodge; particularly in transacting business with less than seven members present.

The manner of keeping the records in some of the lodges was not satisfactory. In one lodge it has been the practice to confirm the minutes before they were copied into the book of records, and in one lodge they have not been copied for two or three years. In this case I felt inclined to excuse the lodge partially, and as the work of copying had commenced I believe that another year will find the trouble set right.

In some of the lodges I find that the Committee of Finance makes no written report and in others it is simply a copy of the Treasurer's report, which again is but a brief synopsis of his transactions, rather than a detailed account of receipts and expenditures.

Uncollected dues is a question which still agitates the craft in this district, but in some of the lodges it is not causing as much trouble as it should. When a lodge fixes its dues at fifty cents per year, and members get behind ten years, there is some fault somewhere and its membership list should be reduced: this same lodge has about two hundred dollars of arrearages on its books. Would it not be well for the Grand Lodge to fix the minimum of annual dues, and fix it at not less than one dollar per member?

Several of the lodges have histories in preparation and perhaps some of them are completed and sent in before this.

Two of the lodges in this district had failed to record their charters last year. I believe that both have now attended to that important duty.

I attended the convention at Auburn for teaching the work, and found it a great help to me.

R. W. Bro. WILLIAM MCCARTNEY, P. D. D. G. M. of this district, died at his home in Oakland, September 10th. I had never met Bro. MCCARTNEY hence knew him only by reputation. He was a man highly esteemed in his community, a devoted mason, a good citizen and an honest man. He was buried with masonic honors.

On the 17th of September, R. W. Bro. H. OWEN NICKERSON, P. D. D. G. M. of this district, died at his home in Readfield and was buried with the honors of the craft on the 20th. I had known Bro. NICKERSON for many years, and have always held him in the highest fraternal esteem. He was devoted to the interests of his town, his lodge and his church. For many years he was Secretary of Kennebec County Agricultural Society, and at his death a member of the State Board of Agriculture.

I visited Waterville Lodge, No. 33, on the evening of November 3d. There

was a good attendance of members and visitors. The work of the evening was the M. M. degree, and it was very well rendered.

After the work, Rev. Bro. J. L. SEWARD gave a very instructive and entertaining lecture on the M. M. degree and Masonry in general.

The Secretary was not present and I had no opportunity to examine the records.

It would seem that this lodge was most happily situated in its magnificent new temple, in a large and prosperous jurisdiction and with its able corps of officers, and I could see nothing to prevent harmony and prosperity from continuing within its borders.

To Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, I am a frequent visitor. On the 6th of June I witnessed work in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, the latter degree being conferred by R. W. Bro. J. E. LEWIS, the retiring D. D. G. M., and rendered in an impressive manner. On January 30th, I made my official visit to this lodge and again witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was very well done. This lodge is one of the old standbys of Kennebec County, in good financial circumstances and a membership composed of nearly all the leading business men of the town. The records are well and faithfully kept.

In company with W. Bro. J. M. GORDON, Master of Asylum Lodge, I visited Rural Lodge, No. 53, on November 14th. We were strangers in a strange land and our search after Rural Lodge was one long to be remembered. I had written both the Master and Secretary of my intended visit, but both letters went astray. The Master received his as he was starting for the hall, and this was his first intimation of my visit. Enough brethren were present to compose a lodge. There being no work, the evening was passed in conversation and such instruction in relation to the work, laws and business methods of the fraternity, as I could suggest, or the inquiries of the brethren required. The lodge is yet in debt for its new hall and the indebtedness is a hindrance to its prosperity. The dues are small and not so well collected as they should be, and there has been no work for some time. At the time of my visit a proposition had been made to increase the dues to one dollar. I have learned since that the proposition did not receive a passage by the lodge, but that an extra assessment was made to pay the debt. The records were not in the condition they should be, but I am satisfied that another year will find them improved.

November 10th, I visited Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54, and inspected the work of the M. M. degree, which was very well done. Such errors as I noticed, I corrected to the best of my ability, and the brethren expressed great williness to conform to the Grand Lodge requirements as soon as they could find what they are. The records have been kept several years by Bro. CROWELL, but at the last election a change was made and they are now in inexperienced hands. I think, however, they will be well cared for.

January 12th, through snow and sleet I traveled to Mt. Vernon to visit Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99. I found a very good attendance of brethren

despite the weather, and among them seven Past Masters. There was no work and the lodge has done none for about five years. By invitation of the Master, I installed the officers for the year ensuing. This lodge is in very good financial condition, but unless more attention is given to the collection of dues, it will be but a few years before its prosperity will be a thing of the past. A pleasant, and I trust not unprofitable, evening was passed. The records have been in the hands of Bro. BURNAN for about twenty years, and are of course well kept.

I visited Relief Lodge, No. 108, March 11th. With a few of the brethren, I went to their hall, where we held a consultation regarding the officers of the lodge. No meetings of the lodge have been held for about two years. The lodge is involved in financial difficulties, the outcome of which it is impossible to foretell.

I made a very pleasant visit to Messalonskee Lodge, No. 118, on November 28th, and witnessed work in M. M. degree, which in some parts was very well done, but in some respects it departed so far from what I am accustomed to that I was not able to judge as to its correctness. I advised the Master to discontinue the practice. I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. Bros. CROWELL and GILMAN, P. D. D. G. M.'s of this district. The records, in the hands of R. W. Bro. GILMAN, are well kept and a faithful record of the proceedings of the lodge. The finances are in a healthy condition.

Asylum Lodge, No. 133, being my home lodge, I have not deemed it necessary to make an official visit. I installed the officers elect at the stated communication in October, and have been present at most of the meetings during the year. Modesty forbids that I should speak particularly of the work, except to say for the brethren that they can do good work. The records are faithfully kept and in good shape. Some long and much needed repairs have been made on the hall and we now have one of the pleasantest halls in the district.

Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166, I visited on the 10th of March. The lodge had done no work for two years until the evening of my visit, when the E. A. degree was conferred. The work was done under serious disadvantages as to the officers, only three of the working officers being present, and these never having worked in their several places before. The ritual was, however, quite closely followed, and the work under the circumstances fairly well done. The records are in the hands of a faithful keeper. I had the pleasure of meeting R. W. Bro. STILLSON, P. D. D. G. M. of this district.

I have found the halls throughout the district to be, with but one exception, in excellent condition.

I regret very much that I was unable to be present at the dedication of the new Temple at Waterville.

I wish to extend my thanks to the brethren throughout the district for the courteous manner in which I have been received at my several visits.

In conclusion, M. W., allow me to thank you for the honor conferred,

which coming so wholly unexpected was the more gratifying to me. I trust that my efforts have not been without some small degree of profit to the district.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES W. CROSBY, D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.

North Wayne, April 19, 1892.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To W. M. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Thirteenth District.

Somerset Lodge, No. 34, of Skowhegan, I visited on June 22d, by invitation of Bro. GEORGE F. RICE, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. The officers of this lodge have given close attention to the recommendations of the Grand Lodge and its representatives, and are doing their work in a manner highly creditable to themselves, and satisfactory to all who have visited them. At the time of my visit, an invitation had been extended to several neighboring lodges, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was not so large as it otherwise would have been. Still, about sixty partook of the refreshments served in the dining room during the evening. Bro. C. MILTON LAMBERT is Secretary, and the records are what one would expect to find from one who has served so many years in that capacity.

Keystone Lodge, No. 80, of Solon. The officers of this lodge I installed Oct. 14th. This lodge is my masonic home and I attend its meetings as regularly as possible. Seven of its members have been "raised by the Supreme Grand Master's word" during the past year, more than in any other year since it was instituted. The officers take a deep interest in the work and have held several special meetings for exemplifying it in the several degrees. The lodge is in a good condition in all respects, and bids fair to make a larger growth next year.

Euclid Lodge, No. 194, was visited February 1st, and found to be in a flourishing condition. This lodge, located in the town of Madison, is the youngest in this district, and at the present time the smallest; but bids fair to soon outstrip some of the others, having initiated more than any two others during the past year, and at the same time kept the outer door well guarded. Officers and members alike are interested to do as well as the best. Past Master HIRAM L. HARRIS is Secretary, and keeps the records in fine shape.

Siloam Lodge, No. 92, of Fairfield. This lodge was visited February 4th, but owing to the prevalence of "La Grippe" the attendance was small, and no work was done. At the request of W. M. Bro. LOVEJOY I again visited them April 7th, and observed the conferring of the M. M. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner.

Lebanon Lodge, No. 116, of Norridgewock. On the 12th of March I visited this lodge and inspected the work in the M. M. degree on two candidates. This is the masonic home of Past D. D. G. M. POWERS, and they have profited well by his instructions. Bro. POWERS is now their Secretary, and of course the records are correctly kept.

Carabassett Lodge, No. 161, of Canaan, I visited March 15th, when work in the F. C. degree was exemplified. The work of this lodge is as well done as any in this district. The records, under the charge of Bro. JOHNSON, the Secretary, are models of neatness.

Northern Star Lodge, No. 28, of North Anson, I was unable to visit, but requested Past D. D. G. M. Bro. BEN MOORE to do so for me, and so am unable to give a report of them. But from all that I have heard, they are doing good work.

The lodges throughout this district have for the most part done good work during the past year, and give promise of doing more next year. The records are in good hands, there having been but few instances where I have found it necessary to suggest changes in the form, and in each instance they were willingly adopted.

I thank you for the honor of my appointment as your representative, and have endeavored to do my duty as I understand it; but circumstances over which I had no control prevented my attendance on two occasions when invited to install officers. I also have imparted to the several lodges the recommendations of the Grand Lodge. The matter of lodge history is being attended to, and several of the lodges will make their reports before the annual session in May. Others will not.

I thank you for the honor of my appointment as your representative, and have endeavored to attend to the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. GOWER, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

TO R. W. GEORGE W. GOWER, *D. D. G. Master 13th District.*

In accordance with your request, I notified Northern Star Lodge of your wishes, and was present at the meeting of that lodge Tuesday evening, April 12th. The attendance was good, there being about forty brothers present. The work after general business, was in the Third degree, which, though far from perfect was done with a degree of solemnity and in a manner to impress the candidate very favorably, such errors as were noticeable being accidental mistakes rather than any misinterpretation of the ritual. The

records are in the hands of a careful, pains-taking Secretary who possesses the commendable faculty of collecting dues. This lodge has done very little work the past year but was never in more healthy condition of fraternal fellowship than now. The burden of debt which has hung over it was lifted in the early part of this year, and a new set of jewels, regalia, working tools, clothing, furniture, &c., of the most modern pattern and elegant finish, have been purchased. The officers of the lodge are young men who have the best interests of Masonry at heart and hold to a firm determination to uphold the dignity of the fraternity as well as to maintain the prosperity of Northern Star Lodge.

Fraternally yours,

BEN MOORE.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Herewith I submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

I have personally visited every lodge in the district, eight in number, and find them, as a rule, well officered and working discreetly and harmoniously for the upbuilding of Masonry. When possible, I have appointed my visits to the different lodges on the evenings of their stated meetings in order to familiarize myself with their methods of conducting their business, and have been pleased at the uniformity and generally correct methods practiced throughout the district.

My labors have been materially lightened by the thorough work done by my predecessors in office, and every lodge shows evidence of the instruction that has been so freely bestowed.

Several matters calling for attention affect in a greater or less degree nearly every lodge. Among these may be mentioned, advancing candidates without due regard for suitable proficiency in preceding degrees, lack of a close and careful study of the ritual and Maine Masonic Text Book, and allowing the practice of holding meetings for instruction to fall into disuse.

Many of the errors in the work of the lodges which I have felt it my duty to correct would have been remedied by the officers themselves, had they given more careful study to the means at their command. I have made it a practice to recommend to the lodges a careful reading of our annual Proceedings, hoping thereby to create an interest in this too much neglected form of masonic literature.

Several lodges in this district have never furnished any part of their history. Upon such I have urged the necessity of complying with the require-

ments of the Grand Lodge, and have the assurance that some of them will soon be forthcoming.

I find the financial affairs of the lodges generally well managed, every one reporting funds in the treasury and nearly all expending varying sums for charitable purposes. All are more or less troubled with accumulations of unpaid dues. When to an amount warranting it, I have strongly urged upon them the necessity of action to correct this growing evil, and judging from the returns when they came in, I think the lodges are waking up to the fact that heroic measures must be taken to correct this abuse.

The Secretaries have been prompt in forwarding their returns and dues, the papers showing care in preparation.

The following is a detailed statement of my work among the lodges.

October 13, 1891, I visited Acacia Lodge, No. 121, Durham, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree. This was the first work done in the lodge for over a year and was creditably performed. This lodge is in a good financial condition, owns its hall, keeps its dues well collected and exhibits a good degree of interest. One noticeable feature in the meetings is the large proportion of elderly members in attendance. Meetings for instruction are frequently held. The records, in Bro. WRIGHT's hands, are neatly and correctly kept.

November 14th, I visited Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath. This was a special meeting and was largely attended. Among those present were three past District Deputy Grand Masters and several Past Masters, all actively engaged in the counsels of the lodge. The affairs are managed in a conservative manner, and whatever Solar undertakes will be well done. A fair amount of work has been done here during the past year, with material of an excellent nature. I witnessed work in the third degree, which was well performed, especially the first section. The second section, particularly in the floor work, called for considerable criticism. The records are full and correctly kept. Bro. DOUGLAS, the Secretary, had just completed his twentieth year of service.

November 24th, I attended the convention held by the Grand Lecturers at Auburn, and was well pleased with the day's work. I believe this the best method yet devised for establishing the correct and uniform work, and hope to see it applied to every district in the state.

December 9th, I visited Polar Star Lodge, Bath, and witnessed an exemplification of the M. M. degree. The work was fairly well done, but in a careless manner. The officers showed themselves efficient but were not accurate in performing their parts. There is material here for one of the best working lodges in the district. An unusually large amount of work has been done, and with the practice and ability at their command it should be better done. The attendance was good, the members being composed largely of young men. The records were correctly kept and as neatly done as any I ever

saw. This was a stated meeting, at which quite an amount of routine business was correctly and expeditiously transacted.

December 14th, visited Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, Lisbon Falls. This was a stated meeting with the attendance fully up to the average. The business was carried on in a prompt and correct manner. The records are still in the hands of Bro. PARKIN, which is a guarantee for their safety. The F. C. degree was conferred upon one candidate. The officers were but newly installed and had paid more attention to the Third degree, intending to work it on the night of my visit, but were prevented by the non-appearance of the candidate. From the work performed in my presence I am satisfied that there is here material for a set of good working officers. Among those present was Past D. D. G. M. W. S. CORRON, JR.

December 22d, I publicly installed the officers of Acacia Lodge, Durham. The weather and traveling were unfavorable and the attendance not large. The members of this lodge are scattered over a large extent of territory and the inclemencies of the weather are liable to interfere with their arrangements. A pleasant evening's entertainment was provided, consisting of a picnic supper, music and literary exercises.

February 8, 1892, on the evening of their stated meeting, I visited United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick. For some time previous a lack of interest in attending the meetings had led to extra exertions on the part of those actively engaged in the work, with the result that this meeting had an unusually large attendance. The affairs of United Lodge are well managed; its records and accounts in the hands of experienced officers. All financial matters, reports of officers and accounts of the Trustees of the Charity Fund are entered in the Secretary's records. The M. M. degree was conferred on three candidates, two of whom had driven twelve miles or more for that purpose in one of the coldest nights of the winter. The work was well done, the officers prompt and entering heartily into the spirit of the ritual. The floor work was susceptible of improvement and the proficiency of candidates should be more carefully looked after. The officers and members were of an inquiring turn of mind and eager to be taught, making it a genuine pleasure for me to spend an hour in informal conversation with them.

February 16th, I publicly installed the officers of Webster Lodge, at Masonic Hall, Sabatis. The exercises were attended by a large gathering of the members and their friends. Following the installation was a supper, with musical and literary exercises and social games.

March 9th, I visited Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham, this being their stated meeting. The officers and members of this lodge pride themselves on their strict adherence to the ancient landmarks of the order, and I saw no evidence of any practices to the contrary. I noticed several Past Masters active in assisting to keep the lodge in good working order. The attendance was good. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate in an impressive manner. I have rarely, if ever, heard the lecture delivered

more nearly correct than was done by W. Bro. COANISH. More work has been done in this lodge during the past year, than in any one year for a long time. The records are still in the hands of Bro. HIGGINS, who has seen twenty-eight years continuous service as Secretary. Lodge meetings for instruction are frequently held, and close attention paid to the proficiency of candidates.

March 28th, accompanied by W. Bro. WAGE, of United Lodge, I visited Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond. This was a special meeting and not largely attended. The records are well kept and dues well collected. I was favorably impressed with a new feature introduced into their Secretary's individual accounts with members. It gives at a glance a complete history of each member's connection with the lodge and must materially lighten the Secretary's labors, as I know from my own experience. I wish it could come into more general use. The work of the evening was the exemplification of the E. A. degree. The Master was absent, and the S. W., Bro. PERR, occupied the East. The work was quite correctly rendered so far as the ritual was concerned, but there was too much haste to make it at all impressive upon a candidate.

Of Webster Lodge, No. 164, at Sabatis, my masonic home, I shall report no visit as official, although I have attended nearly all the meetings and participated in the lodge work. This is the smallest lodge in the district, in point of numbers and jurisdiction, with the working force considerably reduced by removals, and but few additions. A faithful few, however, maintain their early interest and keep the lodge in good working order. The dues are paid up better than the average. A small amount of work has been done during the year, with a prospect of more. The records are kept by the writer.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I wish to extend to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me by the appointment to a position so responsible, and through you to the several lodges comprising the district, for the courtesy with which I, as your representative, have been received.

Respectfully submitted,

JUDSON BANGS, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

Sabatis, April 19, 1892.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor, sir, to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report the order in this district in a satisfactory condition. I have visited all the lodges in this district once and some of them several times, and can assure you that it has been a great pleasure as well as a benefit to me to meet the brethren of the several lodges to which I have been called. I have not visited any lodge where good work could not be done if the brethren and especially the officers would devote a little more time to faithful study and practice.

December 11, 1891, visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123, at New Sharon. There being no work on hand, the evening was passed by exemplifying the work in the third degree. The officers all work well. As they were reported last year to be a little slack in their work, I should say that they have made a great improvement. Records well kept.

December 18th, visited Davis Lodge, No. 191, at Strong. They were to work the second degree but the candidate did not appear, so I asked them to exemplify it, which they did. The officers were all new to their places, but under the circumstances they worked fairly well. Records well kept.

December 24th, visited Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton. No work on hand, they exemplified the work in the Entered Apprentice degree. The officers were all absent except the Master, S. W. and Secretary. The work was well rendered by the Master. This, I believe, is the third year of Bro. OLDHAM in the chair as Master. Records in good hands.

December 30th, visited Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips. They worked the Entered Apprentice degree; none of the officers were present except the W. M. and Secretary. The West, South and S. D.'s stations were filled with Past Masters. Owing to the absence of the officers, could not state how they would have worked, but under the circumstances the Master performed his part very well. Records well kept.

January 3, 1892, visited Wilton Lodge, No. 156, at Wilton. They worked the third degree which passed off very well. It being a very stormy evening, there were but a few in the lodge room. My judgment is that after the officers have a little more experience they will be able to do good work. Records well kept.

January 12th, visited Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, at Weld. As there was no work on hand the officers exemplified the work in the third degree. The brethren at Weld take a great interest in Masonry. The officers were all present and there was a good attendance, which proves to me that they do not intend to be caught napping. Records neatly kept.

February 6th, visited Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, at Turner, where they worked the Entered Apprentice degree. The officers were all present and worked well. This being the home of Past D. D. G. M. FACKNER, it is sufficient to say that they always render good work, for he is constantly drilling the officers and instructing them in the work. I wish that we had more like him throughout the district. Records are well cared for.

February 8th, visited Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield. They

intended to work the Second degree, but the Master met with an accident during the day, and was unable to be present, so I spent the evening with the brethren in reviewing the three degrees. Some three hours' time was occupied, and I believe the brethren felt when the meeting was over that the evening had been passed very profitably to all.

February 16th, visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, at Dixfield. At this lodge they had no work, so they exemplified the work in the Entered Apprentice degree. A great many of the brethren were sick at the time, consequently there were but a few present, the Master and Secretary being the only officers there. The chairs had to be filled from the floor, and the Master was inexperienced, but I think that with a little more attention to the ritual he will be able to do good work. Records well kept.

March 9th, visited Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls. Oriental Star Lodge was formerly at Livermore, but after due consideration, Reuel Washburn and Oriental Star Lodges became united and established their abode at Livermore Falls, under the name of Oriental Star Lodge. There being no work on hand, I asked the Master to exemplify the work, which he did on the Third degree. The Master of this lodge has a fine voice and is a good working officer; he was formerly Master of Oriental Star Lodge previous to the consolidation. The Master has a good support of officers, and in short they are able to render good work. Records in good hands.

March 14th, visited Maine Lodge, No. 20, at Farmington. The Entered Apprentice degree was worked, and it was well rendered. The Master and all of the officers seem to be at home in their respective stations; only a few errors appeared in their work. As the records are in the hands of Bro. CRAIG, it is enough to say that they are properly cared for.

March 15th, visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn. Worked the Third degree. Officers all present, a feature which proves to me that they have a great interest in Masonry. My judgment is that they worked well and are constantly improving in their work from year to year. Records well kept.

April 11th, visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston. Worked the Entered Apprentice degree on three candidates. Officers all present, and will say that the work was done well. This being so near my home, I am personally acquainted with most of the brethren. The Master has a good, heavy, base voice and can be heard all through the lodge room. Records in good hands.

April 13th, visited Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston. Worked the Third degree on two candidates; officers were all present and the work passed off well. This lodge, as well as Ashlar, being so near my home, I know most of its members well and can vouch for them as being a good working lodge. Records very neatly kept.

And now a word for Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn. I did not officially visit this lodge, because it is my own, and all through the past year I

have assisted as one of the officers. I am proud to state that it is a good working lodge, and, if I did not live here, should state to you that it is working the degrees closer to the ritual than any lodge in this district, but it is possible that it would not be courtesy for me to so state. And a word in regard to the records of this lodge. They are in the hands of Bro. JAMES F. ARWOOD, and I think I can truly say that so far as my experience is concerned, this book of records has the finest penmanship exhibited in it that I have ever seen in any records.

And now, in closing my report to you, M. W., allow me to thank the brethren and all of the officers of the several lodges which I have visited for the kindness they have shown me and for the courtesy that has been tendered me throughout this whole district; and you, M. W., for this appointment as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth District, of which I fully appreciate the honor.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM F. LORD, D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.

Auburn, April 18, 1892.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As your Representative in the Sixteenth District, I have but a meagre report to make.

On receiving a re-appointment I anticipated much pleasure in again visiting the lodges in this district, and attended the convention at Auburn, hoping to make myself more proficient, the better to assist the brethren in perfecting themselves in the work, but obstacles which I could neither foresee nor prevent have kept me from visiting most of the lodges. I have, however, by correspondence and consultation with members of the different lodges, satisfied myself that harmony prevails and the spirit of Masonry is neither dead nor sleeping, and what work I have seen has been well rendered.

There have been two occasions of much interest to the craft, and I believe of benefit to Masonry, during the year. St. John's Day was appropriately observed by a large number of the brethren of this vicinity, and a goodly delegation from Gorham Lodge, N. H., under the auspices of Paris Lodge. There was no "Ponce" in it.

April 11th, Oxford Lodge invited in her neighbors to assist in raising four candidates. A majority of the lodges in this district were well represented. Some good work was witnessed and the visitors were royally entertained.

A part of the Secretaries were rather dilatory in forwarding the returns. I think it would be well for Masters to look after such business, and perhaps it would be better for lodges to be careful to elect the best man in the lodge to the Secretary's place, and having got him there to go slowly in making a change.

Thanking you for your confidence in me and kindness in giving me the position, I would respectfully submit this.

J. FERD KING, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

So. Paris, April 30, 1892.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The official notice of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge reminds me that a report from the Seventeenth District is needed, and it is a great pleasure to be able to write of the harmony and enthusiasm which exists in nearly all the lodges which I have had the honor to visit.

With one exception (Standish Lodge) all seem to be in better condition than I had any reason to expect. The records are in good hands and are complete. The dues have been well collected, and a season of prosperity has been entered upon and bids fair to continue.

Those who have not furnished their history have committees appointed, and will no doubt complete them in due season.

All criticisms on "work" which have been presented during my visitations have been received very kindly, and the questions which have been asked show that every lodge is eager to render the ritual correctly and make an impression upon the candidate, as well as to create an interest among its members, thereby insuring a good attendance at its meetings.

I regret very much to make unfavorable mention in regard to Standish Lodge. At the time of my visit the W. M. was the only working officer present, although notice had been given to its members in regular form, and its officers were especially requested to be present. Admitting that the traveling was very bad, yet it would seem that if the District Deputy could travel sixteen miles each way in order to be present, officers who live in the immediate vicinity might exert themselves and show some respect to the presiding officer at least, and not put the whole burden upon his shoulders. Had it not been for the officers of Harmony Lodge, who were present in full force, the candidate would not have received a very favorable impression. This lodge has only had three meetings in eighteen months, and those had

not been copied in the record book. The dues are very much behind and will average nearly five years to each member.

I would suggest that during the present year something be done to restore them to their former standing, which I am confident can easily be done if its officers and members will only show an interest in its meetings.

The date arranged for my visit to Presumpscot Lodge came at a time which was very inconvenient to me, and I was obliged to ask W. Bro. C. E. SNOW to act in my place. He was accompanied by W. Bro. F. E. CHASE, and their report was very favorable.

In addition to my visits for inspection, I have publicly installed the officers of Casco and Deering Lodges. At each a very large number of the brethren and their ladies were present, and the occasions were very enjoyable and will surely redound to their credit.

I cannot close without expressing my thanks to Bro. McLELLAN and other members of Harmony Lodge for their kind treatment; also I am greatly indebted to W. Bros. SNOW and CHASE for their kind assistance and good will.

Fraternally yours,

WM. N. HOWE, D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth Masonic District, I now submit my annual report.

I have visited during the past year all of the lodges in this district, Oriental, Greenleaf, Mt. Tir'em and Delta, once each, Pythagorean and Mt. Moriah twice each, and my own lodge, Shepherd's River, I have met with as a member at its several meetings, and once officially. I have found them all harmoniously disposed and in a prosperous condition. All have done some work the past year. It has been my good fortune to witness work in all but Greenleaf Lodge, and I find but little to criticise. Oriental seems to win the banner this year, and if practice can make perfect, she has been highly favored the past year, having had twenty initiates and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason twenty-one. A net gain from last year of sixteen stands to her credit. I find a net gain in the district of thirteen. The several Secretaries in the district are all able and efficient officers, therefore keeping good records. Mt. Moriah Lodge is particularly deserving of a good report at this time, as last year a feeling of despondency seemed to prevail. But

this year I find a lively activity manifest. Three new members stand to her credit the past year, and other work in view. Let the good work go on.

In closing, I wish to express to the brethren of the several lodges my full appreciation of the kindly and cordial manner in which I have been received by them, and for the fraternal manner in which they have received the corrections and suggestions made. I would also extend to you, M. W., my thanks for the honor conferred on me by your appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

MELVILLE GOULD, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

Hiram, April 9, 1892.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present my third report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District.

I attended the Lodge for Instruction held under the supervision of the Grand Lecturer at Auburn. I cannot say too much in favor of these conventions. They are of inestimable value to the Deputies and craft and I sincerely hope they may be continued.

In December, I met with Dunlap Lodge, of Biddeford, and witnessed work in the Master's degree. It was conferred in the clear and impressive manner which is characteristic in this well governed lodge.

March 7, 1892, I visited St. John's Lodge, of South Berwick, when the Third degree was presented in an acceptable manner. The records are in good hands and well kept.

March 9th, I was present at Ocean Lodge, of Wells Depot, and witnessed the first work the lodge has had for years. Ocean is small but composed of good material, consequently commands the respect of the community in which it is located. Now that applicants are knocking at its door, I anticipate a more brilliant future than its past records show.

March 10th, I visited Arion Lodge, of Lyman. The weather was bad and traveling poor, consequently the attendance was small. Work in the M. M. degree was exemplified. Several of the principal officers were absent. The W. M. rendered his part of the work in a creditable manner. I consider their accommodations poor and not up to the requirements of masonic law.

April 11th, I met with York Lodge, of Kennebunk. This lodge maintains its high standing in the fraternity and diffuses light and instructions in an excellent manner. It has beautiful accommodations and the records are commendably kept.

April 22d, I inspected Arundel Lodge, of Kennebunkport. Every officer was at his post, and the character of work performed stands second to none in the district. The records are faithfully and correctly kept.

I have been present at all of the meetings of Naval Lodge when possible. There were eleven initiations last year and we are in a healthy and vigorous condition.

I regret that I have been unable to visit every lodge in my district during the year, but I could not make dates with the others without seriously interfering with my business.

I desire to thank the brethren in the district by whom I have been so courteously received and kindly treated in my official work.

Yours fraternally,

HORACE MITCHELL, D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

The lodges within this district have for the past year enjoyed their usual prosperity, and are generally in a healthy condition. The returns show a small increase in membership, and in no case is there any decrease in the membership of any lodge. The financial condition of the lodges is good and in most of them the interest in the institution seems well sustained.

September 12th, I installed the officers elect of Baskahegan Lodge in the presence of its members, their wives and daughters. This was the first installation in their new hall, and they are to be congratulated on possessing such excellent quarters. After installation we repaired to the dining room, where refreshments were served.

October 17th, visited Forest Lodge at Springfield. The work was on the F. C. degree, which was impressively done. The attendance at this meeting was large, and by reference to the records, which were well kept, I found that the general attendance throughout the year was good, evincing an interest in the ordinary matters of the lodge to be commended. After work was completed, I installed the officers elect for the ensuing year, in presence of members and their families. The installation was followed by a banquet furnished by the ladies, which well sustained their reputation as adepts in the culinary department. This lodge has not yet completed its history to date, but has promised to do so before Grand Lodge meets.

March 7th, I made an official visit to Horeb, my own lodge. The work was on the E. A. and F. C. degrees and quite well done. The officers were mostly new in their positions, but evinced a strong interest in their work, and evidently were endeavoring to carry out instructions in relation to the correct method of work. The lodge is in good financial condition, owns a nice set of furniture and paraphernalia and has a good deposit in bank upon which to draw in emergencies. The history is in preparation and will be completed before May 1st.

March 12th, visited Baskahegan Lodge, at Danforth. Their manner of working the M. M. degree, that being the evening's work, was very good. The attendance is good, which is one of the beneficial results of having their hall easily accessible and in pleasant quarters. The records are correctly and neatly kept, and that the Secretary has been faithful in collecting the dues, may be inferred from the fact that with a membership of 117 members, but \$30 uncollected dues remain on the books. Their hall is well furnished and their assets, less debt, \$603, which is invested in stock in Union Hall, a good safe investment. A committee is at work on their history, which they hope to have completed within the present masonic year. Number of initiates the past year is seven.

March 16th, visited Molunkus Lodge, at Sherman Mills. A fair number of brethren were present and work on the M. M. degree was exemplified quite correctly. Two candidates have been initiated this year and two dimitted, leaving the present number of members 40. I am satisfied that the officers, especially the W. M., exert themselves to interest the members in the welfare of the lodge, but I cannot report the progress I could wish. Their new hall is still unfinished, with no prospect of near completion, their only means for obtaining funds being from candidates and dues: and doing so little work, it takes about all they get to meet running expenses. All their means, about \$600, is invested in their new hall. The records are correctly and neatly kept. The lodge has not yet furnished its history, but has promised to do so at an early date.

March 17th, I attempted to meet Katahdin Lodge, at Patten, at a special communication called for that purpose. I found a goodly number present, but as neither the W. M. nor Wardens were present, being unavoidably detained, no meeting could be held. I examined the records, which were correctly kept. The lodge is in good financial standing, being out of debt with some invested funds. The amount of work the past year has been small, only one candidate having been initiated. They are at work on their history and have promised to complete it at once.

March 19th, visited Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag. This communication was largely attended, as are all the meetings of the lodge. The work was on the M. M. degree and was very well done. This lodge has a well deserved reputation for good work. The committee on history have attended to their duty, and completed one of the most elaborate lodge histories

it has been my pleasure to inspect, and are deserving of great credit for the highly creditable manner in which it has completed its task. One of its special features is a short biographical sketch of each of its members from the founding of the lodge, and must have entailed an immense amount of labor in its completion. The records are in the hands of its veteran Secretary, GEORGE W. SMITH, who has been its first and only Secretary since the lodge was instituted in 1873, who informs me that he has not missed a single communication, either stated or special, during that whole period. Bro. SMITH claims the championship for constant attendance. The lodge rooms are nicely furnished, and the lodge is in good financial condition. Number of initiates the past year is nine.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for the honor of the appointment as D. D. G. M. As your representative, I have been cordially received. Any corrections or suggestions have been fully met in the spirit in which made. My visits have been a pleasure to myself, and I trust of profit to the lodges under my care.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HARRISON PIPER, D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy of the Twenty-first Masonic District.

In so doing I shall not enter into a detailed account of my visits to each lodge, but shall rather speak in general terms of the condition and prospects of Masonry throughout the district.

With one exception, I have visited all the lodges once, and several of them two or three times, and have in all cases found the business and financial interests of the lodges in a flourishing condition, a spirit of harmony prevailing and nothing to call forth special criticism at any point.

I have been particularly pleased to notice in all the lodges the attention which has been given to the collection of outstanding dues, and the success which has in most cases attended the effort. And even if some delinquents have been "dealt with," the lodges are in better condition to-day without them, than they were one year ago with them. A judicious pruning of dead branches gives a new lease of life to the living.

I have witnessed the conferring of degrees in most lodges, and feel justified in stating that in my opinion the work done in this district is fully up to the

average in excellence, with an evident desire on the part of the brethren to carry out both the letter and spirit of Masonry.

Feeling that it might be of interest and possibly of profit to the fraternity, I called a convention of the lodges in the district to meet at Bar Harbor on December 11th, for the purpose of mutual instruction in the ritual and work.

I was much disappointed, when the day arrived, at finding only four of the eight lodges represented. However, those of us who were present made the most of our opportunity and exemplified the work of the three degrees during the day, all having a chance to ask questions or offer criticisms as the work progressed. In the evening Bar Harbor Lodge conferred the Third degree upon a candidate reserved for the occasion. The brethren dispersed at a late hour, all voting the meeting a great success and wishing for a repetition.

I feel that such meetings, with as many members as possible from each lodge, cannot fail to be of great service as tending to secure a uniformity of work. I trust that my successor in office will feel disposed to continue the practice.

Winter Harbor Lodge, I have not yet visited (the exception above noted). I have had three appointments for a visit to them, and have each time, through no fault of my own, been prevented from reaching there. I still expect to visit them before May 1st. From what I hear of them I am satisfied they are doing good work, and prospering in every way.

In the number of candidates for the year, this lodge takes the lead, having initiated twelve. Reliance, of Green's Landing, stands next with ten. The year has been upon the whole a very prosperous one, the amount of work done exceeding that of any previous year for a long time.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJ. L. HADLEY, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

Bar Harbor, April 5, 1892.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second report of the Twenty-second District.

I shall speak in general terms of my visits and not specify particular lodges. I have visited each lodge except one, and have made two appointments to visit that one, but each time was obliged to disappoint the lodge, for which I am very sorry.

I publicly installed the officers in one lodge, privately installed in two, and

assisted M. W. Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE to publicly install in another.

In my visits I have either seen actual work or have had work exemplified, and I am highly pleased with the manner of the work, and note with much pleasure the spirit shown to follow instructions given at my previous visits.

I have been unable the past year to attend a D. D. convention in consequence of the one appointed at Belfast, to which I had planned to go, having been cancelled, the others having been held earlier.

In retiring from my two years' service in this office, I wish to express my thanks to the several lodges and brethren for that attention and courtesy that has made my visits so pleasant, and to you, M. W., for the honor of the appointment.

Fraternally,

CHAS. E. VICKERY, D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.

Pittsfield, April 13, 1892.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third Masonic District.

The fraternity in this district is in a fairly prosperous and harmonious condition. The lodges have had their usual amount of work and their membership has been well sustained.

Springvale Lodge, of Springvale, leads in the number of initiates, Dayspring, of W. Newfield, being second and Drummond, of Parsonsfield, third.

I have visited all of the lodges in the district with the exception of two Drummond, of Parsonsfield, and Preble, of Sanford.

I was particularly sorry not to meet with the members of Drummond Lodge, as I did not have that pleasure last year. Reports show them to be in a prosperous condition.

The officers of Preble Lodge are such as to warrant confidence in their making an earnest and patient fight for the fraternity.

Among the lodges visited, the officers of Springvale Lodge stand highest in general proficiency. They are attentive and prompt in their duties, and the business of the evening was done in a very correct and pleasing manner.

The evening with Dayspring Lodge, of W. Newfield, was passed very pleasantly and profitably. Many of the members of this lodge are old acquaintances, and to meet with them was very gratifying. Work was exemplified very creditably in the Third degree, the Master especially doing

excellent work. The records are well kept and its finances are in good condition.

Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, of Limington, while maintaining in its furniture and masonic appointments many of the quaint ways of old masonry, is full of vigor and masonic spirit. No work was done during my visit, but several points were brought up and settled, and the time was passed profitably and very pleasantly. The records are well kept and its financial condition is very good.

Fraternal Lodge, of Alfred, has had no work for the year. The lodge is in good hands and will acquit itself creditably when an opportunity occurs.

Freedom Lodge, of Limerick, is not in a prosperous condition. Its members, as a whole, show a lamentable lack of interest. The burden of its maintenance rests upon the zeal and interest of a few. These worthy brothers are doing all within their power to bring up the tone of the lodge, but until something is done to give it new character its membership is not likely to increase to any extent. Its records show well and its finances are in good condition.

Buxton Lodge has conducted its affairs for the past year in peace and harmony. Its officers are doing good work. Candidates are examined in open lodge on the preceding degree, a practice to be commended to all lodges in the district. The interest of the members is good and its condition prosperous.

I wish to express to the lodges of the district my appreciation of the very kind and cordial manner in which they have received me, and to you for the honor conferred.

Yours fraternally,

F. H. HARGRAVES, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 3, 1892.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund met at 5 P. M.

Present—HENRY R. TAYLOR, *President*,
HORACE H. BURBANK,
SAMUEL L. MILLER,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
FRANK E. SLEEPER,
A. M. WETHERBEE.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY was elected Secretary, *pro tem*.

Voted, That the applications for relief be referred to a committee of two for examination.

Grand Treasurer Fox submitted his annual report :

*The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,
In account with FRED'K FOX, Grand Treasurer.*

Dr.

1891,	To cash paid beneficiaries,.....	\$1,092.00
May,	" " Grand Master Taylor,.....	200.00
to	" " Swan & Barrett, for 7 per cent. Me. Cent. R. R. Bond,	679.92
1892,	" " Swan & Barrett, for City of Columbus, Board of Ed. Bond,.....	536.87

May,	To cash paid rent of box Safe Deposit Co.,.....	15.00	2,523.79
	To balance of cash belonging to Charity Fund in First Nat. Bank, April 30, 1892,.....		2,103.80
	To Denver Cable Coupon, January, 1892, on hand,.....		30.00
			<u>\$4,657.59</u>

Cr.

1891,	By balance on settlement of last account,.....	\$2,163.37	
May,	" cash of Bro. Bennett, towards principal,.....	500.00	
to	" " " " interest,.....	142.50	
1892,	" " div. First National Bank,.....	72.00	
May,	" " Int. coupon, July, 1891, Denver C. C. Bond,.....	30.00	
	" " " coupon, Delaware Bond,.....	30.00	
	" " " " Leeds & Farmington,.....	60.00	
	" " " " Brunswick 4 per cent.	40.00	
	" " " " Portland and R. R.,... ..	30.00	
	" " " " Portland City Bonds,.....	180.00	
	" " " " Westbrook Bonds,.....	20.00	
	" " div. Canal Bank,.... .	200.00	
	" " " Casco "	296.00	
	" " " National Traders Bank,.... .	88.00	
	" " Swan & Barrett, for Westbrook Bond due,.....	500.00	
	" " Maine Central coupon,.....	17.50	
	" " Columbus coupon,.....	12.50	
	" " div. Portland Savings Bank,.....	88.42	
	" " " Maine Savings Bank,.....	76.76	
	" " " Saco & Biddeford Institution,.....	80.54	4,627.59
	" coupon January, 1892, Denver C. C. Bond,.....	30.00	30.00
			<u>\$4,657.59</u>

Respectfully submitted,

May 2, 1892.

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was referred to a committee consisting of Bros. BURNHAM and TALBOT, to be audited.

Voted, That the bond of the Grand Treasurer be fixed at \$25,000.

Voted, When we adjourn it be to meet at the call of the Grand Master.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 4, 1892.

Met at 5 P. M., at call of Grand Master.

Present—BROS. TAYLOR, BURBANK, SHAW, MILLER, BURNHAM, WETHERBEE, SLEEPER, COLLAMORE and TALBOT.

Bro. F. E. SLEEPER was appointed Secretary, *pro tem*.

The committee on examination reported a schedule with fifty-six beneficiaries.

The Grand Treasurer presented his bond.

Voted, That the bond presented be approved.

Bro. E. P. BURNHAM, for the Auditing Committee, reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 4, 1892.

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee report that the stocks, bonds, notes and deposit books in the custody of the Grand Treasurer, have been examined and counted by us, that the accounts and vouchers of the Grand Treasurer have been examined and compared by us, and that said property and accounts have been found to be as stated by the Grand Treasurer and correct and satisfactory.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
ARCHIE L. TALBOT, } *Committee.*

Report accepted.

Voted, That "one" in the schedule shall represent six dollars.

Voted, To accept the schedule, and that \$1098.00 be appropriated to pay the same.

Voted, That \$300 be placed in the hands of the Grand Master.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be directed to notify Almoners that receipts must be returned from each beneficiary, and that he keep a list of those returned, and report the same at the meeting in May, 1893.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be directed to invest any surplus funds in such manner as may be approved by the Grand Master.

The minutes were read and approved.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 5, 1892.

Met at 11.45 A. M., a quorum being present.

Voted, That \$12 additional be allowed to Bro. GEO. W. TASKER, of Archon Lodge.

The Secretary was sworn to faithfully fulfill the duties of his office, by HENRY R. TAYLOR, J. P.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Attest:

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*.

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 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 neces-

sary 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:

STEPHEN BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

—1892.—

HENRY R. TAYLOR, G. M.	Ex-Officio.
HORACE H. BURBANK, D. G. M.	"
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, S. G. W.	"
HOWARD D. SMITH, J. G. W.	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. G. S.	"
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	elected May 6, 1890, for three years.
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 6, " " " "
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	" " 5, 1891, " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 5, " " " "
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 3, 1892, " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 3, " " " "

ADDRESSES.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, <i>Grand Master</i> ,.....	MACHIAS, ME.
FREDERICK FOX, <i>Grand Treasurer</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
STEPHEN BERRY, <i>Grand Secretary</i> ,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,.....	PORTLAND, ME.
<i>Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.</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, 4 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.]

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered by this Grand Lodge, an additional *per diem* of one day be allowed to Lookout Lodge, Cutler; Warren Lodge, East 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; Reliance Lodge, Green's Landing; Hancock Lodge, Castine; Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick; Washington Lodge, Lubec; Eastern Lodge, Eastport; St. Croix Lodge, Calais; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke; Winter Harbor Lodge, Winter Harbor; Bar Harbor Lodge, Bar Harbor; Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin; Island Lodge, Islesboro; the District Deputies of the Third and Fourth Districts; and to the District

Deputies of the Second and Twenty-first Districts when traveling by boat.

Also that the Committee on Pay Roll be instructed to make out their schedule accordingly. [1891, p. 246.]

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. [*Repealed*.]

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. [*Repealed.*]

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. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

A hall can be built for joint occupancy with another association, provided the plans of such building shall be submitted to the Grand Master, and after his approval, permission may be given to build a building in common. [Added 1891, p. 253.]

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 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. 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 Baskahegan Lodges, nearer to one lodge by the common road, but nearer to the other by railroad. [1890, p. 910.]

31. *Voted*, That before proceeding to vote for Grand Officers, the brethren be supplied with printed or written ballots, or with a sufficient number of slips of paper upon which each may write the names of candidates, and then seated in the hall. Then the committee shall pass around among the brethren and receive their votes, while they remain seated, until all the officers have been elected. [1891, p. 244.]

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 an 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.]

List of Lodges by Districts.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Lyndon.</i> |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 197 Aroostook, <i>Blaine.</i> |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</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.

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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.

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|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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.

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 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.

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|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 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>Hermon.</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.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, <i>Belfast.</i> | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton.</i> |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnton.</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.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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>Tenant's Harbor.</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.

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|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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.

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 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' North Vassalboro'. | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro'.</i> |
| 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

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|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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.

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|--------------------------------|--|
| 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.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore Falls.</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> | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

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|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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.

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| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Westbrook.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <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.

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|----------------------------------|--|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 132 Mount Tir'em, <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> .

Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1892.

M. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Machias.
R. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Saco.
"	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Bangor.
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Norway.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	GEO. W. MOSHER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	EMILIUS W. BROWN,	" 2d "	Lubec.
"	FRED A. CHANDLER,	" 3d "	Addison Point.
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	ELMER A. BREWSTER,	" 5th "	Dexter.
"	WM. E. BOGART,	" 6th "	Hampden L. C.
"	TILTON A. ELIOT,	" 7th "	Brooks.
"	GEO. E. JOHNSON,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	LEVI MORSE,	" 9th "	Thomaston.
"	CHARLES W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	JOHN H. BARTON,	" 11th "	Weeks' Mills.
"	CHAS. W. CROSBY,	" 12th "	North Wayne.
"	GEO. W. GOWER,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	JUDSON BANGS,	" 14th "	Sabatias.
"	WM. F. LORD,	" 15th "	Auburn.
"	MOSES E. HALL,	" 16th "	Bolster's Mills.
"	WM. N. HOWE,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	JOHN A. FARRINGTON,	" 18th "	Lovell.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" 19th "	Kittery Point.
"	GEO. W. SMITH,	" 20th "	Mattawamkeag.
"	AUGUSTUS O. GROSS,	" 21st "	Deer Isle.
"	WM. H. MITCHELL,	" 22d "	Newport.
"	CHAS. H. ODGEN,	" 23d "	Springvale.
W. & Rev.	DANIEL GREENE,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Cumb'd Centre.
"	CHARLES WHITTIER,	" "	Calais.
"	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	" "	Lewiston.
"	L. W. PHILLIPS,	" "	Lubec.
W.	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Portland.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	FREDERICK B. AIKEN,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Ellsworth.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Lewiston.
"	MOSES TAIT,	" "	Calais.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	" "	Bangor.
"	GEO. O. MITCHELL,	" "	Bucksport.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Bath.
"	GEORGE CALLAHAN,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Lewiston.
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Goodwin's Mills.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" "	Portland.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabatias.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES E. JONES,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1892.

-
- Acacia, 121, Durham. Horace M. Beal, m; Everett L. Macomber, sw; Joseph S. Lang, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adohiram, 27, Limington. Joshua W. Small, m; Charles H. Cutler, sw; Frank M. Bradbury, jw; Cyrus H. Moody, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Chas. W. Stetson, m; Amasa B. Hall, sw; Walter M. Barstow, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Orris I. Gould, m; Charles A. Wilson, sw; Wallace E. Easton, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. John F. French, m; Winfield S. Gamage, sw; Alonzo Otis, jw; Albert T. Thorp, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. M. Perry Buchanan, m; Clarence A. Chase, sw; Isaac Goddard, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday; election, October. 15
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Alfred King, m; Fred F. Bickford, sw; Frank R. Redlon, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Charles H. Keopka, m; Walter E. Plummer, sw; Fenton Haigh, jw; William Parkin, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14
- Anchor, 139, East Dixmont. John F. Tasker, m; Wm. M. Chapman, sw; Porter Lufkin, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22

- Aroin, 162, Goodwin's Mills. J. Burton Roberts, m; Frank S. Day, sw; James A. Roberts, jw; Leonard C. Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Howard W. Safford, m; Almon O. Nutter, sw; Frank A. Luce, jw; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday after full moon; election, December. 1
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Isaac P. Gooch, m; Henry A. Heckman, sw; Ruel W. Norton, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Henry A. Torsey, m; Frank H. Johnson, sw; Eugene P. Brett, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. John M. Gordon, North Wayne, m; Benj. H. J. Ridley, Wayne, sw; Harry J. Bamford, Fayette Corner, jw; James M. Moulton, Wayne, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Franklin D. Rogers, m; Andrew M. Haseltine, sw; George C. Ricker, jw; Charles D. Smith, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta 141, Augusta. George D. Rowe, m; George B. Keene, sw; Daniel W. Emery, jw; Orrin A. Tuell, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Chas. E. Meservey, m; Cyrus L. Graham, sw; J. Fred Hall, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Edwin H. Higgins, m; Harrison E. Wakefield, sw; Frank E. Sherman, jw; Benj. L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Martin L. Porter, m; Bushrod W. Stinchfield, sw; Charles E. Berry, jw; D. C. Parker, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Dennis M. Hagan, m; Edward Whitehouse, sw; Samuel D. Murray, jw; T. L. Montgomery, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Samuel W. Otis, m; Daniel W. Sylvester, sw; Ernest B. Harvey, jw; F. Marion Simpson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Davis G. Lovejoy, m; Nathaniel F. Brown, sw; Charles Mason, jw; James C. Billings, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. W. Scott Choate, m; Edwin H. Gay, sw; Edgar L. Corson, jw; James E. Blanchard, s. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Florus H. Bartlett, m; Winfield S. Howe,

- sw; James S. Morse, *fw*; Henry M. Colby, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Christopher L. Boston, *m*; Levi F. Hoyt, *sw*; James W. Brackett, *fw*; M. Sewall Kellogg, *s*. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Calvin V. Robbins, *m*; Matthias A. Benner, *sw*; Geo. W. Russell, *fw*; Edwin J. Ervine, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Leonard Palmer, *m*; John A. Fellows, *sw*; John H. Severance, *fw*; Edward C. Ambrose, *s*. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Andrew H. Bailey, *m*; Charles A. Mitchell, *sw*; Jacob T. Brown, *fw*; Walter H. Ring, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. F. L. Oak, *m*; George P. Witham, *sw*; Frank W. Barker, *fw*; Chas. G. Littlefield, *s*. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Samuel J. Moore, *m*; Walter H. Smith, *sw*; Thomas B. Gleason, *fw*; George W. Johnson, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Charles A. Collins, Jr., *m*; Walter B. Allen, *sw*; Alvinza D. Doble, *fw*; Monroe Stoddard, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. James O. Fish, *m*; Carroll W. Abbott, *sw*; John A. Woodsum, *fw*; Willis W. Washburn, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Fred H. Savage, *m*; Rodney Q. Lancaster, *sw*; Henry B. Dyer, *fw*; Andrew H. Dyer, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Milton L. Merrill, *m*; Michael Dyre, *sw*; Calvin Blake, *fw*; Enoch L. Eastman, St. Albans, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Everett H. Fisher, *m*; Stephen W. Smith, *sw*; Geo. W. Allen, *fw*; Bailes A. Campbell, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Simeon A. Turner, *m*; Elisha Turner, *sw*; Walter E. Edwards, *fw*; Leander Dorman, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Ozias M. Goff, East Gray, *m*; Peter M. Austin, Danville, *sw*; Thomas G. Galvin, *fw*; Geo. H. Goding, Auburn, *s*. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 17
- Davis, 191, Strong. J. Frank Hutchins, *m*; Andrew J. Norton, *sw*; Nelson Walker, *fw*; Chas. W. Shaw, *s*. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15

- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Al Q. Mitchell, m; Carlton French, sw; Stephen L. Adams, jw; George O. Hannaford, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Deering. Charles W. Foster, m; Albert F. Berry, sw; Herbert N. Maxfield, jw; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Elmon J. Noyes, m; Clinton P. Hubbard, sw; Preston B. Walker, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. John W. Boynton, m; John F. Plummer, sw; Charles W. Pierce, jw; Cornelius A. Merrill, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Charles W. Morrill, m; Llewellyn A. Hibbard, sw; Otis C. Wood, jw; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. John H. Mayers, m; Chester L. Burke, sw; C. J. Cheney, jw; L. H. Dorr, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. George F. Chapman, m; Willie F. Edwards, sw; Stephen E. Towle, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Carlos H. McKenney, m; Chas. Walker, sw; Harry J. Tattersson, jw; James Beaumont, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Louis Holitser, m; William Malloch, sw; James I. Brewster, jw; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Alfred D. Sawyer, m; William W. Slocumb, sw; Frank O. Osborne, jw; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Wm. H. Wilson, m; Julian H. Hooper, sw; Yetts H. Cain, jw; Orrin P. Carter, s. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Joseph W. Nealley, m; Robert F. Sweeney, sw; Truman C. Lord, jw; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Alfred E. Moore, m; Charles A. Wilber, sw; Leonard O. Paine, jw; Hiram L. Harris, s. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. James M. Smith, m; John S. Small, sw; Hiram Russell, jw; Whitney Long, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Lewis B. Spaulding, m; Fred L. Chesley, sw;

- Olpha L. Varney, *sw*; Alfred Cole, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Rodel A. Packard, *m*; Albert W. Hasson, *sw*; Chas. N. Bird, *sw*; Fred B. Glidden, *s*. Meeting Wednesday before full moon; election, December. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. George O. Mitchell, *m*; Calvin O. Page, *sw*; J. Robert Emery, *sw*; Edward A. Crocker, *s*. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Ralph Scribner, *m*; Edgar A. Blanchard, *sw*; William E. Murdock, *sw*; Lysander W. Trask, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. James H. Howes, *m*; A. T. Stinson, *sw*; John L. Harding, *sw*; John C. Whitmore, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Samuel J. Mitchell, *m*; Edwin P. Ferguson, *sw*; Lawton M. Sayward, *sw*; Luke H. Roberts, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Fred W. Libby, *m*; Joshua C. Lane, *sw*; Autine Sawyer, *sw*; Joshua Holland, Jr., *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Ernest E. Pinkham, *m*; Perez S. Burr, *sw*; Winthrop C. Fogg, *sw*; William A. Hyde, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Peter C. Fickett, *m*; Albert E. Perry, *sw*; Charles F. Barden, *sw*; Lewis B. Andrews, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. James C. Ayer, *m*; Howard Brackett, *sw*; Josiah G. Sanborn, *sw*; George H. Parker, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Frank E. Lewis, *m*; Bennett D. Perkins, *sw*; Frank J. Coombs, *sw*; John P. Shepherd, *s*. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Theodore Shackford, *m*; Lewis McLellan, *sw*; Cornelius N. Hayes, *sw*; Fred W. Harding, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Eldredge H. Bryant, *m*; Amos L. Heaton, *sw*; Stephen Hadley, *sw*; Cyrus W. Beverly, *s*. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermion, 32, Gardiner. Daniel H. Sherman, *m*; Orrington G. Andrews, *sw*; Hiram W. Potter, *sw*; Charles H. Marr, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. James C. Rundlett, *m*; Walter H. Dyer, *sw*; Adelbert J. Hutchinson, *sw*; Stephen Scamman, Knightville, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17

- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Fred V. Buzzell, m; Lewis H. White, sw; George W. Haskell, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. John H. Baker, m; Charles F. Atwood, sw; Geo. Blake, jw; Walter Haley, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Harvey P. Hinckley, m; Pearl S. Parker, sw; Edwin J. Webber, jw; Nahum Hinckley, s. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Emerson G. Coombs, m; Wellington M. Coombs, sw; John S. Warren, jw; Thomas R. Williams, North Islesboro', s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Alden Chase, m; Harry M. Estes, sw; Horatio D. Bryant, jw; James L. Bowker, s. Meeting Tuesday or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Nehemiah Guptill, m; Seth S. Nickerson, sw; Darius D. Kelley, jw; Eugene L. Kelley, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election; January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. George F. Burleigh, m; Alonzo A. Porter, sw; Jonathan M. Palmer, jw; Charles C. Perry, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 20
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. George N. Carter, m; John H. Tuttle, sw; Fred W. Perkins, jw; William C. Spratt, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Isaiah Hosken, m; Elbridge E. Lehr, sw; Charles W. Richards, jw; James J. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Alonzo Moore, m; Fred Drury, sw; Leslie W. McIntire, jw; Geo. W. Gower, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Robert W. Perry, m; William Bragg, sw; Stanley H. Freeman, jw; William L. Howe, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Don A. Gates, m; William M. Kidder, sw; Lamont C. Willoughby, jw; Charles L. Dillingham, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 15
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Webster Hazlewood, m; Walter E. Clark, sw; D. H. Pulsifer, jw; Fred A. Hovey, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Joshua P. Spaulding, m; Julian Snow, sw; George C. Horn, jw; Milton E. Bassick, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. William G. Hunton, m; George E. Coleman, sw;

- Alvin T. Swift, *fw*; John M. Williams, *s*. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. R. Alonzo Davis, *m*; Herbert E. Hale, *sw*; George E. Porter, *fw*; Henry C. Powers, South Norridgewock, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Joseph S. Farrar, *m*; Lemuel Brehant, *sw*; Albert Williams, *fw*; Samuel O. Hoar, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Edwin A. Porter, *m*; Clarence N. Cram, *sw*; Otis S. Wing, *fw*; Ambrose P. Cargill, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, first stated meeting in September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Wilbur F. Merrill, *m*; Alfred J. Rowe, *sw*; Charles H. Metcalf, *fw*; William D. Patterson, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, *m*; Forest S. Stevens, *sw*; Hermitta U. Davis, *fw*; George Gardner, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Henry L. Moor, *m*; Alonzo W. Packard, *sw*; Fred. B. Aiken, *fw*; James E. Parsons, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. West D. Eaton, *m*; Thurston Hunt, *sw*; Frank P. Whitaker, *fw*; Edgar S. Smith, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Levi G. Brown, *m*; George L. Stevens, *sw*; George McL. Presson, *fw*; George B. Cragin, *s*. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Elmer P. Spofford, *m*; Moses D. Joyce, *sw*; Benjamin G. Barbour, *fw*; Austin D. Haskell, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 21
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. William B. Sawyer, *m*; James E. Wentworth, *sw*; Wm. M. Merrithew, *fw*; Charles E. Adams, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Otis W. Lane, *m*; Charles S. Brackett, *sw*; Elmer G. Rogers, *fw*; Forrest K. Roberts, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Joseph H. Knox, *m*; Eugene Halley, *sw*; Joseph A. M. Smith, *fw*; Elbridge W. Merrill, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Nathaniel B. Runnals, *m*; Alfred H. Webendorfer, *sw*; Robert E. Patten, *fw*; David W. Manock, *s*. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. S. Earnest Plummer, *m*; Wilson M. Stuart, *sw*; Cyrus W. French, *fw*; William H. Mitchell, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 22

- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Horace A. Burrill, m; Charles H. Heney, sw; Redington Ellis, jw; J. Wesley Gilman, s. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Alfred Cushman, Jr., m. John C. Hussey, sw; Isaac T. Maddocks, jw; John Gosnell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or preceding full moon; election, October. 20
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Edwin A. Dudley, m; Frederick O. Flanders, sw; Henry C. Jacobs, jw; Horace S. Bent, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Ira Herbert Carlisle, m; H. Miles Cochran, sw; Robert N. Ruth, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. William H. Tarr, m; James W. Starbird, sw; Freeman W. Jordan, jw; Irving W. Gilbert, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. William W. Thayer, m; Warren L. Stoddard, sw; Elmer D. Merrill, jw; James T. Roberts, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Fred. A. Grindle, m; Frank H. Webster, sw; Edward Kessel, jw; Claes E. Boman, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Ezra G. Mason, m; Geo. A. Somes, sw; Abram C. Fernald, Jr., jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. John Houston, m; James B. Greenleaf, sw; Angus O. Campbell, jw; David Pearson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. William H. Freeman, m; Albert F. Trumbull, sw; Samuel D. McKusick, jw; Sam'l G. Davis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. George A. Miller, m; William Douglass, sw; Jesse W. Warren, jw; Chas. L. Wilson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Wilber W. Emerson, m; George H. Sherman, sw; David J. Crogan, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Elmer E. Payne, m; Jacob S. Jones, sw; Joseph A. Witham, jw; Eugene S. Twaddle, s. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Emerson K. Wilson, m; Sumner S. Hutchinson, sw; David W. Campbell, jw; Geo. G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Fred. S. Herrick, m; Owen L. Flye, sw; Wm. H.

- Freethy, *rw*; Augustus G. Blake, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Isaac N. Hurd, *m*; James H. Walker, *sw*; Clarence M. Prince *rw*; Levi L. Goodrich, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Charles L. Gifford, *m*; Charles A. Stilson, *sw*; Wm. S. Dutton, *rw*; Daniel Rollins, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Edwin P. Ramsdell, *m*; Frank S. French, *sw*; Albion W. Roberts, *rw*; Seth D. Andrews, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Fred S. Parsons, *m*; Clarence Mantor, *sw*; James H. Stevens, *rw*; Wilbur C. Simmons, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells Depot. Charles H. West, *m*; Lyman F. Getchell, *sw*; Geo. Getchell, *rw*; Frank L. Buker, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. George S. Walker, *m*; Lewis W. Coy, *sw*; Henry W. Russell, *rw*; Oscar L. Smith, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Edward G. Weston, *m*; George H. Gardiner, *sw*; Andrew D. Lamb, *rw*; A. O. Tobie, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. William H. Foster, *m*; D. Eugene Chaplin, *sw*; Lewis H. Corliss, *rw*; Richard T. Bailey, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. George Q. Gammon, *m*; D. S. Thompson, *sw*; Willie A. Thompson, *rw*; Roswell C. Boothby, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Everett F. Bicknell, *m*; Vivian W. Hills, *sw*; Theodore L. Webb, *rw*; Howard D. Smith, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Charles E. Merriam, *m*; Silas E. Walker, *sw*; Geo. A. Reed, *rw*; Roswell C. Rich, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Nathan W. Kendall, *m*; Nathan A. Chadwick, *sw*; Henry T. Spencer, *rw*; Jesse W. Muttart, *s*. Meeting third Monday; election, January. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Edwin S. Knowles, *m*; Charles L. Jones, *sw*; John H. Shephard, *rw*; Mark P. Hamilton, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Albert W. Walker, *m*; J. Harry Stuart, *sw*; Joseph A. Kenney, *rw*; Frank L. Doble, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year. 16

- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Owen W. Bridges, m; Alberto P. Bement, sw; Lafayette B. Waldron, jw; Andrew H. Knight, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding 27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Frank B. Mathews, m; Lorenzo E. McMahan, sw; William W. Blazo, jw; James Pattee, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. James H. Chadbourne, m; Edson P. Reynolds, sw; John E. Clarke, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Elbridge G. Dunn, Jr., m; William E. Hopper, sw; Ira D. McKay, jw; Joshua B. Bartlett, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Edwin C. Moores, m; Louis C. Ford, sw; Justus C. Crockett, jw; Albert W. Murray, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. C. H. Dunning, m; William C. Wells, sw; Miles W. McIntosh, jw; James Callaghan, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Aaron F. Ward, m; James C. Googins, sw; William Shaw, jw; Andrew R. Perkins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Walter G. Loud, m; Isaiah M. Whiting, sw; Charles S. Thompson, jw; Simeon P. Waterhouse, Detroit, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. George H. Clark, m; Francis Gallagher, sw; William B. Palmer, jw; Albert G. Eaton, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Edwin F. Vose, m; Ermon D. Eastman, sw; Herbert W. Robinson, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Isaac H. Griffin, 2d, m; Rufus P. Harriman, sw; Horace M. Griffin, jw; Albert M. Ames, Stockton Springs, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Calvert Longbottom, m; Reuben Spinney, sw; Francis L. Senior, jw; Frank Wilson, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, Windham. Sumner C. Maxfield, m; Alphonso N. Witham, sw; Harrison R. Waterhouse, jw; William H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Frank Sawtelle, m; Frank L. Mark, sw; Frank A. Hill, jw; Edward E. Hastings, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Sears Mount. Adelbert Millett, m; Llewellyn L. Cross,

- sw ; Charles S. Adams, *rw* ; Loima C. Poor, *s*. Meeting first Saturday ; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Danville B. Stevens, *m* ; Wilbur H. Judkins, *sw* ; Hiram B. Warner, *rw* ; George F. Turner, *s*. Meeting Wednesday after full moon ; election, September. 15
- Reliance, 195, Green's Landing. Richard W. Knowlton, *m* ; Benjamin S. Thurlow, *sw* ; Charles H. Flye, *rw* ; Henry N. Haskell, *s*. Meeting first Saturday ; election, December. 21
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. James C. Mosher, *m* ; Charles D. Bachelder, *sw* ; Edwin C. Taylor, *rw* ; Charles A. Yeaton, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon ; election, October. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. George B. Randlette, *m* ; Elbridge G. Pert, *sw* ; George B. Jenkins, *rw* ; Wm. R. Fairclough, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon ; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. William L. Bowden, *m* ; Cyrus K. Bridges, *sw* ; Charles N. Leach, *rw* ; Hosea B. Wardwell, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday ; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Henderson R. Cotton, *m* ; William G. Ayer, *sw* ; Seth R. Hutchins, *rw* ; Roscoe D. Sparrow, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday ; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Philip H. Coombs, *m* ; Frederick M. Laughton, *sw* ; Walter S. Bolton, *rw* ; Charles I. Collamore, *s*. Meeting last Tuesday ; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, North Jefferson. Alton A. Jackson, East Jefferson, *m* ; Williston Johnson, *sw* ; Elmer E. Davis, *rw* ; Wm. A. Jackson, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Henderson E. Nash, *m* ; Henry M. Sanborn, *sw* ; Nathaniel Ward, *rw* ; Robert H. Burnham, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday ; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Gorham K. Hastings, *m* ; Simon C. Hastings, *sw* ; Sewall A. Clark, *rw* ; James F. Warren, Sidney, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon ; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Henry W. Winkley, *m* ; Harry C. Quimby, *sw* ; Simon E. Batchelder, *rw* ; George A. Emery, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday ; election, January. 19
- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Hugh R. Chaplin, *m* ; Langdon S. Chilcott, *sw* ; George M. Fletcher, *rw* ; Arlington B. Marston, *s*. Meeting last Friday ; election, December. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. William G. Gibson, *m* ; James Curry, *sw* ; Geo. M. Hanson, *rw* ; Stephen D. Morrell, *s*. Meeting first Monday ; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Chester M. Hall, *m* ; John W. Dunbar, *sw* ; Chas. E. Blackington, *rw* ; Alvin V. Hinkley, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon ; election, October. 9

- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Calvin L. Morrison, m; Albert Goodwin, sw;
—— ———, jw; Edward A. Chesley, s. Meeting Monday on or
before full moon; election, May. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Arthur W. Hatch, m; Allen Sylvester, sw; Chas.
A. Carleton, jw; Robert H. Carey, s. Meeting Monday on or before
full moon; election, January. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay Harbor. William F. Buker, m; William Reed, sw;
Walter T. Holton, jw; Henry S. Perkins, s. Meeting Friday before
full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebasticoock, 146, Clinton. David S. Wardwell, m; Geo. P. Billings, sw;
Isaac Bingham, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before
full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Frank G. Ham, m; James R. Hill, sw;
James S. Hunt, jw; Hubert F. Fitch, s. Meeting Saturday on or before
full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Herman W. S. Lovejoy, m; Charles H. Maxfield, sw;
Geo. C. Eaton, jw; Henry F. Arnold, s. Meeting First Thursday;
election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Albert A. Robinson, m; Seth T. Snipe, sw; John Eagle,
jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December.
14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Fred. H. White, m; Thos. H. Anderson, sw;
Francis H. Wing, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or
before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Wm. J. Maybury, m; Elmer E. Harris, sw;
Ephraim H. Leighton, jw; Frank H. Dexter, s. Meeting Tuesday on
or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. Orville S. Sanborn, m; ————, 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. Everett W. Chesley, m; John E. Haynes,
sw; Orren Bussell, jw; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or
before full moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Benjamin A. Fogg, m; Fred A. Whitten, sw;
Fred A. Whitehouse, jw; Reuel M. Berry, s. Meeting Saturday on or
before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. James E. McIlroy, m; Levi E. Jones, sw; Edgar H.
Jackson, jw; Elmer L. Lovejoy, s. Meeting Monday on or before full
moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Thurston S. Burns, m; George A. McCubrey, sw;
Harlan P. Babb, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s. Meeting, second Wednesday;
election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Francis H. Welch, m; Frank L. Field, sw;

- Evander L. French, *rw*; Emery Robbins, *s*. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Everett M. Stevens, *m*; Geo. B. Attwood, *sw*; Henry L. Haskell, *rw*; James F. Atwood, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Gilbert L. Lurvey, *m*; James S. Fernald, *sw*; Wm. R. Keene, *rw*; Cyrus H. Lurvey, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. William R. Pipes, *m*; B. Frank Owen, *sw*; Russell O. Howard, *rw*; Manley E. Wheeler, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Fred A. Chandler, *m*; Uriah W. Curtis, *sw*; Oscar A. Curtis, *rw*; Amasa D. Tracy, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Hollis E. Dennin, *m*; Oren H. Guptill, *sw*; Frank O. Purington, *rw*; Lewin Jefferies, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Union, 31, Union. Fred M. Lucas, *m*; Frank H. Pratt, *sw*; Peter C. Robbins, *rw*; Benjamin Burton, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Fred E. Wagg, *m*; Frank C. Webb, *sw*; Charles H. Nash, *rw*; Lemuel H. Stover, *s*. Meeting Tuesday evening on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Edwin H. Littlefield, *m*; Elisha P. Webster, *sw*; Alonzo H. Higgins, *rw*; John N. Tilton, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North. Vassalboro'. Josiah C. Evans, *m*; Samuel S. Lightbody, *sw*; Abel Wall, *rw*; T. Melvin Williams, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. William T. Morrill, *m*; Irving R. Bradley, *sw*; William M. Tyler, *rw*; Silas Burbank, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Henry E. Cornish, *m*; Geo. D. Pratt, *sw*; Wm. R. Frost, *rw*; Benjamin L. Higgins, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. I. Hovey Robinson, *m*; Frank W. Kingsley, *sw*; Frank H. Wiswell, *rw*; Francis L. Talbot, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. William A. Graham, *m*; Harlan P. Libby, *sw*; Howell M. Winslow, *rw*; Calvin S. Walker, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Rufus F. Stowe, *m*; Daniel J. Turner, *sw*; Bowdoin R. Blackstone, *rw*; Edward M. Hines, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1

- Washington, 37, Lubec. William J. Mahlman, m; Clarence H. Clark, sw; Frank W. Trecartin, jw; Geo. M. Foster, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Andrew L. McFadden, m; Franklin Walker, sw; Charles F. Johnson, jw; W. D. Spaulding, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabatis. Frank E. Marr, m; Isaac N. Spofford, sw; Edwin Woodside, jw; Judson Bangs, s. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 14
- Whitney, 167, Canton. Edwin R. Oldham, m; William H. Dyer, sw; Harry L. Ryder, jw; Alpheus Packard, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 153, Wilton. Charles F. Rowell, m; Will L. Phillips, sw; Fred. J. Ward, jw; Alonzo B. Adams, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. George W. Tracy, m; Homer C. Gup-till, sw; Thomas H. Smallidge, jw; Freeland R. Bunker, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. John C. Lord, m; William Francis Bowen, sw; Asa A. Richardson, jw; George A. Gilpatric, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. J. Wesley Webber, m; George S. Dutch, sw; Will E. Welch, jw; Haven A. Butler, s. Meeting Friday on or be-fore full moon; election, January. 19

BRETHREN DIED DURING THE YEAR,

From March 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

-
- 1 Portland—Henry N. Nelson,* July 11; Samuel R. Leavitt,* John C. Tukesbury,* Charles F. King,* Past Master; Edwin L. Stanwood.
 - 2 Warren—William B. Warren,* April 7, James E. Boynton,* May 28; James W. Huntley, Dec. 16,—drowned in Gardner's Lake and body not recovered,—a gallant soldier in 1st Me. Heavy Artillery; Asa M. Fletcher,* Feb. 14, at Mansfield, Mass.
 - 3 Lincoln—Freeman Orne, Aug. 1.
 - 4 Hancock—Jonathan H. Parker, Dec. 2, Capt. U. S. Rev. Steamer Woodbury; Isaiah L. Shepherd, Dec. 8, Secretary for twenty-five years; James H. Patchin, Nov. 12, lost at sea.
 - 5 Kennebec—Ezekiel Blake,* Aug. 6; Oric P. Palmer, Oct. 14; Wm. H. Norcross, Jan. 10.
 - 6 Amity—Joseph T. Conant, Feb. 8.
 - 7 Eastern—Robert C. Green, July 3; John B. Stevens, Jan. 6; Sidney Balkam, Feb. 10.
 - 10 Rising Virtue—Charles A. Peavey,* Nov. 21; Joseph S. Patten,* Jan. 15.
 - 12 Cumberland—Charles H. Doughty, June 14; Isaac H. Keith,* Aug. 20.
 - 13 Oriental—John W. Fowler, Aug. 7.
 - 14 Solar—Frank S. Tarbox, June; Rufus H. Robbins, Nov. 28; David Blethen, Jan. 4; Albert P. Currier, Feb. 18.
 - 15 Orient—Kendall W. Kelloch, June 13; James Rouce, supposed dead; James F. Trotter.
 - 16 Saint George—W. Alonzo Davis, Oct. 15—killed while sinking a rock in his field; Stephen B. Dockham, January, in Salem, Mass. (See memorial page.)
 - 17 Ancient Land-mark—Henry W. Race,* April 30; George W. Stevens,* May 6; Freeman N. Weeks,* July; Thomas Dearing,* Sept.; Ira

- Berry,* Sept. 20 (see memorial page and reports); James R. Lunt, Oct. 11; Thomas L. Hobart, Nov. 9, at Titusville, Penn.; Charles Merrill,* Dec.; David B. Ricker,* Jan.
- 18 Oxford—Newell A. Trafton,* March 9; Nathaniel P. Hall, March 31, at Portland, Oregon; Nathan A. Foster,* April 16; Isaac W. Merrill,* April 28; Silas E. Hall,* Jan. 6.
- 19 Felicity—Charles B. Dunn, May 25, 1889; Orlando Sherburne, March 21, 1890.
- 20 Maine—James Bailey,* July 18; George H. Knapp,* Aug. 15; Webster Bell, Oct. 12; Joel Wright,* Dec. 3.
- 21 Oriental Star—Sullivan Newman, April 6; Thomas N. Spaulding, June 10; James N. Bryant, Jan. 9.
- 22 York—Harrison O. Gray, Dec. 3, 1890; Gustavus E. Bucknam,* P. M., March 25, 1891; James H. Coleman,* April 8; Benj. N. Bourne, Oct. 16.
- 23 Freeport—John L. Kelsey,* April 9; Alexander Taylor, Dec. 12, killed by falling from a horse.
- 24 Phoenix—John Y. Stearnes, June 16; Charles H. Hubbard, in Providence, R. I., June 21; Fred L. Carter, Feb. 5.
- 25 Temple—John McIlroy, July 18; Joseph R. Nelson, July 24; Henry E. Morton, Dec. 27.
- 26 Village—Thomas W. Crocker,* August.
- 27 Adoniram—Jackson Heard, P. M., Dec.; David Chester, Jan., Tyler for many years.
- 28 Northern Star—Moses Moore, June 6; John Caldwell, June 13; Jesse L. Wilson, Nov. 30, Chaplain for many years.
- 30 Blazing Star—Ronello C. Dolloff, Oct. 21.
- 32 Hermon—Charles W. Abbott, March 10; Silas W. Patterson, May 26; Gilmore Langdon, Nov. 8; William A. Lawrence, Jan. 2.
- 33 Waterville—William Bridge, Sept. 8; Chas. E. Estes, Sept. 9.
- 34 Somerset—Marshall H. Spring, April 23; Geo. H. Eldridge, May 10; Calvin B. Danforth,* June 5; Sanford C. Chase,* July 19.
- 35 Bethlehem—Cyrus Fellows, March 20; Edward H. Hamlen, April 9; Joseph Brown,* June 1; Edward C. Allen,* July 28.
- 36 Casco—Martin R. Noyes, in Oakland, Cal., April 18; Sumuel S. Richards, May 15; Amos J. Osgood,* Sept. 21; Oliver Jordan, Dec. 16; James H. Richardson, in St. Louis, Dec. 31; Isaac S. Stanwood, Feb. 4.
- 37 Washington—Oliver N. Huckins,* March 29.
- 38 Harmony—David Newell,* March 2; Benj. A. Watson,* Dec. 11; William Bacon,* Jan. 6.
- 39 Penobscot—James B. Collins, April 10; Tristram P. Sawyer, June 20.
- 40 Lygonia—Joseph E. Moore,* May 21; Samuel E. Jordan,* at Minneapolis, from injuries, Oct. 30, remains brought home and buried at

- Otis, Me., with masonic honors; Samuel S. Higgins, Nov. 21; Chas. F. Walker,* Dec. 7; Joseph W. Remick, Dec. 18.
- 43 Alna—Israel McFarland, April 9; William Clark,* Dec. 29.
- 44 Piscataquis—Martin L. Durgin, March 22; James L. Lyford, March 29; Isaac W. Hanscom, Dec. 28; Frank Meader; Willoughby Smith, Jan. 25.
- 45 Central—Ezra A. Pray, Oct. 28.
- 46 St. Croix—John F. Anderson,* June 29; Elder Robinson, Aug. 9.
- 47 Dunlap—Elisha G. Lindsay, March 7; Paul H. Elden, May 19; Simeon P. McKenny, Sept. 14; Joel L. Roberts, Nov. 6.
- 48 Lafayette—E. Sherman Gilman, May 5; H. Owen Nickerson, P. M., Sept. 17, (see memorial page); Noyes S. Sherburne, Jan. 26.
- 49 Meridian Splendor—William C. Manning, Oct. 16.
- 50 Aurora—Henry R. French, April 2, 1887; John F. Holbrook, June 17, 1890; J. L. Rhoades, Dec. 16, 1890; George H. Cables, April 4, 1891; George Gregory, April 15; Thomas H. Ingraham, June 20; Ibra W. Holbrook, July 18; Fred P. Litchfield, Sept. 12; George P. Mugridge, Dec. 21; Alonzo F. Carter, Dec. 22; Edwin C. Jackson, Dec. 24; Hector M. Brown, Jan. 1; Walter Philbrick, Jan. 18; Adoniram J. Bird, Jan. 21. JOHN TOLMAN, the last of the charter members, died March 28, 1891, aged 89 years, 5 months. He was initiated in Amity Lodge, Camden, May 20, 1823, passed Jan. 17, raised Nov. 18, and withdrew to become a charter member of Aurora Lodge, July 13, 1826. JAMES CROCKETT, who died Nov. 15, 1890, aged 87 years, 7 months, 25 days, was also a charter member, and was initiated and passed in Amity Lodge, April 10, 1823, raised Oct. 18, and withdrew at the same date.
- 52 Mosaic—Jonathan C. Demeritt, Dec. 20; James S. Wiley, Dec. 22; Frank A. Brown, Jan. 28.
- 53 Rural—Edwin Reynolds, March 19; Wm. N. Leighton, Oct. 15; Charles C. Hamlen, Feb. 29—was Treasurer from Sept., 1867, till Sept., 1891.
- 54 Vassalboro—William Taylor*, in the State of Washington, in August. He was buried by a lodge there.
- 55 Mount Moriah—Joseph G. Swan, April 17; Nathaniel Robinson, July 4.
- 57 King Hiram—Stephen D. Kittredge, July 21.
- 60 Star in the East—Nathaniel Kennedy,* March 25; Asa T. Wing,* P. M., Aug. 1; Mark W. Gammon,* P. M., Feb. 21.
- 61 King Solomon's—Chas. P. Willett, Aug. 19.
- 62 King David's—John Coombs, April, lost at sea; Orlando Stevens,* Jan. 4.
- 63 Richmond—Wm. H. Herbert, May 17; Richard Mace, Aug. 29; Davis Blanchard, 2d, Sept. 1; John H. Blanchard, Jan. 22; Charles H. Hodges, Feb. 29.
- 64 Pacific—Francis N. Wheeler, June.
- 65 Mystic—Andrew J. Emery, Aug. 4; Harvey Sawyer,* Jan. 2.

- 66 Mechanics'—Robert J. Johnson; Melvin C. Marsh; James Berriment.
- 68 Mariners'—Thomas R. Merrithew, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, N. Y., April 1; Jonathan Savary,* Oct. 23; John Towle,* Jan. 9; David G. Ames,* Jan. 20.
- 69 Howard—Daniel Norton, date unknown; Albert S. Ware, Dec. 11.
- 70 Standish—Isaac D. Sawyer, P. M., April; Charles Tompson, Charter Member, June 1.
- 71 Rising Sun—Benjamin A. Keyes, Oct. 27; joined lodge in 1859—a worthy member.
- 73 Tyrian—Timothy Cousens, May 9.
- 74 Bristol—Andrew J. Jones,* May 22; Andrew J. Hatch, June 19.
- 75 Plymouth—Fred B. Rice, at Bar Harbor, date unknown; Lewis H. Porter, at Upper Stillwater, Sept. 2; L. A. Cook, at China, Dec. 22; David L. King, at Lewiston, Feb. 7.
- 76 Arundel—Plaisted H. Perkins, Jan. 9, one of the oldest members.
- 78 Crescent—Clarence H. Phinney,* Nov. 6; Gilbert Frost,* Jan. 17.
- 79 Rockland—Wm. J. Creaser; Henry Jean; Aaron Butler, Jan. 20; David D. Wardwell.
- 80 Keystone—Benjamin Merrill, March 28; Thomas J. Houghton, April 14; Tilson H. Bosworth, June 21; Osborn Pierce, Oct. 21; Millard F. Sanborn, Dec. 7; Jotham Whipple, Jan. 9; James Young.
- 81 Atlantic—Charles H. Fessenden, March 23; Charles B. Merrill, April 5; William S. Sampson, June 29; Charles P. Kimball; H. Warren Lancey, Aug. 15; Ebenezer Freeman, Oct. 17.
- 82 Saint Paul's—Charles Wilson, lost at sea April 11; Stephen Micheal, July 30; George W. Annis Aug. 2; Samuel L. Veazie, Jan. 30.
- 83 Saint Andrew's—J. Fred Leavitt, June 30; French E. Hall, July 3; Thomas H. Coombs, Aug. 27.
- 84 Eureka—Aaron G. Hemmingway, at Rockland, April 4; Francis Clark,* April 12, aged 74; Isaac Fountain,* Sept. 2, aged 73.
- 85 Star in the West—Louville Whittaker, May 19; James M. Coffin, July.
- 86 Temple—George F. Mountfort, at West Falmouth, March 10; James M. Webb,* Jan. 24—County Treasurer and Secretary of lodge from 1879 to 1883—1st Lieut. 17th Me., and lost a leg in the service.
- 87 Benevolent—Benjamin G. Murch, Feb. 12.
- 88 Narraguagus—James A. Milliken, July 8; W. P. Hutchins, Feb. 13.
- 91 Harwood—Edwin A. Moore, March 4; Henry Gallison, May 7.
- 92 Siloam—Charles Mariner, May; Willard Jones, Feb. 20.
- 93 Horeb—George M. Page,* Dec. 9.
- 94 Paris—Charles K. Smith,* March 27.
- 95 Corinthian—Levi Roberts,* Nov. 28.
- 96 Monument—William H. Parker, at Hermitage, Colorado; Benjamin L. Staples,* June 14; Henry H. Nadeau*; John A. Hubbard; John H. Bradford,* Feb. 28.

- 97 Bethel—David Bridge,* Dec. 3; Solomon R. Widber,* Feb. 23.
99 Vernon Valley—Alfred A. Kimball, March 16; Nathaniel Leighton, March 24; Jonathan T. Fellows, Sept. 15.
100 Jefferson—Joel Perham, March 21; James Sheeran, May 11.
101 Nezinscot—Rufus Prince, charter member and first Secretary, March 28; Henry Turner, charter member, June 20; Deering Farrar,* charter member and first Treasurer, Dec. 20; Nelson F. Graffam, in Boston, Jan. 17.
102 Marsh River—J. H. Cook, June 11.
103 Dresden—Beniah Cate, Feb. 7—one of the earliest members, and a valued and worthy brother.
104 Dirigo—John R. Plummer, out west, date unknown.
105 Ashlar—Alvin T. Neal, April; Aaron Horne, Jan.
106 Tuscan—Harrison G. Smith, July.
108 Relief—Joseph Hersom; Howard J. Chandler, April; Melvin J. Mills, Feb.
109 Mount Kineo—Samuel Webber, charter member, April 22.
110 Monmouth—Berton A. Moore,* killed in Railway accident at Vernon, Wisconsin, buried at Monmouth with masonic rites April 12.
111 Liberty—John W. Steward, April 1; John Edmonds,* Feb. 15.
112 Eastern Frontier—H. V. Ashby, May 3; Enoch Ginn, Sept. 25.
113 Messalonskee—Washington B. Smith,* at Nort Wayne, April 12, buried at Fayette; William Macartney,* Sept. 10—(see memorial page); Henry H. C. Farnham,* Sept. 27; Edward C. Low,* at Westboro, Mass., Jan. 19, buried at Fairfield.
114 Polar Star—John Hoffman, May 19; Orris W. Malcolm, May 21; George E. Turner, June 5; John H. Humphreys, June 6; Geo. W. Hodgdon, June 20; Geo. H. Larrabee, July 14; Thomas G. Nutter, Oct. 6.
115 Buxton—Daniel A. Hobbs, Dec. 13, 1890; Caleb Locke, March 15, 1891; John C. Mayo, April 5; Moses Burnham, March 1, 1892.
116 Lebanon—Laforest N. Mills,* June; Seth H. Holbrook,* June; William L. Jenkins,* Dec. 29.
117 Greenleaf—John H. Scribner, March 16; George F. Gould, Aug. 16; James M. Smith, Oct. 24; Jeremiah M. Davis, Dec. 31; Amos T. Danforth, Jan. 31.
118 Drummond—Moses E. Sweat, Jan. 1.
119 Pownal—Robert S. Small,* June 7.
123 Franklin—Charles W. Gordon, Jan. 11.
124 Olive Branch—Marcus D. Kingsbury, Jan. 16.
125 Meridian—Samuel D. Trask, Jan. 6.
126 Timothy Chase—Eben E. Town,* April 14; Hiram Jones,* Dec. 16.
127 Presumpscot—John R. Rollins, May 6; William L. Barrows, June 2.
128 Eggemoggin—Abram B. Carter,* Oct. 13; Albert Carter, at St. Thomas, D. W. I., Nov. 12; James A. Babson, at Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.

- 129 Quantabacook—James E. McDowell.*
130 Trinity—John N. Trueworthy,* June 9; Luman S. Judd,* June 29.
132 Mount Tir'em—Almon G. Ward, March 30; Ichabod A. Hayes, Nov.
135 Riverside—Henry K. Bond, Jan. 8.
137 Kenduskeag—Frank A. Russ,* at Bangor, Nov. 29; Granville E. Atwood,*
at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 8—buried by brethren there.
138 Lewy's Island—Reuben J. Crafts, March 29.
139 Archon—George R. Thurlough,* Aug. 6.
140 Mount Desert—Albert H. Blackstone, July 3; John F. Pray, lost at sea
Oct. 23; Hiram C. Raymond, Nov. 11.
141 Augusta—Charles V. Ladd, March 16.
144 Seaside—Charles C. Thompson, Oct. 13, aged 54 y. 2 m. 16 d.; Silas
Pierce, Jan. 21, aged 63 y. 14 d.; M. E. Pierce, Jan. 27, aged 63 y.
7 m. 7 d.; Thomas Harris, Feb. 21, aged 43 y. 10 m. 7 d.
145 Moses Webster—Emery A. Calderwood, April 15; Marvel Mossman,
Jan. 15.
146 Sebasticook—Edward E. Piper, Sept. 23.
147 Evening Star—Charles H. Dunham, Aug. 21; William Chase, Jan. 1.
148 Forest—George R. Orcutt, April 10; Lloyd W. Drake, Aug. 16—Charter
member and second Master.
149 Doric—Joseph Morris; Thomas Jenkins, Jr., Oct. 20.
150 Rabboni—William S. Howe, Aug. 24.
151 Excelsior—William W. Sylvester, suddenly of heart failure, at Rock-
land, Feb. 1, aged 65. He was highly esteemed as a mason and as
a citizen.
152 Crooked River—Charles H. Wetherell, Nov. 2, aged 22; a young man
of much promise.
153 Delta—Stephen Chandler, Oct. 26; Lyman M. Bemis, Feb. 16.
154 Mystic Tie—Bradford R. Rollin, a charter member.
155 Ancient York—George W. Gould, Oct. 31.
156 Wilton—E. Curtis Eaton, June 3; Lorin Adams, Feb. 8.
157 Cambridge—Nathan R. Turner.
159 Esoteric—Robert F. Campbell, at Bar Harbor, May 9; George Cunning-
ham, honorary member, February.
161 Carrabassett—George H. Frost, July 6.
163 Pleasant River—Oakman J. Getchell, Nov. 16.
166 Neguemkeag—Samuel Gibson, Sept. 20, aged 82; George W. Brooks, at
Bath, Jan. 8.
170 Caribou—Jacob Hardison, March 29; Geo. O. Field, Sept. 10.
171 Naskeag—Benjamin F. Sprague, drowned in New York harbor July 10,
leaving wife and two small children homeless.
172 Pine Tree—William J. Reed,* July 31; Alexander Donley, Jr., in De-
ronda, Wisconsin, Sept. 7; Frank Gilman, killed by falling from

train between Keswick and Stony Ridge, N. B., Jan. 26; Manfred Cushing,* Feb. 1.

173 Pleiades—Stillman Small, April.

175 Baskahegan—Geo. H. Peary, April; C. J. Peterson, Sept.

176 Palestine—Lyman J. Ayer, March 29; Geo. S. Watson, Jan. 13; Robert M. Stevens, Feb. 11; Leonard P. Andrews, Feb. 25.

177 Rising Star—James Smith, Feb. 26, a charter member.

180 Hiram—Caleb Dyer, Dec. 1; Benj. W. Pickett, Dec. 28.

183 Deering—Ferdinand Burnell,* March 9; Leonard F. Merrill,* March 14; James T. Adams, Aug. 19; John B. Burnham,* Jan. 23.

184 Naval—Alex A. Peterson, at South Boston, Mass., March 23.

185 Bar Harbor—Clarence A. Brewer,* April 14, an estimable young man.

186 Warren Phillips—Charles H. Verrill, Sept. 15; David Graham, Nov. 4; Ransom W. Budge, Jan. 29.

188 Jonesport—Joseph Cochrane,* Feb. 20; Frank A. Doty,* Feb. 27.

189 Knox—Isaac N. Morgan,* March 31.

195 Reliance—S. Allen McDonald, Dec 7.



PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, 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 I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabatis,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
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,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	P. J. G. W.
"	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,	Auburn,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	Freeport,	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	Waldoboro,	"

GRAND OFFICERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" OLIVER GERRISH,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" T. K. OSGOOD,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" JAMES L. CHILD,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
" ELISHA HARDING,	"		

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama, Dec. 1, 1891,	George M. Morrow, Birmingham.
Arizona, Nov. 10, 1891,	Alexander G. Oliver, Prescott.
Arkansas, Nov. 17, 1891,	C. A. Bridewell, Hope.
British Columbia, June 18, 1891,	Marcus Wolfe, Nanaimo.
California, Oct. 13, 1891,	William Johnston, Courtland.
Canada, July 15, 1891,	J. Ross Robertson, Toronto.
Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado, Sept. 15, 1891,	John M. Maxwell, Leadville.
Connecticut, Jan. 20, 1892,	Hugh Sterling, Bridgeport.
Delaware, Oct. 7, 8, 1891,	Nathaniel F. Wilds, Smyrna.
Dist. of Columbia, Nov. 11, 1891,	Fred G. Alexander, Washington.
England,	Prince of Wales.
Florida,	Angus Paterson, Madison.
Georgia, Oct. 27-29, 1891,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho, Sept. 8, 1891,	John Henry Myer, Placerville.
Illinois, Oct. 6-8, 1891,	Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro.
Indiana, May 24, 1892,	Sidney W. Douglass, Evansville.
Indian Territory, 1891,	Leo E. Bennett, Muskogee.
Iowa, 1892,	Ralph G. Phelps, Atlantic.
Ireland, 1892,	Duke of Abercorn.
Kansas, 1892,	David B. Fuller, Eureka.
Kentucky, Oct. 7, 1891,	James A. McKenzie, Oak Grove.
Louisiana, Feb. 8, 1892,	Charles Francis Buck, New Orleans.
Maine, May 3-5, 1892,	Henry R. Taylor, Machias.
Manitoba,	William G. Bell, Winnipeg.
Maryland, May, 1892,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, 1892,	Samuel Wells, Boston.
Michigan, Jan. 26, 1892,	William P. Innes, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Jan. 13, 14, 1892,	Alphonso Barto, St. Cloud.
Mississippi, Feb. 11, 12, 1892,	W. A. Roane, Oxford.
Missouri, Oct. 13, 1891,	B. H. Ingram, Sedalia.
Montana, Oct. 14, 1891,	R. O. Heckman, Helena.
Nebraska, June 17-19, 1891,	Bradner D. Slaughter, Fullerton.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
George A. Joiner, Montgomery.	Palmer J. Pillans, Belknap.
George J. Roskruge, Tucson.	Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.	Sam H. Davidson, Evening Shade.
W. J. Quinlan, Victoria.	A. R. Milne, Victoria.
George Johnson, San Francisco.	William H. Edwards.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton.	Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
José F. Pelton, Havana.	Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
Ed C. Parmelee, Denver.	Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.	Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.	Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
William R. Singleton, Washington.	William R. Singleton, Washington.
Edward Letchworth, London.	None.
DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.	DeWitt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville.
A. M. Wolihin, Macon.	Benjamin H. Bigham, LaGrange.
James H. Wickersham, Boise City.	Charles C. Stevenson, Boise City.
Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.	Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.	Thomas B. Long, Terre Haute.
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.
Richard Lambert, New Orleans.	John Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
Stephen 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.
Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.	Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.	Irving Todd, Hastings.
J. L. Power, Jackson.	Andrew H. Barkeley, Crawford.
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,	Frank Bell, Reno.
New Brunswick,	Thomas Walker, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 18, 1892,	John Pender, Portsmouth.
New Jersey, Jan. 28, 1892,	Thomas W. Tilden, Jersey City.
New Mexico, Nov. 20, 1891,	Richard English, San Marcial.
New South Wales, 1891,	Earl of Jersey, Sydney.
New Zealand,	Henry Thomson, Canterbury.
New York, 1892,	James Ten Eyck, Albany.
North Carolina, Jan. 12, 13, 1892,	Hezekiah A. Gudger, Ashville.
North Dakota, June 9, 1891.	John F. Selby, Hillsboro.
Nova Scotia, June 9, 1892,	Duncan C. Fraser, New Glasgow.
Ohio, Oct. 21, 1891.	Levi C. Goodale, Cincinnati.
Oregon, June 15, 1892,	F. A. Moore, St. Helens.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 28, 1891,	J. Simpson Africa, Philadelphia.
Peru, 1892,	Federico Herrera, Lima.
Prince Edward Island, June, '91,	Donald Darrach, Kensington.
Quebec,	Frank Edgar, Montreal.
Rhode Island, 1892,	Stillman White, Providence.
Scotland,	Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Blythwood.
South Australia,	Earl of Kintore, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 8, 9, 1891,	Wm. T. Branch, Abbeville.
South Dakota, June, 1892.	Harvey J. Rice, Huron.
Tasmania,	R. D. Poulett-Harris, Hobart.
Tennessee, Jan. 27, 1892,	M. D. Smallman, McMinnville.
Texas, Dec. 8, 1891,	John Watson, Clarksville.
Utah, Jan. 20, 1892,	Watson N. Shilling, Ogden.
Vermont,	Delos M. Bacon, St. Johnsbury Center.
Victoria,	Sir William J. Clarke, Melbourne.
Virginia, Dec. 15, 1891,	Henry Pleasants, Hollins.
Washington, June, 1891.	Thomas Amos, Colfax.
West Virginia, Nov., 1891,	Lewis N. Tavenner, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin,	N. M. Littlejohn, Whitewater.
Wyoming, Dec. 1, 1891,	Perry L. Smith, Rawlins.

GRAND SECRETARIES.	CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson City.	R. L. Fulton, Reno.
Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.	John V. Ellis, St. John.
George P. Cleaves, Concord.	Albert S. Waite, Newport.
Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.	Henry Vehslage, Irvington.
Alpheus A. Keene, Albuquerque.	Max Frost, Sante Fé.
Donnelly Fisher, Sydney.	None.
William Ronaldson, Auckland.	
E. M. L. Ehlers, New York.	Jesse B. Anthony, Troy.
Donald W. Bain, Raleigh.	J. C. Martin, Raleigh.
F. J. Thompson, Fargo.	Thomas J. Wilder, Casselton.
Hon. William Ross, Halifax.	T. B. Flint.
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, Box 213, Providence.	Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
D. Murray Lyon, Edinburg.	None.
J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.	None.
Charles Inglesby, Charleston.	Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.	William Blatt, Yankton.
J. G. Steele, Hobart.	
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. Laffin, Milwaukee.	Duncan McGregor, Platteville.
William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.	William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Oxford.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Fayetteville, Washington County.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLF, Nanaimo.
California—NATHAN W. SPAULDING, Oakland.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Denver.
Cuba—EDUARDO LOREDO, Havana.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—DEWITT C. DAWKINS, Jacksonville.
Georgia—WILLIAM K. MILLER, Augusta.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Idaho City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, Chicago.
Indiana—
Indian Territory—WALTER N. EVANS, Tahlequah.
Iowa—WILLIAM WILBRAHAM, Cresco.
Kansas—JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, Jewell City.
Kentucky—ROBERT M. FARLEIGH, M. D., Hopkinsville.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—SAMUEL R. MARLATT, Portage la Prairie.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County.)
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—L. Z. ROGERS, Waterville.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Perkinston, Harrison Co.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—N. S. HARDING, Nebraska City.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Brunswick—JOHN STARR DE WOLFE CHIRMAN, St. Stephen.
New Hampshire—EDWARD GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. AITKIN, Trenton.
New Mexico—JOSIAH H. PISHON, Las Vegas.
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—F. ANSCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN HELDER ISAACSON, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
South Carolina—CLAUDE E. SAWYER, Aiken.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Texas—T. H. HUDSON, Collinsville.
Utah—ROBERT LEE SCANNELL, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—ALBRO F. NICHOLS, St. Johnsbury.
Victoria—WILLIAM STRACHAN, Melbourne.
Washington—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.
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—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.
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—SAMUEL L. MILLER, Waldoboro.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON, Monmouth.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—MANLY G. TRASK, Bangor.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
North Dakota—
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—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Texas— " " "
Utah—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.
Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY, Bethel.
Washington—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLETT, JR., Freeport.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Ina Berry,

Born in New Durham, N. H., September 23, 1801.

Died in Portland, September 20, 1891,

IN THE NINETIETH YEAR OF HIS AGE, AND IN THE THIRTY-SIXTH
YEAR OF HIS SERVICE AS GRAND SECRETARY
OF THIS GRAND LODGE.

To him, flowers and music spoke of the Father-
hood of God; while the faces of children spoke of
the Brotherhood of Man. *

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

Stephen B. Dockham,

Born in Salem, Mass., 1812.

Died in Salem, January 15, 1892.

Made a Mason, March 12, 1849, in St. George
Lodge, at Warren.

Master of the Lodge, 1855, 1856.

Grand Lecturer.

Junior Grand Warden, 1858.

For ten years an active Mason in Maine.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY

OF

William Macartney,

Died in Oakland, September 10, 1891.

Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth
Masonic District.

He was respected and beloved by his brethren.

INSCRIBED
TO THE MEMORY

OF

H. Owen Nickerson,

Died in Readfield, September 17, 1891,

AGED 58 YEARS, 7 MONTHS.

Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Twelfth
Masonic District.

He honored the Fraternity which honored him.

Recapitulation--1892.

Lodges enrolled,.....	197
" extinct,.....	6
" working,.....	191
" chartered at communication 1892,.....	0
" represented at communication 1892,.....	179
" " by proxy exclusively,.....	68
Number of Representatives,.....	242
Lodges to make returns,.....	191
Making returns in time,.....	191
Initiated,....	878
Raised,.....	839
Affiliated.....	155
Re-instated,.....	85
Total increase,.....	—1079
Dimitted,.....	252
Died,	367
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,.....	4
Expelled,.....	2
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,.....	282
Total decrease,	— 907
Net increase,....	172
Members, March 1, 1892,.....	21,177
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$6,375.88
" " Disbursements,	4,982.60
Amount of Charity Fund,.....	26,183.80

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ISSUED JULY 26, 1892.

NOTE.—The portrait plate of the late Grand Secretary could not be prepared in time for these proceedings, but will be published next year.



Ira Berry,

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

~ 1893. ~

Seventy-Fourth Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 2, A. L. 5893. }

In accordance with its Constitution, the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine met in Annual Communication in Corinthian Hall at nine in the morning.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT.

M. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Grand Master;
R. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	Grand Chaplain;
W.	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	" Marshal;
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	" Senior Deacon;
"	FREDERICK B. AIKEN,	" Junior Deacon;
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" Steward;
"	MOSES TAIT,	" "
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	" "
"	GEO. O. MITCHELL,	" "
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" Sword Bearer;
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	" Pursuivant;
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" Lecturer;
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master ordered that all Master Masons, in good standing, be admitted as visitors.

On motion of M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Voted, To dispense with the reading of the records of the last annual communication, and that as printed they be accepted.

Voted, That the Grand Tyler be authorized to employ assistants, not exceeding three, to aid him in the work of his office during the session of the Grand Lodge, and that the Committee on Pay Roll be authorized to place the names of such employees upon the pay roll, and that they receive the usual *per diem* for their services.

Voted, That an Assistant Grand Secretary be appointed for the communication.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. ARTHUR H. BERRY as such assistant.

TRANSPORTATION.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY made the following report, which was accepted :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 2, 1893. }

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine :

Your Committee on Transportation beg leave to report that they made the necessary arrangements with railway and steamboat lines, and that the lodges and members of Grand Lodge were notified thereof in the annual notices.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,
L. M. KENNISTON,
WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD, } Committee.

CREDENTIALS.

R. W. WILLIAM N. HOWE presented the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
 MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1893. }

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 Ermon D. Eastman, WM; Herbert W. Robinson, SW;
Charles Dunn, Jr., JW; Edwin F. Vose, Proxy.
- 2 *Warren*, by Lucius Loring Keith, Proxy.
- 3 *Lincoln*, by James M. Knight, Proxy.
- 4 *Hancock*, by Bennett D. Perkins, WM; John P. Shepherd, SW; E. F.
Davis, JW.
- 5 *Kennebec*, by Elbridge E. Lehr, WM; Charles K. Tilden, Proxy.
- 6 *Amity*, by John T. Robbins, Proxy.
- 7 *Eastern*, by Woodbury F. Cleveland, WM; George M. Huston, Proxy.
- 8 *United*, by William H. Pierce, Proxy.
- 9 *Saco*, by Harry C. Quinby, WM; Joseph F. Chadbourne, Proxy.
- 10 *Rising Virtue*, by Philip H. Coombs, WM.
- 11 *Pythagorean*, by Frank Sawtelle, WM.
- 12 *Cumberland*, by Ozias M. Goff, WM; George H. Goding, Proxy.
- 13 ——— *Oriental*, not represented.
- 14 *Solar*, by W. S. Shorey, Proxy.
- 15 *Orient*, by M. E. Lawrence, Proxy.
- 16 *St. George*, by G. Dudley Gould, Proxy.
- 17 *Ancient Landmark*, by Fred E. Bickford, WM; Frank R. Redlon, SW;
Charles P. Costello, JW; Alfred King, Proxy.
- 18 *Oxford*, Vivian W. Hills, WM; George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 *Felicity*, by James M. Nevens, Proxy.
- 20 *Maine*, by John M. S. Hunter, JW.
- 21 *Oriental Star*, by Fred Raymond, WM; Luther B. Farnum, Proxy.
- 22 *York*, by William F. Brown, WM; Edwin Parsons, Proxy.
- 23 *Freeport*, by Perez S. Burr, WM; Winthrop C. Fogg, SW; Ernest E.
Pinkham, Proxy.
- 24 *Phoenix*, by Jediah C. Cates, Proxy.
- 25 *Temple*, by James E. McElroy, WM; Levi E. Jones, SW.
- 26 *Village*, by Chas. L. Mosher, JW.
- 27 *Adoniram*, by Hardy H. McKenney, Proxy.
- 28 *Northern Star*, by Clarence Mantor, WM.
- 29 *Tranquil*, by George B. Attwood, WM; Elbridge G. Heath, Proxy.
- 30 *Blazing Star*, by Henry M. Colby, Proxy.
- 31 *Union*, by Joseph O. Cobb, Proxy.
- 32 *Hermon*, by O. G. Andrews, WM; Fuller G. Sherman, Proxy.
- 33 *Waterville*, by W. D. Spaulding, Proxy.
- 34 *Somerset*, by Francis H. Wing, WM; Harry A. Dinsmore, SW.

- 35 *Bethlehem*, by Charles A. Price, Proxy.
- 36 *Casco*, by Charles R. Denning, WM; Leone R. Cook, SW.
- 37 *Washington*, by George M. Foster, Proxy.
- 38 *Harmony*, by Henry R. Millett, Proxy.
- 39 *Penobscot*, by Owen W. Bridges, WM; Joseph H. Larrabee, Proxy.
- 40 *Lygonia*, by Alonzo W. Packard, WM.
- 41 *Morning Star*, by Herbert M. Starbird, SW.
- 42 *Freedom*, by Ebenezer Cobb, Proxy.
- 43 *Alna*, by John W. David, Proxy.
- 44 *Piscataquis*, by Lewis C. Ford, WM.
- 45 *Central*, by John A. Woodsum, JW; Charles W. Jones, Proxy.
- 46 *St. Croix*, by Moses Tait, Proxy.
- 47 *Dunlap*, by Lucien A. McIntire, JW; Edwin Bardsley, Proxy.
- 48 *Lafayette*, by George E. Coleman, WM.
- 49 *Meridian Splendor*, by S. Ernest Plummer, WM.
- 50 *Aurora*, by Charles E. Meservey, WM.
- 51 *St. John's*, by Charles M. Sleeper, Proxy.
- 52 *Mosaic*, by Edward H. Witham, Proxy.
- 53 ——— *Rural*, not represented.
- 54 *Vassalboro*, by Samuel S. Lightbody, SW.
- 55 *Fraternal*, by Samuel J. Mitchell, WM.
- 56 *Mt. Moriah*, by Elmore E. Swan, Proxy.
- 57 *King Hiram*, by Don A. Gates, WM.
- 58 *Unity*, by Edwin H. Littlefield, WM; Addison B. Sparrow, Proxy.
- 59 *Mt. Hope*—*Charter surrendered 1879*.
- 60 *Star in the East*, by Melvin L. Emerson, WM.
- 61 *King Solomon's*, by Walter E. Clark, WM; Samuel L. Miller, SW;
Webster Hazlewood, Proxy.
- 62 *King David's*, by Edward P. Hahn, Proxy.
- 63 *Richmond*, by Elbridge G. Pert, WM; George B. Jenkins, SW; George
B. Randlett, Proxy.
- 64 *Pacific*, by Cummings A. Fawsette, Proxy.
- 65 *Mystic*, by David J. Crogan, JW; George N. Holland, Proxy.
- 66 *Mechanics'*, by Albert J. Durgin, WM.
- 67 *Blue Mountain*, by Newell P. Noble, Proxy.
- 68 *Mariners'*, by James E. Wentworth, WM.
- 69 *Howard*, by George Blake, JW.
- 70 ——— *Standish*, not represented.
- 71 *Rising Sun*, by H. R. Cotton, WM.
- 72 *Pioneer*, by George S. Orcutt, Proxy.
- 73 *Tyrian*, by Hollis E. Dennen, WM; James W. Wayne, JW.
- 74 *Bristol*, by C. V. Robbins, WM.
- 75 *Plymouth*, by Isaiah M. Whitney, WM.
- 76 ——— *Arundel*, not represented.

- 77 *Tremont*, by William L. Gilley, SW.
- 78 *Crescent*, David W. Hersey, WM.
- 79 *Rockland*, by Robert H. Burnham, Proxy.
- 80 *Keystone*, by Leslie W. McIntire, WM; Cornelius A. Merrill, Proxy.
- 81 *Atlantic*, by Andrew M. Heseltine, WM; George C. Ricker, SW; Edwin G. Jackson, JW; Frank D. Rogers, Proxy.
- 82 *St. Paul's*, by Allen F. Sylvester, Proxy.
- 83 *St. Andrew's*, by Hugh R. Chaplin, Proxy.
- 84 *Eureka*, by Charles G. Crocker, Proxy.
- 85 *Star in the West*, by James Libby, Jr., Proxy.
- 86 *Temple*, by George A. McCubry, WM; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
- 87 *Benevolent*, by Daniel W. Sylvester, SW.
- 88 *Narraguagus*, by Emerson K. Wilson, WM; David W. Campbell, JW; George F. Freeman, Proxy.
- 89 *Island*, by Joseph L. S. Coombs, SW.
- 90 *Hiram Abiff*—*Charter revoked 1868.*
- 91 *Harwood*, by Amos L. Heaton, SW; Willis H. Allen, Proxy.
- 92 *Siloam*, by Frank J. Savage, Proxy.
- 93 *Horeb*, by Charles F. Plumly, Proxy.
- 94 *Paris*, by A. C. Thomas King, Proxy.
- 95 *Corinthian*, by Charles A. Moulton, WM; Calvin Blake, JW.
- 96 *Monument*, by Robert N. Ruth, WM; Geo. A. Gorham, SW.
- 97 *Bethel*, by Caleb Wight, Jr., SW.
- 98 *Katahdin*, by George F. Burleigh, WM.
- 99 *Vernon Valley*, by William M. Tyler, JW.
- 100 ——— *Jefferson*, not represented.
- 101 *Nezinscot*, by Wm. B. Bradford, Proxy.
- 102 *Marsh River*, by Isaac Leathers, WM.
- 103 *Dresden*, by L. W. Carlton, Proxy.
- 104 *Dirigo*, by John W. Boynton, WM.
- 105 *Ashlar*, by Henry A. Torsey, WM; Albert Ring, Proxy.
- 106 *Tuscan*, by Osmond A. Holmes, SW.
- 107 *Day Spring*, by Carlton French, Proxy.
- 108 ——— *Relief*, not represented.
- 109 *Mount Kineo*, by Chas. F. Scales, Proxy.
- 110 *Monmouth*, by Fred O. Flanders, WM.
- 111 *Liberty*, by Edwin A. Porter, WM; Gustavus H. Cargill, Proxy.
- 112 *Eastern Frontier*, by Joseph S. Hall, Proxy.
- 113 *Messalonskee*, by Lorenzo D. Mariner, SW.
- 114 *Polar Star*, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 *Buxton*, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 *Lebanon*, by George E. Porter, SW.
- 117 *Greenleaf*, by Howard Brackett, WM; Harry B. Ayer, Proxy.
- 118 *Drummond*, by Stephen E. Towle, SW.

- 119 *Pownal*, by Albert M. Ames, SW.
- 120 *Meduncook*—*Charter surrendered 1884*.
- 121 *Acacia*, by Josiah L. Wright, Proxy.
- 122 *Marine*, by Austin D. Haskell, Proxy.
- 123 *Franklin*, by Albion T. Stinson, WM.
- 124 *Olive Branch*, by George S. Walker, WM.
- 125 *Meridian*, by Orin S. Haskell, Proxy.
- 126 *Timothy Chase*, by Charles E. Stevens, JW.
- 127 *Presumpscot*, by Sumner C. Maxfield, WM.
- 128 *Eggemoggin*, by Orrin P. Carter, Proxy.
- 129 *Quantabacook*, by Loima C. Poor, Proxy.
- 130 *Trinity*, by Harvey B. Thayer, WM.
- 131 *Lookout*, by Silas E. Turner, WM.
- 132 *Mount Tire'm*, by Jesse W. Warren, SW ; Alfred S. Kimball, Proxy.
- 133 *Asylum*, by James M. Moulton, SW.
- 134 *Trojan*,—*consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888*.
- 135 *Riverside*, by A. A. Jackson, WM ; J. L. Burns, Proxy.
- 136 *Ionic*,—*charter surrendered in 1882*.
- 137 *Kenduskeag*, by David Fletcher, Proxy.
- 138 *Lewy's Island*, by Charles L. Nichols, Proxy.
- 139 *Archon*, by Amos B. T. Chadbourn, Proxy.
- 140 *Mt. Desert*, by George A. Somes, WM.
- 141 *Augusta*, by Daniel W. Emery, WM.
- 142 ——— *Ocean*, not represented.
- 143 *Preble*, by William Batchelder, Proxy.
- 144 *Seaside*, by Joseph Nickerson, Proxy.
- 145 *Moses Webster*, by Levi W. Smith, WM ; Claes E. Boman, Proxy.
- 146 *Sebasticook*, by David S. Wardwell, WM.
- 147 *Evening Star*, by Alfred Cole, Proxy.
- 148 *Forest*, by Ralph Scribner, WM ; Edgar A. Blanchard, SW.
- 149 *Doric*, by Otis C. Wood, SW.
- 150 *Rabboni*, by Wilbur H. Judkins, WM ; Danville B. Stevens, Proxy.
- 151 *Excelsior*, by Asa Pitcher, WM.
- 152 *Crooked River*, by Simeon A. Turner, WM.
- 153 *Delta*, by Preston B. Walker, SW.
- 154 *Mystic Tie*, by E. E. Payne, Proxy.
- 155 *Ancient York*, by Walter E. Plummer, SW.
- 156 *Wilton*, by Fred J. Ward, SW.
- 157 *Cambridge*, by Jacob T. Brown, JW.
- 158 *Anchor*, by Albion O. Gamage, Proxy.
- 159 *Esoteric*, by Joseph W. Neally, WM.
- 160 *Parian*, by J. Parker Curtis, Proxy.
- 161 *Carrabassett*, by Samuel J. Moore, WM.
- 162 *Arion*, by J. Burton Roberts, WM.

- 163 *Pleasant River*, by Edgar C. Smith, Proxy.
- 164 *Webster*, by Edwin Woodside, WM; Isaac N. Spofford, SW; John W. Wood, JW.
- 165 *Molunkus*, by George H. Donham, Proxy.
- 166 *Neguenkeag*, by William S. Dutton, SW.
- 167 *Whitney*, by George H. Strout, Proxy.
- 168 *Composite*, by Rodney Q. Lancaster, WM.
- 169 *Shepherd's River*, by Herbert F. Fitch, Proxy.
- 170 *Caribou*, by Perley L. McNelly, WM.
- 171 ——— *Naskeag*, not represented.
- 172 *Pine Tree*, by Edson P. Reynolds, WM; John E. Clark, SW.
- 173 *Pleiades*, by Justin A. Walling, WM; Fred Dyer, SW; Lincoln H. Leighton, Proxy.
- 174 *Lynde*, by Thurston Hunt, WM; Fred F. Phillips, Proxy.
- 175 *Baskahegan*, by B. W. Stinchfield, WM.
- 176 ——— *Palestine*, not represented.
- 177 *Rising Star*, by Hosea B. Wardwell, JW.
- 178 *Ancient Brothers*, by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 *Yorkshire*, by Haven A. Butler, Proxy.
- 180 *Hiram*, by Walter H. Dyer, WM; John Melia, JW; Stephen Scamman, Proxy.
- 181 *Reuel Washburn*,—consolidated with *Oriental Star No. 21, 1892*.
- 182 *Granite*, by Frank H. Packard, WM.
- 183 *Deering*, by Albert F. Berry, WM; Herbert N. Maxfield, SW; Fred H. Thompson, JW; Charles W. Foster, Proxy.
- 184 *Naval*, by Isaac N. Hurd, Proxy.
- 185 *Bar Harbor*, by Harrison E. Wakefield, WM; Benj. L. Hadley, Proxy.
- 186 *Warren Phillips*, by Harlan P. Libby, WM; Wm. A. Graham, Proxy.
- 187 *Ira Berry*, by Harvey P. Hinckley, WM.
- 188 *Jonesport*, by William A. Sawyer, SW.
- 189 *Knox*, by Joshua P. Spaulding, WM.
- 190 *Springdale*, by Wm. J. Maybury, Proxy.
- 191 *Davis*, by Robert Keef, Proxy.
- 192 *Winter Harbor*, by Freeland R. Bunker, Proxy.
- 193 ——— *Washburn*, not represented.
- 194 *Euclid*, by Charles A. Wilber, WM.
- 195 *Reliance*, by John E. Joyce, Proxy.
- 196 ——— *Bay View*, not represented.
- 197 *Aroostook*, by John M. Ramsey, Proxy.

Number of chartered lodges, 191; represented, 180.

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,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	"
R. W.	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	P. S. G. W.
"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W.	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Grand Master.
R. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	Deputy Grand Master.
"	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	Senior Grand Warden.
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Junior Grand Warden.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	GEORGE W. MOSHER,	D. D. G. M. 1st District.
"	ALBERT W. CLARK,	" 2d "
"	FRED A. CHANDLER,	" 3d "
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	" 4th "
"	ELMER A. BREWSTER,	" 5th "
"	WILLIAM E. BOGART,	" 6th "
"	TILTON A. ELLIOT,	" 7th "

R. W.	GEORGE E. JOHNSON,	. . . . .	D. D. G. M.	8th District.
"	LEVI MORSE,	. . . . .	"	9th "
"	JOHN H. BARTON,	. . . . .	"	11th "
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	. . . . .	"	12th "
"	WILLIAM F. LORD,	. . . . .	"	15th "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	. . . . .	"	17th "
"	JOHN A. FARRINGTON,	. . . . .	"	18th "
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	. . . . .	"	19th "
"	GEORGE W. SMITH,	. . . . .	"	20th "
"	AUGUSTUS O. GROSS,	. . . . .	"	21st "
"	AUSTIN I. HARVEY,	. . . . .	"	22d "
"	CHARLES H. OGDEN,	. . . . .	"	23d "
W. & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	. . . . .	Grand Chaplain.	
W.	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	. . . . .	"	Marshal.
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	. . . . .	"	Senior Deacon.
"	FREDERICK B. AIKEN,	. . . . .	"	Junior Deacon.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	. . . . .	"	Steward.
"	MOSES TAIT,	. . . . .	"	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	. . . . .	"	"
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	. . . . .	"	"
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	. . . . .	"	Sword Bearer.
"	J. BURTON ROBERTS,	. . . . .	"	Pursuivant.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	. . . . .	"	Lecturer.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	. . . . .	"	"
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	. . . . .	"	Tyler.

Your committee further report that Grand Representatives from other Grand Lodges are present, as follows:

Alabama—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Kansas—	ARCHIE L. TALBOT.
Arizona—	AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	Kentucky—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Arkansas—	JOHN W. BALLOU.	Louisiana—	" "
California—	HENRY R. TAYLOR.	Manitoba—	A. M. WETHERBEE.
Colorado—	FRANK E. SLEEPER.	Maryland—	SAMUEL L. MILLER.
Cuba—	E. HOWARD VOSE.	Michigan—	FESSENDEN I. DAY.
Delaware—	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.	Mississippi—	CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.
District of Columbia—	STEPHEN BERRY.	Montana—	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON.
Florida—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Nebraska—	EDWARD P. BURNHAM.
Georgia—	" "	Nevada—	LEANDER M. KENNISTON.
Idaho—	ALBRO E. CHASE.	New Jersey—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Illinois—	JOSEPH A. LOCKE.	New York—	MARQUIS F. KING.
Indian Territory—	JOS. M. HAYES.	North Carolina—	ALBERT MOORE.
Iowa—	HIRAM CHASE.	North Dakota—	ALGERNON M. ROAK.
		Nova Scotia—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.	Texas—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING.	Utah—HIRAM CHASE.
Pennsylvania— <i>Recalled Jan. 30, '93.</i>	Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW.
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT.	Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Washington—WM. R. G. ESTES.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK.	Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	

Respectfully submitted,

WM. N. HOWE,	} Committee.
ALFRED KING,	
HENRY A. TORSEY,	

Which report was accepted.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, MARQUIS F. KING, ALBERT MOORE.

On the Pay Roll.

HENRY R. MILLETT, LEANDER M. KENNISTON, MOSES TAIT.

On Unfinished Business.

EDWIN HOWARD VOSE, A. C. THOMAS KING, FRED A. CHANDLER.

The Grand Marshal introduced W. Bro. GIFFORD H. G. MCGREW, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, who was welcomed by the Grand Master, the Grand Lodge standing. The Grand Master alluded happily to our mother Grand Lodge, and her kindly aid at the formation of this Grand Lodge, and Bro. MCGREW pleasantly acknowledged the kind reception.

The Grand Master then delivered his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine:

From our several homes, by the blessings of the Grand Architect, we meet again beneath the roof-tree of our mother lodge

and are graciously permitted to share in this, the *seventy-fourth* re-union of the craft of Maine. Another year, with its labors, its joys and its sorrows, is numbered with the past. The greetings and the pleasures of the present may be ours, but, fraught with hopes yet unfulfilled, with plans yet unmaturing, the future's portals open wide before us, and beckon us along its yet untrodden pathways.

Fleeting years reveal their lessons to the thoughtful mind, and changing seasons typify our human lives. Over them, and woven among their most intricate tissues, mingle, as in Jachin's network, the golden traceries of rational enjoyment, with the more rigid lines of ever-present duties—duties of the mason to his Creator, duties to our brother man, duties to our individual selves.

“Possessions vanish, and opinions change,
And passions hold a fluctuating seat :
But, by the storms of circumstance unshaken,
And, subject neither to eclipse, nor wane,
Duty exists.”

With gratitude to Him who has bestowed upon us infinite privileges, blessings and opportunities, let us, with no idle purpose, share in the “labors of the hour” and discharge the duties incumbent upon us.

NECROLOGY.

Of the nearly one hundred members—officers, “present and past”—of this Grand Lodge it is at this time one of our grateful privileges to report for the year “an unbroken chain.”

But, turning to the rolls of our subordinate lodges, we find that many thresholds have been crossed by the “Silent Messenger.” The Death-angel has not left unmarked the lintels of their dwelling-places nor spared the first-born of their households. The drapery of mourning rests upon their altars, and the shadows of bereavement upon many loving hearts.

Turning onward to our sister jurisdictions, we are sorrowfully reminded of their loss. Active, well-beloved and distin-

guished members have passed forever from their earthly labors. Some in the meridian of life's noon-day, others in the lingering beauty of its declining sun, yet all, we trust, to awaken with the dawning of "more exceeding joys," and with the unfolding glories of "the Morn Celestial."

The following is a list of names thus far obtainable :

MILES J. GREEN, Grand Secretary, and DAVID CLOPTON, P. G. Master, of Alabama.

WILLIAM S. HAYES, Grand Secretary of Delaware.

J. H. RUSSELL, P. D. G. Master of District of Columbia.

ALEXANDER A. BORDERS, P. J. G. Warden, and A. I. LEET, P. S. G. Warden, of Georgia.

JOHN H. BROWN and E. D. HILLYER, P. G. Masters of Kansas.

T. J. PICKETT, P. G. Master of Kentucky.

J. W. H. WILSON, Grand Master of Manitoba.

ROBERT VAN VALZAH, P. G. Master of Indiana.

CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, P. G. Master, F. J. BABCOCK and T. M. PATTON, Grand Secretaries, of Oregon.

R. P. EARHART, P. G. Secretary and late Grand Master, of Oregon.

L. VAN CLEVE, Grand Chaplain, S. G. VAUL and W. F. BALDWIN, S. G. Wardens, of Ohio.

W. T. ALLEN, Grand Treasurer of Virginia.

D. W. BAIN, Grand Secretary of North Carolina.

The Grand Secretary of Florida, DE WITT C. DAWKINS, who died in Jacksonville, October 5th, was personally well known to many of our brethren of Maine, and was, at the time of his decease, its Grand Representative near the Grand Lodge of Florida. Five years he was Grand Master, and for nearly twenty years the Grand Secretary of that Grand Lodge.

From Peru, a circular in Spanish informs us of the death of D. ANTONIO ARENAS, Past Grand Master of that Grand Lodge, and (quoting from it by translation) we are assured that he was "an active and devoted mason, an eminent statesman, distinguished for his many virtues and scientific attainments, and

one whose loss will be deeply felt in all the masonic and civic circles and assemblies of that southern Republic."

VERMONT.

It was my privilege, last June, during a brief journey among the Green Mountains of Vermont, to attend the Grand Lodge of that State, at its session in the city of Burlington. By the courtesy of our Past Grand Master J. H. DRUMMOND (whose name and "sign-manual" so well known in all our sister jurisdictions become a "*counter-sign*" to open every brother's heart), my introduction was the speedy passport to a most cordial recognition and reception. The three days' sojourn with those warm-hearted brethren of the Green Mountain State, and their fraternal welcome, though accorded more in honor of your Grand Master than for personal merit of mine, will long be cherished in grateful and pleasing remembrance, and associated with my most valued of masonic friendships.

NEW HALL AT ROCKPORT.

June 23d, the completed hall of St. Paul's Lodge, Rockport, was dedicated in ample form by the Grand Lodge, convened for that special purpose. The ceremonies were supplemented by an excellent address, delivered by Bro. W. A. ALBEE, by speeches and remarks from several brethren, and a sumptuous collation to close the interesting exercises.

CENTENNIAL OF LINCOLN LODGE.

On the day following, June 24th, the Grand Lodge attended the centennial anniversary and celebration of Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset. I would not attempt to give in detail the various features which marked with characteristic success that interesting and pleasant occasion, the appropriate "celebration of St. John's Day," the parade of assembled masons, the eloquent, able and suggestive address of our Rev. Bro. J. L. Seward, the historical incidents from the lips of our venerable Bro. Sew-

all, the valuable statistics of lodge-Secretary PATTERSON, the music, the speeches, and, indeed, the complete, bountiful entertainment "for minds and palates." All these can only be right-fully understood and appreciated by those whose good fortune it was to participate in "the one-hundredth anniversary" of Lincoln Lodge.

NEW HALLS.

By special authority, a Deputy Grand Lodge was convened September 14th, at East Jefferson, under D. D. G. Master CHARLES W. STETSON, for the purpose of dedicating the hall of Riverside Lodge, No. 135.

Another was held at Liberty, October 26th, by special authority given to D. D. G. Master TILTON A. ELLIOTT, at which the new hall of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, was dedicated. The valuable assistance of P. J. G. Warden A. M. WETHERBEE and other Grand Lodge Officers appears to have been duly recognized by R. W. Bro. ELLIOTT, who also reports "most interesting ceremonies, a prosperous lodge, a well furnished and finely frescoed hall, entire ownership of the building and the lodge clear of debt."

DISPENSATIONS.

Authority was given to Bro. J. L. SEWARD, December 12th, to install officers of Waterville Lodge.

Dispensation was granted to Oxford Lodge, No. 18, to trans-act business at a special meeting, duly called and notified for June 27th, as their "stated" would occur on July Fourth.

Permission was given to Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, to move, and to occupy another hall one-fourth mile from their old one.

Dispensation was issued last November, to FRED T. BLACKWELL and eighteen others, for holding a lodge of instruction at Stratton, as approved by the W. M. of Davis Lodge, at Strong (the nearest lodge), and after due investigation and favorable report by the District Deputy of that District.

A petition for a dispensation, signed by FRANK W. SMITH

and others, praying for a new lodge in York Village, to be named "St. Aspinquid," accompanied by recommendations of nearest lodges and endorsement of the District Deputy, was granted July 22d.

A dispensation was also granted December 21st, to WILLIAM B. HAMBLETT and forty-two others, for a new lodge at Bingham, to be named "Bingham Lodge," the unanimous recommendations of nearest lodges, and of the District Deputy, in accordance with constitutional requirements, accompanying the petition.

Lodge requested permission "to allow its altar and other furniture to be used," *i. e.*, removed from the lodge room, "in order to decorate a dance hall." To refusal of this request, words of counsel were appended relative to the prostitution of things masonic and deemed sacred, for any public or "side-show" enterprises.

Dispensation was requested by a lodge "to confer all three degrees same evening. Reason given—"Candidate could not conveniently be at home more than one or two days in each month." Not granted. See Section 108 of Constitution. The "lightning process" for "teaching Masonry" is reprehensible. "Flash impressions" are seldom lasting upon our optic nerves or upon our symbolic ashlars. "*Emergency*," as a claim for a dispensation, means "*necessity*," and not the mere *convenience* either of lodge or candidate.

Another request, "to confer *six* degrees upon *six* candidates on the same evening, was likewise refused; but it suggests the propriety of considering Section 105 of Constitution. It reads as follows: "And no lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day." Upon this section there seems to be a difference of opinion regarding "the interpretation thereof." How are these "five degrees" to be apportioned? In "blocks of *one* and *four*," "*two* and *three*"? or "*three* and *two*"? *One* degree upon *five* candidates? or (in theory exceeding the "blue-lodge three" and by mounting *two*

steps of our chapter stairway) confer *five* degrees upon *one* candidate?

The "*shalls*" and the "*shall-nots*" of our constitution should contain no ambiguity of meaning. When their trumpet gives "an uncertain sound" a "battle" is too often imminent, and is, indeed, the natural sequence.

Many requests for dispensations to confer degrees out of the regular course have been made. In three instances (as per list annexed) I have complied with their requests.

Others have been refused, either for insufficient reasons given me or because no specific reason was assigned.

With the subject of dispensations, all my predecessors, like myself, have "wrestled," and those succeeding me will doubtless continue to "wrestle," until this "fateful Antæus" shall be successfully strangled by some future Grand Lodge Hercules.

Owing to certain circumstances, affecting the Lodge of Instruction at North Wayne, their dispensation, granted nearly two years ago, has been surrendered and returned to the Grand Master.

FIRE.

The hall of Amity Lodge, No. 6, was a second time within five years destroyed by the disastrous fire in Camden, November last. "All chastening is grievous," yet our very words of sympathy are lost in admiration as we contemplate the zeal and the indomitable courage displayed by the brethren of that lodge. Surmounting all their misfortunes with renewed determination, they enter upon their task of re-building and refurnishing their masonic abode.

NOVA SCOTIA.

By circular and notice from the Grand Secretary of Nova Scotia, we are informed of the opening (August 14th to 19th) of the "Grand Masonic Charity Fair" in Halifax. (See Document A.) The aid and attendance of the craft in general and of Maine in particular is therein solicited.

OKLAHOMA.

At a convention of lodges, November 10, 1892, at Oklahoma, Indian Territory, for the purpose of organizing a separate Grand Lodge Jurisdiction, the first communication under that organization was appointed to meet at El Reno, February 14, 1893. We have not at this date learned of its proceedings, but a request for formal recognition by this and by other Grand Lodges will undoubtedly be forwarded.

SAN DIEGO BOARD OF RELIEF.

I present correspondence between the Secretary of Masonic Board of Relief, San Diego, California, and Aurora Lodge of Rockland.

It is a matter concerning relief furnished by that board to a member of Aurora Lodge, for funeral expenses, and subsequently to the widow of deceased. These sums, to the amount of \$172.38, were re-imbursed by Aurora Lodge, but additional expenditures and bills assumed by the board were rejected by the lodge, after notice of its intention of so doing had been sent to the Board of Relief. The papers will be for examination, and will be placed before the proper committee. I have no comments to subjoin.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

I have recommended and have assurance of the re-appointment of R. W. Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT, of Lewiston, as the Grand Representative of Kansas near our Grand Lodge.

I recommended the names of R. W. Bro. WILFORD J. FISHER, of Eastport, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania, and of R. W. Bro. BENJAMIN AMES, of Thorndike, as Representative of the Grand Lodge of South Australia. Their credentials will doubtless be duly presented.

I have appointed and commissioned brethren, as follows: JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, of Harrodsburg, near the Grand Lodge of Kentucky; WALTER N. EVANS, of Tahlequah, Indian

Territory, to represent the Grand Lodge of Maine near that Grand Lodge; DAVID B. FULLER, of Eureka, near the Grand Lodge of Kansas.

From the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, I received a communication February 3d, informing us that their interchange of Grand Representatives with other Grand Jurisdictions would cease, and that the commission of its Representative near our Grand Lodge would no longer be continued. Whatever regrets we may entertain regarding the abandonment of the system by our sister jurisdiction, we may not question its right or policy, *if actuated by good and sufficient reasons.*

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

While our relations with other Grand Jurisdictions remain, without exception, cordial and harmonious, prosperity continues throughout our own domain, and peace dwells within its borders. Few subjects of dissension have arisen—none of sufficient importance to occasion apprehension—none which may not easily and amicably be settled.

No new lodges have been constituted. Two, whose dispensations were granted since our last communication, and under which they have both been successfully working, will doubtless request at this session a constitution and charter.

Our total membership, as given last year, was 21,177; to-day we number 21,487, a net gain of 310; there are 191 chartered lodges, and the average membership is increased from 110 to 112 per lodge.

Several lodges have sent up by-laws for approval, and those have been corrected and confirmed according to Grand Lodge requirements. I need not read from the list their several points or specifications.

December 12th, I received a letter from the United States Consulate, at Santos, Brazil, informing us of the death and burial of Capt. ALLEN R. ZEUTE, a member of Knox Lodge, South Thomaston. To this communication I gratefully responded, in behalf of the lodge and of our Grand Lodge, feeling

assured that an expression of our warmest thanks were due to the Consul, Bro. EDWIN A. BERRY, for his voluntary, considerate and fraternal services.

MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF U. S. AND CANADA.

This has been referred to by predecessors, and reviewed and fully explained recently in the "Masonic Token." I would call your attention to it again. Briefly, its points are these: A lodge, upon the payment of one-half cent per member, receives from the Association a monthly statement, giving a description of every known "masonic tramp." Lodges are often swindled by impostors, or in bestowing "mistaken charities," when a few words of information would have saved them many dollars and the subsequent humiliation of knowing that they had unwittingly rewarded an *unworthy swindler*. Excepting in this city, I believe none of our Maine lodges are in membership with this Association. Will not others avail themselves of this safe-guard?

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

The Deputy of the Second Masonic District, and the Deputy of the Twenty-second District, having each tendered his resignation, I appointed to the former office, October 12th, Bro. ALBERT W. CLARK, of Eastport, and for the latter, November 14th, Bro. AUSTIN I. HARVEY, of Newport.

From all the twenty-three districts I have received reports which are herewith submitted. From them we learn that harmony prevails in their several jurisdictions, and, with the exception of two, an unusual degree of prosperity is reported for the year. The returns of lodges, as compiled by our Grand Secretary, corroborates this assertion.

It is encouraging to learn that in all the districts our visiting officers have apparently performed their duties acceptably and well. The office of a *faithful* District Deputy is no sinecure. I might from the above-named reports specify many worthy suggestions if time permitted, but only quote here the words of

one (R. W. Bro. JOHNSON, of the 8th), which we may all commend as an axiom for every lodge: "When the officers are interested in their work and are prompt in the discharge of their duties, the brethren naturally fall into line."

CONCLUSION.

Brethren, permit me to testify of the abundant service which the officers of this Grand Lodge, appointed and elected, have rendered me throughout my official career. Among them (and undoubtedly *first* in importance and frequency) have been the helpful labors of our patient and pains-taking Grand Secretary. None, save those who have been brought in most intimate relation with him, or in connection with some of the various affairs of his office, can fully appreciate the "height and breadth" of his devotion, zeal and fidelity. Long may the gracious mantle of excellence, descending from his venerated father, be worn by the deserving son, with equally unblemished honor.

To all the District Deputies, although I may not here discriminate, I owe heartfelt thanks.

Worshipful Masters, with due sense of your relative stations and efficiency, may your true allegiance to Masonry and a just conception of its obligations induce you, as in the past, to continue steadfast "in well doing." Manifest your devotion by judicious government, affectionate care, and untiring solicitude for the reputation, integrity and welfare of your respective lodges.

Allow me to outline upon our common trestle-board, designs which you, as skillful craftsmen, may in your wisdom elaborate, harmonize or perfect.

First, carefully select all material submitted to your inspection, or admitted among the craft.

Second, encourage, cultivate and promote, among all the members of your lodge, that brotherly love which is "the bond of perfectness."

Third, render the lodge-meetings pleasant, instructive and profitable; and,

Lastly, forget not that under our Divine Master, while each is the Architect of his own life, we are yet laboring with hopeful and earnest purpose, to "bear one another's burdens," to alleviate sorrow and distress, and to humanize and elevate our fellow-man. Ignorance may oppose, bigotry may assail, or jealousy may malign us, but our time-honored institution SHALL STAND!

"The wrong shall fail,
The right prevail
With 'Peace on earth, good will to men.'"

There is a trite maxim, which reads thus: "We sometimes fail to realize how good an officer may have been, until his services have been contrasted by a poor successor."

Even this weak apology or unfortunate test will not be applicable with me, nor admissible under present circumstances; for no "spirit of prophecy" is necessary to foretell the successful career of him whose privilege it will soon be to receive deserved honor and promotion at your hands, and whose administration will, by the blessings of God and your assistance, advance to still higher perfection the proud position of this Grand Lodge.

The responsibilities and duties of a public office, other than the one you gave to my keeping, have at times during the past year been unusually onerous and exacting, requiring application and attention, which I would otherwise have gladly devoted to you and to this Grand Lodge. Delays and apparent neglects, which you my brethren may have felt were not wholly excusable, could not always be avoided. But I feel assured that you have been considerate in your requests, lenient in your judgments, and charitable even with my seeming neglects.

In returning to you the emblems of authority and of distinguished honor with which you have twice invested me, it is with no idle thanks of ambitions gratified, of burdens relieved, or of hopes fully consummated. But gratitude beyond expression, co-operation in our future masonic labors, and my heart's best wishes, I humbly trust, are yet mine to share with you.

These are the unredeemed pledges still remaining, these are the tributes which I still retain with you uncanceled, and these must cease only with life itself.

And when all human distinctions and eminence of station shall be leveled, when all earthly honors and insignia of rank shall fade before the supernal splendors of a second life, may our mutual Christian and Masonic Faith, viewed no longer as "the substance of things hoped for," nor evidence of things unseen, but shared in boundless measure, accomplished in fadeless glory, crown its glad fruition, "the Life Eternal."

HENRY R. TAYLOR, *Grand Master.*

A.

GRAND MASONIC CHARITY FAIR.

To the Grand Master of the G. L. in every Foreign Jurisdiction in Great Britain, Canada and the United States.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND BROTHER:—The General Committee present their compliments and fraternal greetings, and beg to inform you that a Grand Masonic Charity Fair is to be held at Halifax, N. S., on 14-19 August, 1893, by the whole of the Masonic Body in Nova Scotia.

The object of the fair is to clear off a portion of the debt of \$22,000 which was incurred by the building of the new Masonic Hall at Halifax in 1875. Although this amount may seem insignificant to some of our wealthier sister jurisdictions, it is a serious burden to the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia—which is a young and poor one,—and prevents it from exercising its right and proper masonic functions of relief and charity. It is the earnest desire of every true hearted mason in this Province to see this debt cleared off, and the interest which is now paid on the mortgage applied to succor the widow and the orphan or assist the poor and distressed brother who may apply for relief, and who must now be denied it for a want of funds.

The committee, therefore, beg to solicit your sympathy for this worthy movement, and any support or assistance which you are inclined to give in the shape of a donation of money or goods will be thankfully received. They further request that you will be so good as to notify all the subordinate lodges under you, that the fair is to be held, and on what dates, and they need scarcely say that if any brethren from your jurisdiction should visit it they will receive a hearty fraternal welcome.

Yours fraternally, C. E. PUTTNER, P. M., *Secretary.*
Freemasons Hall, Halifax, N. S., March 8, 1893.

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

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters were referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND said that the Grand Secretary had notified him that the edition of the Constitution was practically exhausted, and he had therefore prepared a revision of it, incorporating the amendments made since the last publication. This revision he presented, and it was referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution:

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

R. W. ARCHIE L. TALBOT presented his commission as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, with the warm fraternal greetings of that jurisdiction, and he was welcomed by the Grand Master. He also alluded feelingly to the recent death of its Grand Secretary, JOHN H. BROWN, and presented a mourning circular from that Grand Lodge, which was referred to the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers.

W. ALGERNON M. ROAK presented his commission as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of North Dakota, and was duly welcomed.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

M. W. MARQUIS F. KING reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 2, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance have performed the duties imposed upon them by the rules and regulations of the Grand Lodge for the year last past, and submit the following report:

The bills against this Grand Lodge have been submitted to this committee and have received their approval before they were paid by the Grand Treasurer.

The records of the Grand Secretary have been examined, and we find that that same neatness which was characteristic of the father has been easily adopted by the son. The illuminated title and the initial letter of the records for the past year merit praise.

The books of accounts of the Grand Treasurer have been examined and have been found correct.

The receipts of the Treasurer for the past year have been as follows:

May 2, 1892.	Cash on hand,.....	\$7,643.59	
	Receipts for the year,....	6,244.84	
			\$13,888.43
	Expenditures,.....	5,137.41	
April 30, 1893.	Cash on hand,.....	8,751.02	
			\$13,888.43

Your committee would call the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that the ratio between expenses and receipts has been as usual, and that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is on a sound basis. The Grand Lodge has one City of Portland Registered Bond for one thousand (1,000) dollars, making the total assets of the Grand Lodge to be \$9,751.02.

The Charity Fund consists of

Real estate,....	\$ 1,500.00
25 shares Canal National Bank,	2,500.00
37 shares Casco National Bank,.....	3,700.00
12 shares First National Bank,	1,200.00
11 shares National Traders Bank,.....	1,100.00
3 City of Portland Bonds, \$1,000 each,	3,000.00
1 City of Portland Bond in aid of P. & R. R. R.,.....	500.00
1 Leeds & Farmington R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00
1 Town of Brunswick Bond, 4 per cent.,.....	1,000.00
1 Delaware (Ohio) Water Bond,.....	500.00
1 Denver City Cable R. R. Bond,.....	1,000.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Bond,.....	500.00
1 City of Columbus (Ohio) Bond,.....	500.00
1 City of East St. Louis Water Bond,.....	500.00
Deposited in Maine Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00

Deposited in Portland Savings Bank,.....	1,900.00
Deposited in Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution,....	1,750.00
	<u>\$24,050.00</u>
Cash in First National Bank,	2,268.55
Total in Charity Fund,.....	<u>\$26,318.55</u>

Returns have been made to the Grand Treasurer of dues from all the lodges except Relief, 108.

Your committee recommend for compensation for services for the year ending May 1, 1893, the following sums :

To the Grand Treasurer,.....	\$250.00
“ Chairman Committee on Correspondence,.....	100.00

Fraternally submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
ALBRO E. CHASE,	

The report was accepted and the recommendation adopted.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

R. W. FREDERICK FOX made the following report, which was accepted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Grand Treasurer submits the following report :

The M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,

In account with FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer.

1892.

Dr.

May,	To cash paid Representatives to Grand Lodge, ..	\$1,560.24
“	“ Past Grand Masters,.....	74.98
“	“ District Deputy Grand Masters,..	192.64
“	“ Grand Organist,.....	10.00
“	“ Assistant Grand Secretary,.....	20.00
“	“ Chairman Committee Foreign Correspondence,.....	100.00
“	“ Grand Tyler and Assistants,	43.50
“	“ Grand Lecturer,	25.00
“	“ “ on acct. Expenses,	41.17
“	“ Grand Treasurer,.....	250.00
“	“ District Deputy Grand Masters, Expenses,.....	568.96

To cash paid M. W. Henry R. Taylor,.....	61.55	
" " Second Parish Church, for boxes,.	5.00	
" " Liberty Lodge, refunded,	26.80	
" " J. A. Merrill, for 2 trunks,.....	7.50	
" " Insurance,.....	24.00	
" " Kendall & Whitney, for duster,...	1.42	
" " Wm. Senter & Co., repairing clock,.	1.00	
" " Portland Gas Light Co.,.....	.90	
" " Rent to Masonic Trustees,.....	125.00	
" " " Portland Savings Bank,...	400.00	
" " Grand Secretary,.....	500.00	
" " American Bank Note Co.,.....	220.00	
" " Smith & Sale,.....	5.00	
" " For care of Library Room,....	55.00	
" " Stephen Berry, printing proceed- ings, etc.,.....	714.67	
" " Stephen Berry, stamps, envelopes and sundry articles,.....	103.08	
To balance of cash of Grand Lodge in First	\$5,137.41	
National Bank, May 1, 1893,....	8,751.02	
		<u>\$13,888.43</u>

Cr.

By balance cash on hand on settlement of my last account,.....	\$7,643.59	
By cash from St. Aspinquid Lodge, dispensation,	25.00	
" " Bingham Lodge, dispensation,....	25.00	
" " F. Fox, rent from June 1, 1892, to May, 1893,.....	73.34	
" " Interest 1 year City of Portland Reg. Bond, ...	60.00	
" " Grand Commandery, proportion expenses,.....	43.72	
" " Grand Chapter, proportion ex- penses,.....	65.58	
" " District Deputy Grand Masters, ..	5,952.20	
		<u>\$13,888.43</u>

Respectfully submitted,

Portland, May 2, 1893.

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

R. W. STEPHEN BERRY made his annual report, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 2, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The duties of Grand Secretary have been all discharged, and the records and accounts have been approved by the Committee of Finance.

But two registered brethren now remain upon the roll.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

RETURNS.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY submitted the report on Returns, which was accepted, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 2, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Returns have attended to their duty and would report that every lodge has promptly reported. The following summary shows the comparison with last three years :

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Initiated,.....	869	835	878	838
Raised,.....	836	858	839	827
Affiliated,.....	116	129	155	123
Re-instated,.....	88	75	85	63
Dimitted,.....	279	251	252	243
Died,.....	318	302	367	321
Suspended,.....	2	2	4	3
Expelled,..	2	1	2	2
Suspended from membership,..	144	193	254	195
Deprived of membership,.....	16	25	28	28
Number of members,.....	20,675	20,968	21,177	21,487
Rejected, ..	192	223	233	225

The gain of 310, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., is more than last year, but not larger than in 1891.

There are 191 chartered lodges and two under dispensation. The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,
GEORGE R. SHAW,
CHARLES D. SMITH, } *Committee.*

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1892.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-instated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. Dues.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,.....	14	14	1	..	3	6	..	..	5	2	331	5
2	Warren,.....	6	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	101	..
3	Lincoln,.....	3	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	67	..
4	Hancock,.....	4	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	71	..
5	Kennebec,.....	6	7	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	137	..
6	Amity,.....	7	8	2	..	1	3	..	..	9	1	188	1
7	Eastern,.....	2	2	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	156	1
8	United,.....	7	6	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	124	1
9	Saco,.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	117	..
10	Rising Virtue,.....	2	2	3	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	158	..
11	Pythagorean,.....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
12	Cumberland,.....	3	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	69	..
13	Oriental,.....	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	136	..
14	Solar,.....	6	7	1	..	4	6	..	..	1	..	262	2
15	Orient,.....	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	182	2
16	St. George,.....	5	5	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	105	5
17	Ancient Landmark, ..	20	18	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	..	380	5
18	Oxford,.....	4	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	169	2
19	Felicity,.....	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	10	..	109	..
20	Maine,.....	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	98	2
21	Oriental Star,.....	5	4	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	190	1
22	York,.....	8	7	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	119	..
23	Freeport,.....	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	1
24	Phoenix,.....	2	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	4	..	174	..
25	Temple,.....	3	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	75	..
26	Village,.....	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	104	1
27	Adoniram,.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	65	..
28	Northern Star,.....	5	2	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	107	2
29	Tranquil,.....	13	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	..	229	..
30	Blazing Star,.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
31	Union,.....	2	3	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	112	..
32	Hermon,.....	17	18	4	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	311	4
33	Waterville,.....	7	7	3	..	1	3	..	..	..	8	192	5
34	Somerset,.....	5	4	1	..	3	1	..	..	3	..	187	9
35	Bethlehem,.....	5	6	..	1	1	6	..	..	20	..	239	5
36	Casco,.....	4	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	164	..
37	Washington, ..	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	81	..
38	Harmony,.....	1	2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	136	..
39	Penobscot,.....	9	9	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	136	2
40	Lygonia,.....	8	7	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	225	1
41	Morning Star,.....	6	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	116	2
42	Freedom,.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
43	Alna,.....	8	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	133	1
44	Piscataquis, ..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	99	2
45	Central,.....	2	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	115	1
46	St. Croix,.....	5	5	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	196	..
47	Dunlap,.....	5	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	138	2
48	Lafayette,.....	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	85	1
49	Meridian Splendor, ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	79	1
50	Aurora,.....	7	5	4	..	3	4	..	..	14	..	289	1
51	St. John's,.....	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	3	..	90	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
52	Mosaic,.....	2	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	179	..
53	Rural,.....	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	44	..
54	Vassalboro,...	6	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	90	1
55	Fraternal,.....	1	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	73	..
56	Mount Moriah,...	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	50	..
57	King Hiram,...	2	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	86	..
58	Unity,.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	47	2
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Star in the East,...	9	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	178	2
61	King Solomon's,...	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	117	1
62	King David's,...	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	85	..
63	Richmond,.....	3	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	112	..
64	Pacific,.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	114	..
65	Mystic,.....	8	6	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	123	..
66	Mechanics',.....	3	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	78	2
67	Blue Mountain,...	4	3	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	70	2
68	Mariners',.....	4	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	121	..
69	Howard,.....	3	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	104	..
70	Standish,.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	67	..
71	Rising Sun,.....	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	85	..
72	Pioneer,.....	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	63	1
73	Tyrian,.....	9	8	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	208	2
74	Bristol,.....	2	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	137	..
75	Plymouth,.....	9	9	1	..	1	2	..	..	5	..	69	..
76	Arundel,.....	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	62	..
77	Tremont,.....	3	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	145	..
78	Crescent,.....	4	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	131	2
79	Rockland,.....	13	12	1	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	289	..
80	Keystone,.....	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	8
81	Atlantic,.....	9	7	..	..	7	8	..	..	5	1	265	5
82	St. Paul's,.....	13	9	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	2	183	1
83	St. Andrew's,.....	2	2	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	208	3
84	Eureka,.....	5	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	97	1
85	Star in the West,...	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	118	..
86	Temple,.....	6	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	169	1
87	Benevolent,.....	9	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	60	2
88	Narraguagus,...	3	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	96	1
89	Island,.....	7	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	73	3
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Harwood,.....	7	7	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	171	1
92	Siloam,.....	6	6	..	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	136	..
93	Horeb,.....	6	7	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	134	2
94	Paris,.....	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
95	Corinthian,.....	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	77	2
96	Monument,.....	5	5	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	170	4
97	Bethel,.....	3	3	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	100	..
98	Katahdin,.....	4	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	82	3
99	Vernon Valley,...	6	5	..	..	2	5	..	..	5	..	93	1
100	Jefferson,.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	74	..
101	Nezinscot,.....	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	97	..
102	Marsh River,...	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	66	1
103	Dresden,.....	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	42	1
104	Dirigo,.....	2	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	93	1
105	Ashlar,.....	16	9	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	205	1
106	Tuscan,.....	11	10	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	117	2
107	Day Spring,.....	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	44	..
108	Relief,.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	40	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
109	Mount Kineo,.....	7	9	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	150	3
110	Monmouth,.....	7	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	2
111	Liberty,.....	12	9	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	111	1
112	Eastern Frontier,...	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	86	..
113	Messalonskee,.....	3	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	98	..
114	Polar Star,.....	12	14	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	233	5
115	Buxton,.....	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	95	..
116	Lebanon,.....	6	7	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	84	..
117	Greenleaf,.....	8	8	2	..	1	4	..	..	3	1	173	1
118	Drummond,.....	4	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
119	Pownal,.....	5	5	2	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	84	..
120	Meduncook, (ch. sr.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Acacia,.....	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	85	1
122	Marine,.....	5	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	115	..
123	Franklin,.....	6	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	87	..
124	Olive Branch,.....	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	77	..
125	Meridian,.....	3	3	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	122	1
126	Timothy Chase,...	5	6	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	148	1
127	Presumpscot,.....	1	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	89	1
128	Eggemoggin,.....	4	4	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	87	1
129	Quantabacook,....	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	95	2
130	Trinity,.....	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	114	1
131	Lookout,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
132	Mount Tire'm,....	3	4	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	94	..
133	Asylum,.....	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	84	1
134	Trojan, (consol'd)..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Riverside,.....	13	10	1	..	2	1	..	..	4	..	98	..
136	Ionic, (ch. sur.)...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Kenduskeag,.....	2	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	99	..
138	Lewy's Island,....	..	2	..	2	6	2	..	..	5	..	109	..
139	Archon,.....	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	60	..
140	Mount Desert,....	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	..	103	..
141	Augusta,.....	5	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	168	7
142	Ocean,.....	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
143	Preble,.....	4	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	65	..
144	Seaside,.....	11	11	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	118	1
145	Moses Webster,....	3	3	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	189	..
146	Sebasticook,....	4	4	1	..	3	2	..	..	4	..	95	..
147	Evening Star,....	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	81	..
148	Forest,.....	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	108	2
149	Doric,.....	7	8	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	120	1
150	Rabboni,.....	7	6	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	154	2
151	Excelsior,.....	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
152	Crooked River,....	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	84	1
153	Delta,.....	3	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	73	..
154	Mystic Tie,.....	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..
155	Ancient York,....	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	95	4
156	Wilton,.....	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..
157	Cambridge,.....	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	83	..
158	Anchor,.....	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44	..
159	Esoteric,.....	7	7	..	3	..	2	..	..	13	..	136	1
160	Parian,.....	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	1	94	1
161	Carrabassett,....	6	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	99	1
162	Arion,.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
163	Pleasant River,....	1	6	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	86	4
164	Webster,.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	43	1
165	Molunkus,.....	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	35	..

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
166	Neguemkeag,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..
167	Whitney,	3	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	78	2
168	Composite,	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	56	1
169	Shepherd's River, . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2
170	Caribou,	5	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	86	1
171	Naskeag, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	65	..
172	Pine Tree,	3	7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	134	10
173	Pleiades,	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	111	..
174	Lynde,	2	2	..	1	2	2	1	..	1	..	62	2
175	Baskahegan,	5	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..	110	..
176	Palestine,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..
177	Rising Star,	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	74	..
178	Ancient Brothers', . .	9	10	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	109	4
179	Yorkshire,	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	44	..
180	Hiram,	4	4	..	..	3	3	..	..	4	..	151	4
181	Reuel Washburn, . .	<i>Consolidate d.</i>					..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182	Granite,	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	76	..
183	Deering,	5	5	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	161	1
184	Naval,	6	10	1	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	72	..
185	Bar Harbor,	7	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	102	1
186	Warren Phillips, . .	10	9	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	129	1
187	Ira Berry,	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	62	1
188	Jonesport,	10	10	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	82	1
189	Knox,	6	6	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	55	..
190	Springvale,	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	70	4
191	Davis,	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	..
192	Winter Harbor, . .	5	9	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	76	1
193	Washburn, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	..
194	Euclid,	14	14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	82	1
195	Reliance,	13	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	4
196	Bay View,	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
197	Aroostook,	12	10	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	48	7
198	St. Aspinquid, U. D.,	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	3
199	Bingham, U. D., . . .	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..
		838	827	123	63	243	321	3	2	195	28	21,487	225

GENERAL MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The Grand Secretary presented circulars from the General Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, and explained the objects and merits of the Association. They were referred to the Committee of Finance.

At 11.30 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 P. M.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 2, 1893. }

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

BRO. GEO. B. RANDLETT, of Richmond Lodge, submitted a statement of facts, which was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

COMMITTEE ON FRATERNAL CONGRESS.

R. W. BRO. EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., reported as follows :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your committee appointed "On Fraternal Congress" have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows: That this Grand Lodge, while opposed to the formation of a General Grand Lodge, see in such a Congress a good opportunity for the interchange of fraternal sentiment and deliberation, tending to promote masonic welfare, and therefore recommend that this Grand Lodge be represented.

HORACE H. BURBANK, }
ALBERT M. PENLEY, } *Committee.*
EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., }

The report was accepted, and on motion of M. W. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, it was

Voted, That the Grand Master, with such others as he may select, be Representatives, without expense to the Grand Lodge.

PORTRAIT OF IRA BERRY.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on portrait of IRA BERRY, reported that the plate had been procured, and presented a print of the same, and it was

Voted, That the portrait be inserted in the Proceedings of this year.

The Grand Secretary presented the papers of Bingham Lodge, U. D., which were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

W. Bro. MCGREW, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was called upon by the Grand Master to address the Grand Lodge. He made a brief and interesting address upon the subject of Fraternity, which was listened to with much interest.

M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND was called upon to reply, and he eloquently eulogized the good old Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and her good old ways.

ELECTION OF GRAND OFFICERS.

The hour of election having arrived, the Grand Master appointed to receive, sort and count votes, the following committees:

I. WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD, GEORGE O. MITCHELL, HENRY A. TORSEY.

II. ALGERNON M. ROAK, HUGH R. CHAPLIN, JAMES M. NEVENS, LEANDER M. KENNISTON, GEORGE E. RAYMOND.

Having attended to their duties, these committees reported the election of the following brethren:

HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Saco;
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland;
WILLIAM FREEMAN LORD,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Auburn;
FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland; EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco; ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland,

Trustees of Charity Fund for three years—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, BRIDGTON; FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 2 p. m. Wednesday.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 3, 1893. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2 p. m.

R. W. Bro. HORACE H. BURBANK addressed the Grand Lodge, thanking the brethren for their unanimous suffrages in elevating him to the position of Grand Master, eloquently expressing his devotion to their interests and to that of the Grand Lodge, and invoking their cordial assistance in the labors of the coming year.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On motion, it was

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

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Grand Lodge Library would report:

That our Grand Secretary, with his usual pains-taking care, has been in

communication with such jurisdictions, lodge, chapter, council and commandery, as have not a complete file of reports in our library, and is, by his correspondence, gradually filling the vacant reports of these varied jurisdictions. Your committee hope to live long enough to see the time when each and every jurisdiction is complete, not expecting that all the reports may be original, nor that all may be printed, but since the type-writer has become a part of us, we trust that the rare reports may be transcribed and bound with the others.

During the year a few volumes of reports have been bound, and it is hoped that during the coming year more will be bound.

The Grand Lodge is indebted to the Grand Lodge of Quebec for a copy of the History of Freemasonry in Quebec, by P. G. M. JOHN H. GRAHAM. JESSE B. ANTHONY, committee on behalf of the lodge, has likewise contributed to the library a History of King Solomon's Primitive Lodge, Troy, N. Y., 1842-1892.

Your committee recommend that the Committee on Library be authorized, if they deem it expedient, to expend a sum not exceeding thirty dollars in procuring copies of reports which are out of print, and that they be authorized to have bound such volumes as are now or may be ready to be bound.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR,	} <i>Committee.</i>
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

RELIEF LODGE.

Bro. CHASE further reported :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 3, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The special committee appointed at the last session of this Grand Lodge to act in conjunction with the Deputy of District No. 12, to investigate the condition of Relief Lodge, No. 108, would report:

The committee visited Belgrade, the home of Relief Lodge, and thoroughly investigated the condition of the lodge, enquired into the particulars which ought to be known for the success of any masonic lodge, met the brethren of the lodge at the lodge hall, discussed thoroughly the condition of Relief Lodge, and then contrived a plan to extricate the lodge from its difficulties. This lodge is conveniently situated for the doing of masonic work; its territorial rights are sufficient for a prosperous lodge; the material within its jurisdiction apparently in sufficient numbers to sustain a lodge; but its financial condition is involved. The solution of this financial condition is

now pending in the Equity Court for Kennebec County, and if the proceedings there could be finished within a reasonable time, and if the subscription list proposed by the committee to the lodge can be relied upon to meet the indebtedness, there is no doubt but that the lodge can again be resuscitated and do good work. Since the visit of your committee, however, death has invaded their number, and if the same delay continues for another year, the numbers may be so depleted that life cannot be infused into the lodge.

Your committee, however, feel that no great loss would come to this Grand Lodge by the delay of another year, and possibly during this coming year, when the proceedings in Court are finished, this lodge can be put upon its feet. We, therefore, recommend that the matter of Relief Lodge either be left with the same committee for another year or be referred to another special committee to report at the next session.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
FESSENDEN I. DAV,	
DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	

The report was accepted and the committee continued.

The Grand Master read a communication from Relief Lodge, which was referred to the Committee of Finance.

AMITY LODGE.

R. W. LEANDER M. KENNISTON stated that the charter of Amity Lodge, No. 6, of Camden, was badly injured by the fire in November, and asked for a new copy. The request was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF WORK.

The Grand Marshal announced the presence of Deering Lodge, and its officers entered and assumed their stations, W. Bro. ALFRED F. BERRY, Master, presiding. The degree of Entered Apprentice was conferred, after which the lodge retired and the Grand Officers resumed their stations.

ST. ASPINQUID LODGE.

The papers of St. Aspinquid Lodge, U. D., were presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 4, 1893. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9 A. M.

The Grand Master appointed, in place of absent members, the following

STANDING COMMITTEE.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

HENRY A. TORSEY, JAMES M. NEVENS, GEORGE O. MITCHELL.

COMMITTEE ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM reported as follows :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 4, 1893.

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the proposition to repeal Section 140, which proposition was made by Bro. J. H. DRUMMOND, (see page 633 of the Proceedings of 1892) have considered the same, and recommend the repeal of said section. We give the following reasons for this conclusion: The printed edition of 1885 of the Constitution is nearly exhausted. It is believed to be desirable to make some changes before the new edition shall be printed. To such changes

BRO. DRUMMOND has been at great pains to call the attention of the Grand Lodge, and in order to act upon any of them at this session, it will be necessary to *temporarily* repeal section 140.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
A. M. WETHERBEE, } *Committee.*

Report accepted, recommendation adopted, and section 140 declared to be repealed.

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

M. W. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE presented the following :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

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

1. In the case of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, at Ashland, against EDWIN L. CLARK, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, be approved and confirmed, and that EDWIN L. CLARK be hereby expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

2. In the case of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, at Brownville, against WILMOT M. PETERS, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, be approved and confirmed, and that WILMOT M. PETERS be hereby indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

3. In the case of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls, against HERBERT J. LEEMAN, we recommend the passage of the following :

Resolved, That the doings of Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, be approved and confirmed, and that HERBERT J. LEEMAN be indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

4. In the case of ATWOOD SPEAR, petitioner for restoration to the rights and benefits of Masonry, expelled by St. George Lodge, No. 16, Warren, not having the endorsement of his lodge, your committee recommend that the petition be dismissed.

5. The case of KENDUSKEAG Lodge, No. 137, of Kenduskeag, against JOHN J. BANKS, not coming before us in proper form, your committee recommend that the same be continued to our next annual communication, and that the parties interested in the mean time be allowed to correct any deficiencies in form.

6. In the case of a re-hearing of Temple Lodge, No. 80, of Westbrook, against Richmond Lodge, No. 63, of Richmond, your committee are pleased to report that after a full hearing of both parties an amicable adjustment of the affair between the two lodges has been made and all further proceedings are dismissed.

7. In the case of Acacia Lodge, No. 21, Durham, against FRANK P. LARRABEE, the said LARRABEE having been (wrongfully in our opinion) acquitted by his lodge, and no formal appeal being filed, the same must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

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

The report was accepted and the recommendations of the committee in the first six cases were adopted.

In the seventh case the recommendation was not adopted, and the case of Acacia Lodge against FRANK P. LARRABEE was laid over until the next annual communication.

HISTORY.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS presented the following report, which was accepted :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 4, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine has again called the attention of the lodges to the requirements of Standing Regulation No. 2, and with very satisfactory results. A good number of histories has been received, and your committee is especially pleased to note that the proportion of printed ones is increasing. Several histories are yet in preparation; and it seems evident, in some of these cases, at least, that the delay is caused by a desire to do thorough work and to produce histories that shall be complete and reliable.

Histories have been received during the year from the following lodges, namely: In print, Lincoln, No. 3, of Wiscasset; Hermon, No. 32, of Gardiner; Howard, No. 69, of Winterport; Rising Sun, No. 71, of Orland; Crescent, No. 78, of Pembroke; Horeb, No. 93, of Lincoln; Eggemoggin, No. 128, of Sedgwick; Mt. Tir'em, No. 132, of Waterford; Mt. Desert, No. 140, of Mt. Desert; Augusta, No. 141, of Augusta; Carrabassett, No. 161, of Canaan;

Pine Tree, No. 172, of Mattawamkeag; and the 125th Anniversary of Portland, No. 1, of Portland. In manuscript, Saco, No. 9, of Saco; Penobscot, No. 39, of Dexter; Mosaic, No. 52, of Foxcroft; Vernon Valley, No. 99, of Mt. Vernon; Buxton, No. 115, of West Buxton; Trinity, No. 130, of Presque Isle; Archon, No. 139, of East Dixmont; Sea Side, No. 134, of Boothbay Harbor; Forest, No. 148, of Springfield; Caribou, No. 170, of Caribou; and Lewy's Island, No. 138, of Princeton, to be printed immediately; Presumpscot, No. 127, of Windham, in part print and part manuscript; and Lynde, No. 174, of Hermon, type-written.

The histories of several masonic organizations outside of the state have been received by the Committee on Library.

Your chairman wishes also to record the interesting fact that he has traced the records of the old Ionic Lodge, established at Steuben by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; and has received them complete, as a gift, from the generous hand of Mr. H. C. SHAW, a native of Steuben, but now a resident of Stockton, California.

Your committee acknowledges the valuable assistance of the District Deputy Grand Masters in impressing upon the lodges the importance of preparing their histories; and would recommend that these officers make this matter a special subject of remark in their official visits.

Your chairman also heartily appreciates the effective service of Bro. WILLIAM C. MASON, of Bangor, and would urge his continuance on this committee.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, }
HIRAM CHASE, } *Committee.*

Voted, That Bro. HERBERT HARRIS be requested to write up the History of Ionic Lodge, of Steuben.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

BRO. HENRY A. TORSEY made the following report, which was accepted:

PORTLAND, May 4, 1893.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity hereby submit the following report:

We have examined all the reports of the D. D. G. Masters of the several Masonic Districts as submitted to us.

They all show a very satisfactory condition of general prosperity.

Healthy increase in numbers, character of work and general increased financial prosperity have marked the year.

The holding of Lodges of Instruction in each Masonic District, the promptness in making returns, the importance of the prompt collections of the annual dues, and the use, wherever practicable, of the stereopticon for the better illustration of the work in the several degrees are heartily commended.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. TORSEY, }
J. M. NEVENS, } *Committee.*
GEO. O. MITCHELL, }

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND made the following report, which was adopted :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 4, 1893.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence recommend that the decisions of M. W. Grand Master TAYLOR, announced last year in his address, be approved.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
MARQUIS F. KING, } *Committee.*

DOINGS OF GRAND OFFICERS.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM presented the following :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 4, 1893.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers recommend the reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence of that portion of the Grand Master's Address relating to the proper construction to be placed upon Section 105 of the Constitution, which reads, "and no lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day."

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, }
ALBERT MOORE, } *Committee.*
MARQUIS F. KING, }

The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

Bro. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence (Bro. SLEEPER being absent), subsequently

made a verbal report in relation to Section 105 of the constitution, as follows :

The committee are at a loss to understand how there can be any doubt as to the meaning of this provision. Probably it is because they have been so long familiar with it and with the construction of it always given.

The provision in substance is a very old one, having been incorporated in the Old Regulations.

To understand the object of it, it is well to refer to the object of the "work." It should be borne in mind that the "work" is a *means* and not an *end*. The work is designed as a means to teach the principles of the institution. The idea underlying it has always been that the constant repetition of the work would impress upon the minds of candidates and of the members, the principles and teachings of Freemasonry. Besides this, the work was transmitted by oral teaching, and its constant repetition was designed in order that the brethren might learn the work.

For these reasons, it was always assumed that the work would be conferred upon only one candidate at a time, and such a thing as a "class" was never heard of in ancient times. But at a very early date, it was deemed expedient to restrict the amount of work to be done at one meeting, and so the Old Regulation provides that no more than five brethren shall be made at the same time. When the system of degrees was fully established, the prohibition was applied to degrees, that no more than five degrees should be conferred at the same communication of the lodge. But in process of time, lodges grew anxious to do more work than the Old Regulation allowed, and it came to the knowledge of the Grand Lodge in this state that some lodges had evaded the provision by holding two or more communications on the same day or evening, and thereupon the clause was added that no more than one communication should be held the same day. A lodge cannot confer degrees on two or more candidates at the same time and call it one degree any more than it can charge but a single fee for five candidates instead of five fees for the degrees. The provision means that the lodge cannot confer more than five degrees at one meeting, but the five may be made up in any way that the lodge chooses. It may confer the first degree five times, the second degree five times or the third degree five times, or they may confer all three degrees, but in such manner that *the whole number of degrees conferred shall not exceed five*.

It has been suggested that sometimes the first degree is conferred on three candidates who desire to go along together, and that this law prevents their conferring the second degree on the same three candidates at the same meeting. That is true, and your committee would not advise any change of the constitution to allow it to be done; for, except in extreme cases, they hold that in Symbolic Masonry a sufficient time should intervene between

the conferring of two degrees to give the candidates an opportunity of making suitable proficiency in the preceding degree before he receives another. Such was the old law and such is really the law of this Grand Lodge, and a Master, who allows two degrees to be conferred so closely together that the candidate has not had time to acquire suitable proficiency in the preceding degree, disregards his duty.

It has also been suggested to your committee that there seems to be a misunderstanding as to what a "meeting" of the lodge is. Some brethren seem to have confounded a meeting of the lodge with the opening of the lodge on a particular degree. The chartered lodge is the body that meets, and it may be opened on any one of the degrees according to the pleasure of the Worshipful Master, and he may close the lodge opened on that degree and open it upon another degree, and close that and open on another, and so on as often as it is his pleasure. The language used to be, as shown by the records of Portland Lodge, "The lodge opened upon the first step"; "the lodge closed upon the first step, and opened upon the second step"; and it is to be regretted that this old and very appropriate language should not have been preserved in our records and in our rituals. The phrase "calling off" is a comparatively modern one, and as your committee think, a technically improper one when applied to *changing from one degree to another* at a meeting of the lodge. The term more strictly applies to "calling from labor to refreshment," and while in ordinary language it is permissible to say that the lodge called off from one degree to another, still the old masonic phrase is that the lodge closed on the particular degree to open on another degree; and the old records used to say (in substance) when the lodge was closed for the evening, that the lodge was closed to stand closed until the next regular communication, unless the Worshipful Master should otherwise order.

In some lodges, in almost every jurisdiction, apparently to avoid opening and closing the lodge, a practice crept in of "calling off" from one date to another; that is, of "calling the lodge from labor to refreshment," and a law was very generally adopted prohibiting such a practice. Perhaps this was the origin of applying the term "calling off" to changing from one degree to another at a regular meeting of the lodge.

The committee are aware that when the lodge is opened upon a particular degree, it is called by the name of that degree; that is to say, when opened on the third degree, it is called "a lodge of Master Masons," and this for ritualistic purposes is well enough, but the inference should not be drawn therefrom that a Master Mason's lodge is, in any other sense than a *ritualistic* and *business* one, anything different from an Entered Apprentice lodge in the same body.

We repeat, the chartered lodge is the lodge which opens and closes; it may open on one degree, close on that, open on another and close on that,

and so on as frequently, *at the same meeting*, as is the pleasure of the Worshipful Master to do.

Report accepted.

COUNCIL OF HIGH PRIESTHOOD.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Council of High Priesthood, asked that Wednesday evening be assigned to that body.

Voted, That the Grand Lodge consents to the occupancy of this hall on Wednesday evening, by the Council of High Priesthood, until otherwise ordered.

RITUAL.

BRO. DRUMMOND, for the Committee on Ritual, reported, * * * * *

Voted, To accept the report, and that a committee of eleven, with the Grand Master as Chairman, be appointed for that purpose, and that the work of Installing Master be included.

Voted, That the committee be continued to consider the other matters referred.

Special Committee continued.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, FRANK E. SLEEPER,
HORACE H. BURBANK, HERBERT HARRIS.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

M. W. FESSENDEN I. DAY presented the following report:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, MAINE, May 4, 1893.

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:

In the matter of the petition of Bingham Lodge, U. D., at Bingham, for a charter, your committee report as follows: We have examined the books and papers submitted by their officers, and recommend that their request be granted and their dispensation be continued until their charter shall be received.

In the matter of the petition of Saint Aspinquid Lodge, under dispensation at York, for a charter, your committee report that they have examined the books and papers submitted by their officers, and recommend that their request be granted and their dispensation continued until their charter shall be received.

The committee would further state that there are provisions in the by-laws of each lodge that we do not approve, and we recommend that they be corrected under the direction of the Grand Master.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, }
WM. R. G. ESTES, } *Committee.*
ARCHIE L. TALBOT, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

GENERAL MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Bro. KING, for the Committee of Finance, made the following report, which was accepted :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 4, 1893.

The Committee of Finance, to whom has been referred the question of this Grand Lodge becoming a subscriber to the Masonic Relief Association of the United States, report, that time has given little opportunity for a complete investigation of the workings of this Association, but they see no objection to lodges or individuals, who feel a need of the information furnished by it, to become subscribers thereto. Your committee, however, are loath to believe that the evil which has given birth to this Association is so great in this jurisdiction as to call for so large an annual expenditure of money by this Grand Lodge. They therefore recommend that the matter be left with the several lodges.

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING, }
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
ALBRO E. CHASE, }

AMITY AND RIVERSIDE LODGES.

Bro. KING, for the same committee, further reported :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 4, 1893.

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the petitions of Amity Lodge, No. 6, and Riverside Lodge, No. 135, for restoration of the money paid for dues to the Grand Lodge for the past year, have given a hearing to the petitioners in each case. The older lodge has the sympathy of the committee in its unfortunate losses by fire, and both merit the commendation of

this Grand Lodge in their efforts to promote the interests of Freemasonry in their localities. Your committee are not convinced that the necessities of either lodge are so great as to call for a contribution from our charity fund, and therefore recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING,	} Committee.
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	
ALBRO E. CHASE,	

Report accepted.

THANKS TO DEERING LODGE.

On motion of Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE,

Voted, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge be extended to Deering Lodge, No. 183, for their excellent exemplification of work on Wednesday.

GRAND LECTURER OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Bro. Drummond offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby extended to R. W. GIFFORD H. C. MCGREW, Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, for the valuable assistance which he has given to the special committee having under consideration the best method of disseminating the work in this jurisdiction.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past Grand Master DRUMMOND was then called to the East, and Grand Master TAYLOR presented M. W. HORACE H. BURBANK, who was duly installed as Grand Master.

He announced the following appointments :

R. W.	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE W. MOSHER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	MOSES TAIT,	" 2d "	Calais.

R. W.	FRED A. CHANDLER,	D. D. G. M.	3d District,	Addison.
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	"	4th "	Penobscot.
"	ELMER A. BREWSTER,	"	5th "	Dexter.
"	WM. E. BOGART,	"	6th "	Hampden.
"	TILTON A. ELLIOTT,	"	7th "	Brooks.
"	FRANK E. CROWLEY,	"	8th "	Belfast.
"	MARK D. AMES,	"	9th "	So. Thomaston.
"	CHAS. W. STETSON,	"	10th "	Damariscotta.
"	JOHN H. BARTON,	"	11th "	West Windsor.
"	CHAS. W. CROSBY,	"	12th "	North Wayne.
"	W. SCOTT JONES,	"	13th "	North Anson.
"		"	14th "	
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	"	15th "	Farmington.
"	JARVIS C. BILLINGS,	"	16th "	Bethel.
"	CHAS. E. SNOW,	"	17th "	Portland.
"	JOHN A. FARRINGTON,	"	18th "	Lovell.
"	WM. B. LITTLEFIELD,	"	19th "	North Berwick.
"	GEO. W. SMITH,	"	20th "	Mattawamkeag.
"	ARGUSTUS O. GROSS,	"	21st "	Deer Isle.
"	AUSTIN I. HARVEY,	"	22d "	Newport.
"	CHAS. H. OGDEN,	"	23d "	Springvale.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,*	"	24th "	Lewiston.
W. & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	Grand Chaplain,		Lewiston.
"	LEWIS W. PHILLIPS,	" "		Lubec.
"	ELMER E. NEWBERT,	" "		Augusta.
"	WILLIAM A. NEWCOMB,	" "		Thomaston.
W.	HERBERT HARRIS,	" Marshal,		East Machias.
"	HENRY R. MILLETT,	" Senior Deacon,		Gorham.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	" Junior Deacon,		Bangor.
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	" Steward,		Bucksport.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" "		Bath.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" "		Liberty.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" "		Kittery.
"	HENRY A. TORSEY,	" Sword Bearer,		Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Standard "		Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" Pursuivant,		Portland.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	" "		Ellsworth.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" Lecturer,		Sabatis.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "		Portland.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	" Organist,		Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler,		Portland.

*Appointed subsequently to the new district formed.

The remaining officers, elect and appointed, who were present, were then presented by Past Grand Master ALBRO E. CHASE, as Grand Marshal, and were installed by M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND. Due proclamation thereof was made.

Voted, That M. W. Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE be authorized to install Deputy Grand Master AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was accepted, and permission given to make additions, 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.

The 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 this report upon which the review of each commences.

The Proceedings are received, on the average, earlier than heretofore, although some which have, in past years, been received very early, were received later, and three had not been received on the first day of May.

At this writing (June first), we have not received Massachusetts for 1892, North Carolina for 1893, and Quebec for 1893. The death of Grand Secretary BAIN has probably delayed those of North Carolina.

This year's Proceedings close a volume. Assuming that hereafter the Proceedings will be received with the promptness that has prevailed for a few years past, we propose, as intimated last year, to make a change in the place of our future reports in the Proceedings. We propose to put it in an Appendix, pagged by itself, but each succeeding one pagged consecutively from the last, so that when the volume of Proceedings is completed, it will contain an Appendix, pagged consecutively, containing the reports made during the years covered by the volume: it can then be indexed, and made available for future reference. Our objection to the method adopted in most other jurisdictions is, that the reports cannot be indexed, and in consequence it is substantially a closed book.

ALABAMA, 1892.

The cover bears a cut of the Masonic Temple, a fine building and finely situated.

The frontispiece is a portrait of MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, the deceased Grand Secretary. It seems but yesterday that we announced the death of the veteran DANIEL SAYRE, and yet two successors have followed him—one not completing the year upon which Bro. SAYRE had entered.

Two special communications were held, one to bury Past Grand Master DAVID CLOPTON, and the other to bury Bro. MYLES JEFFERSON GREENE, Grand Secretary, and Past Grand Master. At the first Bro. GREENE moved, and was appointed upon, the committee to prepare a memorial of Bro. CLOPTON.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master (GEORGE M. MORROW) delivered a brief, compact address.

He had issued nineteen dispensations for new lodges, and had re-instated six lodges, defunct under the self-executing law for the forfeiture of charters. He had attended to the details with industry, energy and ability; and we are glad to find that the year had been an unusually prosperous one for the craft.

By the deaths of Bros. COMPTON and GREENE, the Grand Lodge had sustained an immense loss. Bro. COMPTON was born September 29, 1820; became a Master Mason, April 19, 1845; was elected Senior Warden in 1846, and W. Master in 1847; in December 1850, he was elected Deputy Grand Master, and before his term expired, by the death of his Chief, he became Grand Master, when he had barely attained the age, of *thirty-one* years; he was one of the youngest Grand Masters, both in age and in years of masonic service, in the history of the craft. He was afterwards elected three years in succession. After retiring from the position of Grand Master, he served over twenty years as Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence. He held high positions in civil life, being at the time of his death Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Bro. GREENE was a physician of high reputation, but had retired from active practice. He was made a mason in 1849, and out of the twenty-seven years that he resided in one town, he was Master, for *nineteen* years, of the lodge he was instrumental in forming. Removing to another city, he served continuously as Master or in some subordinate office in the lodge. He commenced attending the Grand Lodge in 1852, and thereafter was rarely absent, and not once after 1867.

We would gladly quote the tributes of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge to these brethren, not only eminent as masons, but earnest, faithful and continuous *workers* for the Institution, but we must be content with these brief sketches.

In cases of appeal from acquittals, the Grand Lodge reversed the decision of the lodge and gave final judgment, in one case expelling the accused. In

most of the cases, fuller details of the charges and testimony are given than seems to us necessary.

A plan to establish a Masonic Home was adopted; but the following wise proviso was inserted:

"That the said Board of Directors shall not be authorized, nor have the power to create any liability whatever against this Grand Lodge, nor any of the subordinate lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, nor to bind this Grand Lodge in any manner whatever, to any moneyed obligation, nor to any other proposition, except what may be herein specifically provided for."

The effect of this is that the money must be obtained before the Directors can expend it or involve the Grand Lodge in debt.

The Committee on the Centennial Masonic Congress reported adversely and its report was adopted. The committee deem absolute uniformity of work utterly impossible unless unmasonic methods of teaching it are adopted.

Among the Grand Representatives presented and recognized was Bro. B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Report on Correspondence (152 pp.) was presented by Bro. PALMER JOB PILLANS.

He devotes most of his space to a report of acts and sayings, with few comments, and those always brief. We regret to learn that his report had been written under the depressing influence of "long continued ill-health."

He copies Grand Master TAYLOR's definition of Masonry: he says that it is a complete answer to the question "what is Masonry?" Read it again, brethren.

Copying our remarks relative to his suggestion for a Congress of Grand Lodges on the ritual, he adds:

"These views coincide with our own, and do not believe it possible to preserve for any great while the exact verbiage while men's minds are so differently constituted. In fact any one listening to the exemplification of the work as given by a Committee on Work year after year, could not but note changes in the language used, slight and of no moment indeed, yet they are changes and made by those most interested in preserving it unchanged."

He copies our remarks in relation to the "Unity of Masonry," and infers from it that we favor a General Grand Lodge. We did not intend to be so understood. We were urging the craft to be more inclined to "submit to the will of the majority for the good of the whole," and be more anxious to preserve the Unity of Freemasonry.

The more we see of Freemasonry and the administration of its affairs, the more we deprecate the apparently growing disposition in Grand Lodges to base masonic action upon the views of its members, without regard to the precedents of the past or the practice of other jurisdictions. The "usages of the craft" seem to us to be gradually losing their importance and influence and we attribute it to the extreme extent to which fear of losing their sovereignty is carrying Grand Lodges.

ARKANSAS, 1892.

This pamphlet is named "Temple Volume" and contains a fine cut of the magnificent new Masonic Temple recently erected at Little Rock. It contains the Proceedings at the dedication of the Temple. It was a time of great rejoicing of the craft, and with abundant reason. We most heartily congratulate them.

The Grand Master (C. A. BRIDEWELL) thus gives expression to his rejoicing:

"It is with feelings of exquisite pleasure that I welcome you on this auspicious occasion. For a half century past the Grand Lodge has been somewhat like the Arab of the desert—a wanderer; but to-day we meet in our *home*. Here is our abiding place, and during all the years to come will the craft assemble within these walls. When John Howard Payne wrote that immortal song, 'Home, Sweet Home,' he builded far better than he knew, for he builded in the hearts of his fellowmen, and erected therein a monument more enduring than brass or marble. He struck a chord responsive in the heart of every human being, and expressed in words that feeling which is uppermost to-day in every heart here; that joy that sparkles in the eye; that peace that settles over us as we cross the threshold of *home*. Yes, brethren, we are at home; and, I say again, that it gives me great pleasure to bid you welcome to your home."

He announced the following decision:

"Can a wilfully non-affiliated mason visit a lodge by consent of the same? Can a lodge lawfully permit the same? Is a brother in good standing allowed to have masonic conversation with a wilfully non-affiliated mason? Is section 442, page 112, Digest of Edicts, to be strictly adhered to by lodges?"

Answer. I do not think section 442, and other Edicts in line therewith, are in harmony with the laws or common sense of Masonry, and recommend a revision of this subject by the Grand Lodge. Until a mason has been suspended or expelled upon trial and on regular charges, he is still a mason, and as such, any mason can communicate with him on Masonry, and it is within the discretion of the Master of a lodge to permit his visiting, but a Master should not permit it if one brother objects, no more than he would admit to his home one who was objectionable to any member of his family."

The Grand Lodge refused to approve the decision, holding that the Edict must be rigidly obeyed. For all that, we are with the Grand Master in the opinion that the Edict is in contravention of the fundamental laws of Masonry and should have been held to be void.

He also decided that—

"No visitor has a right to demand to see the charter of a lodge previous to his examination. If he does ask for it he should be promptly refused. The privilege of visiting is granted by the lodge to a brother. The lodge is not up for examination but the visitor. The visitor must not ask a privilege of this sort of a body, the legality of which he questions. That would be an insult to the body whose courtesy he solicits. The W. M. is solemnly charged at his installation to carefully preserve the charter, 'and in no case should it ever be out of your *immediate control*.' The ante-room is not the place for the charter, and no one has a right to demand that the W. M. surrender it in order that some stranger may examine it. The visitor before admission is not upon an equality with the lodge. He asks it. He need not ask it if he is not satisfied. The lodge, on the other hand, asks no privilege, but ex-

amines the applicant to see if he is worthy to enjoy the privilege sought. Let the visitor take his time to examine the charter after he has been admitted into the lodge room, and even then the question arises: If he does examine it, how does he know whether it is a regular charter or not?"

The first sentence of the decision is undoubtedly correct. The rest, in our opinion, is all wrong. It is as much the duty of a mason to avoid visiting a clandestine lodge, as it is of the lodge to refuse admission to an irregular mason. The duty is reciprocal, and equally binding on both. We dissent, too, from the doctrine, that visitation is a privilege granted by the lodge without any obligation on its part to grant it. We hold that masonic law, masonic courtesy, and masonic usage impose upon the lodge the duty to admit a brother in good standing to visit the lodge, unless it has sufficient reason to deny visitation in a particular case. The law makes the lodge the sole judge of the sufficiency of the reasons, it is true; and it is not obliged to state the reasons. This is a privilege accorded to a lodge to be exercised in good masonic faith. If a lodge should grossly abuse this privilege, its charter ought to be taken away. How long would a lodge be allowed to exist, that should adopt a rule to admit no visitors, or should habitually refuse to do so. The Grand Master's remarks carry the impression that in Arkansas visitors are not *welcome* but only *endured*; that such is not the fact we have not an iota of doubt.

The charge to the Master, as quoted, is not in the old form of installation, and no such language is found in the installation charge as used in most of the jurisdictions; so far as we can learn its introduction is of very recent date. But it cannot receive so literal a construction as is given in this decision. The Master is not expected to carry the charter with him wherever he goes; and to say that it is not "in his immediate control" when it is used under his direction in an ante-room is too refined for our comprehension. The last question presumes too much upon the ignorance of the average mason.

We are tired of this pretended "uppishness" on the part of lodges in relation to visitors. We say "pretended," for it does not generally exist, and only on the part of a few lodges, which are about on an equality with the visitor who asks to see the charter just to show his smartness. But if a visitor in a courteous manner, and giving a reason which shows that he is acting in good faith, asks to see the charter, we regard it as an abuse of power to refuse the request.

The following decision was approved, with the modification that "the dispensation could only be granted to the lodge nearest the domicile of the defunct lodge." The modification is not law in Maine; it could be granted only to the lodge nearest the domicile of the *candidate*, or to some other to which that lodge had transferred jurisdiction.

"A petitioned for initiation and was rejected. Afterwards the lodge became defunct, and A petitions another lodge for initiation; what course should the lodge take?"

"Answer. The rights of defunct lodges as to its rejected material revert to the Grand Lodge, and it will require a special dispensation from the Grand Master to enable the lodge to make such an applicant a mason."

The Temple cost \$115,000; its location was somewhat away from the centre of business, so that its rents at first were not expected to be equal to the expenses and interest on the debt of \$50,000. It is expected, however, that in a short time the whole building will be under rental, and produce an income that will cover the expenses, and leave a balance for a sinking fund.

The address of the Grand Orator and that at the dedication of the Temple are of much interest.

The Grand Lodge sent a message of sympathy to Bro. J. H. VAN HOOSE, who was, and had for some time been, confined to his bed with severe illness; and also sent a committee to visit Bro. SAM. W. WILLIAMS, also too ill to attend the Grand Lodge.

As usual, an immense amount of routine business was transacted, including the conferring of the third degree by the Grand Lodge upon a candidate, who had been accepted and had received the other degrees in a local lodge, for which, as we understand it, the Grand Lodge did the work.

We are glad to note the following:

"On motion of R. W. Bro. Oathout, the hearty thanks of this Grand Lodge were extended to Bro. George A. Dannelly, for his untiring and long-continued services in the cause of Masonry in this Grand Jurisdiction."

The Report on Correspondence (70 pp.) was presented by Bro. SAM. H. DAVIDSON; his associates were J. E. BAKER and EDGAR SMITH, but we think that he prepared the whole report. In conclusion he says:

"In the foregoing pages we have attempted to glean from the Proceedings of sister Grand Lodges such matters as we have thought to be of interest and importance to the Craft in Arkansas. We regret that our time, on account of the exactions of our avocations, has been so limited that we have been forced to omit reviews of some of the annuals which we received from the R. W. Grand Secretary, and what we have written has not been done with that care that should be given to such an important matter, but as we do not wish to be classed with those who would utterly ignore so otherwise pleasant a duty as the one imposed upon us, we have submitted this report."

What he would do with "wilful non-contributing non-affiliates" he intimates by the following:

"A neighbor of ours once had a yearling calf running out with his milk cow, its parent, which finally took to extracting the lacteal fluid from its dam's udder, insomuch that her young calf, which was kept up, and the family dependent on her for milk and butter, got none. This neighbor carried his grievance before the village philosopher, and asked what to do about it, whereupon the village philosopher put on his wisest look and asked as follows: 'George, is the yearling fat?' Yes, the yearling was fat. 'Well,' said the philosopher, 'the matter is of easy solution. I'd just kill the yearling for beef; that'll stop him from sucking.'"

In Arkansas:

"At any stated meeting seven *brothers* may open from the Entered Apprentice degree, five may open from the Fellow Crafts and *three* may open a Master Mason's lodge."

Such was the law in Maine down to quite a recent period; but some abuses crept in, and now seven are required to open a lodge on any degree.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Lodge of Arkansas takes no jurisdiction of side degrees, yet we know of some Arkansas lodges which recognize the 'Oriental Astrals,' as our brother calls them, to the extent of allowing the use of their lodge rooms, and in many instances prominent brethren identify themselves as members with the androgynous chapters."

Apropos of this we find the following in the account of the dedication:

"Not only was the attendance general among the craft present at the session, but the members of the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, who were holding a session in the city, were present in a body, thus adding greatly to the interest of the occasion."

We join in Bro. DAVIDSON's regrets that he had not time to review all the Proceedings received, and our Arkansas brethren have reason to regret it also.

We desire to express our gratification at the continued prosperity of the craft in that jurisdiction. While few new lodges were organized, it is very evident that the growth was considerable, and probably of a more solid character than if more work had been done.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1892.

This Grand Lodge, following a custom that prevails quite extensively, gives us a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, MARCUS WOLFE.

The Grand Lodge was called together specially three times during the year; once to dedicate a Masonic Hall, and twice to lay the corner stone of a church. Heretofore the proceedings upon these occasions have been printed *in extenso*, but deeming that a useless expense, a mere abstract is now given.

The Grand Lodge, by a revised constitution, prescribed the clothing, &c., to be used in lodges, and also the method of selecting the Secretary and other officers; the reason was that there had been no uniformity in those respects. But some of the lodges insisted that as they were chartered before the organization of the Grand Lodge, they had the right, in spite of the law of the Grand Lodge, to wear their old clothing and select their officers in the manner in which they had been accustomed. Grand Master WOLFE very properly decided against these pretensions. The Grand Lodge finally adopted the following:

"That inasmuch as certain rights and privileges were given at the time of formation of this Grand Lodge to Victoria-Columbia and Ashlar Lodges, as to regalia worn by the latter, and the appointment instead of election of

Secretary, in former; be it therefore *resolved*, That these lodges shall retain the privileges accorded, as long as they so desire."

He had visited nine of the twelve lodges, some of them more than once of the visits he says:

"I should have liked very much to have visited lodges oftener, but time did not permit, and my business affairs could not be neglected. The visit to our Eastern lodges has been the first of any Grand Master, since their formation, and trust my successor will endeavor to keep them up, as you cannot imagine the vast amount of good and incalculable benefit which emanates out of visits to lodges by Grand Masters; it is an incentive for emulation and enthusiasm, and is in every way conducive to the best interests of Masonry in our Province; to meet the brethren personally, to address them on masonic subjects, to see their work and mode of conducting business, as well as spending in all cases a most enjoyable and profitable evening; and I sincerely hope that Grand Masters as well as Grand Lodge Officers will devote all the time they can to visitations. During my visits I have carefully examined the books, records and papers of the several lodges, finding them correctly and carefully kept (in but few instances having to point out errors); the work in the several degrees rendered with care and dignity; the regular business conducted in proper and faultless style, good order, and in brotherly spirit. It would be invidious on my part to particularize any lodge, as they are one and all a credit to any jurisdiction, and of which this Grand Lodge may feel justly proud. Prosperity and harmony prevail, the earnest efforts of officers and members is everywhere evidenced. Especially have my visits been a source of pleasure and gratification, for only the most unbounded welcome, courtesy and brotherly love has been extended me throughout as Grand Master, which speaks more than words, as to their loyalty to Masonry and Grand Lodge."

Among his decisions, he gives the rule relating to the physical qualifications of candidates, the same as prevailing in our jurisdiction:

"When the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry, and does not amount to an inability, honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our Institution, and you will be permitted to initiate the candidate accordingly."

He notes, in eulogistic words, the deaths of Bros. IRA BERRY and ALEXANDER G. ABELL.

Referring to other jurisdictions, he says:

"Our brethren on the American continent are truly alive to the interests of Masonry, and are certainly to be commended for the dignified manner in which they uphold and diffuse the tenets of our beloved fraternity, and with all due respect to Masonry in other parts of the world, I must say (and it cannot be concealed nor denied) that Masonry in its fullest acceptance is brought out pre-eminently in the United States of America."

Of the condition of the craft, he thus speaks:

"It is both with pleasure and gratification that I can report this as a year of great prosperity within our jurisdiction, mostly all the lodges have increased their roll, and the reports which will be submitted to you, will furnish ground for encouragement. There is no single instance of insubordination to report, no charter suspended or surrendered, a new era appears to have begun in our existence, and the outlook for the future is most promis-

ing; yet, let us hope that lodges (while anxious to increase their membership) are taking that due care and precaution of investigating into the character and standing of those seeking admission, so that nothing but good material may be used in the building of our 'earthly masonic edifice,' and would impress upon you the words of one of our great masonic authors, who says: 'Ancient, Free and Accepted Masonry was originally intended for the few, whose intelligence was such as would enable them to appreciate its beauties, and whose morals were such as would enable them to exemplify its virtues. Though not another mason should ever be made, we should guard our doors securely against those who seek to wear our badge for mercenary purposes, and whose daily lives of debauchery, profanity and vulgarity give the lie to their professions of faith in the tenets of our craft.'"

He further says:

"I very much regret that there is no report from this committee, and our Proceedings will again go out to the masonic world without this valuable branch of Grand Lodge work. There are, however, many extenuating circumstances in our favor in connection with this, which, when explained and taken into consideration by the 'Guild' of Foreign Correspondence Writers, will find it both unavoidable and excusable on our part, and ask their kind consideration, as some are prone to be critical and exacting. There are very few in our jurisdiction but what are busily engaged in mercantile or other pursuits which occupies their entire time, and is consequently difficult to select a committee that can devote the necessary time required for the drafting of a properly prepared report. Then again, in most jurisdictions they have paid writers or the Grand Secretaries do this work and are handsomely paid; we are not in a position to do this, but hope the day is not far distant when we will be enabled to contribute our Report on Foreign Correspondence."

As a committee was appointed, with M. W. Bro. WOLFE as its chairman, we shall look confidently for a report next year. A comparatively small portion of the time, energy and labor which he devoted to his duties as Grand Master, will produce a report creditable to himself and his Grand Lodge.

The Deputy Grand Master had also visited most of the lodges and thus acquired a knowledge of them that will be of essential service to him in the Grand Mastership.

The Grand Master acknowledges the "very efficient, business-like and zealous manner" in which Grand Secretary QUINLAN had performed the duties of his office, and his report shows that the acknowledgments were well earned. He reports upon many routine matters which Grand Masters frequently give in their addresses: we think favorably of leaving to the Grand Secretary to report upon such matters as become matter of record in his office.

Four of the five District Deputy Grand Masters deserve special mention for the zeal and energy displayed by them in the performance of their duties.

A revised Burial Service was presented, but its consideration was laid over till the next session.

Communications had been received from the Grand Lodge of Hayti and New Zealand, asking recognition, which was accorded to New Zealand, while the request from Hayti was laid over till the next session.

The following covers a point in which our law is defective so far as regards masons made in a lodge *U. D.*:

"If for any reason a dispensation shall be withdrawn by the Grand Master or Grand Lodge, and a charter refused, all the members thereof, in good standing, shall have the status of regularly dimitted masons, and upon the return of the books and records of the Grand Secretary, each of the members of the lodge as shown by such books and records, shall be entitled to receive from the Grand Secretary, under seal of the Grand Lodge, a certificate showing such facts, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of a dimit, provided that no brother shall receive such certificate until he shall pay to the Grand Secretary all dues from him to such lodge at the date of its demise."

We have never had a case in which a charter has been refused, or, so far as we know, in which the masons made in a lodge *U. D.* did not all become members of the chartered lodge; if either contingency should happen, regular masons might be unaffiliated and without a dimit.

The following in relation to wearing decorations was adopted:

"No honorary or other jewel shall be worn in Grand Lodge or any subordinate lodge, which shall not appertain to, or be consistent with those degrees which are recognized and acknowledged by the Grand Lodge. The degrees recognized by Grand Lodge are Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason.

"Members of a lodge, who are members of the concordant orders of Freemasonry, may wear in lodge the emblems of these degrees, but not the clothing.

"A brother from a foreign jurisdiction may appear as a visitor, wearing the clothing recognized by his own Grand Lodge."

The practice recognized by this rule prevails, we think, in most jurisdictions, although some attempts have been made in the direction of more strictness; but certainly emblems that are worn habitually and publicly would not be tabooed by a masonic body.

Another attempt to secure uniformity in ritual was made by the appointment of a committee to report at the next annual communication.

CALIFORNIA, 1892.

In spite of the vast amount of business which had demanded his official action, the address of Grand Master WILLIAM JOHNSTON was a brief one. He left to the Grand Secretary to report upon matters of routine which became of record in the office of the latter.

The Grand Master most beautifully illustrates the duty of masons to preserve the Ancient Landmarks against the tide of innovation that constantly attacks it:

"More than a thousand years ago the dwellers upon that little peninsula in the Netherlands between the North and the Zuyder-Zee, built against the ocean their bulwarks of willow and mud. Faithfully have their descendants adhered to the letter and spirit of the Frisian league; for each year the patient, industrious peasant gives so much of his time from the cultivation

of his soil and the care of his children, to stop the breaks the elements have made, and replace the willows which insects have eaten, that he may keep the land his fathers rescued from the waters, and bid defiance to the waves that roar unceasingly, as if demanding back the broad fields which man has taken from their domain. As diligently let us strive to cherish and perpetuate the rich inheritance handed down to us by our ancient brethren, and as patiently labor to shield and protect it from the incursions of infidelity, envy, discord and dissension. With unceasing vigilance let us beware of the 'break in the dyke.'"

On the coast of Maine, arms of the sea intervene between the residence of candidates and the nearest lodge, so that the usually-traveled-route law prevails instead of the air-line law. In California, where the latter prevails, the Grand Master correctly decided that a candidate can apply to any other than the nearest lodge, only with its consent, whatever might be the barriers between it and his residence.

He had given his sanction to the Committee's plan for the organization of a "Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home." The following prudent limitation is a part of the plan:

"That the Trustees are to administer the affairs of the Home, to the extent of the means contributed, without any power or authority to create any financial liability binding on the Grand Lodge or any subordinate lodge."

Of it he says:

"This plan of organization fully protects the Grand Lodge and all its subordinates from any financial liability incurred by the Trustees of the Home, and yet it is in such sympathetic touch with the great body of Masonry that I believe it to be in harmony with the sentiments and wishes of the brethren of the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and well calculated to avoid the more serious objections which have heretofore been urged against possible plans for the organization and maintenance of this charity. In its present form it commends itself to the charitable impulses and liberal support of all lodges, as well as of individual masons, for the reason that all property acquired and all funds contributed will be forever held as a sacred trust for this Grand Lodge, by Trustees of its own appointment, and subject to its supervision. I herewith submit a copy of the plan of organization, the by-laws and the annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Home, and commend them to your thoughtful consideration. Your approval of the same can be indicated in no more expressive manner than that of providing, during the present communication, a liberal fund towards the maintenance of this beneficent masonic charity, to be available as soon as the same shall be opened."

He announces the death of Bro. ISAAC SUTVENE TITUS, Grand Master in 1873, and for many years an earnest, active member of the Grand Lodge.

We find nothing of special interest in the full and complete reports of the Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer and Grand Lecturer.

The Trustees of the Home give their full plan of organization, &c., and of their proceedings.

The important item of the whole is that the subscriptions for the purpose aggregate \$45,000.

The "Annual Oration," by Bro. REUBEN H. LLOYD, was the most practically useful one that we have ever read. The Grand Lodge ordered ten

thousand extra copies of it printed for distribution among the craft. He thus stated how he came to select his subject :

"I have been frequently struck with the light attendance at lodge meetings. Only on a very rare and extraordinary occasions do a majority of the members meet at any session. As a general thing, from a seventh to a tenth of those on the roll put in an appearance, and often only just enough to open the lodge. I have turned over in my mind many a time the question, 'What is the cause of this, and what remedy, if any, is there for it?'"

He sent out a circular to all the lodges and got many interesting replies. He found that the average attendance in the country is larger than in the city—"running about one-third." To one who has lived both in the country and the city, this is not strange; in the city there is much more to take up one's time and attention than in the country.

We would be glad to copy the whole of it, but have room for only his conclusions.

He says :

"In order to build up the masonic fraternity, you should first carefully select men whose inherent qualities incline them to do justice to their fellow men and duly consider and respect the rights of others. Then establish amongst them a close and friendly relationship. These are the mudsills for the foundation stones of the Masonic Temple. You must not permit any member to be elected to your lodge for revenue only. You must constantly keep in mind that to you are delegated the right to make a mason, who shall not alone be a member of your lodge, but also a brother in the bonds of fellowship with a million of men. You are charged with the solemn duty of seeing that none are permitted to come within our fold for mercenary or selfish purposes; that no one shall be permitted to call himself a mason, unless he will in his life be an example of the benefits which a proper observance of its principles will be to mankind, in elevating the moral standing of the community, in establishing a proper respect for the rights of others, in advancing the cause of education and good government, fostering a sincere love for human liberty, and lastly, and above all, a profound reverence for the Deity.

"The conclusions I have reached are :—

"1. The true basis for masonic faith is the building up and establishing a close friendly relation between the members of the lodge.

"2. To accomplish this an intimate social communion must be established amongst the members.

"3. To bring the latter event about, the meetings of the lodges must be made both pleasant and attractive to all the members; and

"LASTLY. None should be admitted but those whose society would be likely to be agreeable to the other members of the lodge, who of their own volition seek admission, and are naturally inclined to favorably receive masonic doctrines, desiring membership *alone* because they are ambitious to do their share towards humanizing and elevating their race."

One leading idea is to create a much greater degree of intimacy and friendship among the members of the lodge. But it seems to us that he overlooks one almost insurmountable obstacle to this, viz; that our lodges are *too large*. In olden times, our lodges were small and every member well knew every other member. In our view, the fundamental idea of Masonry contemplates lodges no larger than that every member may be the intimate acquaintance

of every other member. Fully concurring in his views, we would add a fifth proposition:

"The lodge must not be so large as to render it impossible to carry out these propositions."

It is not possible in a lodge of three hundred members; and yet much may be done by action upon these lines, even in our larger lodges.

A proposition, that old members be relieved from paying dues, did not receive favor. The committee say:

"We see no reason why the member of ample means should desire or be willing to be excused from paying dues to his lodge because he has had the good fortune to attain the full measure of years allotted to man, or because he has for forty years paid dues to his lodge, nor any reason why this lodge should be excused or should ask to be excused from paying dues to Grand Lodge for him. If for any good reason any one, whether young or old, is unable to pay dues, the lodge should remit them, and so if any lodge is unable to pay its dues, the Grand Lodge will remit them."

This Grand Lodge goes further in applying its own law of jurisdiction without regard to the laws of other Grand Lodges than any other, so far as we have observed.

The old law of perpetual jurisdiction in cases of rejection has been very generally modified. But we know of no Grand Lodge, save the Grand Lodge of California, that holds that an accepted candidate does not remain the work of the accepting lodge, until released by it, or the law of its jurisdiction.

Formerly in most, if not all, jurisdictions, there was no definite time in which an election lapsed; and the jurisdiction over an elected candidate was practically perpetual. But in most jurisdictions, the law has been modified by prescribing a time, within which a candidate must present himself to receive the degrees, or lose the benefit of his election. In Maine and very many other jurisdictions, that time is one year; in California, it is three months. Now it is generally held that masonic comity requires that a lodge in another jurisdiction shall not take jurisdiction over a candidate lawfully elected by another lodge until the effect of the election has lapsed.

This matter brings out another feature in California practice that is not general. Every affiliated mason in California may object to the initiation of a candidate *in any lodge*, and unless the objection is withdrawn within sixty days, it is equivalent to rejection by ballot. In Texas, they allow every affiliated mason in the state to ballot in any lodge upon the petitions of candidates. California goes a step further; we like the Texas law, and upon the same principle, the California law is wise; it would seem that there is danger of its abuse, but the abuse would be on the side of safety in the admission of candidates.

We are not versed in the law of having one lodge do the work for another, as we utterly disbelieve in allowing it; but if a lodge in California undertakes to do the work for a lodge in Illinois, we do not see how any *California* mason has anything to say about his being initiated, but the Grand Master

held that any California mason could reject the candidate by objection to his initiation. The Grand Lodge, we find, decided otherwise, the committee saying:

"A lodge consenting to confer the degrees or a degree upon a candidate elected by another lodge does so simply as a matter of accommodation, and, as we construe the section cited, no one of its members has, under the provisions of that section, any right to interpose an objection to the initiation or advancement of the candidate in such a case. If any good reason should be suggested why the candidate ought not to be initiated, or advanced, the lodge requested ought to decline to consent, or, having consented, decline to proceed, but should, under such circumstances, advise the other lodge of its reasons for declining. The lodge which had elected him would alone have the right to deal with such a case."

The Grand Orator advocated the expending of funds by lodges for collations, and his proposition led to the following report, which was adopted:

"Bro. Pendleton, of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 202, offers a resolution to authorize lodges of this jurisdiction to set aside and use five per cent. of their income for social purposes. In 1872 Grand Master Pratt decided that the use of lodge funds for collations and other social purposes was altogether improper, and reported several cases that had been called to his attention, to the Grand Lodge. In their report, the committee to which the matter was referred said: '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 personal contributions. It holds its funds in trust for those purposes and none other, and whenever it uses them or suffers them to be used for any other, it becomes false to its trust, and should be held to a strict account.' (Proceedings, Vol. XI, p. 174.) We repeat the language then used because we fully endorse it now, and believe that the only safe or reasonable rule for our lodges, in the matter of using lodge funds for collations and social amusements and purposes, is the one then adopted. We have no objection to simple collations, but insist that those who have them should pay for them. We believe, too, in organized charity, and that every masonic lodge should, except under extraordinary circumstances, be always in a condition financially to meet the calls that may be made upon it—calls of the sick and needy of its own members or their families. Hardly a session of the Grand Lodge passes without complaint being presented in some form that some lodge has neglected to respond to such legitimate calls, and the excuse is usually that the lodge has not sufficient funds. The reason it has no funds is, ordinarily, that it has reduced its scale of fees and dues to the minimum, so that it can do little more than meet current expenses. We do not believe it would be wise or proper to allow such lodges, or any lodge, to use even five per cent. of its income for the purposes indicated by the resolution, and therefore recommend that it be not adopted."

Lodges used to celebrate St. John's Days by a dinner: those participating paid for tickets, and the other expenses, and any deficit, were paid from the funds of the lodge.

In lodges, also, each one present paid a fixed sum towards the cost of refreshments, but the amount paid seems to have gone into the lodge general fund and the expenses of the evening paid out of it.

Excesses led to the abandonment of the custom, and there is no doubt that, while Masonry suffered from the abuse, it has also suffered from the

non-user. It has been often said that a mason, who goes to the lodge only when there are to be refreshments served, might as well stay away. We do not so believe; such is not the teaching of experience: inducements to secure the presence of people are of constant use, when their *mere* presence would be of no consequence. We would like to see the old custom tried again under such restrictions as to prevent danger of abuse.

A half an hour spent at the table over a very simple collation would cultivate intimacies more than a whole year of lodge meetings. An old friend of ours used to say, "Speeches are often very interesting, *but toe-to-toe talk is what does the business.*" If we can mingle the instruction of the lodge with the pleasure of social intercourse at the table, we carry out one of the original plans of Masonry. If lodge expenses could be reduced so that the membership of a lodge need not exceed fifty, and should be limited to about that number, and the old custom of having simple refreshments at every meeting revived, we should have a much larger percentage of attendance, and the consequent strengthening of the bonds of brotherhood, and come near achieving the result Bro. LLOYD so earnestly and eloquently described.

The Report on Correspondence (132 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM HARVEY EDWARDS. He confines himself very closely to a carefully and faithfully prepared summary of the more important acts and sayings of sister Grand Lodges.

CANADA, 1892.

The Grand Master (J. ROSS ROBERTSON) has achieved what we think no other has done, in so extensive a jurisdiction, or one having an equal number of lodges; he says:

"While words uttered from this Grand East may find their way to the membership, either in the printed record of Grand Lodge or through the medium of the press, there can be but one opinion, that to keep in touch with the heart of the craft, to strengthen the mystic tie of sympathy, personal contact, the commune of voice with voice, the interchange of thought with thought, visits to the brethren in their own homes—in their lodge rooms—are essential. With this object in view, I have during the past two years visited every lodge once, and many twice, of the 348 on the register of this Grand Jurisdiction, making 131 visits in 1890-91, and 232 in 1891-92, in all 363 visits, covering about twenty-three thousand miles of travel and ten months of actual time occupied in the work. At these meetings I gave general addresses on craft work, lectures embracing all periods of craft history from the earliest date, at the same time affording the brethren an opportunity of enquiry on matters of which they desired information in connection with either our esoteric or exoteric work. The attendance was large and representative and might be fairly taken as including two-thirds of the entire membership. The thousand memories of the pleasant talks at these reunions with my fellowcraftsmen have added leaves to the book of my life, to which I shall surely, in the aftertime when age has a greater claim upon me, turn with pleasure, to refresh my mind, to recall old names and faces, encouraged by the thought that many of those who then greeted me are yet active in the work, and are still with me, marching along in the twilight of life, with the unchanging desire we all have who recognize Masonry as the idealistic reality of fraternity."

The benefit of these visitations is shown throughout these Proceedings, almost on every page.

We cannot quote all he says as the result of his observations.

In relation to the work, he says :

" Speaking in a general way of the condition of the work, more particularly with regard to ritualistic exemplification, it is encouraging to know that there is a visible improvement in a large proportion of the lodges, especially since the authorization ordered by Grand Lodge five years ago. The revision of this year has given unqualified satisfaction—placing as it does the W. M.'s and officers of lodges in a better position than ever before for the proper rendering of the work."

The attendance on lodge meetings was much smaller than is desirable: of the causes, he says :

" In this age there are so many avenues for fraternal intercourse through organizations of a beneficial character, formed in response to the vital needs of mankind, in which thousands of those in our fold are affiliated, we may not, therefore, go out of our way to find reasons why organizations suffer from non-attendance. Men are but human, and home, social and business duties are elements in the routine of life, which with justice require attention if we desire, as we undoubtedly should, to fulfill our duties in the army of industrials, who have obligations not at the family circle, but who as citizens of a great empire are identified with everything that will advance the cause of humanity."

Of the quality of the work :

" Regarding the increase in membership, there is no doubt that in the prosperous lodges of every district—and these compose a large proportion—more care is being exercised as to those who are being admitted, while in some lodges anxiety for funds to pay expenses clouds the better judgment, and in a few lodges no care whatever is apparently taken. In this latter class anyone, it is claimed, can be admitted, as long as the wherewithal is provided. In one case, which has deeply concerned me, it is asserted that the material accepted is most indifferent, and that the amount expended in railway fares and expenses to secure the services of the P. M.'s to exemplify the work greatly exceeded the annual dues of the lodge to Grand Lodge."

He says the jurisdiction is suffering from a plethora of lodges.

But he found some hopeful signs of progress :

" While it is pleasant to know that the cases alluded to form a small percentage of those on the register, it is gratifying to report that three-fourths of the lodges in the jurisdiction are not only improving in the exemplification of the work, but also in the quality of the membership. The conviction is close to my mind that the brethren are to-day speaking through the ballot box, and value the advantages of the institution by rejecting those whose motives for seeking admission are not clearly defined.

" Another evidence of progress is to be found in the improvement of the meeting places of the craft. While in an occasional locality the primitive surroundings remind one of the days of the pioneer, when timber was rendered artistic by the efforts of the woodman's axe, the craft may well feel proud of temples like those of Barrie, Collingwood, Mattawa and Oshawa, recently erected, which are not only a credit to this jurisdiction, but are unequalled in design and furnishing by any outside of the palatial craft halls of the great cities of this continent. The suite of rooms at Barrie are a model of elegance, appointment and comfort."

He condemns severely the wearing of masonic clothing on improper occasions. It has been permitted by custom in Canada in many classes of cases in which it would not be tolerated in the United States. He evidently would limit it as we limit it here—to occasions when masonic work is to be done, according to the old usages of the craft.

There has been in this and other jurisdictions a tendency (though we think that it has been arrested) to do what he discusses under the head of "Cheapening our ceremonies."

"An evident impression prevails with many that the laying of cornerstones is an art which the Grand Master should exercise at call. It is rather suggestive of other than proper motives, when some of those who desire the honor are anxious to know whether the Grand Officers and members, in addition to their attendance, should not also contribute to the erection of the building, at the same time deeply concerned as to the size of the contributions that will be collected at the ceremony. My belief is that in nearly every case, except, of course, where educational, charitable and state structures are concerned, the craft is invited to participate not from the slightest desire to honor 'the ancient fraternity' but with the sordid hope, published in the press, and posted on every barn door, that the presence of the craft will attract a large assemblage and yield a proportionate pecuniary return.

"Some years ago, when under the instructions of the then Grand Master, I performed the ceremony, the reverend gentleman who preached charity and unselfishness in that particular locality murmured because the offerings taken up did not yield enough to pay for a new pulpit; indeed he gave me such scant civility that even the Grand Chaplain, who officiated, felt a spasm of muscular Christianity at intervals during the ceremony.

"In no other jurisdiction on earth has the corner-stone ceremony been rendered so common as in Canada. The latest scheme, however, which has developed and is now in full working order—it may be patented for aught I know—is the quadruple corner-stones. Three of these stones are laid by members or adherents of the church, and the craft is 'graciously permitted' to lay the fourth. Now I yield to no man in my reverence for things sacred. I recognize Masonry as the exemplification of the Christianity taught by Him who, eighteen centuries ago, with the music of His footsteps turned sorrow into joy, and gave us the message from the Master, but I, without hesitation, draw the line and hold my pen when asked to summon Grand Lodge to act as an annex for a purpose which, however appropriate, yet when taken part in by the craft, cheapens an impressive ceremony, lowers the dignity of the craft, and drags it in as a side-show to capture the little spare cash the spectators have left, before they have even time to recuperate from the exhausting results of their regular contributions."

It has been discovered within the past year that a fraud was perpetrated upon the Grand Lodge of Maine thirty years ago when the writer was Grand Master. It was invited by proper authority to lay a memorial stone, with the consent of the General Government, in the walls of Fort Popham, and it performed the duty accordingly. It has now transpired that the object of the originators of the scheme was to draw a crowd to magnify the celebration of an event bearing upon a controverted historical question. A proper memorial stone was prepared and laid in apparently its permanent resting place, with masonic ceremonies. But after the celebration was over, the stone was taken away, boarded over and left lying on the ground in an out of the way place, where it has lain ever since, and still lies. To a few of the

originators this was known in advance, but was not known to the Grand Lodge nor to the Executive Committee of the Maine Historical Society, under whose auspices and by whose invitation the Grand Lodge acted. The intention was that the stone should thereafter be placed in a prominent position in the wall of the Fort, but as the work had not advanced far enough to allow it to be laid in its intended place, the scheme was contrived to have it laid in another place, and after the celebration was over to remove it. The change in the method of constructing forts, brought about soon after, prevented carrying out the plan to have it laid in the wall, and so it remains among the rubbish.

Grand Master ROBERTSON ably discusses many matters of local interest, which we omit: his remarks in relation to District Deputy Grand Masters (who are elected by the Representatives in Grand Lodge from each District) we copy for the benefit of the R. W. brethren who hold similar positions in Maine:

"The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters contain a detailed review and confirm the view I have expressed of the state of the lodges. We should be generous in our criticisms of the self-imposed task of brethren who earnestly engage in the work of inspection. We are not gifted alike, and none are blessed with all the characteristics that make a perfect critic, and yet with the experience of the past no officer in charge of a district should have much difficulty in arriving at conclusions. The reports of the D. D. G. M.'s this year are diversified in character, and while some accurately gauge the actual condition, others, apparently dazzled by outward excitement and the happy welcome of the brethren, hesitate to stand on the vantage ground of truth and give Grand Lodge the message they ought to deliver. When brethren are anxious for honor and willingly assume the duty of instructing brethren, they should not require a supply of nerve food to tone them up as they review the work of each lodge. Some of these reports are strong, and show an excellent conception of the work. Others hesitate to exhibit their deep-seated desire to criticize; a few are written with the view of pleasing all concerned, and one or two are built upon the principle that the deepest truths are best read between the lines. Perhaps under the present system of selecting district officers we cannot expect better results. The D. D. G. M. is the immediate representative of the Grand Master, and while the latter has the privilege of refusing the nomination of the district, yet that is a power that it would be most inadvisable to exercise. I may be singular in my opinion, but I do feel that when the appointment comes from the Grand East, if it ever does, it will give those selected new strength and courage, for then they will be freed of the influences by which they are fettered when they owe position to the suffrages of the constituency they are asked to criticize. In twenty out of thirty of the American jurisdictions where D. D. G. M.'s are included in the list of officers, they are in every case, with one exception—that of Vermont—appointed by the Grand Master."

Ninety-two pages of fine print are given to these Reports in the volume before us; and we feel bound to say that while all may not come up to the Grand Master's ideal, it is rare indeed that so true a picture of the actual condition of the lodges is laid before a Grand Lodge. It is true that the grounds for the Grand Master's criticisms are disclosed upon examining the reports, but in spite of these drawbacks, as a whole, they are quite

models. There is occasionally a little "pretty talk" that gives no information, but generally the reports are concise and to the point: every lodge in the jurisdiction, save two, may see itself in print as the Deputy saw it.

We copy short extracts from the exhaustive and able report of the Committee on the Condition of Masonry in reference to these reports:

"A perusal of the reports will amply repay not only the masonic student but those who take an interest in our welfare."

* * * * *

"Each District Master appears to have had a keen sense of his duty. His efforts to encourage and assist the weak, to advise and reason with the troublesome, to bring together contending brethren, and to impress on them the lessons of brotherly love, cannot be too strongly commended.

"It appears to have been the aim of all to present a truthful picture, pointing out weakness where it exists and endeavoring to strengthen by amalgamation rather than surrender of warrant, where it appeared desirable.

"Manly and independent accounts are given of the standing and the character of lodges which, when acted on by Grand Lodge, will prove of great benefit to all concerned."

* * * * *

"Unusual activity has been displayed by the District Masters, not only in encouraging and assisting lodges reported in former years as weak and retrograding, but in strengthening various lodges by amalgamation."

* * * * *

"Grand Lodge will readily see that out of 352 lodges, only five are retrograding, and 19 may be termed weak, but which can be nursed into strength and prosperity by proper attention."

* * * * *

"A careful perusal of the reports will satisfy any person that the craft has entered on an era of prosperity. Long may it so continue. Harmony and good will prevail throughout the length and breadth of the jurisdiction. Several of the District Masters report that no complaints, disputes or differences have been submitted to them for settlement, consequently none exist. Greater interest is taken in the work. It is a rare exception to find a Worshipful Master who cannot confer the degrees; in fact, the Masters are reported as well skilled, and the work is well presented."

Of the work of the Grand Master the Board says:

"It is with pleasure that the Board again refer in terms of the highest commendation, to the clear and lucid, and, at times, eloquent language in which the Grand Master has framed his Annual Deliverance. Even a cursory perusal of the document must satisfy anyone that the business of Grand Lodge, and the best interests of the craft, have formed almost the constant and exclusive subject of his watchful care and solicitude during his term of office. His enthusiasm has led him into a careful study and investigation of all departments of masonic business, and it would have been difficult to suggest anything which might have been done by him that has been left undone. The phenomenal number of visits to subordinate lodges, and the numerous lectures on masonic subjects delivered by him, during the year, constitute a record, which, in this jurisdiction at least, is without a parallel in the past, and is not likely to be repeated in the future. Undoubtedly much time and labor have been spent on Grand Lodge work that are not expected from our Grand Masters. It has, however, been a labor of love, and even though some might be found who do not fully approve of continual manifestations of restless zeal in every conceivable direction, all will admit that, on the whole, the work done has been of immense value to Grand Lodge and craft."

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized and the usual amount of routine business harmoniously and intelligently transacted.

The Report on Correspondence (74 pp. in fine type) was presented by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON.

In his opening paragraph, he says :

"Our extracts are so numerous and important that, in order to compress the matter within reasonable limits, we have been compelled to refrain from commenting to any great extent."

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Bro. Chase suggests that there may be danger in making Masonry popular, but the thought does not seem to have occurred to him that in holding public installations, he was doing *his* best, at all events, to popularize the institution. We do not believe in *advertising* Masonry in any shape."

No, it did not occur to him, for experience shows that such is not the case. We might as well say, "We will not bury our dead; we will not celebrate St. John's Days; in a word, we will do no public masonic work, because *as an incident* it "advertises Masonry." We *do* think, however, that attending church and masonic balls in masonic clothing should be suppressed, as its *only effect* is to "advertise Masonry."

Quoting our remarks in relation to Masonic Homes, he wisely adds :

"Bro. Drummond might also have suggested that it is far 'better to aid in the support of the needy' *many*, rather than 'furnish a full support' to the *few*."

He says further :

"Bro. Berry died on the 20th September, 1891, aged 90 years. We extend our sympathy to the brethren. The memory of Bro. Berry will be long cherished for his devotion to the fraternity, his geniality and simplicity of soul, and his many kindly acts during such a long and well-spent life."

COLORADO, 1892.

The Grand Master (JOHN M. MAXWELL) gives a concise account of his official acts, which were so numerous that, in spite of the brevity with which he states them, they occupy several pages.

He had issued a large number of special dispensations, made necessary in very many of the cases by undue and unwise (as we think) limitations upon the powers of lodges.

Of his official visits, he says :

"Many will recall the promises I made after my installation last year, that I would visit all the lodges in the jurisdiction some time during the year, if possible for me to do so.

"We all know that the year just closing has been a very busy one in the lodges of this jurisdiction; at least one-half of my entire time during the past year has been devoted to masonic matters, and yet, I was able to make official visits to only thirty-six lodges of the eighty-two in the jurisdiction."

We are surprised at this; few fit men will accept the office of Grand Master if it involves such a draft upon his time.

Of the proposed "Fraternal Congress" he says:

"In reading the proceedings of sister Grand Lodges I find that many of them have appointed delegates to this proposed Fraternal Congress, and believing, as I do, that much of permanent value may result to Masonry throughout the world from a meeting of distinguished masons from all parts of the world, this Grand Lodge should be represented at such meeting by delegates duly appointed, who shall make report to this Grand Lodge at our next annual communication, and I therefore recommend the appointment of such delegates."

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that a masonic apron should be made of white leather only, and *we recommend* that the presentation of the apron in the first degree be an actual presentation, and that it be made the duty of the Secretary of the lodge to inscribe, or have inscribed upon the under side of it the name of the brother receiving it, together with the date of his initiation, to which shall be added the date of his passing and raising when the same shall have been accomplished."

The evening of the first day was devoted to the exemplification of the work.

A report was made giving the history of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand. The committee conclude as follows:

"A controversy has also arisen over the proper interpretation of the rule contained in Article 219, Book of Constitutions Grand Lodge of England, which allows three members to hold the warrant of a Lodge. The Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of England rendered an opinion that the above rule did not apply, because the majority were not retiring from the lodge, but were merely transferring its allegiance to another masonic power. Notwithstanding this, circulars had been issued by those opposed to the movement, claiming that under rule 219 a minority of not less than three could retain the warrant and set the majority at defiance. What influence this line of argument has had over those who still refuse to transfer their allegiance we do not know.

"There can be no denial of the fact that an unhappy division still exists among the lodges of the Colony, and that there is not that degree of unanimity which should prevail in order to completely invest the new Grand Lodge with undisputed sovereignty.

"While we admire the brave and determined stand maintained by this new Grand Lodge under the most adverse circumstances, still we feel constrained to recommend that recognition be again deferred until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge."

Their report was adopted; we think this wise action under the circumstances.

The Report on Correspondence (122 pp. of report and 23 of digest) was presented by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF.

He is inclined to "hearsay" rather than "direct testimony," but occasionally testifies "of his own knowledge."

Quoting Bro. ROBERTSON's testimony, he thus replies:

"We will endeavor to explain our meaning more fully, although it seemed to us sufficiently explicit. We advanced the idea that there is a triad of perfections in the masonic symbolism, as we understand it, namely, physical

intellectual and moral, assigned to the three degrees respectively, in the order named. That is the adjustment as we find it at the present day. If, as Bro. R. contends, there was originally but one degree, to which the others were subsequently added, it does not affect our position, for we maintain that Masonry, whether in one degree or more, contained these essential features, and it is possible a single degree may have been divided into three sections, or parts, corresponding very nearly to what are now known as the three degrees. Nor are we alone in this view. Bro. G. W. Speth, in an article on degrees, which was published in the *Keystone*, (Philadelphia,) in 1888, says: 'I hold that in 1717, and for centuries before that, two degrees existed in Masonry; that one of these was purely formal and matter of fact, that the second was mystic and speculative; and that the two combined contained all the esoteric knowledge of the present three. Developments and additions have accrued, but nothing of vital importance, nothing absolutely new. Displacements, embellishments and refinements have occurred, but an English craftsman of A. D. 1600, if to-day revived, could prove himself a M. M. to any brother, whose intelligence is not utterly befogged by the ingenuity of our modern ritual-mongers.'

Later in his report, he quotes from a letter of Dr. THOMAS MANNINGHAM, Deputy Grand Master of England, dated July 12, 1757, as follows:

"These innovations are of very late years, and I believe the brethren will find a difficulty to produce a mason acquainted with any such forms twenty, nay, ten years. My own father has been a mason these fifty years and has been at lodges in Holland, France and England. He knows none of these ceremonies. Grand Master Payne, who succeeded Sr. Christopher Wren, is a stranger to them, as is likewise one old brother of ninety, who I conversed with lately. This brother assures me he was made a mason in his youth, and has constantly frequented lodges until rendered incapable by his advanced age, and never heard, or knew, any other ceremonies or words than those used in general amongst us; such forms were delivered to him and those he has retained. As to Knights of the Sword, Eagle, etc., the knowledge of them never reached his ears until I informed him of them. The only orders that we know are three: Masters, Fellow-Crafts, and Apprentices, and none of them ever arrive at the Honour of Knighthood by Masonry."

Replying to Bro. PARVIN in relation to the ritual, he touches upon a matter which we have heretofore discussed with Bros. PARVIN and SINGLETON.

"Now what are known as 'The General Regulations of the Free and Accepted Masons' were first compiled by Bro. George Payne, Grand Master, 1720, and approved by the General Assembly at Stationer's Hall, on June 24, 1721. Next, by order of Grand Master Montagu, James Anderson compared them with the ancient records of the fraternity, the Grand Lodge revised and approved them and ordered them to be printed in the Book of Constitutions March 25, 1722.

"At the time of this compilation these regulations had been so long in existence among the fraternity as to be denominated 'Old.'

"They had been compared with ancient records as above stated and the Grand Lodge approved them, as the *old regulations* of the craft.

"If, then, investigation proved them to be 'old' they certainly antedated the organization of the Grand Lodge in 1717. The Grand Lodge of England would not style regulations *old* if at the time of their compilation by Grand Master Payne in 1720 they had been in existence four or five years.

"We now call Bro. Parvin's attention to Old Regulation No. XIII, Section 2, which reads as follows: "*Apprentices* must be admitted *Fellow Crafts* and *Masters* only here, unless by a *Dispensation* from the *Grand Master*."

Italics as in original.

"The above Old Regulation was first compiled in 1720, and yet Bro. Parvin

seriously asserts that 'in 1717 and in the promulgation of the Constitutions of 1723 there were not three degrees then in existence.'

"Not only were there three degrees in existence, but the F. C. and M. M. could be conferred in lodges as well as in Grand Lodge, by dispensation.

"Again, this regulation was altered on November 22, 1725, so as to read as follows: 'The *Master* of a Lodge with his *Wardens*, and a competent *Number* of the Lodge assembled in due form, can make *Masters* and *Fellows* at discretion.'

"Italics as in original.

"The regulation thus amended was then styled 'New' in contradistinction to the above which still retained the designation 'Old.'

"Thus, Bro. Parvin, your 'well established fact in masonic history' is not proven upon reference to the Old Regulations of the craft which have come down to us from the past, and which were hoary enough with antiquity in 1720 to pass current with intelligent masons as decidedly *old*—and upon comparison with ancient records then extant, were stamped with the approval of the Grand Lodge of England."

In his review of Maine, he quotes and endorses our reply to Bro. SINGLETON in relation to the Old Regulations.

Replying to our remarks in relation to the *status* of Past Grand Master BROMWELL, he misapprehends our point. Bro. BROMWELL removed to Colorado, became a member of a lodge in that state and thereupon was elected to Honorary Membership in the Grand Lodge. *By virtue of this election*, we admit that he did not gain the right to vote. But our *contention* was, that, under Section 2 of the Constitution, the moment he became a member of a subordinate lodge in that jurisdiction, he became a member of the Grand Lodge, by the same process by which Bro. GREENLEAF became a member, and with the same rights. It was upon this point that we invoked the judgment of Bro. GREENLEAF. The point we make is, that a Past Grand Master is everywhere a Past Grand Master, no matter where he gained the rank.

We find, upon going through this report, that Bro. GREENLEAF has not so closely confined himself to quotations as the first pages of it led us to believe.

He gives a carefully prepared digest of the decisions reported and adds the following caution:

"The brethren of this jurisdiction, who may have occasion to consult the foregoing digest, should bear in mind that the decisions are applicable only so far as they are in accordance with our Colorado law, or well established masonic usage. A digest of this character is an 'object lesson' in jurisprudence to every mason who desires to be well informed upon such questions. Nearly every decision and report quoted from above, has been approved by the Grand Lodge whose name appears in connection therewith; in many cases after prolonged discussion and most careful consideration."

For the masonic student, this digest is almost invaluable; and is interesting to every one who wishes to know the law of other jurisdictions.

CONNECTICUT, 1893.

The frontispiece gives us four portraits on one page, those of Grand Treasurer JOHN G. ROOT, Past Deputy Grand Master WILLIAM E. HYDE, Past Grand Senior Warden WILLIAM W. PRICE and Past Grand Treasurer GEORGE LEE.

The Grand Master (HUGH STERLING) congratulates the craft as follows :

"I congratulate you upon the continued prosperity of the craft, and trust that this prosperity not only includes the addition of so many names to our rolls and increased revenue, but that we have a higher conception of our duties as men and masons, that our efforts to perpetuate the Institution of Freemasonry is more than ever before, because of the great truths which are its very foundation, and without which it would not have stood as it has, the test of ages."

The most of his address is taken up with the unfortunate matter of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, at Norwalk, of which we spoke in our last report. It will be remembered that in some manner a member of No. 6 got into the poor house, from which he was taken by Old Well Lodge, which lodge rendered a bill against No. 6 for its expenditure; the bill not being paid, complaint was made to the Grand Lodge, and a hearing was had before Commissioners, upon whose report the Grand Lodge ordered the bill to be paid, and lodge No. 6 to be reprimanded. No. 6 voted to pay the bill, but before paying it, the lodge asked a re-hearing, which the Grand Master denied, holding that the material findings of the Commissioners were sustained by the evidence. These findings the lodge held to be erroneous and very unjust, in a matter deeply affecting the fair name of the lodge, and placing it before the masonic world as guilty of grossly unmasonic conduct. This decision of the Grand Master, with a report by the Master of an interview he had with the Grand Master, alleged by the latter to be entirely misleading in its character, inflamed the lodge to the degree that it at once rescinded its former action and entertained and discussed resolutions withdrawing its allegiance to the Grand Lodge. The resolutions were not adopted, but their consideration postponed to another meeting. In the mean time, a copy was sent to the Grand Secretary, apparently by the direction of the lodge. The Grand Master thereupon summoned the Master to appear and show cause why he should not be suspended from office for misrepresenting to the lodge the statements of the Grand Master, and for entertaining the resolutions above described and allowing them to be discussed. The Master thereupon procured a temporary injunction, and had the Grand Master summoned into court. The case was tried upon the question of the jurisdiction of the court, and the presiding Judge, in an able opinion, which is published in these Proceedings, recognized and applied the well-settled law, that the civil courts have no jurisdiction in such cases, but that parties must seek that remedy in the tribunals of the order.

Before the decision was announced charges had been filed against the

lodge for disobeying the edict of the Grand Lodge, and against the Master for entertaining the rebellious resolutions. Unfortunately one of the members of the lodge was proprietor of, or was connected with, a newspaper; and he at once commenced in that a violent attack upon the Grand Master and other members of the Grand Lodge—an attack that could have no other effect than to destroy all the sympathy for the lodge, which many of the craft sincerely felt, and in the minds of reasonable men create the conviction that the claim of the lodge, that the commissioners rendered an erroneous decision, had no foundation. Charges were filed against the author of these articles. The charter of the lodge was also arrested.

But immediately after the announcement of the decision of the court the Master "came to his senses" and wrote the Grand Master as follows:

"Will you suggest to me what may be done by St. John's members to satisfactorily arrange the difference between the Grand Lodge and St. John's Lodge. I have called a meeting of St. John's members for Thursday evening, and will gladly propose any arrangement whereby the whole matter may be settled."

To which the Grand Master replied:

"The first step necessary to a settlement of the existing troubles is a compliance with the edict of the Grand Lodge. When that is consummated the Grand Master will willingly render any assistance in his power consistent with the dignity of the Grand Lodge to bring this unfortunate affair to a settlement. I cannot let this opportunity pass without observing that, had the same spirit been exhibited at the first that is manifested in your letter of yesterday, this whole trouble would have been settled when first brought to the attention of the Grand Master."

Thereupon the Master caused the money to be paid in obedience to the edict of the Grand Lodge, and tendered a handsome and manly apology for his conduct.

The Grand Master immediately directed a meeting of the lodge to be called, which he attended with other Grand Officers, and reported upon as follows:

"I opened St. John's Lodge, No. 6, revoked the order issued November 25th, by which the charter was arrested, declared the charges against the lodge withdrawn and administered the reprimand as ordered by this Grand Lodge at its last annual session.

"It will be seen by the foregoing that the edict of the Grand Lodge has been obeyed by the lodge, and an apology made by the Worshipful Master for his act of disrespect, and an acknowledgment made of his wrong doing in allowing resolutions of a rebellious nature to be entertained and discussed.

"We are aware that an apology for an offence committed does not undo the wrong, but if it is made in sincerity, with a realizing sense of the magnitude of the offence before unfelt, because of influences which were not or perhaps could not be overcome; then are we bound by the ties of this great brotherhood to accept that apology as sincere, and to do our full share in bringing about, as speedily as possible, an amicable settlement."

The lodge applied to the Grand Lodge to re-open the case; the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Past Grand Masters LUKE A.

LOCKWOOD, WILLIAM WALLACE LEE and CLARK BUCKINGHAM, who submitted the following report:

"The special committee, to whom the matter of the memorial of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, was referred for the re-opening of the case between Old Well Lodge, No. 108, and itself, respectfully report:

"That they have been attended by the committee of St. John's Lodge, and after a full hearing your committee are of the opinion that the interests of Freemasonry require that the case should not be re-opened, and they recommend the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Memorialists have leave to withdraw.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge views with the greatest satisfaction the return of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, to its allegiance, and that St. John's Lodge, No. 6, is entitled to the fullest confidence of the Grand Lodge and to the best wishes of the whole fraternity for its future prosperity and usefulness."

The trial of the charges for the publication of the defamatory articles took place before a commission of the Grand Lodge. The accused was found guilty by a unanimous vote, and was expelled by a vote of 121 to 24.

We have given a full account of this matter because there are some who claim that the lodge was unjustly dealt with and that the decision against it was manifestly against the evidence. Of course, *human* decisions are liable to be erroneous, but after a trial by commissioners, the endorsement of the Grand Lodge, the finding of the Grand Master, and the decision of the committee not to re-open the case, it requires quite a stretch of the imagination or prejudice and passion to say that the finding was *manifestly* against the evidence.

Of the law of this case we propose to speak, when we come to Brother WHEELER's report.

Connecticut was one of the first to form a Masonic Veterans' Association; we are glad to find it prosperous: the Grand Master says:

"I attended the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Masonic Veteran Association, held at Collinsville, under the auspices of Village Lodge, No. 29. There were present more than one hundred veteran brethren, some had been masons over fifty years. These annual gatherings are a source of considerable pleasure to the veterans, especially to the older members, who regard these re-unions a bright spot in their declining years, which the finger of time cannot erase from their memory.

"I recommend the usual appropriation, that they may be encouraged and assisted in maintaining their organization."

Why not in Maine also? We find that "the usual appropriation" is fifty dollars, "to be used exclusively for the publication of annual reports of the Proceedings of that body."

The Committee on Charters had nothing to do, and Bro. WILLIAM W. LEE tells wittily in rhyme how they did it. We are sorry we have not space to copy it.

The Report on Correspondence (170 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JOSEPH K. WHEELER, who, we believe, ranks next to the writer in the number of years of consecutive service in this department.

charge of this duty has been a pleasant and a profitable one to me; in many places I have assisted them in conferring degrees. All the lodges report an increase of membership, and a better financial and fraternal condition than for many years. 125 initiated, 116 passed, and 109 raised, an increase of 53 Master Masons over the same period last year."

He thus reports the outcome of the attempt to secure uniformity of work:

"The Committee on Work has completed the difficult task assigned them, and are prepared to exemplify the Third degree this evening, in compliance with a resolution adopted at the last Annual Communication, and in this connection I desire to thank the Committee, and especially Bro. V. V. Harrison, for the ability and untiring energy and devotion he has given the work. He has toiled diligently in season and out of season. The lodge of instruction has met regularly and devoted themselves to disseminating the work; all of the officers in the first district (with one exception) have passed a satisfactory examination.

"The question as to disseminating the work in the lower districts (there is no trouble whatever in the upper district) is one very difficult of solution. I have a plan, however, to present for your consideration later in the session.

"I recommend that the Committee on Work be continued for the purpose of revising and perfecting the same.

"I also recommend that this committee be instructed to revise and prepare the work and ceremony to be observed in conferring the Past Master's degree, so that perfect harmony and uniformity may hereafter be observed in the installation of Masters elect."

We had not learned of the death of the Grand Secretary until we read the Grand Master's address:

"Since our last communication we have been called to mourn the loss of our R. W. Grand Secretary William S. Hayes, who died May 24th, aged 67 years. Few men have held this important position so many successive years; for twenty-four years he performed the duties of his office with ability and fidelity; his devotion to his work and his unassuming manners won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him."

We never met Bro. HAYES, but from our acquaintance with him through these reports, we judge him to have been quiet, unassuming, faithful, diligent and devoted to Masonry. On his memorial page is inscribed:

"A faithful officer, an upright man and a zealous mason, after many years of labor and usefulness, he has gone to his rest."

The following resolution was adopted "after considerable discussion":

"Resolved, That the right of visitation being a masonic landmark and therefore inalienable from every mason in good standing, this Grand Lodge enters its most solemn and earnest protest against the action of the Bristol Lodge, No. 25, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, supported by the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in denying the right of visitation to Bro. Francis L. Carpenter, of Oriental Lodge, No. 27 of this jurisdiction, he being in good standing masonically."

We regret the history of the case is not given. If a brother was refused by the lodge on account of the objection of a member, we do not see how the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania could have done otherwise than sustain the action of the lodge.

Provision was made for the examination of Masters and Wardens elect,

before their installation, in relation to their proficiency in the duties of their offices.

BRO. LEWIS H. JACKSON submitted the Report on Correspondence (47 pp.) It is made up of brief sentences into which much information is condensed.

They have no affiliation fee in Delaware; we tried the same plan in Maine, but it was abandoned, and we are not satisfied that the abandonment was wise. The reason was that there was quite a rush from the smaller and weaker lodges into larger lodges with correspondingly large funds.

We judge that his personal views are not in accord with the resolution adopted by his Grand Lodge in relation to visitation. When we come to his review of Maine, we find that he agrees with us in this matter and adds:

"The above is our own view of the case, and we do not see how the Grand Lodge of Delaware can take up the cudgel against another Grand Jurisdiction in defence of a brother who by his own act alone has rendered himself obnoxious to the rules and regulations of the said Grand Jurisdiction."

Of Public Installations, he says:

"Bro. Drummond takes us to task because we object to 'public installation,' and doubts if we ever witnessed one. Yes, we have, and the manifest impropriety of the thing set us against it. Marching to church and hearing a masonic address is quite a different thing from having a company of profanes march into the lodge room and witness the ceremony of installation."

Then his objection is not to the "public display" but must be on account of performing the ceremonies in public; but as those ceremonies are published in books open to the public and have been for nearly a century, we confess that we cannot see any difference between the ceremonies being read *by* a profane, and being read *to* him!

He thus answers the question "Can an installed officer resign?"

"We would, *personally*, answer the above question in the affirmative and say—Yes; because we can see no earthly reason why an officer should not have the same privilege as any other member, or an officer of any other body of men. And we would further say, he should not be held to membership and office, if the matter is beyond 'the length of his cable-tow.' That fact should govern the case."

We limit this somewhat: when under Masonic Law an officer *acquires a rank* by being installed in, and holding an office for a given time, he ought to serve for the time specified: and as really the installation gives him the rank, and he cannot afterwards be deprived of it, he is bound to serve through the term. This applies to Masters and to Wardens in those jurisdictions in which only Past Wardens are eligible to the Master's chair. If they are unable to serve actually, the laws of Masonry make ample provision for the performance of their official duties.

But as to other officers, we fully agree with Bro. JACKSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1892.

As usual several communications were held during the year. At one, a portrait of Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON, purchased by nineteen lodges, was presented to the Grand Lodge.

As usual the Grand Master (FRED. G. ALEXANDER) is able to congratulate the craft on the general prosperity of the craft.

A Senior Warden of a lodge was unable to be present at the annual meeting and was re-elected; when he learned of his re-election he declined to accept. The Grand Master held that he would continue to be Senior Warden for the year, by virtue of his former election, and if he declined to serve the only resource was to appoint a *pro tem.* officer at every meeting of the lodge: in most other jurisdictions, in such a case, a new election is held by dispensation from the Grand Master.

He decided that the incorporation of a lodge would not be permitted by the Grand Lodge.

A case arose showing the inconvenience of conflicting laws in different jurisdictions. In his Grand Lodge (as in Maine) a candidate applying to a lodge other than the one having jurisdiction of him must present the consent of the latter lodge with his petition: but in Virginia (as well as in other jurisdictions) the lodge must ask the consent of the lodge having jurisdiction: the result was that between the two stools the candidate could not sit down at all. In Maine we have limited our law to our own lodges, and allowed them, in case of foreign lodges, to take the course prescribed by the law governing such lodges. In the particular case a lodge in Maine (if it was disposed to act at all) would have simply received the petition as a *communication* and then asked the consent of the Virginia lodge, and if granted would have proceeded in the usual manner: but it would not have taken any *jurisdiction over the petition*, until such consent had been obtained.

The matter of the exchange of Representatives with the Grand Lodge of Iowa came before him as a legacy from his predecessor. He undertook to recall the commission of the Representative of his Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, but failed on account of a technical objection by Bro. PARVIN, which seems to us not well taken. The Grand Master of Iowa requested the Grand Master of the District of Columbia to recall the commission of its Representative near the Grand Lodge of Iowa, for the reason that the Representative was not acceptable to the Grand Master. Instead of complying, the D. C. Grand Master asked in substance, "Why not acceptable?" This as we stated last year, we hold to have been erroneous. A discussion grew out of it, and the Grand Master of Iowa declined longer to recognize the Representative, and as we understand Bro. PARVIN's claim, dismissed him in such manner as to terminate his tenure of the office. Consequently when the D. C. Grand Secretary enclosed to Bro. PARVIN a letter to the brother, which Bro. PARVIN claimed was addressed to him "in his official capacity,"

BRO. PARVIN declined to forward it, although it was a revocation of the Representative's commission. As already said, we hold that this action was erroneous. The commission could be revoked only by the power that granted it. Until revoked, the brother was, *as to the power appointing him*, its Representative; the other Grand Lodge could withdraw all recognition of him, but still he would be Representative, although not allowed to exercise his functions; and in revoking his commission it was proper to address him according to its tenor.

This occurrence has led the Grand Lodge of Iowa to abandon the whole system of Grand Lodge Representation.

The Committee on Jurisprudence submitted a very interesting and able report upon several questions concerning the relative powers of the Master and the other officers of the lodge and the lodge itself.

The first question involves the relation between the Master and the Secretary. We premise by saying that in early times the Secretary was the mere clerk of the Master, who signed the minutes or record and was responsible for their accuracy: of course, in those times the Secretary wrote only what the Master directed.

But later the Secretary, by the by-laws, became an officer of the lodge, with prescribed duties, and of course his relations with the Master were thereby changed.

We will not give the whole of this report, but give the conclusions.

The Master has certain powers and prerogatives, either inherent in his office or granted to him by the constitution; these he may exercise at his discretion, subject, however, to accountability to the Grand Lodge for any abuse; "in all questions not trenching on these inherent or delegated powers, he must abide by the expressed will of the majority of his lodge" [except, of course, cases in which, under the law, a larger vote is required to express the action of the lodge].

His rulings on questions of order, or upon masonic law, are binding until reversed by the Grand Lodge on appeal. In him lies the power of deciding what must be excluded from the record on the ground that it is not "proper to be written."

As the part of the report relating to the minutes is of practical value to all lodges we copy it:

"The approval or confirmation of the minutes relates to the correctness of the Secretary's notes of the proceedings. These are read to the lodge that the members may note any errors or omissions, if such there should be, and correct them. If none are suggested, either by the Master or any one of the members, the Master says, 'the minutes are approved,' or 'the minutes will be recorded as read;' that is, the lodge tacitly affirms their correctness and they are so recorded. If, however, there should be a difference of opinion among the members as to the correctness of the minutes as read, as to whether something did or did not take place in the proceedings, and a motion is made to confirm them as read, or to correct them in accordance with what the mover believes to be the truth, that motion, your committee believe, would be a proper one.

"There might be circumstances under which the Master might feel justified in exercising the power, which he undoubtedly has, of declaring a motion to confirm the minutes out of order. For instance, if a motion, say to amend a motion to alter or amend the by-laws of the lodge, was made and seconded, and the Secretary refused to enter it upon his minutes because of his belief that the motion was out of order, and a majority of the lodge also believed it to be out of order, still if the Worshipful Master *decided it to be in order* it should go upon the minutes as a part of the proceedings of the lodge; and if a motion was made to *confirm the minutes with that particular of the proceedings left out* the Master would have the power to declare the motion out of order under the circumstances, and to refuse to put it to the lodge.

"The remedy of the lodge, in a case of this kind, would lie in an appeal to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge from the decision or decisions of the Master. It is a well-settled principle of masonic law that a lodge 'has no right or power to order to be stricken from the minutes any transactions of the lodge, proper for record, or to add thereto anything that did not take place in its proceedings.' If the Secretary's minutes are evidently incorrect in either of these respects the Master undoubtedly has the power to refuse to put a motion to affirm them before the needed correction is made. Whether this power be rightfully or wrongfully exercised under certain circumstances, is, as we have said, subject to an appeal to the Grand Master or Grand Lodge. But it does not follow from this that the Master has the prerogative or power to declare the minutes of the lodge to be confirmed; *that power, your committee believe, resides in the lodge*, and in this opinion they are sustained by the best masonic authorities and writers on masonic jurisprudence."

That the power to confirm the minutes, under the usages of the craft, is in the lodge and not in the Master we fully agree: also that if there is in the minutes, or an attempt is made to put in the minutes, what the Master has decided not "proper to be written," the Master may, and should, rule the motion out of order. But we do not agree with the committee that the Master may rule out of order a motion to confirm the minutes on the ground that they are "evidently incorrect," whether by errors of omission or commission. If the Master has the power to rule motions to confirm the minutes out of order because they are incorrect, he is sole judge whether the minutes are correct or not. As the committee well say, we must not confound the transactions of the lodge with the *record* of those transactions; if the transactions actually took place, although out of order, still they cannot properly be stricken from the record. We conclude that the Master has no power to rule motions to confirm minutes or records out of order on the ground of errors in the record; but the only remedy to correct such errors is by appeal to the Grand Lodge, which may be taken by the Master or any member of the lodge.

It was further decided that the Master of a lodge cannot suspend a subordinate officer of his lodge from his office; and that this power can be exercised only by the Grand Master; in some jurisdictions he can suspend an officer temporarily.

The committee said that the Grand Lodge has held that a proposed amendment to the constitution, (which must be presented at one meeting, be entered of record, &c., and be acted upon at the next meeting) may be

amended by any germane amendment when it comes up for final action. Such is not the law as generally held. This rule conflicts with the language of the Constitution and defeats the object of the requirement; the object is that the craft may have notice of the amendment and be ready to act upon the amendment proposed, or to instruct their representatives in relation to it; if it can be amended, the instructions go for naught, as how it may be amended the lodge cannot foresee. We, perhaps, should limit our statement, that this rule conflicts with the language of the Constitution, and makes it apply to such constitutions as provide that the amendment shall be proposed at one session, be entertained by a vote of the Grand Lodge, published in the Proceedings and its consideration postponed till the next session, when it may be adopted by the Grand Lodge. The same principles apply to it as to a specific amendment proposed by Congress to be voted upon by the State Legislatures, or to an amendment proposed to be voted upon by the people.

In one state an amendment to its Constitution can be adopted only by being proposed by the Legislature at an annual session, approved by the Legislature at the next annual session, and then adopted by a vote of the people. Would any one claim that the proposed amendment could be amended at the second session and then submitted? When an amendment is proposed to a By-Law or a Constitution and laid over to another meeting, under a rule requiring it to be laid over, the question before the body is not "shall the Constitution [or by-law] be amended?" but "shall the *proposed* amendment to the Constitution [or by-law] be adopted?" and the action of the body is limited to answering that question, or adopting such course as may be taken with that question.

The committee hold that the Master has the right to make or second a motion. The context shows that this means while he is presiding. Such is not the parliamentary law or practice; and we do not think that a presiding officer of a lodge can make a motion while in the chair; it seems hardly consistent that a man should *make* and *entertain* the same motion. In a word, it seems to us that the function of a presiding officer is to entertain [or rule out of order] the motions made by those over whom he presides.

The brethren so fully appreciate the value of the services of Grand Secretary SINGLETON that they increased his salary to \$1,000 by a unanimous vote—thus doubling his former salary; but the vote restricts the increase to the time of service of the present incumbent.

The Report on Correspondence (116 pages) was, as usual, submitted by Bro. WILLIAM R. SINGLETON. He devotes much of it to the Grand Representative question. In his discussion, he takes exception to a remark of ours, that the Grand Lodge has no power to confirm such an appointment. He says he quotes our own Grand Lodge against our remark. He does quote the usual language of our Grand Masters, viz: "I have appointed as *your* Representative," only he italicizes the word "*your*" and not the "I."

Of course, Grand Representatives are the Representatives of Grand Lodges; but as their appointment and removal are vested in the Grand Master, we cannot perceive how, when a Grand Master says *he* has appointed a Representative, it proves that the Grand Lodge has power to confirm such appointment, especially when the announcement is also that he caused the commission to be forwarded to the appointee!

Of course, when it is provided in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, that Representatives can be appointed only by nomination of the Grand Master and confirmation by the Grand Lodge, no such language can be used; no such provision was in the Iowa constitution (to which our remark referred) or in the Maine constitution.

But by usage or an express vote of nearly all the Grand Lodges, the appointment of Grand Representatives is vested in the Grand Master.

In his review of Alabama, he well says:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence reported, and the report was adopted, that the temporary removal of a charter from the lodge-room while the lodge is at labor, does not necessitate the cessation of such labor. Which, in our opinion, is correct. The ante-rooms of a masonic hall are a part of the appurtenances to a lodge when properly organized. The room in which candidates are prepared belongs to the lodge; hence, when the charter is in one of the rooms and in charge of a committee, it is practically in the lodge, and we never could appreciate the objections which have been urged against its removal from the room to show to a visiting brother—one, perhaps, who was instructed always to demand the sight of the charter."

Of installations—

"We have always understood that it is the prescriptive right of a Worshipful Master to install his successor in office. The latter then can himself install the other officers or request any Past Master to install for him."

He would have dimits bear the seal of the Grand Lodge:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the recommendation of the Grand Secretary that every 'dimit' should bear the certificate of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge from whose jurisdiction such dimits were issued, reported against the adoption thereof *for the present*, and recommended that the matter be deferred until time and experience shall have demonstrated the necessity of such a rule.

"In *our* experience the *time* has arrived for a general adoption of such rule. In this jurisdiction, a few years since, the 'dimits' from our lodges were returned frequently for *that* certificate; hence, by *common consent*, without reference to any action of our Grand Lodge, the Grand Secretary gave a form of 'dimit,' with certificate and seal of the Grand Lodge, which has been adopted by all the lodges in this jurisdiction. The Grand Secretary cheerfully puts his name to these 'dimits' when called upon.

"The plan, in large jurisdictions, would be to have the Grand Secretary issue his certificates from his office separate from the dimit, and let the Secretary of each lodge keep a supply on hand, always ready to attach to the dimits by pasting when called for, the name of the brother to be signed in the margin *ne varietur*."

As to a question of fact, we take Bro. SINGLETON's averment without question or doubt; but he must not tell too many such incidents as the following:

"This reminds us that as far back as in 1849, when a masonic procession was to be formed, one of the assistant Marshals asked of us what sort of a 'line' he must procure for the 'two Deacons to walk on?' Upon inquiry as to what he referred to, we learned that the order of proceession said, that 'the Junior and Senior Deacons should walk *on a line* seven feet apart."

He can put Maine with Pennsylvania in not claiming jurisdiction over persons who have ceased to reside in the State, except those who have been accepted or rejected.

He devotes over three pages in reply to our position that there were Grand Masters and Regulations before 1717; but we cannot perceive that he touches the question. We have already, by quotation and remark, re-stated our position in this report.

GEORGIA, 1892.

A fine portrait of Grand Master JOHN S. DAVIDSON forms the frontispiece.

His address takes up twenty-five pages in fine print. If almost any one page stood alone we should copy it; after going through it several times endeavoring to make selections, we conclude to advise our brethren to go to the Library and read it.

He announced thirty-two decisions; many of them are based on local law; nearly all the others are in harmony with well settled law in this jurisdiction; a few are new and of interest to us in Maine:

"A mason joins in the petition for dispensation for a new lodge. Before it is constituted, he desires to withdraw. He can do so by notifying the lodge of his desire and paying his part of any necessary expense which has been incurred."

The last clause is new, but it is just; we presume that the question has scarcely arisen in practice. But cases involving a similar principle have occurred; a lodge incurs a debt; presently some of the most earnest in incurring it, seeing that trouble is coming, ask for a dimit; ought they to have it without paying such portion of the debt, as under the circumstances is equitable?

"16. A lodge has no authority to take promissory notes for fees of candidates, even if they are regarded as solvent, and especially is this so when the by-laws of the lodge provide that all fees must be paid in cash.

"17. It is not a violation of masonic law or obligation for a member to say in public that the lodge, on the trial of a brother, found him guilty of unmasonic conduct, especially if the conduct for which he was tried was well known in the community and tended to bring discredit on the craft. Publicity of such result is often an effective means of showing to the profane how Masonry regards and protects the purity and morals of its household."

* * * * *

"On the trial of a brother for non-payment of dues it is the duty of the lodge, after it has found him guilty, to also take a vote on the punishment. The Worshipful Master is not authorized by law to declare him suspended

without a vote. The lodge sits both as jury and judge in the trial of a case."

Of the proposed Masonic Congress at Chicago, he says:

"It is urged that such a body, composed of conservative, thoughtful brethren, 'well-informed in masonic history, law, usage and wants' of the craft, would accomplish much of good. A somewhat careful investigation of the subject, following upon some correspondence with distinguished craftsmen, has led me to the conclusion that such a body, assembling at the seat of what promises to be the largest Exposition the world has ever known, will bring most prominently before the civilized world many matters connected with the great mission of Masonry which could not be so well presented in any other way or at any other place or time.

"This Grand Lodge has always opposed any organization of masons which would affect the Grand Lodge Sovereignty, of which we are naturally jealous, but an assembling which represents only the fraternal feature of the order, seems to be without the element of danger. The circular is hereby referred to the Committee on General Welfare for examination and report."

In this connection, he says further:

"This rapid glance, intended more as a suggestion to you of further investigation into the life and conduct of our brethren, would be incomplete without the expression of our profound appreciation for the kindly notices and fraternal words given to us by those gifted and able masonic philosophers, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. To deserve the almost uniform indorsement they have bestowed, and sometimes the tender, loving speech they have uttered, rouses into active motion every sentiment of gratitude and the whole vocabulary of thanks. Indeed, when these veterans of the order, in the silence of their calm examination, free from the influences of personal association, with naught to control save the cold black type which makes the record they review, write of Georgia masons and Georgia Masonry words as eloquent as the strength of the mind which conceives them, and convey encouragements as generous as the fraternal hand which pens them, the splendid unity of the institution rises into view like the uplifting of some giant column from vale to star. To me it is a matter of exultant pride that we have been deemed worthy to bear such honors as come from a source so pure and exalted, and I feel that I do not venture beyond the limits of safety when, in your name, I do declare we will ever strive to deserve them by devotion to the objects and purposes of the order, measured alone by length of days and strength to perform."

We cannot copy his remarks upon the objects of government, and how Masonry carries them out, but again we urge our brethren to read them.

The following is more than a statement of fact:

"Under the resolution adopted at your last communication all the redeemed bonds were destroyed by the Finance Committee, save one. At my suggestion, that was cancelled and framed, and hangs in the Grand Lodge hall, bearing this inscription—'This is the last bond paid by the Grand Lodge of Georgia, of the debt incurred for the building of this temple. Ordered, framed at Jubilee Communication, October, A. L. 5891, A. D. 1891, as a MEMENTO MORI, and a warning.'"

We heartily concur with the committee in their esteem of this address:

"The entire address we commend to the careful reading and study of all the brethren. It is a most scholarly, finished and masterly paper—such as is in keeping with the great heart and mind of him who gave it utterance. The number and character of decisions contained in the address evince careful masonic research and a faithful and zealous performance of duty. It is an

honor to the Grand Lodge and to the Grand Master who delivered it. Able, eloquent and profound, it breathes throughout the purest sentiments of morality, tends to the elevation of the fraternity, and gives an inspiration to higher and nobler life and action."

We shall look with much interest for the work mentioned in the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to our Most Worshipful Brother Samuel D. Irvin, for the labor and talents which he is expending in preparing a History of Freemasonry in Georgia, the preface of which we have listened to this evening with pleasure."

The following resolutions were adopted :

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Georgia, now in Annual Communication, has learned with deep regret of the death of the affectionate and devoted wife of the President of the United States, and beg to convey to him the sincere condolence of its members.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States."

Resolutions of sympathy for Past Deputy Grand Master TAYLOR, upon the loss of his wife, were adopted.

The proposed Congress was endorsed, and the Grand Master and six others to be by him appointed were constituted the representatives of the Grand Lodge.

Since the last annual session, Past Grand Master JOSIAH I. WRIGHT had removed from the jurisdiction : a very beautiful and touching letter from him was read in Grand Lodge. Two addresses upon Masonry were delivered. Taking the Grand Master's address, this letter, the two addresses and various reports together, we have portrayals of the principles of Masonry, such as we rarely find in one volume.

Two jewels were presented, with appropriate speeches and responses of unusual merit.

Among the recommendations of the Committee on Jurisprudence adopted by the Grand Lodge, were the following :

"But, in the event of the death, permanent removal, expulsion, suspension, or other permanent disability, the lodge may report the same to the Most Worshipful Grand Master, who shall have power at his discretion, to declare the office of Master of the lodge vacant, and to issue his dispensation authorizing the lodge to fill said vacancy by election, of which due and timely notice shall be given."

* * * * *

"*Resolved by the Grand Lodge of Georgia*, That no one shall be balloted for, for the degrees, or the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft or Master Mason, be conferred by any lodge in this jurisdiction, except in accordance with the by-laws of the lodge entertaining said petition, and no dispensation to ballot for or confer either of the three degrees out of time shall be granted."

An unusual and apparently unreasonable number of these dispensations had been asked for and granted ; so the pendulum has swung as far in the other direction ; perhaps, in time, it will settle down to the golden mean.

We note that in cases of appeal from acquittals, the Grand Lodge reversed the finding and gave final judgment with sentence of expulsion.

The Report on Correspondence (108 pp.) is given as before, in three installments, one each by Bros. BENJAMIN H. BIGHAM, W. E. MUMFORD and W. S. RAMSAY.

In his first paragraph, Bro. BIGHAM says:

"We are informed by the statistics that there are 650,000 affiliated masons on the continent of North America. It is the office of fraternal correspondence to keep these masons and all other masons informed of the views and actions of each other, and to spread brotherly love, relief and truth."

He adheres pretty closely to this plan, but occasionally gives his views.

In his review of Arkansas, he says:

"He notices with approval the remarks of correspondents, especially of Montana, and also those of the Grand Master of Maine (Bro. Drummond, we understand, does not regard them as masonic offences,) condemnatory of intemperance and profanity. So do we; and we would respectfully say to our distinguished and beloved Bro. Drummond, that unless work is going on to secure that, 'every moral and social virtue shall prevail,' that the rough ashlar shall be polished—we hold all else that is attributed to him for wisdom and learning, by others of our esteemed correspondents, as being trifling trash."

How or where our esteemed brother got this idea of our views we cannot conceive! His blunder is so huge, that instead of annoying us it is absolutely ludicrous to us! We can almost hear the guffaw with which Bros. FELLOWS, VINCIL, SPEED and others too numerous to mention will explode when they read Bro. BIGHAM's remark! However, there is one serious phase to it; we are sorry to suffer even temporarily in Bro. BIGHAM's good opinion. We are almost tempted to sentence him to read what we have written on the subject on the other side!

He says Bro. VAUX's replies to four of us (whom he names) are "incisive and amusing"; and quotes one of Bro. V.'s sayings about the "isms" of Maine. But yet Bro. BIGHAM does not get at the most amusing part of it, which is that the "isms" of Maine prevail, in Bro. VAUX's view, in *all* the jurisdictions, EXCEPT PENNSYLVANIA. For instance, take Georgia: Grand Master DAVIDSON's permission to a lodge to hold a public installation is the crowning "ism" of all! His dispensations to lodges to appear in public in masonic clothing are next in order of enormity. The six dispensations to lay corner stones are, in his view, "isms" that threaten to shake the very foundations of Freemasonry! In a word, Bro. BIGHAM, all the so-called "isms" of which Bro. VAUX speaks in connection with Maine, with scarcely an exception, are usages of the craft common to Georgia and Maine, and to almost all the other jurisdictions *except Pennsylvania!* Even in relation to the Grand Honors, if reliance can be placed upon the Monitors used in Georgia, he condemns the action of Georgia in relation thereto in the same "unqualified terms" as he does that of Maine. Why, the very sight of Bro.

ESTILL's edition of Bro. ROCKWELL's "Ahiman Rézon" would give him a shock, which a whole multitude of ordinary "isms" would scarcely produce!

Seriously; Bro. VAUX denounces the use of monitors, the burial of the dead by lodges organized as such, the laying of corner stones by the Grand Lodge, the appearance of masons in public clothed as such, and, more than all the rest, public installations; all these, however, are usages of the craft in Maine, and are the causes of our offending in the eyes of Bro. VAUX. As all these are also usages of the craft in Georgia, if the laugh comes in at all, it is as much at her expense as at that of Maine. Verily, Maine is in good company!

We believe that we have omitted one thing; if we recollect correctly, our position that Grand Lodges have the power, right and duty to punish intemperance as a masonic offence, and those, who aid in promoting intemperance, as masonic offenders, is imputed to us as a "Maine *ism*." "Under which King?" Bro. BIGHAM?

The portion of the report prepared by Bro. MUMFORD runs on the same lines as Bro. BINGHAM's portion. In his review of Maine, he inadvertently doubles the size of our report.

The same is substantially true of Bro. RAMSAY's portion, except that he replies at some length to Bro. CONNOR, of Tennessee.

We had overlooked Bro. BIGHAM's able and interesting "General Survey" at the close of the report, until we came to the end of Bro. RAMSAY's report. He advocates confining these reports to matters for the information of members of our own jurisdiction; our experience teaches us that reports of that character are not read so extensively as those which contain discussions.

IDAHO, 1892.

The Grand Master (JOHN HENRY MYER) called to order, had the roll called, filled the vacant offices by *pro tem.* appointment, and then opened the Grand Lodge in *ample form*. We notice this because of the business-like manner of the proceeding, in such welcome contrast to the "*highfalutin*" style that is sometimes adopted. We use the term "*highfalutin*," because there is no *English* word that expresses the idea. In some jurisdictions, instead of taking time to call the roll, the Grand Master determines by inspection that there are sufficient members of the Grand Lodge present to enable him to open it: this, of course, is an easy matter in jurisdictions in which the old law prevails and which have not adopted the modern "*quorum*" idea.

The Committee on Credentials reported the members *entitled to seats*; not those *present*; it has always seemed to us that the function of such a committee is to ascertain the names of those who are present and entitled to seats, for the information of the Grand Lodge and especially of the Grand Master.

The Grand Master, in his address, called attention to the fact that it was

the twenty-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and his observations must have been of decided interest to the brethren of that jurisdiction.

He had granted dispensations for four new lodges, and there was one already working *u. d.*—quite an addition to the twenty chartered lodges on the roll.

The Grand Master had visited eight lodges, and he well says that a business man cannot visit all the lodges in a large territorial jurisdiction.

We think that the law upon which the following decision was based is contrary to the spirit of the fundamental law requiring the unanimous consent of a lodge for the reception of a profane into Freemasonry:

"A B is elected to receive the degrees of Masonry, and is about to be initiated; a member of the lodge makes objections; the Worshipful Master informs the objecting brother that in order to arrest a candidate in his progress it would be necessary for charges to be preferred. Charges are preferred, trial had, and the candidate acquitted by a two-thirds vote. Certain brethren still object, and say they cannot fraternize with the candidate if he is made a mason.

Question: Is the Worshipful Master compelled to confer the degrees of Masonry upon a man who will destroy the peace and harmony of the lodge, notwithstanding the fact that he has been acquitted of the charges preferred against him? And does it take a two-thirds vote to arrest the progress of a profane?

Answer: This feature of our jurisprudence was decided by Grand Master Davis, and sustained by the Grand Lodge in 1887; the only difference being that in the case then in question the applicant had received the first degree. The decision in that case was: 'That when a man had been made an Entered Apprentice he has acquired certain rights, one of which is advancement, *unless for good cause shown* he shall be debarred.' Inasmuch as Article XV, Section 3, of our Grand Lodge by-laws, makes no distinction as to the stage of progress the applicant has reached after a clear ballot, and does require a conviction to arrest progress, the applicant now in question is entitled (unless an appeal be taken) to receive the degrees of Masonry forthwith."

The decision was approved, but the committee recommended the addition of the following to the by-law in question:

"Provided further, that at any time before his initiation, if objection be made by any member of the lodge, he shall not receive the degree of Entered Apprentice mason until such objection be removed, no charges being required before initiation."

The amendment received its first reading and, under the rule, goes over to the next session for final action. We regret that the rule now generally prevailing—that such an objection is equivalent to a rejection by ballot—was not recommended.

On the ground of saving time in the earlier part of the session, the Grand Master suggested that the Standing Committees be appointed at the close of the session for the next year [as is done in Maine]. We save in our Grand Lodge a whole day, in our opinion, by this plan.

The Report of Bro. WICKERSHAM, as Grand Secretary, shows that the year had been an unusually busy one.

The lodges *v. d.* were all chartered; the increase equals twenty-five per cent. of the previously existing chartered lodges.

The Grand Lecturer speaks highly of the result of establishing a Lodge of Instruction :

"At the first of the masonic year active preparations were made for vigorous work in instruction, and among the first things done was the organization of a general lodge of instruction at Boise City, which held weekly meetings, and at which all Master Masons, of whatever jurisdiction, were made welcome. This lodge of instruction did a great deal of good. The average attendance at each meeting was twenty-seven, and the total attendance was one thousand three hundred and twenty-eight. Members of ten lodges in the state at different times attended the meetings and participated in the work. Great interest and enthusiasm was displayed, and the instruction in the work and jurisprudence of Masonry cannot fail to be of great benefit. This lodge of instruction was conducted in all particulars like a subordinate lodge; officers were elected monthly, rotation in office strictly maintained, thus insuring actual experience to many in filling all the offices."

The following report was accepted :

"Your special committee to whom was referred the letter of Arthur H. Bray, purporting to be the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, have had the same under consideration. Said letter is not attested by the seal of the Grand Lodge of which the said Arthur H. Bray claims to be Grand Secretary. But even admitting the genuineness of said communication as emanating from the Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, we are not prepared to recommend a reversal by this Grand Lodge of its actions at the last annual communication. It was in evidence before this Grand Body at a former communication that what purported to be the secret or esoteric work of Masonry was published in book or pamphlet form, and thus made public. Such pamphlet or publication reached us from what we consider an authoritative source. Under the circumstances, and with such evidence before us, we repudiate any such body issuing such publication as unmasonic, and not entitled to recognition by this Grand Lodge. We would further recommend that the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, under the direction of the Grand Master, communicate with the United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and learn from them whether or not such publication containing what purports to be the secret or esoteric work of Masonry was published or issued by authority of said United Grand Lodge of New South Wales, and report result of such correspondence at the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge."

This is something entirely new to us, and we shall await the issue with much interest.

Brief biographical sketches of the Past Grand Masters are given in the appendix. These are in addition to lists of all the Past Grand Officers and other historical information of much interest and value.

The Report on Correspondence (38 pp.) was prepared by Bro. CHARLES C. STEVENSON. We regret to learn that he was disabled from work during much of the year by serious and, at one time, very dangerous illness; and we are rejoiced to be able to congratulate him upon his recovery.

Referring to the province of the Junior Warden on the trial of charges, he asks, "Does he not occupy the same position as judge advocate of a court martial"? We have always held that he holds the same relation to a trial,

which a prosecuting officer in our civil courts ought to occupy, and under the spirit of the law in this country *does* occupy; that is, that he should seek only for justice, and for that reason devote his energies to *developing the truth of the case* without reference to its effect, and not, as too often happens, use all his powers to *win the case*, regardless of the justice of doing so. The Junior Warden should be more anxious that the innocent should be acquitted than that the guilty should be convicted.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Maine, by special legislation, has provided that a brother need not have served as a Warden to be eligible for Worshipful Master. We are of the opinion that without such statutory provision the other rule would obtain. All-right, brother, come out to Idaho and we'll introduce you to some of those 'bunions.' You know the wild and wooly west is proverbial for startling originalities. In Masonry, however, we suffer few innovations or amendments. However, a strange term will sometimes creep in. One brother in Grand Lodge, referring to non-affiliates who roam about with dimits in their pockets, characterized them as 'Masonic mavericks.' A very terse designation, think we. Under Illinois the reviewer holds that the Grand Lodge has the full power to determine what the members of its obedience may practice as Masonry, and that it has the power to forbid its members joining any of the 'high rites.' In all of which we heartily join. He decides that if a Master is called as a witness in a case he should not resume the chair."

It is quite curious that *after* reading this extract and *before* coming to our review of it, we should have seen in a current newspaper an alleged explanation of the word "maverick," of the meaning of which we had only *GUESSED* at. It is there stated that the term originated in Texas, and is applied to unmarked cattle whose ownership is unknown; and that as a man by that name was accustomed to claim and hold all such cattle, they came to be called by his name. This reminds us of an incident in Maine; two men, say A and B, were candidates for an office; a lumberman asked a friend of one of them as to the prospect; and the reply was that the balance of power was held by men who would not declare their preferences; "Then," said the lumberman, "B will get it; *all unmarked logs belong to him*," and B *did* get it.

He makes a proposition for a meeting of the "corps" in Chicago this year; but apparently the proposed Congress has taken its place; enough may be there, however, to hold an *impromptu* session.

ILLINOIS, 1892.

On the anniversary of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple, the Grand Lodge met in special session "for leveling its cape stone."

"Grand Marshall R. W. Bro. Walter A. Stevens, with his assistant, Bro. Samuel H. Smith, then formed the Grand Lodge in proper order and led them out of the Preceptory, Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S. 32°, A. A. S. R., and Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., escorting Grand Lodge to its proper place in the line."

The procession numbered over 2,500; the ceremonies were impressive and of much interest to the craft of Illinois.

The address of the Grand Master (MONROE C. CRAWFORD) at the annual communication, was a genuine business document, giving us a vivid impression of the immensity of that jurisdiction.

He announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters HARMON G. REYNOLDS and THOMAS J. PICKETT. Bro. REYNOLDS was Grand Secretary for some sixteen years and then served two years as Grand Master; and probably no other brother so impressed his individuality upon that Grand Lodge as he did for nearly that whole time. But at last the craft grew restive under his domination and he lost his influence: it was alleged that he had become despotic. He was a man of immense will and energy, terribly in earnest, and it is not difficult to imagine that he should at least *seem* to be overbearing. But in spite of all that, he gaye the Grand Lodge of Illinois, as much as any other man, the impulse which has carried it to its present degree of power and prosperity.

The Grand Master thus relates one touching incident:

"The brethren of the Grand Lodge will remember the introduction to this Grand Lodge at our last annual communication of Right Worshipful Brother David McLellan, Past Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of Canada; also Right Worshipful Brother Mitchell, Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Canada. And you will remember the beautiful words of Right Worshipful Brother McLellan in response to the welcome accorded to them by this Grand Lodge. I am pained to tell you that the Grand Lodge of Canada mourns the death of both of these noble brothers."

The Grand Master granted a dispensation to the "lodges to participate in the civic parade * * * in honor of the completion of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition." The Grand Lodge was also invited; but as it was to meet before the parade was to take place, he submitted the matter to the Grand Lodge, which adopted the following:

"Recognizing Freemasonry to represent the means of the Divine Providence, by which all evolutions from evil to good and from inferior to superior qualities and states are produced, through the instrumentality of successive governments of self, of families, societies, states and nations, in the performance of mutual *use*, your committee had no trouble in recognizing as most wise and in entire accord with the eternal principles of the craft the action of the M. W. Grand Master in appointing a committee of arrangements and granting dispensation to the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction to participate in the approaching dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Columbian Exposition, by which *uses* of world wide extent and of incalculable value to the human race are to be performed, and to recommend his action to the hearty approval of the constituent lodges of Illinois.

"Also that for the same reasons the second invitation to this M. W. Grand Lodge, to appear as such in the same parade, be cordially accepted, and that the M. W. Grand Master be entrusted with the necessary arrangements for its successful execution."

The "blank ballot" question has started on its rounds again: the Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows, and, of course, the report was adopted:

"Upon the question submitted by the Grand Master in reference to elections and to the sentence found in lodge by-laws that 'a majority of the whole number of votes cast shall be necessary to a choice.' We find that the highest authority in parliamentary usage declares that a ballot for choice of persons must have the name of the person to be voted for thereon, hence while a piece of blank paper may appear to be a ballot, it is neither a ballot nor a vote, and should not be counted as such or have any effect upon the result."

The Grand Master made one decision, approved by the Grand Lodge, to which we take exception.

He decided that by becoming a charter member of a lodge in Illinois, his membership in a lodge out of the State was severed; such is the law of Illinois for Illinois lodges; but that law is limited by the boundaries of the state and cannot take a member out of a Maine lodge without its consent. However, as we understand it, a *proviso* was added to the by-laws to remedy this, but apparently by some accidental error, it says just the reverse.

A lodge v. v. conferred *one hundred and eighty-two* degrees in about seven months! The committee rightly, as we think, reprehended unhealthy growth.

We had not seen the tribute to the memory of Bro. REYNOLDS when we wrote our estimate of him; the committee say:

"At the age of eighty-one years, M. W. Bro. Reynolds laid down the responsibilities of a citizen and of a mason and went home to receive the reward of the faithful and of the just. He was a mason of many years' standing and a power at the time in which he was active, occupying most responsible positions in our order. He was faithful in the discharge of his duties at a most critical time in the history of the Grand Lodge of Illinois. He was a man of great strength of character, a man of brilliant mind, occupying a distinguished position in the legal profession, attaining to the position of judge, which he filled with great credit. He was a patriot to whom this Grand Body owes a large debt of gratitude, and a mason whose practice of Masonry was a grand strength to the country and to the masonic fraternity. He has left his imprint upon our order in such a marked degree, that to-day there is no mason in any section of the country who will not acknowledge his magnificent work for Masonry, at a most critical period in our country's history. If the idea now prevails in foreign jurisdictions that his worth was not appreciated, it is a mistaken one, for he was tenderly cared for by the fraternity of this jurisdiction when his days of usefulness had passed. Thus we to-day stand reverently by his grave, remembering his worth with the loftiest appreciation and mourning his loss with an eloquence of sentiment that language cannot express."

The committee to which was referred the proposition for a Masonic Congress reported, and their report was accepted. We give so much of the report and subsequent proceedings as shows the action of the Grand Lodge:

"Constrained alike by the obligations of hospitality and by its favorable disposition towards such a Congress, so long as it involves no purpose to form a General Grand Lodge or to bind in any way the Grand Lodges represented therein, the Grand Lodge of Illinois will welcome most cordially the representatives of all Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons with which it may be in fraternal correspondence, to the jurisdiction proposed to be honored by their presence, and will gladly unite with them, through its own representatives, in all deliberations tending to strengthen the ties of fellowship and to reach a more general consensus upon all subjects tending to cause friction between sovereign and independent Grand Bodies.

"In furtherance of this purpose your committee recommends that the Grand Lodge concurs in the date suggested by the Grand Lodge of Kentucky for the meeting of the proposed Congress.

"Your committee further recommends that the Grand Lodge of Illinois be represented in the proposed Congress by six delegates, consisting of the Grand Master and five others to be by him appointed.

"Your committee further recommends that the Grand Master appoint an executive committee of five from among the resident masons of Chicago, to make the necessary arrangements for the accommodation of the Congress and to answer inquiries relative thereto, with power to appoint sub-committees if required, and to make such provision for the entertainment of the members of the Congress as may, in their judgment, suitably reflect the appreciation by the masons of Illinois of the privilege of counting as their guests the accredited delegates of the Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal correspondence.

"And finally your committee recommends that the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated to defray the expenses incurred by the committee.

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
JOHN C. SMITH,
DEWITT C. CREGIER.

Committee.

"The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following delegates to represent this Grand Lodge in the Fraternal Congress:

"M. W. Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro, M. W. Joseph Robbins, Quincy, M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier, Chicago, M. W. John C. Smith, Chicago, M. W. Daniel M. Browning, Benton, R. W. Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.

"The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following Executive Committee on Arrangements:

"M. W. DeWitt C. Cregier, M. W. John C. Smith, R. W. Daniel J. Avery, R. W. Joseph H. Dixon, R. W. Wm. K. Forsyth."

The date fixed is the month of August, 1893; this may be changed to September, as the Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction meets in Chicago in September, and a committee, having the matter in charge, has invited masons from home and abroad to meet at that time.

The Report on Correspondence (287 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS. To refer to all of the matters of interest ably discussed in it, would swell our report to unwonted dimensions. There is one drawback; *there are two years between us*; he reviews our Proceedings for 1891, those for 1892 having come to hand too late for review.

He says that a reduction in the mileage and an increase in the *per diem* by his Grand Lodge did not increase the expenditure, but put lodges near the place of meeting more on an equality with distant lodges. We have adopted the same plan in Maine and it works admirably; it considers the expense of *living* as well as of traveling.

While the evil referred to in the following is on a rapid down grade, we quote it, upon the principle of "line upon line":

"Our remarks were made under the impression that the association was wholly a private enterprise, but we find from the recorded remarks of the Grand Secretary that it was created by the Grand Lodge and is fostered by it. This is worse, because as the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge pertains only to Masonry, whatever that body stands sponsor for is supposed by the world to be Masonry. But Masonry is a fellowship, not an investment; and who-

ever tacks an investment system on to Masonry is doing his best—unconsciously though it be—to revolutionize the Institution in the direction in which its greatest danger lies. Individuals get up ‘masonic’ insurance associations for the same reason that they get up those not so labeled—to make money, and for some reason they have been permitted to trade on the masonic name unhindered by the fraternity which still requires every candidate for its privileges to declare that in seeking them he is uninfluenced by mercenary motives. When Grand Lodges get up such enterprises it cannot be for profit, but must be because it is thought best to put Masonry in competition with the numberless modern orders organized upon the basis of a *quid pro quo*. This is a confession that it is impossible or undesirable that a true fraternity should exist, a repudiation of the immemorial disclaimer of mercenary motives, an innovation in the body of Masonry than which—when its logical end shall have been reached—no greater can be conceived.”

The statement of the law of Illinois in the following was, until recently, law the world over; but the apparent greed of lodges for dues has led to the adoption of a different rule in a few jurisdictions:

“The Grand Master having decided that a non-affiliate can apply for membership only to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, the committee dissent, holding that he may apply to any lodge in the State. It is the settled doctrine of Illinois that the non-affiliate is no more restricted by state than by county, city or town lines. He is absolutely ‘free of the guild’ and may apply to any regular lodge that will receive his petition, the world over.”

In his review of Kentucky, he says:

“It may be true that individual members of Grand Lodges have been accessory to the use of the esotery of Masonry by bodies other than the Grand Lodge whose claim to its exclusive control is the sole warrant and excuse for existence; but it is a misuse of terms to say that the Grand Lodge has permitted the use of its esotery by these bodies when the Grand Lodge could have no knowledge, masonically speaking, whether they were using it or not. As a Royal Arch Mason the writer hereof may know whether the esotery of the lodge is carried into the chapter, but unless his view of his engagements permits him to disclose to those not Royal Arch Masons the secrets of the chapter, the Grand Lodge of which he is also a member, is not a whit wiser because of his knowledge. Nor is it any wiser in that respect if it numbers a hundred Royal Arch Masons among its numbers instead of one. Down to 1890 no Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons has ever ‘permitted’ any bodies save the lodges of its own creation to use its esotery, because down to that time no Grand Lodge ever assumed to know that they were so using it.”

And yet for nearly one hundred years it has been published to the world by the chapter, that its degrees can be conferred only on *regular Master Masons*: and every mason knows that there is only one way in which it can be known whether a man is a Master Mason or not—by the “*use of masonic esotery*.”

In his review of Maine, he inquires:

“We are at loss to ken in what capacity the Grand Master was acting, whether judicial or executive, in two cases of trials of which he speaks in which the papers had been sent to him, and which he returned to the lodges without his approval and with directions to fix another penalty instead of reprimand; and this being done he forwarded the papers to the committee on grievances and appeals.”

In the interim of the Grand Lodge in Maine, the Grand Master has both judicial and executive functions : in the cases referred to the Grand Master was acting under express provisions of the constitution, adopted to prevent cases coming before the Grand Lodge which upon their face must be sent back for irregularities in the proceedings. So far the plan works splendidly : if upon further trial any evils arise, the Grand Lodge will be prompt to apply a remedy.

He is curious to know what method of balloting our present plan displaced. The roll was called, and as each lodge was called its representatives came to the table in the centre of the hall and voted. The waste of time and the confusion will readily be appreciated by Bro. ROBBINS. He adds :

"On paper this looks like our method of collecting the ballots, but we notice that later the purchase of 'such apparatus as is necessary for collecting ballots' was authorized. With us the necessary 'apparatus' is always at hand, it being the time-honored hat so multiplied that even with our large number of votes but a few minutes are consumed in collecting the ballots."

We have understood him, heretofore, as criticising the action of some Grand Lodges in prohibiting the members of their obedience from practicing Cerneanism, as beyond the rightful power of a Grand Lodge. It seems that we misunderstood him, for he quotes our statement of our views, and adds :

"What we have written on this subject affords abundant evidence that we are in almost complete accord with Bro. Drummond in so much of his statement as we have already quoted. Striking out the words 'or all' following 'any' after 'jurisdiction,' and the qualifying *almost* which we have used may be dispensed with. And yet it is far from stating our position completely, because it does not indicate the radical difference which exists between us. In the masonic acceptance of the term we hold that the Grand Lodge has 'full power to determine what the members of its obedience may practice as Masonry.' If we correctly understand Bro. Drummond he holds that not only is the Grand Lodge under no constraint in determining what it shall be that is so practiced, but under none whatever in determining *where* it may be so practiced. We hold that in this as in all other matters wherein they are applicable, the Grand Lodge is under the constraint of the charges of a Freemason, its powers, as the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine puts it, being 'within the Ancient Constitutions and Landmarks of Freemasonry.' In determining what the members of its obedience may practice as Masonry it is powerless to define, it is forbidden to define aught that is not defined and cannot be identified as Masonry when tested by the charges of a Freemason. And it has not the power, not the shadow of a right to permit the members of its obedience to *practice as Masonry* what is so defined save in lawful lodges of Free and Accepted Masons, of its own creation."

We do not understand what he means by omitting the words "or all" : we intended to say that the Grand Lodge had the power, &c., to prohibit the members of its obedience from joining any particular one of such organizations, or it might put *all* of them under the ban.

In reply we would say that we hold, and always have held, that the Grand Lodge is bound by the Landmarks precisely as Bro. ROBBINS claims that it is ; and our difference now seems to be that we hold that the *Grand Lodge* determines for itself *and the members of its obedience*, what the Landmarks

do impose upon it, while Bro. ROBBINS holds (as it seems to us) that each mason decides this question for himself, regardless of the decision of his Grand Lodge.

He says further:

"Bro. Drummond asks, in case the Grand Lodge chooses for any cause to put under the ban any new organization of a rite whose existing organization it has tolerated, 'Who has any *masonic* cause of complaint?' We answer, every mason who acknowledges the constraint of 'the ancient constitutions and landmarks of Freemasonry,' because the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge being necessarily and confessedly restricted to the domain of Masonry, intervention is an implicit recognition of something as Masonry other than that which determines its own form and existence, and with which it was entrusted only upon condition of its maintaining in all places, under all circumstances and for all time, that neither itself nor any organization or individual could make innovations in its body. This is the *masonic* cause of complaint with Grand Lodges who do no more than implicitly recognize as Masonry that which cannot be identified as such by a reference to the ancient law. But Grand Lodges have done more than this. Beginning with the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, almost every Grand Lodge that has mixed itself up with this last broil of the imperial factions has explicitly extended such a recognition to numerous bodies and systems."

We assume that he wrote "implied" instead of "implicit." Then it is not putting on the ban which gives *masonic* offence, but the implied recognition growing out of it! If two boys come into our yard and quarrel, and one of them is a stranger and the other an old acquaintance, we cannot rightly send the stranger about his business and allow the other to remain, because that is an implied recognition of the right of the latter to be in our yard!

As to explicitly extending recognition to numerous bodies and systems, it has been the same recognition that had been for years extended; and the refusal to extend it to a new applicant cannot be accounted as a crime.

Speaking of the Grand Lodge, he says:

"That it has asked or received its assistance of either of them in various *masonic* works or in any *masonic* work we do not think can be demonstrated."

We have a book entitled "Blessed Charity," and the book is full of *masonic* works; and among those engaging in these "works" are chapters, councils, commanderies and bodies of the A. & A. Rite, in response, too, to a call issued under the auspices of a Grand Lodge.

And further:

"With a tolerable degree of familiarity with the proceedings of our Grand Lodge during the thirty years of our membership in it, we confess that we are utterly at loss to conceive what Bro. Drummond is talking about when he speaks of an attempt to sever its relations with the Grand Chapter."

We cannot tell in what year it happened, but we think Bro. GINTHER, of his Grand Lodge, can do so. We have a vivid recollection of the general character of a report Bro. GINTHER made in relation to the matter, but do not remember *when* it was made.

Further remarks seem to indicate that he holds to the modern ideas of

masonic government, and denies that the Grand Lodge is the supreme power in Masonry. We cannot understand what he means if we are in error in this. We shall not stop here to discuss *that* question.

Referring to printed rituals, he says that "to no other cause is the demoralization so largely due as to the ritual printing of the High Rites." He must allow us to doubt. We saw printed rituals (in cipher) over forty years ago; and when the "Mnemonics" were printed, not one mason in ten thousand had any knowledge or information concerning a "High Rite" ritual.

BRO. ROBBINS finds time to condense into a paragraph, longer or shorter as the case requires, a brief statement of the points of interest in a report; we used to do the same thing to a limited extent; but a half a page of that work takes a good deal more time than it does to write a dozen pages with a "running pen."

In reviewing his report we have necessarily touched upon questions discussed last year, without having his reply to what we then wrote.

INDIANA, 1892.

A fine engraved portrait of Past Grand Master WILLIAM HACKER makes the frontispiece of this splendidly printed volume. We noted in our last report that he was absent from the preceding annual meeting of the Grand Lodge for the first time within the memory of any other living member of the Grand Lodge. Of him the Grand Master (NICHOLAS R. RUCKLE) well says:

"M. W. Bro. William Hacker, the Senior Past Grand Master of Masons in this jurisdiction, died at his residence in Shelbyville, Ind., on Wednesday, July 28, 1891, and was buried by the Grand Lodge. For forty-six years a regular attendant at our meetings—serving as Grand Master nearly thirty years ago—and before and since that time an active, zealous, unselfish participant in the labors of this Grand Lodge; for a long period the only survivor, with one exception, of the distinguished brethren who presided over its deliberations during the first half century of its existence; his personality impressed itself upon this fraternity more strongly than that of any of his compeers. His influence has been felt in our statutes, in our legislation, in our ceremonies.

"During the period of this association, extending from the days of his youthful vigor, through mature manhood to a venerable old age, he carried with him the unwavering respect and confidence of his brethren, and maintained his steadfast attachment to the masonic institution. With him, Masonry was not a stepping-stone to preferment, but an end for which all other purposes must be put away. For it, personal interests were sacrificed, and public ambitions laid aside.

"In Masonry and out of it, he was a man of sturdy principles, consistent and steadfast; but withal, moderate, conservative and forbearing. Without pretense, plain and sincere, but not wanting in dignity and impressiveness. Perhaps lacking in enthusiasm, but making it up in conscientious persistence. Whether as Grand Master or as the Secretary of the Masonic organizations at his home, his duty was always clear to him, and as clearly performed.

"We feel his absence, we need his counsel; but we rejoice that he has entered into his reward."

We enjoyed his acquaintance, especially by correspondence, for many years; we carefully noted his masonic labors for a longer time, and most emphatically endorse all that Grand Master RUCKLE says of him.

If Bro. RUCKLE had not already acquired the reputation of being a thorough business man, this address would give it to him.

The Grand Lodge has prescribed no time within which an elected candidate must be initiated, and he decided that in the absence of any by-law of the lodge prescribing the time, there is no limit; he recommended that the Grand Lodge prescribe a rule upon the subject, but we do not find that any action was taken.

He ruled, in accordance with a previous decision of the Grand Lodge, that it is contrary to masonic law for lodges or brethren to send out circulars with a view of securing concerted action in the Grand Lodge. We notice that Bro. ROBBINS holds the opposite views; but the decisions are with Bro. RUCKLE: the question has been many times raised, discussed and decided in the Grand Lodge of New York, and always that the issuing of such circulars, when not authorized by the Grand Master, is in violation of masonic law.

Among his decisions, approved by the Grand Lodge, are the following:

"9. A consolidated lodge is empowered to take any action in relation to former members of either of the lodges of which it was composed, which the original lodges were respectively competent to take.

"12. An inquiry into the conduct of a lodge can not be made without a specific and definite complaint.

"17. An indebtedness to a lodge (other than the non-payment of dues) which cannot be collected by a legal procedure, can not be made the ground of masonic discipline, unless fraud upon the lodge is charged.

"20. The vote of the lodge suspends a brother, and he should not be permitted to return to the lodge-room after the vote has been announced.

"25. In case of death of the Worshipful Master, the Warden next in rank, succeeds to his rights, duties and powers; but there is thereby no vacancy in the office of Warden."

The Grand Lodge added another decision to No. 25:

"The Senior Warden in such cases succeeds to all the rights, powers and duties of the office of Worshipful Master for the unexpired term, and while he is still Senior Warden he is the acting Worshipful Master and has the right to so sign his name."

The judgment of a lodge, suspending three members for non-payment of dues, was reversed (and a new trial ordered), on account of gross irregularities in the proceedings.

In another case a brother had been indefinitely suspended by his lodge; the Grand Lodge changed the punishment to suspension for one year: the committee say:

"The Grand Lodge has unquestionably supreme and absolute jurisdiction, empowering it to thus finally dispose of controversies of this character. We

believe the rights of the accused will be sufficiently protected by taking this course, and that it will in other ways inure to the good of the Order."

Another practical point is given by the committee in another case:

"So far as the action of the Worshipful Master is concerned, in allowing brethren to speak on the merits of the case after the accused had retired, this course of procedure seems to be recognized as correct by high authority.

"When a case has been closed, and the accused and the accuser, with their counsel, have retired, the lodge occupies the position of a jury or a bench of judges, to whom the case has been finally submitted. They are deliberating upon their final judgment in the case, and each member has the right to whatever light and knowledge his brethren may possess. They, however, would not be justified in considering any facts not properly and legitimately presented during the trial. As the facts are disclosed in the record in this case, it is our opinion that the Master did not err in the course he pursued."

The Grand Lodge adopted the following in relation to the proposed Fraternal Congress:

"We would therefore recommend that the Most Worshipful Grand Master be authorized and directed to appoint six brothers who are well informed in masonic history, law and usage, to attend said Fraternal Congress, and that this Grand Lodge shall be at no expense on account thereof."

The Grand Master was added to the delegation, and thereupon, he

"Announced the following delegates to the Fraternal Congress to be held in Chicago during the World's Fair, viz: Sidney W. Douglas, Calvin W. Prather, Mortimer Nye, Isaac P. Leyden, Bruce Carr, Nicholas R. Ruckle and William H. Smythe."

The following report was adopted:

"A lodge can not, under masonic usage and tradition, force a brother to remain in a lodge when he desires to dimit. A vote on his application is proper, so that the records of the lodge may show such dimission."

But suppose a majority vote "no," what then? We knew such a case. We think the report is self-contradictory. We have settled it in Maine, by providing that the lodge may vote a dimit *with a recommendation*, or the member may have a mere dimit without a vote, the Secretary recording the fact on his record.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. xcii, [Do give us figures, Bro. SMYTHE]) was presented by Bro. THOMAS B. LONG.

He discusses the right of visitation, and the propriety of asking to see the charter: we refer him to what we have already written in this report. He fails to convince us that there is any error in our views.

Bro. LONG gives an account, taken from the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of England (which we have not received), of the trial of a Deputy Grand Master who had taken a charter from the Grand Orient of France, and opened a lodge under it. Charges were made, to which he answered. He evidently had been a student of American masonic affairs, for he claimed that the Grand Lodge had no more right to object to what he had done than if he had joined a lodge of Odd Fellows, and so on in about the same strain

that has been so familiar to us for the few years past. He closed his answer as follows :

"I respectfully submit that, so long as I am a subscribing member of a craft lodge, holding under the Grand Lodge of England, and faithfully fulfill the duties imposed on me by the laws of the order, the fact that I belong to an unrecognized Secret Society is no masonic offence and no business of your Grand Lodge."

But the Grand Lodge held that it was "business of the Grand Lodge," and removed him from office and remitted the case to the District Grand Lodge for further proceedings.

We find reason in the account of this matter for personal gratification: over thirty years ago, when lodges in New Brunswick, under the Grand Lodge of England, were making masons of residents of Maine, some of whom were rejected candidates, the matter was brought to the attention of that Grand Lodge, as an invasion of our territory, and we cited the provisions of International Law in support of our position: this was treated in the Grand Lodge of England so nearly with ridicule, that it amounted to actual discourtesy. But in the answer to the defence of the accused in this case, the able, learned and eloquent brother referred to International Law, and made his argument upon the same lines as we made ours in 1860! He said:

"If a Grand Lodge was the most regular one in the world, and in amity with the Grand Lodge of England, if it took on itself to establish a lodge of its own anywhere where the Union Jack flew it would be guilty of a great masonic mistake. In all cases I venture to say the real and sound doctrine is the general rule that where the flag flies to take another jurisdiction into that territory is invasion. It is so in common sense, and according to International Law, and I think the masonic law in point of principle does not differ. It is hardly worth while to quote precedent in such a matter."

This is also a full recognition of the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, so far as lodges are concerned, with the consequences growing out of the application of the principles of International Law.

We discussed last year a decision by the Grand Master in a somewhat complicated case. We assumed that the decision was made under the general masonic law, but we find that it was made under a special provision of the law of the Grand Lodge. Bro. Loxe says that the case had further complications:

"The complication reaches further than as here stated by this writer, and if any curious person will carefully analyze the statement of the case by the Grand Master he will find still further confusion involving the question. It almost approximates the complications that sometimes grow out of blood and marriage relatives inter-marrying until the concatenation of circumstances almost convince the man involved in them that he has mysteriously become his own grand father."

We deem the law of Maine to be in accord with the old law; and upon further examination we are inclined to think that the law of Indiana is precisely the same. When the Master is absent the Senior Warden performs his duties and is for the time acting Master; if, however, the Senior Warden

is also absent, the Junior Warden becomes acting Master, but neither becomes *Master*, although by death the absence of the Master is permanent.

We have cited with approval a decision that in such cases the Warden may properly sign as "Acting Master"; but we prefer that in such case the signature should be "Senior Warden and acting Master."

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1892.

The Proceedings are of special interest, for the Grand Lodge has had two sessions; the increase in the number of lodges has been very large, and, more than all the rest, a part of the lodges have formed a new Grand Lodge, in consequence of the division of the Territory.

Of the *forty-eight* chartered lodges on the roll *forty-one* were represented.

The Deputy Grand Master's chair was draped in mourning—that officer having died during the year by the hand of an assassin. The Senior Grand Warden had lost his right hand! "A drunken vagabond in attempting, to murder an officer of the law, maimed our brother for life."

The Grand Master (LEO E. BENNETT) had issued ten dispensations for new lodges, to all of which charters were issued. Upon this matter he says:

"The organization of new lodges in this rapidly growing and constantly changing country is one of the most complex questions with which I have had to deal, and has required much careful inquiry to determine the advisability of granting to the many petitioners the dispensations asked for."

After referring to the death of the Deputy Grand Master and the maiming of the Senior Grand Warden, he says:

"Otherwise than as stated, our craft in this jurisdiction has been greatly favored and prospered during the year, as you will be advised in detail by the reports which will be laid before you. There is hardly a lodge which does not show a deep interest in the good of our fraternity, and which has not added to its membership those who will suitably exhibit the true principles of our institution. This progress and growth is not evidenced by prophecies but by events, not by promises but deeds of fulfillment. During the three years it has been my honor to be your Grand Master and as such to watch over and guard and encourage, and to note the upbuilding of masonic lodges throughout this jurisdiction, the year now closing has been to me the one of the greatest labor and demands from the constituent lodges and the brethren; yet the one of the most pleasure and satisfaction, for I feel that the lodges and brethren, as a whole, have been more earnest and appreciative. In these three years our lodges have been increased from thirty-six to fifty-eight, a gain of twenty-two."

In two successive years, ten charters were granted at each session.

The Grand Master had quite a correspondence with the Grand Master of New York, growing out of the system of representation. The latter requested the former to revoke the commission of his Representative, but the former wanted to "know the reason why": or rather declined to accede to the request. The result was that the Grand Master of New York notified Grand Master BENNETT that the brother would be no longer recognized, and Bro.

BENNETT declined to make any other appointment. From what we have already said in this report, it will be seen that we hold that Bro. BENNETT's position was erroneous. However, his Grand Lodge sustained him.

It was decided by the Grand Lodge that in case of the loss of a charter, the Grand Master cannot issue a duplicate charter, but only a dispensation.

A request was received from the Representatives of lodges in Oklahoma Territory, for the consent of the Grand Lodge for the formation of a Grand Lodge in that Territory. It was referred to a committee, whose report was unanimously adopted as follows:

"Your Committee on Law and Usage, to whom was referred an application from Representatives of three lodges in Oklahoma for the erection of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma covering that portion of the territory of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory embraced within the territorial limits of Oklahoma, beg leave to report the following resolutions:

"1st. *Resolved*, That the Grand Master in person or by proxy, after correspondence with the Masters of the Oklahoma Lodges, call a convention of duly accredited Representatives of all Oklahoma Lodges to consider the question of a separate jurisdiction.

"2d. If such convention shall decide that the time has arrived for the organization of a Grand Lodge for Oklahoma, then the Grand Master, or his proxy, shall formally open a convention for the purpose of taking all the necessary steps for the organization of such Grand Lodge for Oklahoma, the adoption of a Constitution and election of officers.

"3d. That upon such organization being complete, the Grand Master, or his proxy, shall install said officers elect and formally proclaim, by authority of this Grand Lodge, that the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma is legally organized, and made independent, entitled to all prerogatives of a lawfully constituted Grand Lodge, and as such fraternally commended to the masonic consideration of all Grand Lodges."

Various Representatives were "called before the altar" and welcomed: among them was Bro. WALTER N. EVANS, our Representative. This Grand Lodge adheres to the old usage of placing those whom the Grand Master specially addresses in the East and not in the rear of the altar.

A new Constitution was adopted, which is published in these Proceedings.

The Grand Master was authorized to commission ten brethren to attend the proposed Congress at Chicago, but neither the action of the delegates or of the Congress should be binding on the Grand Lodge or the masons of its jurisdiction.

BRO. ROBERT W. HILL delivered a fine address on "*The Masonic Idea of Manliness*." The lesson he teaches is that the standard of masonic excellence is an expanding standard, and that one who represents the embodiment of masonic principles must be a progressive man in all the relations of life—but "*progressive in the right way*."

BRO. JOSEPH S. MURROW presented the Report on Correspondence (120 pp., besides ten pages devoted to statistics.)

While he does not advocate perpetual jurisdiction, he does not "believe in joint ownership"; but if a candidate takes one or two degrees and then removes out of the jurisdiction, he is still the material of that lodge, and no other has a right to receive him without its consent.

Admitting that the resident of that jurisdiction, who went abroad and obtained the degrees in a regular lodge, is not really an irregular or clandestine mason, he still upholds the law of his jurisdiction that such a mason will not be recognized in the Indian Territory. Such is also the law of Maine: if a resident, who has been declared to be unworthy to be made a mason in Maine, or who has never ascertained whether he is deemed so or not, goes "abroad and receives the degrees, he will not be recognized as a mason in Maine until his worthiness has been declared in the usual manner by the local craft. The safety of the institution is the supreme law.

He touches upon the question between his Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of New York in relation to Grand Representatives. He holds that if a Grand Representative holds his commission subject to the "caprice of the Grand Master," the system ought to be abolished. We think the word "caprice" is improperly used by him: it is an imputation upon the *office* not justified by the laws of Masonry. In the recess of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master is the representative of the whole craft, and the laws of the institution do not allow the assumption that he may be guilty of "caprice." When Grand Master SHERER said that the Grand Representative of the Indian Territory was not acceptable, the craft of New York spoke, and there was no other correct way of proceeding than to heed its utterances.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1893.

By a change in the Constitution this Grand Lodge met in February, and we have the Proceedings for the current year. The interval between the last two sessions was less than six months.

The Grand Master (LEO E. BENNETT) had granted three dispensations for new lodges, to all of which charters were granted.

He devoted the most of his address to his action at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. As we have received the official Proceedings of the new Grand Lodge, we will give an account of it under a heading of its own. The Grand Lodge of Oklahoma was not formally recognized, but fraternal greetings were exchanged by telegraph, and it was voted to present to "our daughter" a fine set of Grand Lodge jewels according to a sample exhibited. This Grand Lodge loses ten lodges from its roll, but is left in a very vigorous and prosperous condition.

We learn from these Proceedings that the Grand Master of Pennsylvania has withdrawn the commissions of all his Representatives near other Grand Lodges.

Amendments to the Constitution were adopted and a large edition ordered to be printed.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized and an exchange of Representatives requested.

Presto, change! The experiment of holding the annual communication in February seems not to have been a success and the date was again changed, and the Grand Lodge will hold two annual sessions in 1893, the next on the second Tuesday of next August.

BRO. ROBERT W. HILL delivered an address on "Toleration"—able and eloquent.

He says:

"The root of masonic toleration is found in the noble doctrine of brotherhood. We are members of one family, and whatsoever our country, race, or kindred, we are brothers. As the outgrowth of this doctrine and the feeling it inspires we are compelled to grant a large measure of liberty to one another, and gradually this doctrine has reached such development that the masonic fraternity has set its face unalterably against all forms of intolerance or bigotry, wheresoever the same may presume to manifest themselves. Masonry then stands for the liberty of the individual. It stands for that broad charity which can tolerate what it cannot accept. And this is one reason why Masonry has found arrayed against it all the societies which thrive on the intolerant dogma of past ages."

This is the fundamental idea which he illustrates and discusses in an exceedingly interesting manner.

One curious—and, it seems to us, unwise—provision was inserted in the Constitution, that a brother, not present in Grand Lodge during the communication, shall not be eligible to office! It seems to us that the folly of it was at once illustrated. The Grand Lecturer was detained at home by illness: how they "got around the stump" is thus stated in a note:

"Most of the members had expressed an earnest wish that Bro. W. A. McBride should be re-elected as Grand Lecturer. The Constitution provides that no one can be elected to office unless he is or has been present at the meeting in session. Bro. McBride was thus barred from being re-elected. In this emergency Past Grand Master P. J. Byrne very kindly consented to represent Bro. McBride. After his election he stated to the Grand Lodge that he did not desire the office himself, that he could fulfill its duties if he chose to do so, but that he duly accepted it for Bro. McBride and that Bro. McBride would be the actual and he trusted, active Grand Lecturer."

As the Proceedings of Oklahoma give no statistics we retain those of this Grand Lodge as given in the 1892 Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (60 pp.) was prepared by Bro. ROBERT W. HILL, in consequence of the very serious illness of Bro. MURROW. We are glad to find that he had recovered so as to be "on duty." He speaks in one place of his "active masonic life" being "nearly over." We trust that the "nearly" will not be dropped from our quotation for many years. We have always regarded him as the very pillar of support of Masonry in his jurisdiction.

BRO. HILL has had experience in preparing reports, and, as heretofore, produces a good one, although he had but about half the usual number of Proceedings.

He replies to Bro. STATION in relation to the organization of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, and takes one position in which we do not agree.

While we commend the action of both parties in those proceedings as being of a most commendable character, yet we hold that the Oklahoma lodges had the absolute right to form a Grand Lodge, even if the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory had not consented. Bro. HILL holds that as Oklahoma Territory was a part of the Indian Territory jurisdiction, it was not "unoccupied territory." The same question was raised in the case of Idaho, and the decision was against the views of Bro. HILL. The test is not "unoccupied territory," but whether the territorial jurisdiction in which it is proposed to organize a Grand Lodge, has become a state or territory with a civil government of its own, independent of other states or territories.

He, too, discusses the Representative question. The logic of his position is that the commission of a Representative should not be revoked *except for reasons satisfactory to the appointing power*; among nations (from whose practice the system has been taken) such a proposition would not be entertained for one moment.

Copying our remarks deprecating the jealousy existing against being controlled in a particular jurisdiction by the general voice of the craft universal, he says:

"For our own part we have never been able to see the force of the objections urged against a supreme lodge—while there are many weighty reasons to urge in favor of its establishment, and we believe it will be established within a few years."

In his review of Maine, he gets in two lines from Missouri which give us a new Grand Master and Grand Secretary, neither of whom our Missouri brethren will be willing to spare!

Of the new Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, he says:

"As to the question of power to organize this Grand Lodge we have discussed it elsewhere, but in justice to the views of some of the brethren in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, it is only fair to say that the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory would have preferred to retain jurisdiction over Oklahoma. Many of the oldest, wisest and most faithful brethren looked upon the movement with misgivings, feeling that in a time of such political uncertainty it would be better to defer action of this kind. The present outlook for the speedy union in one state of the divided Territories shows that these brethren were right, and that it would have been wise to wait the outcome of pending legislation. And yet, with this feeling as to the wisdom of the movement, these brethren, for the sake of harmony, and in token of good will to the Oklahoma brethren, did not oppose the organization. They said: 'If all the Oklahoma Lodges want a separate jurisdiction we will not stand in the way.' This explanation is due to them and is made after the organization has been accomplished, so that the motives of the brethren may not be called in question."

We confess to having had misgivings when we read the first announcement. But we remembered the organization of the Mother Grand Lodge, and how our faith in its success has been sustained by its growth and prosperity, and also that Bro. MURROW and his associates, with their own experience in mind, were the best judges, and we were ready to endorse the movement. We are somewhat disturbed by Bro. HILL's remarks, but feel

relieved when we notice that he does not question the ability of the brethren of Oklahoma to maintain successfully an independent organization.

We would like to copy the whole of his "Conclusion," but have not space for it. As he was acting as a substitute for Bro. MURROW, his views as to the value of these reports are not liable to the imputation of being actuated, even unconsciously, by self-interest. He calls the writers the "teachers of the craft"; and adds:

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific we notice one special quality in all these reports—they are inspired by a true desire to promote the best interests of the fraternity. There are decided differences of opinion, the writers sometimes wax too warm in controversy, occasionally they even forget themselves so far as to indulge in personalities unseemly and unjust, but the great and dominating motive of each and every writer is service to the craft. Here are writers who, for a quarter of a century and more, have labored zealously in the preparation of reports, many times without any other compensation than the reward of a good conscience, at other times receiving about enough money to pay for the paper on which reports were written. Here are also younger members of the corps, who are following in the footsteps of the veterans, and all alike seeking only to promote the honor of Masonry. Where else can we find such a spectacle of unselfish devotion. Strong is the tie which prompts to such zealous labor 'without the hope of fee or reward.' The Entered Apprentice is taught in the charge given to him that 'the greatest and best of men in all ages have been encouragers and promoters of the Art, and have never deemed it derogatory to their dignity to level themselves with the fraternity,' and from a careful study of the masonic literature of the present day, it is safe to assert that our Nation's greatest men are proud of their connection with the fraternity. For clear, forcible and logical writing, for depth of thought, and for literary skill the writers of the craft take foremost place among the literary men of the times. These reports constitute a special literature in themselves, and in them all forms of literary expression are to be found. They range 'from grave to gay, from lively to severe,' and bear the marks of that patient research, that delving in the records of the past; that clear comprehension of the fundamental principles of our Institution which gives assurance that masons who study them will not go unrewarded."

IOWA, 1892

As we take up this volume, the first thought is, "How much space will it do to take for a review of this?" for we know in advance that it is full of exceedingly interesting matter.

We have for a frontispiece an elegant portrait of the M. W. Grand Master, RALPH G. PHELPS; and we turn at once to his address.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"I have found Masonry in Iowa, with all the stir and commotion we see and hear in the midst of the Grand Lodge, singularly harmonious, united, and filled with zeal. This year has been one of growth. Masonry in Iowa has had a larger increase than the average for many years past, and I believe it is but the rising of the sun on a still brighter day. On every hand there are promises of increased growth for the future, and happy prophecies, which, by their own hopefulness, will bring about their own fulfillment. The year has been one of peace and harmony. There has not been a single trial under

the conduct of this office; there has been but one case of discipline throughout this wide congregation and throughout the year."

He had granted dispensations for six new lodges; he had accepted the surrender of the charter of one lodge which had only ten active members, and *all but one of them over sixty years of age*; he had revoked one charter for the neglect, long continued, of one lodge to obey the vote of the Grand Lodge, that it should dissolve its organization under a civil charter, but restored it upon compliance with the vote.

Five lodges had been burned out; whereupon the Grand Master says (and we copy his remarks, as haply they apply in Maine, though we hope not):

"But in all charity and kindness, let me use this opportunity for the saying of a few words which, if heeded, I believe will be for our good. In each of these five cases save one, with the announcement that suddenly, without warning, they had lost all their property, came the words, "no insurance." I think that lodge affairs of business should be managed as other business is managed, by men worldly-wise. No lodge, however rich, however poor, can afford to hold its property, in large quantity or small quantity, subject to fire, and without insurance. If they are poor, so much the more should they avoid the risk."

* * * * *

"Generally these lodges are the very ones than can least afford to try the experiment. I am not in favor of refusing help to such lodges when their calamity comes. That would be wrong to us as well as to them; but I am in favor of requiring all lodges not out of debt to be insured. If other precautions are demanded, why should this not be also? At least, if there be no absolute requirement, let each show cause why they should be an exception to the rule. It is not only the sudden and total loss of property we deplore. If that were all, industry and generosity might repair the loss. It is the slow and hopeless struggle, the months without meetings, the breaking up of all their plans, and at last, the alienating of masonic affection and wearing away of patience, until Masonry is forgotten, the lodge is despaired of, and too late it is found that the fire has not only burned up the property, but in many cases consumed the zeal and energy of the brotherhood."

He had also arrested the jewel of one Master, who was also a Past Grand Master. The trouble grew out of "Cerneauism"; and for that reason, we will not discuss it in detail, but only say that if his conduct had grown out of any other matter, there is not, in our opinion, a Grand Lodge in the world that would not have expelled him from Masonry by a substantially unanimous vote. A permanent member of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was, years ago, expelled by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (and died an expelled mason) for conduct that was only in a minute degree so unmasonic as that of the brother in question; one of his acts has, by Grand Masters and Grand Lodges, been denounced time and again, as gross unmasonic conduct—and that act was one of his mildest; the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, at its last session, expelled a Past Master for an act precisely similar to one of the acts of this brother, and the expulsion in Connecticut was in no manner connected with "Cerneauism." That the action of this brother was the logical result of the teachings imported into Iowa from New York we well understand, but that a brother of the experience of the one in question ex-

cites alike our surprise and sorrow. As the brother in his memorial denies some of the allegations of the Grand Master, our remarks are based entirely upon the documents bearing his name as author and one other allegation not denied by him.

The committee upon the Grand Master's address reported upon this matter as follows :

"One of the events that come to us all occasionally, almost as a personal grievance, was forced upon the attention of the Masons of Iowa in the remarkable course pursued by our eminent brother, Past Grand Master ———, since the last meeting of this Grand Lodge. The clear, fair, complete and temperate statement of the whole matter by the Grand Master in his address, supported, as it is, by the documentary evidence accompanying it, leaves little to be added by your committee. Bro. ———, who has been so eminent and popular as a mason as well as in civil and military life, has, by his misguided conduct, done a great wrong to himself and injustice to this Grand Lodge and to his brethren. The course pursued by the Grand Master in arresting his jewel as Worshipful Master of his lodge, and depriving him of the honor and dignity of office, was clearly in the line of his official duty, and should receive the unanimous approval of this Grand Lodge.

"It now rests with Bro. ———, as the offending party, to take the initiatory steps looking to a complete restoration of the harmony and fraternal relations so rudely and causelessly disturbed, and should he wisely travel in the direction where duty points the way, guided by the true spirit of Masonry, he knows as well as any one can know that he will make no vain appeal to those among whom he has so long and faithfully served, and over whom he has presided.

"The Grand Lodge of Iowa is greater than any of its members.

"Its authority must be respected and its laws obeyed. It has no other banner than that waved by Masonry throughout the world, and which is everywhere the emblem of power, peace, good-will, and charity.

"Its province is to build up and maintain; not to tear down and destroy. It cannot permit any of its members to seek to destroy its organization or breed dissensions in its ranks without exercising its powers of discipline. Individual masons may entertain feelings of hostility and malice, or seek through motives of ambition to subserve personal interests, but the great heart of Masonry, as it exists in its organized capacity, is incapable of harboring feelings of animosity towards any of its members, and finds its greatest pleasure and wins its grandest triumphs in bringing back the erring and cementing all its votaries in the bands of brotherly love and affection."

We did not notice this report until the foregoing had been written, being misled by the fact, as we understood it, that the matter was referred to the Committee on Grievances. But this report is so sound in doctrine and so masonic in tone, that we copy it. This report was not accepted, but was referred to the Committee on Grievances, to which we find, upon re-examination, that part of the Grand Master's address had been referred. Later, however, the matter was withdrawn from that committee and referred to a special committee appointed by the Grand Master, with instruction to report at the next annual communication. We have designedly refrained from giving the name of the brother; as we hope that with the lapse of time he will see the path in which duty leads him and will follow it.

Bro. PARVIN gives sketches of several of the distinguished masons who had died during the year. Since Bro. PIKE's death we know of no one who surpasses Bro. PARVIN in the beauty and general excellence of these sketches.

That of Bro. IRA BERRY is very appreciative: he had known Bro. BERRY by correspondence more than a third of a century; but first met him at Baltimore in 1871, and then at his home in Portland.

He also gives a sketch of "the Apostle of Anti-Masonry"—Rev. Dr. JONATHAN BLANCHARD, who died May 15, 1892. Bro. PARVIN knew him more than fifty years ago. He was born in 1811, in Vermont, and so was a boy of fifteen years of age when the "Morgan excitement" began. However, he does not seem to have commenced his crusade against Masonry until he became President of Wheaton College, at Oberlin, Ohio. He was the founder of the *Cynosure*, an anti-masonic paper still published in Chicago, twenty-four volumes of which, "well bound," are in the Iowa Masonic Library. Bro. PARVIN thinks that the old gentleman "had told his story o'er and o'er again, till he believed his statements to be true." But he was ardent and earnest, and so impressed some with his views, and excited the curiosity of others, most frequently leading them to inquire and examine for themselves and to end in joining the fraternity. We fully agree with Bro. PARVIN that "his efforts proved of essential service to the cause of Masonry." We once met one of his students while on a visit in the West. We were introduced to her by the family which we were visiting. Her horror was great when she discovered that we were an active mason, and yet were received with our wife in that family. But our irrepressible and almost ungentlemanly mirth and laughter at her recital of the alleged sins of Freemasonry soon satisfied her, more than solemn assurances would have done, that she had been imposed upon. We could scarcely credit her statement that her authority was Dr. BLANCHARD. He must have been a monomaniac, or she been badly "sold."

Under the head of "Personal," Bro. PARVIN says:

"I would be pleased if Providence should spare me yet a little longer, so that on the 17th of May next (1893) I might reach the anniversary of my golden wedding with her who has during all these years of official toil and labor been my solace and support; and that she, too, might witness the return of the 8th of January, 1894, when I could unite with my brethren in celebrating the 'fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge,' with which for so many years I have been closely identified, being the only one who in all these years has never been absent from one of its annual communications."

The craft in Maine, as well as the world over, will most heartily second these wishes.

His *forty-sixth* report, as Librarian, is, as usual, made exceedingly interesting by his knowledge and appreciation of books. We rather regret, however, that it is not made a library devoted to Masonry and kindred subjects.

Bro. J. C. MITCHELL, who was expelled last year for participation in the Cerneau disorders, was, upon his petition and the recommendation of the Grand Master, fully restored. Two others applied for restoration, but their petitions were denied, they not having complied with the prescribed conditions.

An amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge was presented, which provides that Past Elective Grand Officers are permanent members of the Grand Lodge as long as they are members of a subordinate lodge in the jurisdiction, whether residents of the state or not; the proposed amendment strikes out the clause making residence in the state necessary.

The report on chartered lodges was of such practical value, that the Grand Lodge printed copies for distribution among the lodges, and ordered that it be read in every lodge at the regular communication in November.

The Report on Correspondence (138 pp.) was presented by Bro. T. S. PARVIN. He adds biographical sketches of Bro. PHELPS, Grand Master, and Bro. EVAN EVANS, first Junior Warden of Des Moines Lodge. June 1, 1840.

BRO. PARVIN'S report, as usual, has comparatively few extracts: but he tells in his own words what is done, and what he has to say about it—making an interesting report to read, but a difficult one to review, if one attempts to condense. We believe he dictates his reports. We have been tempted to try that experiment, but we find that, so strong is habit, when we attempt to dictate we use more words to express the idea, and have great difficulty in keeping the connection of the end of a sentence with its beginning.

Referring to what one brother terms "the great and growing evil of indulgence in wine at the masonic banquet table," he says:

"We are heartily glad to see our brother take the stand he does against 'the great and growing evil of indulging in wine at the masonic banquet table. This disposition has grown to such an extent, it may almost be considered to have reached the proportions of prohibition, which,' he says, 'is very creditable to the brethren, and shows a desire on their part to observe one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry—temperance.

"It is high time that Grand Lodges legislated against this evil, which has been very largely increased through the instrumentality of a fraternity who, while not masons, nevertheless make membership in the higher masonic bodies essential to membership therein. We have seldom attended a banquet of any name in Masonry where wine was used at which there was not some brother who had so little control over his appetite that he indulged too freely, and thus brought reproach upon the body of which otherwise he would be a good member.

He holds that the power of the Grand Master to issue dispensations for new lodges was conferred by Grand Lodges. We have examined the early Constitutions and Proceedings of most of the older Grand Lodges, and find that Grand Masters assumed that they had this power and exercised it and the Grand Lodges acquiesced.

In his review of Maine (1891) referring to Grand Master CHASE'S address, he says:

"The brother very correctly remarks that the masonic is a charitable institution, and its charities are dispensed without reference to return, and hence no return should be expected or demanded *unless* the lodge in whose behalf the expenditure has been made should order or direct the same."

He approves the work of our Committee on History, and styles Bro. HARRIS'S report an important one.

Of the resolution prohibiting ciphers, he says :

"The substance of this resolution should, in our humble judgment, be incorporated into a fundamental law in every Grand Jurisdiction, and a stop be put to the reducing of the ritual to cipher or any form for circulation and use among the lodges or brethren."

Referring to us, he says :

"The principal difference between us consists in this, that with him whatever is the practice and the law in Maine and Massachusetts he promulgates as the universal practice and law of masons. We hold that every Grand Lodge has a right to establish its own laws, and make them as binding upon its jurisdiction as the practice and law of Maine is within its own jurisdiction."

We think the difference is a more radical one: we hold that there are laws of Freemasonry binding upon Grand Lodges, which they have no *right* to disregard, though they may have the *power*: now while Bro. PARVIN may, and we think *does*, hold to the same thing, *theoretically*, yet when it comes to *practice*, we disagree as to what those laws are, he limiting them to a smaller number than we do.

He says further :

"The brother is incorrect in his statement that we hold that when a Grand Lodge is formed a lodge may set aside its Master and Wardens and elect other Representatives. What we stated, and what we hold, is this, that the Grand Lodge has the right in the establishing of its Constitution to make a provision whereby the representation of a lodge in the Grand Lodge may consist of Representatives chosen by the lodge instead of its Master and Wardens, or it may limit the representation of each lodge to one member, to consist of the Master alone, at its will and pleasure; but we were not discussing the representation, according to our recollection, of a lodge in the Grand Lodge. It was in the convention to form the Grand Lodge, and if our view be not correct, then a very large number of the Grand Lodges of the United States are clandestine bodies, our own being one of the number, because the delegates forming the Constitution and creating the Grand Lodge of Iowa were chosen from the lodges by their members, and did not consist of the Masters and Wardens.

"If, then, a Grand Lodge thus created be a lawful body, as Bro. Drummond must concede, surely in the adoption of its Constitution it has the same right to prescribe who shall be the delegates of its subordinate lodges, and of what number they shall consist. Bro. Drummond's pet theory, which he presents on every favorable occasion, is that only the Master and Wardens can represent their lodges upon any occasion whatever.

"The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, we presume, certainly that of Iowa, provides that the Master and Wardens shall be the representatives in Grand Lodge; and it might have enacted in lieu thereof that the Master alone should represent his lodge, or that some brother duly elected for that purpose should be the representative."

We do not understand this: it seems to us that the scribe must have written erroneously.

We do not concede that a Grand Lodge can thus limit the representation of the lodges. We know that the Grand Lodge of New York has undertaken partially to do it: but we believe that its plan proceeds upon the old theory, while practically it secures a smaller representation. When we come to New York, we will examine it, *if we do not forget it*.

Nor do we hold that the participation of others than Masters and Wardens in the formation of a Grand Lodge renders it clandestine. Proceedings are not vitiated by every error. When a convention to form a Grand Lodge assembles, appoints a Committee of Credentials, and upon its report, determines, who are entitled to seats in the convention, that action is final and conclusive and cannot be questioned thereafter. It is one of the numerous cases in which a Body has the *power* to do what it has no legal *right* to do.

We do not agree with the last part of the paragraph quoted. If the Masters and Wardens waive their right, a proxy appointed by the lodge acts in their stead, but only when all are absent. In Maine, in case neither Master or Warden, or proxy of the lodge is present, a substitute appointed by the Master may be allowed to represent the lodge by a special vote of the Grand Lodge.

But we think that Bro. PARVIN over estimates the number of Grand Lodges in which others than Masters, Wardens, Past Masters or Proxies, appointed because their principals could not attend, have participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge. We once investigated this, and found our rule very nearly universal, as we remember it.

KENTUCKY, 1892.

The Grand Master (JAMES A. MCKENZIE) had found the year a busy one; but before giving an account of his acts, he pauses to pay a tribute to Bro. JOSEPH H. BRANHAM, Past Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, and to announce the deaths of prominent and active brethren in other jurisdictions, one of whom, THOMAS J. PICKETT, had been Grand Master of Masons in Kentucky.

He announced quite a number of decisions: in one, he adds to sound masonic law, sound advice:

"9. Two members of a lodge had a law suit in regard to a contested right of way, and, after decision by court, the controversy was brought up in lodge for masonic trial. Held. That the lodge had no jurisdiction of the case whatever. A law suit is not a masonic offence. A masonic lodge has no more jurisdiction over land tenures and easements than it has over the probate of wills or the granting of divorces. Keep out of the courts if you can, but don't take your law suits into your lodges."

He decided that the widow and children of a mason suspended at the time of his death cannot be received into the Home; he says:

"The Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home was erected and dedicated for the purpose of providing a home for the widows and orphan children of such of our needy deceased brethren as remained faithful to their masonic obligations. The principle must be established that, in order to transmit the protection and benefits of the Home to wife and child, the individual must faithfully discharge, as far as lies in his power, all his masonic obligations, even unto death."

Another decision was amended and adopted as follows :

" 12. A lodge has the right to remit dues, but shall not by any such remission relieve itself from liability to pay assessments for the benefit of the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home. This fund is inalienable. It is of doubtful propriety for a lodge to remit the dues of a member, except in cases of great destitution. Masonry confers benefits, and it ought to exact obligations."

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; Kentucky does not. Hence arose a complaint by the former, to which the latter replies that the laws of Pennsylvania have no force outside of that state, and, therefore, not in Kentucky. It was the same question already discussed, viz: whether, when a rejected candidate removes from the jurisdiction into another and becomes a mason according to the law of his new residence, the other jurisdiction has any just cause of complaint. The most general practice answers the question in the negative. We shall await with some interest the action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania in the matter.

Of the Home, the Grand Master says :

" I congratulate my masonic brethren in Kentucky, that the Masonic Home is now upon a sound, enduring, financial basis. I cordially commend the spirit of liberality manifested by masons throughout this jurisdiction in increasing the assessment for the benefit of the wards of our jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge at its last session, provided by resolution, that there should be submitted to the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction a proposition to increase the assessment for the benefit of the Home from fifty cents to one dollar *per capita*, and that, if said proposition carried, each affiliated mason within this jurisdiction should receive the Masonic Home Journal without cost."

He issued an excellent circular to the lodges, and of the result he says :

" In accordance with the resolution of the Grand Lodge, the lodges throughout this jurisdiction, at their respective meetings in May, 1892, voted upon the question of increased assessment for the benefit of the Home, and it was adopted by a large majority, both of the individual voters and the respective lodges voting thereupon."

The vote by lodges was: Yes, 287; No, 96: the vote by individuals was: Yes, 4,719; No, 1,389; 178 lodges voted unanimously for it, and 32 unapishly against it.

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence (153 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON. He gives also a table showing the *per capita* tax upon the membership, and other matters connected with the finances of the Grand Lodge. The tax is the smallest in Maine and Vermont (twenty cents): there are only eight others in which the tax is less than fifty cents: and of the ten whose dues are less than fifty cents only four pay mileage and *per diem* and one of the others pays mileage.

He was elected Deputy Grand Master and vacated the chairmanship of this committee: of this he says :

"For eleven years we have been connected with the Committee on Correspondence, ten of which the reports have been prepared entirely by us, and the other year a portion of them was written by us. These years have been the most pleasant of all the masonic years to us. The work of preparing the reports has been exceedingly pleasant, and our enjoyment of associations with the most distinguished masonic writers of the land has been great. We vacate the chairmanship simply because of our close approach to the chair of Grand Lodge, a place we never sought or desired, simply because we have no desire or ambition for office, and because the position of Chairman of the Correspondence Committee is more congenial to our nature. But the friends of the writer decreed otherwise, and as obedience has been one of our masonic virtues, we yield to this fate."

In several instances Grand Masters have prepared these reports, and we see no reason why a Deputy Grand Master should not. While we rejoice at our brother's well deserved promotion we greatly regret to lose him from this department, by his labors in which he has won the respect, confidence and affection of his associates.

We believe that his Grand Lodge has not adopted the doctrine which he advocates in the following :

"The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had a very good criminal docket, but seem to have disposed of the whole number of cases in a most satisfactory manner. Case No. 4, the culprit is charged with having publicly ridiculed the Holy Bible. His own confessions proved the charge, and in the face of this positive proof, the lodge refused to inflict any grade of punishment. The charter of the lodge was arrested, and the blasphemer was expelled by the Grand Lodge. A righteous judgment. These tender-footed brethren, who are so jealous of the rights of lodges alone to inflict punishment, and believe that Grand Lodges are only appellate courts, have food for reflection. Certainly, where lodges will not administer justice, Grand Lodge ought to do so. This was not the only case reported from this docket where weak-kneed lodges failed to punish, that Grand Lodge exercised its prerogative and inflicted the punishment richly deserved. There was a time when we were a little tender-footed on the rights of lodges, but since we have been writing the Reports on Correspondence we have seen so much delinquency on the part of lodges that it is disgusting in the extreme, and we have solemnly come to the conclusion that to remedy all this short-coming of lodges it is absolutely necessary for Grand Lodge to step in and vindicate the dignity of the fraternity by inflicting the punishment that the lodge ought to have inflicted. Such lodges deserve to have their charters turned over to the tender-keeping of the Grand Secretary, and not returned, either."

The practice in this particular illustrates how we get our ideas of the correct method of proceedings, from the practice of the Courts. In some states the old system of appeal prevails and the case is retried in the Grand Lodge, which pronounces its own judgment; in other states the appeal is in form a writ of error, and the judgment is that the judgment of the lodge is affirmed or reversed, and, if reversed, sent back for a new trial. We believe now that if brethren will go back to the time when the first Grand Lodge was organized, an appeal was understood to be, and was, a general appeal* from one court to a higher court, by which the case was retried and which gave the final judgment. So we have held that in the old masonic constitutions that was the significance of the word "appeal," and that, while the

Grand Lodge may well require that the field of inquiry shall be narrowed to the question actually at issue, still it will, in effect, retry the case and give final judgment, according to its own views of the law and the fact.

Of Grand Representatives, he well says :

" We cannot agree with Grand Master Gibbs, that Grand Lodge has sole power to dismiss representatives. Grand Masters make them, and they can unmake them without any interference on the part of Grand Lodge at all. If Grand Masters refuse to dismiss or withdraw commissions, Grand Lodge can interfere and do so, and on refusal of both, the jurisdiction to which the representative is accredited can dismiss him, or at least refuse to recognize him, with or without reasons therefor.

" We do not agree with Bro. Parvin's proposition, that representatives, being the creatures of Grand Masters, are *their* representatives and not that of Grand Lodge. If they are the Representatives of Grand Masters, then they must die with each term of Grand Master, as each Grand Master has the right to choose his own Representative. If he is not the Representative of the whole jurisdiction, then the system is a vast humbug, and means little or nothing. We have but little use for the system at all, but if only to represent Grand Masters, then we are ready to say, 'away with it as soon as possible.' "

We believe Pennsylvania has recently taken the ground that Representatives are the Grand Master's Representatives. We think this idea has been recently adopted, because those brethren have heretofore been styled the Representatives of the Grand Lodge.

The law against electioneering for masonic offices in Kentucky is very severe, and, in one case at least, it has been shown that such a law is not, as is often claimed, a mere "scare-crow" and incapable of execution; Bro. STATON SAYS :

" The question of electioneering for office in lodge or Grand Lodge comes in for a good share of his attention, and receives the condemnation it so justly deserves. A case came up in the Grand Lodge of Kentucky a few years ago, showing to what extent electioneering for office was carried. A political masonic demagogue came to Grand Lodge with his pockets filled with cards announcing his candidacy for the office of Grand Secretary. When the time came for the election of Grand Secretary the Grand Master, like the true man that he is, had one of the cards placed in his hands, and when the name of this new-departure man was placed in nomination the Grand Master arose in his place, read the card in his hands, held it up so that all might see it, and then in a very emphatic tone announced that the brother whose name was on that card would not be permitted to have his name before Grand Lodge, and cited the members to the Constitution of Grand Lodge, Article XV, Section 1, which reads :

" Electioneering in any way for office in the Grand Lodge is positively prohibited, and any member guilty of the offence shall be ineligible to office; and, if an officer, forfeit the office held by him; and the same rule shall apply to subordinate lodges."

Referring to the address of Grand Master TAYLOR, he says :

" In a small fraction over eighteen pages Grand Master Taylor told the craft of his official acts for the year. It is a splendid business paper, dealing with all questions of interest to the craft of Maine. The venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Berry, is tenderly and affectionately remembered. He was

buried on the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. We never saw him, and yet he was one of the best known masons on the continent, and was one of the most remarkable men on record. A few years ago, while climbing up to do some work in the Grand Lodge Library, he fell and broke a leg. It was thought at the time that his far-advanced age would prevent his entire recovery, but his energy, and a firm determination, with skillful nursing, brought him safely through. The past two years have been severe on Grand Secretaries. Several of the prominent ones have gone, and they will be sadly missed in their several jurisdictions."

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"He does not seem to have a very exalted opinion of what he terms 'Androgynous' Masonry. And yet, for all that, the 'Eastern Star' is becoming a power in the land, and, so far as he can see, with the accomplishment of much good. An institution which proposes to work side by side with Craft Masonry in the building and maintaining Masonic Homes is not to be lightly esteemed. These are not all the good acts of this comparatively young but vigorous body. Let the craft lodges look well to it that our female friends do not outstrip them in good works. We are on the side of every adjunct that is able and willing to aid in rendering acts of charity, and ameliorating the condition of suffering humanity."

Oh yes, give us all the "adjuncts" possible: but do not call them "Masonry."

We would linger longer on this report, for we grieve to say "Farewell" to a brother with whom we have reasoned and interchanged greetings through our reports, so long that he seems to be one of our intimates. However, the "one year rule" prevails in Kentucky and time flies fast: so while we say "Good-bye," we add "*Au revoir*"!

MANITOBA, 1892.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM GEORGE BELL) had visited *forty-one* of the *forty-six* lodges, traveling, in order to do so, 3,500 miles, 250 of which were by stage. What a change a few years have made! Only 250 miles out of 3,500 by stage! It is true that he speaks of "delayed trains," "snow-storms" and "blizzards," and thus speaks of one incident:

"The weather had been steadily getting colder, and on the drive to Pincher Creek the mercury was down to twenty-three degrees below zero. I am convinced that the much talked of Chinook is a myth, at least it did not put in an appearance while I was in this territory, and it strained my confidence in the veracity of the brethren who had led me to believe this was a land of perennial summer, when I arrived at Pincher Creek in a half frozen condition. However, the reception I experienced was calculated to thaw any one out."

And then this:

"I should have been at Deloraine Lodge on the night of Feb. 16th, but as a blizzard had been raging all day, much to my disgust and discomfort, I spent the night in a snow drift, nor were we extricated until late the next night; so late indeed that I did not reach Doric Lodge at Boissevain until half past one o'clock in the morning following the evening for which the meeting had been called. I was, of course, obliged to cancel the Deloraine meeting, but the brethren of Doric were still awaiting me, and at two o'clock A. M. I was warmly welcomed at their hall. I did not have an opportunity of seeing a degree given, but from my knowledge of the officers, I have no doubt that their work is well done."

And this :

"Owing to the train being late, I did not reach Morris until half past four in the morning, and had given up all hope of having a meeting, when to my surprise I was met by a committee and shown to the hall, where I found a large number of the brethren, nothing daunted by the hour, awaiting me. The first degree was given to a candidate in an excellent manner by W. Bro. Miliner. This lodge is in a most prosperous condition, in fact, better than it ever has been."

He reached another lodge at two o'clock in the morning, but found the brethren in the hall awaiting him.

Of the results, he says :

"To sum up, the impression I formed from my visits throughout the jurisdiction is that Masonry is in a healthy, prosperous condition. Most of the lodges have greatly improved of late, and nowhere are to be found more zealous and capable masons. The lodges are generally in a good condition financially, and, with few exceptions, the Secretaries perform their duties well. Harmony prevails in almost every lodge. With a few exceptions, the officers are well up in the ritual, but in those minor details which go to make up a successful lodge, many are deficient. Not having opportunities to compare their work with that of other lodges, and having really no chance of obtaining instruction, many think that Grand Lodge should send them some well skilled Craftsman to give the needed instruction. Something should be done, and I would recommend that Grand Lodge place a sum of money at the disposal of the Grand Master, to be expended by him in paying the railroad expenses of well-skilled brethren to visit the outlying lodges. I have no doubt that brethren will be found willing to give their services, and I know the lodges will be only too glad to pay hotel expenses. This, brethren of Grand Lodge, merits your serious consideration."

This shows a weakness in the system to be guarded against. We know that when brethren receive a Deputy with a warm welcome, entertain him royally, and show high appreciation of his visits, it is a difficult matter to call their attention to sins of omission and commission, but the use of the "broad mantle" is a breach of duty to them and to the craft.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that the business of the office had been promptly and ably performed, and that the craft are enjoying a prosperous growth. His report upon the Library shows that it is growing rapidly.

One curious case arose. By inadvertence the name of a brother was omitted from a charter and the omission was not discovered till some years after. In the meantime, he had acted as a member of the lodge, been returned to Grand Lodge as such, and had been elected, installed and served as Master. The Grand Lodge directed his name to be inserted in the charter, declared him to be and to have been since its constitution a member of the lodge, and his action as an officer valid and binding.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized; two charters granted, and one dispensation continued; the Fraternal Congress endorsed and eight delegates thereto elected.

The jurisdiction was re-districted; the committee reported six districts

with from six to nine lodges in each, but a substitute, making nine districts, was adopted.

On hundred dollars was appropriated for the purchase of new books for the Library, and an equal sum under the following resolution :

"That in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the State of Masonry, a sum of one hundred dollars be placed at the disposal of the Grand Master to be expended as necessary in defraying the traveling expenses of well skilled brethren appointed to visit lodges for the purpose of instruction. The District Deputy Grand Master to suggest the name of a well skilled brother in the district for appointment as instructor."

No Report on Correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1892.

On April 28, 1892, a special communication was held to bury the Deputy Grand Master, JACOB E. KREBS, who had died instantly two days before. He had been exceedingly active in all branches of Masonry for nearly thirty years.

From the address of the Grand Master (THOMAS J. SURVOCK) at the semi-annual communication, we learn that the work for the six months had been unusually large : that the re-construction of the Temple was proceeding satisfactorily, though delayed longer than had been hoped ; that the masonic library, notwithstanding the drawback of the fire, is progressing : and that a Fellow Craft Association for Maryland had been formed to relieve emergent cases of distress in that jurisdiction.

He says that the wisdom of the law requiring the Grand Lecturer to visit annually every lodge in the state had been demonstrated by results.

He had held a general Lodge of Instruction, at which he had secured the attendance of the Temple Quartette, of Boston. Of this he says :

"Their presence added largely to the success of the evening, and I think impressed the brethren with the fact, that nothing could be added to the work of the Blue Lodge that would excite so much interest as music, and I learn from several of the lodges that they have taken up the subject, and wherever it is practicable, are forming quartets to assist them in their work. I deem this a most important movement, and am, with the assistance of Bro. Harry Sanders, Musical Director, endeavoring to form a masonic quartet in Maryland, that will be equal to any in the country, and whose services will be at the disposal of our Blue Lodges generally."

Among his announcements of the appointment of Representatives, is the following :

"April 18th, Bro. Samuel L. Miller near the Grand Lodge of Maine, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Bro. Ira Berry, upon the recommendation of Grand Master, Bro. Henry R. Taylor. The Commission for three years, dated April 18, 1892."

Bro. SCHULTZ called the attention of the Grand Lodge to a curious book presented to the Grand Lodge in 1852, by Bro. ANTHONY KIMMEL, which is thus described :

"It was styled by Bro. Kimmel '*Biblia Sacra*,' he supposing it to be a full Bible, but it now appears, from the critical examination of a learned gentleman of Hopkins University to be '*The New Testament Scriptures*,' with commentaries of the eminent theologian, Nicolaus de Lyra, on both the Old and New Testaments, also additions by Paulus de Sancta Maria, Bishop of Burgos, Archicancellarius of John, King of Castile and Leon. There is also an epistle of St. Jerome to Pope Damasus, and following the New Testament is a tract of de Lyra against the Jews.

"This interesting volume is in folio, and was printed at Venice, by Franciscus Renner, of Helbraun, A. D. 1482, and is therefore four hundred and ten years old."

At the annual communication, the congratulations of the Grand Lodge were tendered to the Grand Master upon his return from a three months' visit to Europe, in which we most heartily join.

His address was brief, and devoted almost wholly to business matters. He stated that the Temple would probably not be ready for occupancy till November, 1893.

He commends the formation of a Masonic Veterans' Association. In several states, such an association has been formed, and has been successful.

During the active working season, the Grand Lecturer made monthly reports to the Grand Master.

The Maryland craft are very fortunate in having a Grand Master of great business ability and experience, as well as a devoted mason, in view of the necessity of reconstructing the Temple, and arousing the craft from the lethargy into which they had fallen. How successful his administration had been in the latter respect is shown by the fact that every lodge on the roll had paid its dues, and was represented in Grand Lodge. Our Maine lodges are noted for their prompt making of returns and payment of dues, but it has not happened for more than thirty years, if at all since the anti-masonic excitement, that every lodge has been represented at any communication of the Grand Lodge.

The Board of Managers were authorized to raise \$150,000 by bond, and mortgage of the Temple, or so much thereof as might be needed to complete that edifice.

The Report on Correspondence (144 pp.) was presented (at the May communication) by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ.

He gives an excellent *résumé* of the proceedings with comments, which make his report an unusually able and interesting one.

We find that he concurs with us in relation to the Connecticut case, which we have discussed :

"With all due respect for our brethren of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, we must be permitted to say that, in our opinion, their action in this matter was a grave error.

"St. John's Lodge, perhaps, may have been censurable in placing one of its members in a poor house, but we deny that there was any justification whatever, for the course pursued by Old Well Lodge.

"Admit the right of one lodge to thus dictate to another, the manner in

which it *must* dispense charity to its own members and there will at once be an end to all peace and harmony in our lodges."

Replying to Bro. SINGLETON, he says:

"But we have no disposition at this time to further argue the matter, and will only say in conclusion, that we think we have clearly shown Bro. Singleton that at least one of his Grand Masters, as well as the Constitution of his own, and other Grand Lodges, recognize *inherent powers* residing in the Grand Master. If *inherent*, then they have not been *conferred* upon him, nor can they be *taken* from him. This is all that we and other writers who hold similar views to ours have claimed."

In his review of Montana, he says:

"He makes quite a number of recommendations, among them, that a sentence of expulsion by the lodge shall not be operative until the finding of the lodge shall be approved by the Grand Lodge.

"We are aware that several Grand Lodges have such a regulation and also that a number of able and distinguished brethren regard the regulation a proper one, but we believe that it is an inherent right of the subordinate lodges to discipline their members, subject of course to an appeal to the Grand Lodge."

Bro. SCHULTZ fully recognizes the difference between membership in the fraternity and membership in the lodge. Now we agree that a lodge, subject to appeal to the Grand Lodge upon the regularity of a trial, should have the power to discipline one of its members to the extent of turning him out of the lodge; but when it comes to turning *out of the Fraternity*, it is quite a different thing, and we hold that the extreme penalty should be inflicted only by the action of the supreme authority. The expulsion of a mason should not be treated as a light matter, but when inflicted, there ought to be such proceedings as show the gravity of the act.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"In the copy of that work now before us, revised by a committee of which Bro. Vaux himself was chairman, on page 155, under head 'Masonic Ceremonies for laying the Corner Stone of a Public Building,' we read as follows:

"'The proper authorities for the erection of the building with the *Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and Masonic Jurisdiction there-with belonging assemble at ————, and march in procession to the site of the new building, etc.* When the procession reaches the west end of the platform prepared for the *Grand Lodge, etc.*' Then follows a description of the ceremonies to take place, and at its conclusion we read, 'the *Grand Lodge* returns to its place of meeting, etc.'

"On page 164, under head 'Grand Processions on Public Occasions,' is laid down the order in which the *lodges* must be formed. So likewise at masonic funerals the manner in which the procession shall be formed, with the position of the officers and brethren at the grave, are minutely described. After which follow ceremonies similar to those used in other jurisdictions, excepting the 'Grand Honors' are not given, we then read: 'The above *Masonic Ceremonies* must take immediate precedence after the religious services, and when performed the *lodge* must leave the ground.'"

We confess that we are as much puzzled as Bro. SCHULTZ.

We know Bro. VAUX denounces "Monitors," "Text Books," &c., and we had begun to conclude that the Pennsylvania "Ahiman Rezon," which is a Moni-

tor with another name, containing, however, less than most other Monitors, also was under his ban. But Bro. SCHULTZ says:

"In view of the *law*, as well as the *practice* of Pennsylvania, we are utterly unable to comprehend the emphatic statement made by Bro. Vaux, 'that neither the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania nor any of its subordinates *ever* have or *ever* can appear in public as an organization, for any purpose.'"

Then in his revision, Bro. VAUX uses the term "masonic ceremonies" in connection with laying a corner stone; as those ceremonies are necessarily *public*, when writing law for the craft in his jurisdiction, Bro. Vaux prescribes how "*public* masonic ceremonies" are to be conducted.

In a word, the "Book of the Law" in Pennsylvania prescribes that these ceremonies shall be of precisely the same character, and almost precisely the same as in other jurisdictions.

We shall await, with much interest, Bro. VAUX's explanation.

In speaking of the differences in different jurisdictions, he says:

"One Grand Lodge permits Past Masters to open and preside over a subordinate lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens, while others, and we are pleased to say the larger number, *will not*."

If he counts only United States Grand Lodges, he is probably correct; but if he counts all the Grand Lodges in the world, we doubt.

We hope to be able to discuss this matter more fully before we close this report.

MICHIGAN, 1893.

A splendid portrait of Bro. WILLIAM P. INNES, who has rounded out many years' official life by service as Grand Master, forms the frontispiece to this magnificent volume.

An equally fine portrait of Past Grand Master RUFUS C. HATHAWAY immediately precedes the Report on Correspondence. Of course the retiring Grand Master is entitled to the "post of honor," but really it would seem to us more fitting, if his portrait was next to the correspondence, because we always connect him with the splendid work which he has done in that direction.

Three special communications of the Grand Lodge were held to lay corner stones and one to "celebrate the cope stone" of a public edifice.

The address of the Grand Master (WILLIAM P. INNES) shows that he carried to the duties of that office, the method, fidelity, care in relation to details and ability which characterized his administration of the office of Grand Secretary. His account of his official acts is a long one, and yet necessarily so. The narrative is not prolix, but the matters narrated are very numerous.

He announced nearly fifty decisions, all of which were approved, and among which are the following:

"The Master is the sole judge in all cases of the sufficiency of the charges preferred. A Master ought, in the proper discharge of his duties, when in his judgment charges are frivolous and cannot be sustained, to refuse to entertain them. The Grand Lodge has repeatedly ruled that business difficulties should never be brought into a masonic lodge for settlement—civil courts are open for all such purposes."

That when members have been suspended for non-payment of dues, the lodge has no right to accept a less sum than was due and re-instate the brother.

A lodge made an effort to get back its suspended members, and proposed to accept fifty *per cent.* and remit the rest, and then vote upon re-instatement. The decision was that it could not be done. We presume that such is the law by enactment in Michigan: it is not in Maine; and it ought not to be anywhere, as we think. In cases of that kind lodges ought to be allowed to act in such manner as in their judgment will subserve the interests of the lodge and of the craft.

That a lodge having jurisdiction over a candidate cannot waive it in favor of another lodge: but the lodge having jurisdiction can elect the candidate and get the other lodge to confer the degrees for it. The reverse is true, in Maine, as to both branches of the decision.

Also:

"I believe it perfectly proper that an opportunity be given the brethren, before ballot is taken for the degrees, to give the lodge such information as they may be in possession of relative to candidates. In a great many instances, particularly in larger lodges, this is the only means the brothers have of knowing the candidate or his qualifications."

* * * * *

"While three brothers were examining a visiting brother in the ante-room, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The three brothers now claim that the reading and approval was irregular because the Holy Bible was not in the lodge, it having been taken to administer the test oath in an adjourning room. Question. Was the reading and approval of the minutes regular.

"Answer. The objection is not well taken. The examination of visiting brothers is a part of the lodge work, and the Bible was constructively in the lodge during that proceeding."

The following case is stated by him:

"Application was made to Grand Master for permission to appeal to sister lodges to aid and assist a worthy brother who was in destitute circumstances and exceedingly poor health, and having a large family to support. This request the Grand Master felt constrained to deny for the reason that, in his opinion, the Michigan Masonic Home was the place for just such cases. The lodge of which the brother was a member acted upon the suggestion made, and this worthy and good man was admitted to the Home."

This leaves us in suspense in relation to what became of his dependent family.

A lodge had done no work for years, apparently from a want of harmony in it. It surrendered its charter, only four votes in the negative. Soon after a dispensation was issued for a new lodge which was in a prosperous

condition. We guess that the four negative voters "were not in it." However, the medicine created harmony, and the charter was restored.

The question, whether lodges *u. d.* can admit members, came up and it was found that decisions had been made at variance with his views. The old rule was that only those named in the dispensation could be members, and yet practically all who were made in the lodge were treated as members, but when the question was raised in our Grand Lodge, it was decided that only those named in the dispensation could vote upon petitions for admission. When we were Grand Master, we cut the knot, by adding other names in the dispensation upon the unanimous request of those already named. But lodges *u. d.* are now given, by constitutional provision, more powers than they formerly possessed. Experience has shown that this facilitates the transaction of business, and that no evil result has followed.

He made an appeal to the Grand Lodge to increase the salary of his successor. He showed that whether the number of lodges, or the total membership is considered, the Grand Secretary of Michigan is paid less for the work done than any other Grand Secretary in the United States.

He gives the history of the "Michigan Masonic Home," and made a most eloquent appeal in its behalf. It will be remembered that the Grand Lodge declined to accept it, when it was tendered to the Grand Lodge free of all incumbrance, as it was not prepared to undertake the maintenance of it. An appeal to the lodges was, however, permitted and endorsed. It also appropriated \$3,000 as its own contribution. The Grand Secretary apportioned the amount required among the lodges, and issued a circular calling upon each lodge for its share as thus fixed. The result was that 155 lodges responded (in whole or in part) and paid in \$3,439.60; 140 lodges declined for a variety of reasons; and 72 failed to make any report whatever. The amount realized was not quite half what was called for.

To make provision for the future, the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby contributes the sum of three thousand dollars for the maintenance of the said home for the year 1893, the same to be paid out in accordance with a like donation at its last session.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be and is hereby instructed to transmit to each lodge in this jurisdiction, a properly framed request, asking for the donation of such sums as each lodge shall be able and willing to contribute, to assist in maintaining this worthy institution, such sums to be placed in the Grand Treasury, and paid out upon the orders of the Grand Master and Secretary, upon a proper showing of its need by the Masonic Home Association."

CALVIN C. BURT petitioned the Grand Lodge for the rescinding of the resolution expelling him in 1880 by a unanimous vote; but the Grand Lodge refused to rescind.

The following resolutions, presented by Bro. HUGH McCURDY, were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, General William P. Innes, the retiring Grand Master, has

been an active member of this Grand Lodge since 1856, and has attended nearly every session of the same; and

"WHEREAS, He has served this Grand Body for fifteen years as Grand Secretary; and

"WHEREAS, He has, during the past year, discharged the duties of Grand Master with signal ability, faithfulness and zeal, and an eye single to the welfare, prosperity and harmony of the thirty-four thousand Master Masons of this Grand Jurisdiction; therefore

"Resolved, That the fraternal acknowledgments of this Grand Lodge be and are hereby tendered to our beloved Past Grand Master William P. Innes; and our best wishes for his health, happiness and prosperity; and we hope that he may live long to enjoy the fruits of the labor, which he has so well earned and is entitled to enjoy.

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and is hereby directed to procure and present to M. W. Bro. Innes, a suitable Past Grand Master's jewel, as a token of the confidence and esteem which this Grand Lodge entertains for him. And

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary prepare an engrossed copy of this preamble and resolutions and present the same to our beloved Past Grand Master."

As Bro. INNES was not appointed upon any committee we judge that his official and semi-official labors for Masonry are ended; but we have no doubt that, as an individual member, he will labor zealously for the Institution, which he so earnestly loves, as long as life shall last.

The Report on Correspondence (354 pp.) was presented by the Grand Secretary, Bro. JEFFERSON S. CONOVER. He takes Bro. INNES' reports as his model, and he succeeds so well that any one, who did not know, would credit the report to Bro. INNES, as a matter of course.

Like Bro. INNES, he gives us very little to quote. His views in relation to lodge prayers are sound:

"A Christian minister should be allowed to make a prayer in the words he deems most suitable, and because he is in a masonic lodge, he must not be required to make a *particular form of prayer* for fear he will offend some one who does not in all things believe as he does."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The Grand Tyler was authorized to employ three assistants to aid him in the work of his office during the session of the Grand Lodge, they to receive the usual *per diem* for their services. Must be some work to tile the Grand Lodge of Maine."

Well, yes: by mutual arrangement, the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council, Grand Commandery, Grand Council of High Priesthood and other organizations hold and conclude their annual meetings on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of the first week in May: the coat room is under the charge of the Grand Tyler (who is Superintendent of the masonic halls), and taking it, all in all, he and his three assistants are pretty busy men during those three days!

Quoting largely from Grand Master TAYLOR's address, he says:

"In the closing part of his address, he has these words to say to Worshipful Masters. We admire these words so much that we cannot refrain from reproducing them, and wish that every Worshipful Master could read them."

In relation to an evil that too often exists, he says :

"We believe, from experience, that the best remedy lies in the hand of the Master, and if the members are made to understand that the meeting will commence at the hour named, or there would be no meeting at all, the members would, after two or three meetings had been allowed to go by default because of their tardiness, be on hand at the hour named. The writer once cured a lodge of such tardiness by this method, and writes from experience."

We can well understand that Bro. CONOVER felt the diffidence he expresses in undertaking to follow Bro. INNES; but the universal verdict will be that the mantle of Bro. INNES has fallen on worthy shoulders. We can only wish that Bro. CONOVER will give his associates a little more opportunity to quote from *his* report in return for what he quotes from them!

MINNESOTA, 1893.

This Grand Lodge has had temporary possession of the "Masonic Apron" presented to Gen. WASHINGTON by Gen. LA FAYETTE, and we have a photograph (as a frontispiece) of the apron "in the case made for it by the Grand Lodge of Minnesota." The apron belongs to Mt. Nebo Lodge, West Virginia, and the case was presented to the Grand Lodge for presentation to that lodge.

The Grand Master (ALPHONSO BARTO) delivered a brief, business-like address, in which he gives a succinct account of his official acts and decisions.

Of the decisions, the following is of most general interest:

"*Statement.*—A brother is elected Master of a lodge, and at a meeting for installation of officers when the Master is about to be installed a brother objects, for the reason, that the Master had been doing all he could to injure him.

"The Master, who was about to install the Master-elect, demanded that the complaining brother prefer charges at once against the Master-elect or state when he would be prepared to prefer charges.

"The complaining brother answered that he was not ready to prefer charges, and did not know when he should be, but thought before long. The Master then informed him that unless he would name some definite time when he would be prepared to prefer charges against the Master-elect he should proceed to install him. The complaining brother made no reply.

"Q. What ought the Master to do.

"A. Install the Master-elect at once, as the objection was evidently without foundation and merely made to embarrass the lodge."

The erection of a Masonic Home was discussed, but the result was the adoption of the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Grand Lodge that a masonic home is not necessary in this jurisdiction at the present time, and that masonic charity can be more satisfactorily, economically and equitably dispensed by the methods at present existing in this jurisdiction."

The following report, in relation to a matter which has been considerably discussed, was adopted :

"*First.*—A brother who has held a masonic office, either in the Grand or a subordinate lodge of this or any other jurisdiction recognized by this Grand Lodge, and is a member of a subordinate lodge here or elsewhere, never, while in good standing in the fraternity, loses his right to the honors due to the highest office which he has held, and he is entitled to be hailed and recognized in all proper places according to such rank.

"*Second.*—In this jurisdiction Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens of this Grand Lodge (General Regulations, Sec. 64) are, while members in good standing of subordinate lodges in this jurisdiction (General Regulations, Sec. 65), permanent members of this Grand Lodge, and entitled to vote therein and receive certain pay on attending the communications of this Grand Lodge; and such Past Grand Officer who removes from this jurisdiction, taking a dimit from his local lodge, and becomes a member of a lodge, or not, in another jurisdiction, loses not the honors due his masonic rank, but ceases to be a member of this Grand Lodge. (General Regulations, Sec. 65.)

"*Third.*—If such Past Grand Officer of this jurisdiction returns to this jurisdiction and again becomes a member of a subordinate lodge therein, he at once resumes all his former rights and privileges as a permanent member of this Grand Lodge, according to the rank he formerly held, whatever official rank he may have attained to in any other jurisdiction.

"*Fourth.*—As to the second paragraph above, we report that the status of a brother in good standing who has attained to any of the above named offices in any other jurisdiction, and whether a member of a lodge here or elsewhere, is entitled to be accorded the honors due his rank, just as though he had obtained such rank in this jurisdiction; but he is not because of such official standing and lodge membership here, a member of this Grand Lodge, such membership, in the opinion of your committee, being confined to the Past Grand Officers of this jurisdiction named above. (General Regulations, Sec. 64.)

"Your committee further reports, as applicable to an existing instance in this jurisdiction and in accordance with the above views, that a Past Deputy Grand Master or Past Grand Warden of this jurisdiction who has dimitted and removed from the jurisdiction and attained to the office of Grand Master in another jurisdiction, and then returns to this jurisdiction and become a member of a subordinate lodge again therein, is entitled to the honors due a Past Grand Master, but resumes his membership in this Grand Lodge as a Past Deputy Grand Master, or Grand Warden, as the fact may be."

We fully concur in this report; the Regulations of the Grand Lodge evidently limit permanent membership in the Grand Lodge to Past Grand Officers of that jurisdiction; but we do not think that such *ought to be* the law. Considering the universality of Masonry, which the report recognizes in according the honors acquired in other jurisdictions, we hold that a Past Grand Master is a Past Grand Master, not of a certain state, but in Masonry, and that wherever he goes he should, under the same conditions, have all the rights and powers as the Past Grand Masters, who acquired the honor in that particular jurisdiction.

The Report on Correspondence (101 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JUVING TOWN.

In spite of its brevity, he manages to give a very complete account of the more important action of the Grand Lodges. As is usual with him, he makes few comments.

Referring to the Iowa Library, he says:

"As to masonic libraries we are of the opinion that it is not within the province of a Grand Lodge to maintain a reading room, a large collection of state and national documents, or a museum, particularly in a small town like Cedar Rapids, but that the burden should fall upon the general public for whose benefit they are obviously intended. The great body of the craft in Iowa do not and cannot have access to its shelves, and sooner or later they will rebel at the increasing cost. Already more room is demanded; from past experience they will need a new building every ten years, while the present quarters would accommodate everything pertaining directly or indirectly to Masonry and kindred societies for the next generation."

We have already expressed our regret that Bro. PARVIN does not limit the library, as suggested. The regret arises from our experience in connection with a local Public Library, a Historical Society Library and our State Library. General libraries must of necessity be so large, that a Grand Lodge cannot properly administer the affairs of one. Our brethren of Utah so found it and separated the two.

We find that we have overlooked in Bro. SCHULTZ's review a longer discussion of the law relating to the opening of a lodge by a Past Master in the absence of the Master and Wardens. In reply to Bro. SCHULTZ, Bro. TODD says:

"It strikes us that if a charter is present it is present, technically or otherwise; that the ancient regulations expressly provide that the Senior Warden can only act as Master *pro tem.* in the absence of the Master and all Past Masters, the latter being merely debarred from congregating the lodge, that is appointing the time and place of its usual or occasional forming, which must be done by the Master or Warden; and that the constitutional provision of our Grand Lodge is emphatically in line with ancient usage, Bro. Schultz to the contrary, notwithstanding. Furthermore, the Past Masters of Minnesota are not irresponsible persons, and irregularities are no more liable to result from their casual resumption of the gavel than when in the undisputed possession of it by election and installation."

Bro. SCHULTZ gives a list of twenty-two Grand Lodges whose law does not allow a Past Master to open a lodge. He adds that "Massachusetts and other jurisdictions do so [forbid it] by implication." He is in error as to Massachusetts, whose Grand Lodge never repeals an old masonic law by implication, and it expressly applies the law to the Grand Lodge. Bro. SCHULTZ finds only Kansas, Maine, Minnesota and New Hampshire, whose laws allow the practice. To these he must certainly add Massachusetts: and to get the full weight of authority he should add the Grand Lodges of England, Canada, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and others.

The idea that a Past Master is an "irresponsible party" is erroneous. When masonic law imposes a duty upon a mason, he is always responsible for the proper performance of that duty.

We have not had time for a full examination, but it seems that while the law prevailing in Maine upon this subject was the law of the old Grand Lodge of England (called modern,) that the law of the "Ancient Grand Lodge" was the other way; and that the Grand Lodges of this country have followed the one whose influence predominated in the particular jurisdiction

We dissent from another conclusion of Bro. SCHULTZ; the silence of a Constitution upon this subject implies that the old Regulation and law are in force, rather than that they have been repealed.

MISSISSIPPI, 1892.

We find that our review of the advance sheets last year covered all that we deem important, except the eulogy of Bro. SPEED upon Bros. ALBERT PIKE, ALFRED F. CHAPMAN, and Bro. BERRY. We would gladly copy the whole, but have space for only so much as relates to Bro. BERRY:

"I knew Ira Berry long before I was a mason, and my father, who was also a mason, had known and honored him a great many years before that. When in Portland a couple of years ago, I called upon him to pay my respects, and although he was then more than eighty-eight years of age, the records of the Grand Lodge which he showed to me, were written in the same neat copper-plate hand, without a blot or erasure, which characterized them nearly a quarter of a century before, when I first saw them. The record was emblematical of the man. His life was stainless and blotless—there was nothing to be erased or covered up. He had ups and downs many. He never was rich in this world's goods, and he never was so poor but that he had a kind word and a sympathetic heart, which opened itself and his purse to his less fortunate fellows. He was always, and under all circumstances, a true man and a friend who was to be relied upon in any emergency. Genial and lovable, he never grew old and irascible, as is the evil fortune of so many who attain to a ripe old age. He died when nature's powers failed him, as he had lived a useful and honored citizen and a mason who had earned the commendation 'well done thou true and faithful servant.' Since 1856 he, with scrupulous fidelity, had performed the functions of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and for a great many years he had been Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter and Grand Recorder of the Grand Council and Grand Commandery. Faithful unto death, we doubt not he has received the crown of life in his Father's kingdom, where there is no more death forever and forever.

"Pike, the scholar and the poet, may well then be likened to the column of Wisdom. Chapman, the indefatigable worker, to the column of Strength, and Berry, the genial and painstaking craftsman whose life was rounded out so full and well, to the column of Beauty. Surely princes and mighty men fell in our masonic Israel on the day when death laid his icy fingers upon these hearts and stilled their beatings forever."

MISSISSIPPI, 1893.

The Proceedings of the "Diamond Anniversary" of this Grand Lodge are received just in season for review in their order. Their frontispiece is a fine portrait of Bro. FREDERIC SPEED.

The Grand Master (W. A. ROANE) thus explains the "Diamond Anniversary":

"Three-quarters of a century ago, there assembled in this beautiful and hospitable city of Natchez, the Officers and Representatives of three subordinate lodges, representing a total membership of one hundred and twenty-eight masons, and organized the Grand Lodge of Mississippi. It is proper

that we, at this Seventy-fifth Annual Communication, should take a retrospective view of Masonry in our state. Mississippi had just been admitted into the great sisterhood of states of the Union, and Mississippi masons, eager to keep step with the progressive sovereign to whom they owed allegiance, at once determined to sever their connection with the Grand Jurisdictions of Kentucky and Tennessee and establish a Grand Lodge of their own. In a circular addressed to the Grand Lodges of the United States, they said: 'The privilege of self-government in every situation is delightful to the human mind, where the least spark of liberty exists, or hope continues to gild the future prospect. After attaining an equal station in the American Confederacy with other states composing the Union, it is natural that a desire should prevail among the fraternity to establish their institution in the same independent situation as the government to which they owe allegiance.' The Grand Lodge was then established, a constitution adopted, and to-day, as their successors, we are privileged to meet in the same city and greet the descendants of the same chivalric people who entertained with warm southern hospitality our brethren of seventy-five years ago."

It will be noticed that it was assumed that *as a matter of right*, they were entitled to organize a Grand Lodge, when Mississippi became a state—the equal of the other states.

The history of the craft in that jurisdiction corresponds with that of many others in respect to its growth, as will be seen by the statement of the Grand Master:

"The Order flourished and grew from three lodges and 128 members in 1818 to its present proportions, according to the following statistical table by decades:

Year,	Lodges Enrolled.	Total Membership.
1820.....	4	154
1830.....	18	635
1840.....	38	1,330
1850.....	113	3,950
1860.....	238	9,445
1870.....	278	11,004
1880.....	304	9,240
1890.....	273	8,390

"It will be seen from this table that the greatest increase was the decade from 1860 to 1870. This was caused in a great measure by the late war. A great many rushed into the lodges because they were enlisted as soldiers and believed some benefit would inure to them in the scenes of danger and troubles that settled down upon us in the long struggle that followed. Much bad material was admitted in this decade, and was subsequently eliminated for various reasons; and although we cannot show as many members on our rolls, the Order is in a much more prosperous condition than in 1870, I have been informed by our worthy and efficient Grand Secretary that the returns for the year 1892 will compare very favorably, as to accessions, with those of recent years."

He notes the death of Grand Treasurer A. P. BARRY and Past Grand Masters JOHN B. MORGAN and DAVID MITCHELL.

One touching incident occurred: the manager and children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, which has been fostered by the Grand Lodge for many years, were announced: the Grand Lodge called off and the visitors were admitted and conducted by the Grand Secretary to the platform: the members remained standing while one of the children delivered a brief poetic

address, and all united in singing "God be with you till we meet again." The Grand Master thanked them for their visit and pledged the continued sympathy of the Grand Lodge for the Asylum. At the suggestion of a member, four of the boys passed around and collected \$90.83, which was handed to the Treasurer of the Asylum.

We have noted heretofore that the four Grand Bodies united for the erection of a Masonic Home: to facilitate its management the three other Grand Bodies withdrew and turned the full control over to the Grand Lodge. In withdrawing, however, all pledged themselves to no abatement in their interest in the Home. The Treasurer reported about \$6,500 as having been collected for the purpose.

The evening of the first day was devoted to the celebration of the "Diamond Anniversary" of the Grand Lodge. A procession was formed, and with the Grand Commandery and the local commandery as an escort, the Grand Lodge proceeded to the opera house, where a large audience was waiting.

"On the entrance of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master and Past Grand Officers, together with the officers of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery, were escorted to and seated on the stage. Led by a large choir of ladies and gentlemen of Natchez, who had kindly lent their services to the craft for the occasion, the entire company joined in singing 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.' M. W. Bro. Andrew H. Barkley then invoked the Divine blessing and the audience united in singing 'America.' The Grand Marshal presented the Grand Master, who in a brief and impressive address stated that the occasion of the Grand Lodge merging from its usual retirement to make this public demonstration was the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of its organization, which occurred in the city of Natchez in July, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and in conclusion, he introduced Past Grand Master Frederic Speed, who had been designated to deliver the anniversary oration, who spoke extemporaneously for ninety minutes, making a most eloquent, impressive and instructive historical exposition of Freemasonry."

* * * * *

"The address, though lengthy, was listened to with unabated interest to the close, and if written out would be one of the most valuable of the many contributions that Bro. Speed has made to the literature of Freemasonry."

The Grand Secretary, J. L. Power (we call him by the name by which he is known) gives some interesting reminiscences, a portion of which we must copy:

"I was first elected to this important station on the 20th January, 1869. On that date I was Junior Grand Secretary of the then forty-two American Grand Lodges. To-day there are forty-nine Grand Lodges in the United States and Territories, and your Grand Secretary is the seventh in years of service. Those who head the list are: Parvin, of Iowa, Reed, of Washington, Medairy, of Maryland, Parmelee, of Colorado, Wheeler, of Connecticut, and Frizzell, of Tennessee. Two of his seniors entered into rest during the past year—Donald W. Bain, of North Carolina, and DeWitt C. Dawkins, of Florida—both distinguished for their capacity and fidelity. In another of the Grand Bodies, the changes by death and otherwise have moved me next to the head of the column, Sir Robert Macoy, of New York, being the senior Grand Recorder of Templars.

"And now as this is an appropriate time for reminiscence and review, I may be permitted to note the fact that my first attendance on the Grand Lodge was in this hall twenty-five years ago. The Grand Lodge was then observing its semi-centennial anniversary. Grand Master John T. Lamkin presided. On his right sat the Venerable Benjamin Springer. At the opening of Grand Lodge, Thos. S. Gathright was its pillar of strength in the West, and before its close was inducted into, and for two years, adorned the East. James Watts was Junior Grand Warden; Bro. Barry was Grand Treasurer; and Bro. Barkley, then a Past Grand Chaplain, opened the communication with prayer. There are only a few here to-day whom it was my pleasure first to meet in Grand Lodge twenty-five years ago, and some of them have attended nearly every communication since."

GILES M. HILLYER delivered the semi-centennial address at that time, and it is again published in these Proceedings.

The Grand Master announced no decisions, and the Committee on Law an unusually small number. One question arose which has arisen in Maine. The By-Laws require *annual* dues to be paid on a certain day; a member dimits before that day arrives; what dues shall he pay? A majority of the committee held that he must pay a *pro rata* amount. Such has not been the law in Maine; if a lodge frames its by-laws so that the members are to pay a fixed sum annually on a given day, it must abide by its law and collect dues only of those *who are members on that day*. Such is the rule of the civil law also.

A case came up which caused the Grand Lodge to add the following to its regulation in relation to dues:

"*Provided*, That any mason unable, in the judgment of the lodge, to contribute to a lodge, shall be released from so doing; and while lodges are strictly enjoined to exact payment from all, whether members or resident non-affiliates, whose circumstances do not excuse them from this duty, they are to remember that 'if thy brother be waxen poor and fallen with decay with thee, then thou shalt relieve him though he be a stranger and transient person, that he may live with thee.'"

A question had arisen between the Grand Master and the Grand Master of Texas. A brother received one degree in Mississippi, and removed to Texas, and was desirous of taking the other degrees. But Mississippi law will not allow the lodge to waive jurisdiction, and Texas law will not allow its lodge to confer the degrees as the proxy of another lodge. So the poor E. A. is hung up. Maine is with Texas; and we are beginning to think that the recent doctrine, that when a candidate has lived in a jurisdiction the time required by its laws, it may take jurisdiction over him, whether profane, E. A. or Fellow Craft, without reference to his antecedent relations, is not wholly unsupported by sound reasons!

Memorial proceedings were held, and eloquent and touching tributes paid to BROS. BARRY and MITCHELL, as well as one by Bro. SPEED to Bro. JOSEPH P. HORSOR, of Louisiana.

The Grand Lodge voted to publish in full the proceedings at the Diamond Anniversary, but, much to our regret, we do not find them.

The Report on Correspondence (85 pp.) was presented by Bro. ANDREW H. BARKLEY.

He commences his report with some excellent reflections upon the principles of the Institution and what those principles require of those who are governed by them. But we have devoted so much space to Mississippi that we cannot copy them.

He maintains, with overwhelming force, the Edicts of the Grand Lodge against the Saloon. He holds that the business is immoral, and, hence, that no mason can engage in it. It follows that if a mason does engage in it he commits a masonic offence. Of course, if his premises are correct, his conclusions are inevitable, and yet we notice that none of his opponents attack his arguments on the alleged ground that saloon keeping is not immoral. Upon that point they must meet him, or his argument remains unanswered.

He criticises as "a new departure" the law of Kentucky which authorizes the Junior Past Master present to open the lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens. As we have the same law in Maine, we conclude to submit a statement of the origin and history of this law.

We will show, Bro. BARKLEY, the way in which *we* received the law, and therefore so impart it: but as you did not so receive it, we do not claim that you shall so impart it: nevertheless, do not call it "a new departure," for the simple reason that it is not.

The second "Old Regulation," as published in "Anderson's Constitutions," (ed. 1723) (and as now universally reprinted) is as follows:

"II. The Master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his lodge into a chapter at pleasure, upon any emergency or occurrence, as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming; and in case of sickness, death or necessary absence of the Master, the Senior Warden shall act as Master *pro tempore*, if no brother is present who has been Master of that lodge before; for in that case the absent Master's authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he cannot act until the said Senior Warden has once congregated the lodge, or in his absence, the Junior Warden."

This Regulation not only gives the Junior Past Master present the power to open the lodge in the absence of the Master, but also gives him precedence over the Wardens.

These "Old Regulations," unlike the "Ancient Charges," are subject to modification by any Grand Lodge, but are deemed the common law of Masonry and "are considered as in force and binding upon the craft, except so far as they have been changed or repealed in the particular jurisdiction." Of course the change or repeal may be by necessary implication as well as expressly, or indeed by *usage of the craft* recognized by the Grand Lodge.

Accordingly many of our early Grand Lodge Constitutions were exceedingly brief and almost wholly confined to matters affecting the Grand Lodge. The "Book of Constitutions" was received as the guide to the craft. The "Constitution" of the present day is a comparatively modern production.

Returning now to the second "Old Regulation," we find that (with some unimportant modifications as to the precedence of Past Masters among themselves) it is the law of the Grand Lodges of England, Canada, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and, as we understand, all the other Grand Lodges of the British Dependencies, except Nova Scotia: that the rule did prevail in Nova Scotia until recently, when a provision was adopted that in the absence of the Master, the Wardens succeed, but *without power to confer degrees*, although they may invite any Master or Past Master to do it. The constitution is silent as to what may be done if the Master and Wardens are all absent.

We remark in passing, that in the British Grand Lodges generally only a Master or Past Master can confer degrees. Virginia recognizes the validity of the reason of this rule by conferring upon Wardens, the Past Master's degree.

In the 1738 Constitutions of Anderson, it is stated that the second Regulation was modified in 1723, but that the vote "was neglected to be recorded"; the effect of the amendment was to give the Wardens (when present) precedence over the Past Masters.

While we knew that the Grand Lodge refused to approve this edition of the Constitutions, we had assumed that this modification of the Regulation was followed in practice; but such is not the case now, and we are informed by authority upon which we rely (for we have not the facilities for examining all the subsequent editions of the Constitutions) that the Grand Lodge of England has always held in practice to the "Old Regulation" as approved in 1721 and published in 1723 and above quoted.

But "the Ancients" adopted the Regulation in the modified, form and the rule was published in the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of 1783, as follows:

"The Senior Warden succeeds to all the duties of the Master, and fills the chair when he is absent. Or if the Master goes abroad on business, resigns, dimitts or is deposed, the Senior Warden shall forthwith fill his place till the next stated time of election. And although it was formerly held, that in such cases, the Master's authority ought to revert to the last Past Master who is present, yet it is now the settled rule that the authority devolves upon the *Senior Warden* and in his absence upon *Junior Warden*, even although a former Master be present. But the Wardens will generally waive this privilege in honor of any Past Master that may be present and will call on him to take the chair, upon the assumption of his experience and skill in conducting the business of the lodge. Nevertheless such Past Master still derives his authority under the Senior Warden and cannot act until he congregates the lodge. If none of the officers be present, *nor any former Master to take the chair*, the members according to seniority and merit shall fill the places of the absent officers."

The last clause was not in the "Old Regulation," and goes further than the present usage in any jurisdiction, so far as we have knowledge. Still we think that it must generally have been understood in this country to be the law, for it was copied into other Ahiman Rezens. And in Portland Lodge, at a meeting held March 17, 1773, the Master and Wardens being absent,

"Bro. J. Pore, being the oldest Master Mason present, was nominated for the chair and voted for unanimously": being invested with the Master's jewel, he appointed Wardens and proceeded with the business.

The Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon of 1783 was the first work of the character published in this country, except Franklin's edition of Anderson's Constitutions. When Harris edited the Massachusetts Constitutions of 1792 and 1798 (usually called the Thomas Constitutions) he apparently did not have access to Franklin's work, and based his first edition upon Dermott and the second edition upon the Pennsylvania book of 1783, and incorporated into the 1798 edition the Regulation in question, in the modified form as last quoted above.

So that, both in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, the early law was that the power to open a lodge was vested in (1) the Master, (2) The Senior or Junior Warden, (?) The Junior Past Master present, and (4) The oldest mason present.

We have not at hand the Virginia Ahiman Rezon of 1791 or that of 1818; but we are very sure that they give this Regulation precisely as it was in the Pennsylvania Ahiman Rezon, because the preface states that the lodges in Virginia had been governed chiefly by that work, and that "the present work" (1791) was mainly a revision of that: the 1818 edition followed closely that of 1791.

Also the Kentucky Ahiman Rezens of 1808 and 1818, based upon those of her parent Grand Lodge (Virginia), contained this Regulation in the precise words in which it is given in the Ahiman Rezon of 1783. At its organization, the Grand Lodge adopted the Virginia Ahiman Rezon of 1791 "as the rule of government for the Grand Lodge of Kentucky and its subordinate lodges." In 1808, a committee of the Grand Lodge reported a draft of the Ahiman Rezon, which was considered three evenings by the Grand Committee, finally approved by the Grand Lodge and ordered to be published by the Grand Secretary.

We have not at hand the Maryland Ahiman Rezon of 1797, and have never seen the "North Carolina and Tennessee Ahiman Rezon" of 1805; but we shall be very much surprised if we learn that they do not follow their prototypes.

All these works were based on the Ahiman Rezon of Dermott. But after a time Preston's work came to this country, and Webb made that the basis of his Monitor. These two works followed Anderson instead of Dermott, and their effect began to be felt in somewhat modifying the methods, &c., which had been adopted from Dermott; but the particular point now under discussion is not mentioned by Webb, who, however, has the Senior Warden succeed to the chair in the absence of the Master.

The printer is so close after us that we have not time to make so full an examination of the Constitutions and Regulations of the United States Grand

Lodges as we wish : but we give the result of our examination, with the date to which each statement refers.

It will be observed that the legislation is very generally prohibitory, indicating that the acts covered by the prohibition had been done to a sufficient extent to call for interference by the Grand Lodge. We find that apparently the prohibition was first directed against the conferring of degrees by the lodge, when opened by the oldest mason, unless a Past Master was present; then against conferring degrees in the absence of the Master and Wardens; and then against opening the lodge at all in their absence. The law as at present existing is embraced under the following heads in the different jurisdictions :

1. The Past Masters take precedence of the Wardens in the absence of the Master.

2. Past Masters can open a lodge only in the absence of the Master and Wardens.

3. In the absence of Master, Wardens and Past Masters, the oldest mason present can open the lodge.

4. But degrees cannot be conferred in the absence of the Master and Wardens, unless a Past Master is present.

5. Degrees cannot be conferred in the absence of the Master and Wardens.

6. Lodge cannot be opened in the absence of Master and Wardens.

The original law is stated under the first head, and the law as stated under the sixth head has been reached by successive steps, as shown by the other heads.

In *Massachusetts*, the second and third propositions were law in 1798, and for some years after. The early Proceedings have not been published, but we think that before 1820, the law had been modified by prohibiting the conferring of any degrees unless the Master, a Warden or a Past Master is present; and later, by prohibiting the conferring of degrees unless a Master or Warden is present. So far as the constitution and regulations go, the law of 1798 still exists, modified only to the extent that degrees cannot be conferred in the absence of the Master and Wardens.

How long the law existed in *Pennsylvania*, we cannot tell, for the Proceedings in the early part of this century have not been published.

In *Virginia*, the law, that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a Past Master could open a lodge, or if none were present, the oldest mason, existed till after 1847, for in the *Ahiman Rezon* of that year, the 1783 regulation is copied, and, moreover, is repeated in the particular laws of that Grand Lodge. By 1889, however, the law had been changed, so that now the lodge can be opened only by the Master or a Warden, except that a Past Master may open a lodge to perform funeral services.

In *South Carolina*, we find the first modification of the 1783 law; in

Dalcho's Ahiman Rezon of 1807, the law of the Grand Lodge is stated as follows:

"If neither the Master nor Wardens are present, the oldest Past Master takes the chair, who names the members according to seniority and merit, to fill the places of the other absent officers. But should there be no Past Master present, the lodge cannot be opened, as none but the Master, Wardens or Past Masters can fill the chair."

When the change was made we cannot tell, but the constitution of 1885 prohibits the opening of the lodge by any one except the Master or a Warden.

In *New York*, the constitution of 1789 contained the precise provision of the Ahiman Rezon of 1783; when this was omitted we do not know, for the present constitution is silent upon the subject; but in 1875, it was held upon decision of the Grand Master that a lodge cannot be opened in the absence of the Master and Wardens.

Maine was a part of the territorial jurisdiction of Massachusetts for fifty years after the organization of her first lodge, and during that time and for some years thereafter, the Thomas Constitutions of 1798 was the Text Book, and was furnished by the Grand Lodge to each of the District Deputies as a part of their official properties; but when the Grand Lodge was formed (1820) this particular law was modified by the provision in the constitution that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, no lodge shall confer a degree, unless a Past Master is present to preside; and this same provision has remained in our constitution ever since. As the constitution of the new Grand Lodge was naturally based upon that of the mother Grand Lodge, we conclude that Massachusetts, between 1798 and 1820, had modified this law to the same extent.

While we have not examined (as already stated) the *Maryland* Ahiman Rezon of 1797, our recollection of it accords with Bro. SCHULTZ's statement in his History, that it was collated from Dermott: it, therefore, undoubtedly contained the regulations in the same terms as given by Dermott. The first constitution of the Grand Lodge was confined in its effect to the Grand Lodge: and we find nothing in the constitution of 1888 touching upon this point. But the old rule is expressly retained in relation to the Grand Lodge: and it further provides that in all cases, not particularly provided for in it, "the Grand Lodge shall adhere to, and be governed by, the Ancient Rules and Regulations of Masonry." It would seem, therefore, that when the question shall arise, it must be decided in accordance with the "Ahiman Rezon" of 1797.

Coming to the later constitutions of the Grand Lodges we find different rules in different jurisdictions.

In 1856, *Alabama* published its constitution with the Ancient Charges and General Regulations, but provided that in the absence of the Master "the officer present, highest in rank, shall preside, unless through courtesy said

officer shall decline in favor of a past superior officer": so far as we have seen, this method is peculiar to that jurisdiction.

The succession (1) Master, (2) Senior Warden, (3) Junior Warden, (4) Past Master is expressly provided in the Grand Lodges of the Indian Territory (1892), Kansas (1889), Minnesota (1890), Montana (1887), Texas (1878), Oklahoma (1893), Ohio (by decision, 1853).

The conferring of degrees is prohibited in the absence of Master and Wardens, "unless a Past Master is present to preside": Georgia (1887), Maine (1820 to 1893), New Hampshire (1889), Nebraska (1867), Colorado (1861).

Past Masters may open a lodge to perform funeral ceremonies, and for no other purpose: Idaho (1886), Missouri (1882), Virginia (1889).

In *Mississippi*, to the law that a lodge shall not be opened in the absence of the Master and Wardens, funeral lodges are exceptions, and we infer that as to them the old law is in force.

In the absence of the Master, the Senior Warden (and in his absence also, the Junior Warden) shall succeed to and be charged with all the powers and duties of the Master, with no provision whatever in relation to cases in which all three are absent. Arizona (1884), California (1883), Florida (1885), Nevada (1882), Washington (1888).

California, however, has decided that in the absence of the Master and Wardens, a lodge cannot be opened.

In Colorado, in their absence, a lodge can now be opened only by the Grand Master or his Representative (1888).

And in Michigan (1890), only by a dispensation from the Grand Master.

The following expressly prohibit the opening of a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens: Delaware (1888), District of Columbia (1888), Iowa (1888), Ohio (1882), South Carolina (1885), Vermont (by decision, 1887), North Dakota (by decision, 1885), New Jersey (by decision, 1875), New York (by decision, 1875). In Iowa, in 1866, the Dermott rule seems to have been recognized as in force.

In *Indiana*, in case of a vacancy in all three offices, no lodge can be congregated, or business transacted, until the Grand Master shall fill the same by appointment, or authorize the lodge to hold special election to fill such vacancies. Nothing is said, however, of what shall be done in their temporary absence, nor as to who shall open the lodge when the Grand Master authorizes the lodge to hold a special election (1888). West Virginia (1885), substantially the same. In Wisconsin the law is the same except that it provides that the Grand Master, or some Past Master authorized by him, shall open the lodge to hold the election (1886).

The Constitution, &c., of the Grand Lodges are silent in relation to this matter: Arkansas (1886), Dakota (1886), New Mexico (1886), Tennessee (1889), Illinois (down to 1858), Connecticut (down to 1858).

We have had no opportunity of examining the constitutions, &c., of Louis-

iana, North Carolina, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

The result of this examination is that under the old law both of the Anderson Constitutions and the Dermott Ahiman Rezon, Past Masters could open the lodge and preside; under the former, in the absence of the Master, and under the latter, in the absence of the Master and Wardens; that one of these laws still prevails in many jurisdictions; and that modifications of them are of comparatively recent origin.

It will be observed, too, that in several jurisdictions the modifications rest upon decisions, the soundness of which, considering the old law and its general adoption, is, to speak mildly, very questionable.

Let it be understood that we hold that each Grand Lodge has the power to modify this law as it pleases and do not object to the course of those who have narrowed it to the strictest limits: but we *do* object that those, who have done so (and generally within thirty years), shall accuse those, who more nearly hold to the old law, of having taken a new departure or permitting practices at variance with fundamental masonic law.

This discussion is not intended as a part of our review of Mississippi further than that, as Bro. BARKLEY, as well as Bro. SCHULTZ and others had fallen into error in relation to the history of the law of our Grand Lodge in this particular, we desired to examine the matter as fully as our time would allow, and it became most convenient for us to do that at this stage of our report.

MISSOURI, 1892.

The Grand Master (BENTON H. INGRAM) announced the deaths of Past Grand Masters STEPHEN W. B. CARNEY and WILLIAM R. PENICK. Of the latter he said:

"In the month of May, 1861, he was elected Grand Master of Masons of Missouri, but the clouds of civil strife, which were then gathering, soon swept over our state and obscured, for a time at least, his masonic horizon. He never presided over the Grand Lodge of Missouri."

We have a dim recollection of a serious difficulty between him and Bro. GEORGE FRANK GOULEY, then or later Grand Secretary, growing out of the civil war.

Bro. CARNEY cut a large figure in Missouri Masonry. At the time of his death he was nearly ninety-five years old; had been a mason nearly *seventy-two* years, and a member of the Grand Lodge *sixty* years. He was Master of a lodge in Kentucky before his removal to Missouri; and was the charter Junior Warden of his lodge in Missouri in 1830, and was its Master in 1831; he was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1834, served two years; was elected Grand Master in 1836, and twice re-elected. He was afterwards an active mason, and a constant attendant on the Grand Lodge until age and infirmity prevented it.

He was a leading member of the Baltimore Convention of 1843, and with JOHN DOVE, CHARLES W. MOORE, JOHN BARNEY and EBENEZER WADSWORTH reported "the Work," which was adopted by that Convention. He was also, with MOORE and DOVE, a Committee on Publication of a "Trestle Board." In influence and in shaping the action of the convention he was surpassed, if at all, only by those two eminent brethren.

Among commissions which the Grand Master had issued was one to Bro. D. P. BORNTRON as Representative near our Grand Lodge.

He had issued dispensations for nine new lodges, but had arrested the charters of *eight* lodges for issuing or endorsing circulars containing resolutions condemning the action of the Grand Lodge in raising the *per capita* tax from fifty cents to one dollar; charging the Grand Lodge with bad faith; and refusing to pay more than the old tax. He also arrested two other charters and four had been surrendered; two lodges had consolidated.

Under the head of "Weak Lodges," he says:

"We have in the state, as shown by last year's returns to the Grand Secretary, more than seventy-five chartered lodges, with a membership of twenty-five or less to the lodge, some of them as low as fourteen to eighteen. We have also about fifty lodges with memberships ranging between twenty-five and thirty-five. Most of them are outlying lodges, located in small villages, or in the country away from railway lines; many of them are made up almost entirely of the better class of citizens residing in their respective vicinities."

These lodges had never been visited, being too poor to pay the expense: he earnestly recommends that an Assistant Grand Lecturer be appointed to visit them. Unless something of that kind is done, we shall look for more surrendered and revoked charters.

Some years ago this Grand Lodge chartered Toltec Lodge in Mexico. Acting upon information promulgated by the Grand Lodge of Texas, he had written to this lodge, advising either to accept a charter from the Grand Dieta of Mexico, and come under its obedience, or else surrender its charter. His communication had not been answered and he recommended that the charter be withdrawn.

In Missouri, a lodge votes upon each specification of the charge and then upon the charge itself. We hold this to be erroneous. Either the specification does not set out unmasonic conduct, or else, if sustained, it follows, *as matter of law*, that the charge is sustained. A result liable to happen in any case *did* happen, and the committee held that the lodge should be reprimanded. On the first specification the vote stood 15 to 5, and on the second 15 to 5: but on the charge 13 to 7, and it was not sustained. If a vote is to be taken at all on the charge, members will vote upon the facts and not upon the mere law; so that all who voted in the negative on *either* specification, will unite in voting in the negative on the charge. Unless the five who voted in the negative on the first specification were the same who did so on the

second (and that does not appear), we think that the committee should blame the *law* and not the *lodge*.

In the cases of the eight lodges, whose charters had been arrested, the action of the Grand Master was approved, and, upon payment of the dues, the charters were restored, with the injunction "Go and sin no more."

The Committee on Toltec Lodge made the following report—which seems to us a wise course to adopt:

"We have, so far as the time at our disposal would allow, carefully considered the same, but owing to the want of documentary or other reliable evidence concerning the condition of masonic affairs in the Republic of Mexico, we are unable to come to a final and satisfactory conclusion. If it were properly established that the Grand Body claiming to exercise masonic jurisdiction in Mexico is a legally constituted and duly authorized Grand Lodge, our duty would be plain. This Grand Lodge would require Toltec Lodge to unite with said Grand Lodge, or we would revoke its charter. But this committee has not sufficient information on this subject to form or express an opinion. We cannot require Toltec Lodge to join a Grand Organization of whose legality we are in doubt, or at least have not sufficient information to form a proper opinion.

"We fully recognize the spirit of comity in which we should act, and the courtesy due the Grand Organization claiming to act as Grand Lodge in Mexico, and if the question were the establishment of a new lodge in Mexico, we would unhesitatingly say 'no,' but while desiring to act in such a manner as will not conflict with the rights of any other Grand Masonic Body, we also recognize the duty of protecting the rights of lodges owing allegiance to this Grand Lodge, so far as the same may be done in a just, lawful and masonic manner.

"We therefore recommend that the matter be referred to a special committee of three, who shall carefully examine the whole subject, obtain all possible information with reference thereto, and report thereon, at our next annual session, furnishing such facts as may come into their possession, and making such recommendations as may conduce to the welfare of Freemasonry, the honor of this Grand Lodge, and the preservation of harmony between us and all masonic bodies in the world."

We are obliged to review these Proceedings in the evening—and the type of the reports is so fine, that we probably have failed to see matters which would otherwise have attracted our attention.

The Report on Correspondence (142 pp.) was presented by Bro. JONAS D. VINCELL.

Referring to the proposition of Alabama to have a national convention to secure uniformity of work, he says:

"This calls to mind the fact, learned by reading the history of the past, as well as personal conversation with those who participated in the gathering, that, in 1843, a conference was held in the city of Baltimore for the same purpose. Missouri was represented by two of her leading members at that time, namely, Bros. Carnegie and Foster. A system of work was agreed upon and adopted in said conference, and our Representatives returned and exemplified the work, as agreed upon, before the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and the same was adopted. It was one of the amusements of some of us younger masons for a number of years, to hear these venerable teachers of the ritual, acquired in Baltimore, contend before the Grand Lodge *what was the work adopted*. After the lapse of years, the fluctuations of memory and language, it can hardly be expected that men declining in life should be verbally accurate as to the ritual."

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"There have been attempts to make innovations in our Missouri work, but they have not succeeded. I remember an attempt to correct a beautiful sentence connected with our work, which showed more of the straining at a gnat than was ever practiced by a Pharisee. Ignoring the well settled and universally accepted expression, that the 'sun rises in the East and that the sun sets in the West at the close of the day,' the effort was made to introduce the expression, 'As the sun is *in* the East at the opening of the day,' and 'As the sun is *in* the West at the closing of the day,' etc. The endeavor to incorporate that style of language was as abortive as it was useless."

He has no objections to holding a convention, but he protests against any attempt to interfere with the work of any particular jurisdiction.

He gives very few extracts, but gives us, in his own language, the most complete statement of the important acts and deliverances of other Grand Lodges and their officers that we have seen for many a day; and printed, in type, too, that makes it easy reading. He finds less occasion for discussion in this report than in most of its predecessors. The critics of the Anti-Saloon legislation of his Grand Lodge have found that their attempts to overthrow his position result very much like attempts to "gnaw a file."

He tripped a little in his review of Maine: referring to our list of Proceedings reviewed, he says:

"The statement that he had received all these Proceedings by the 1st of May of the present year, seems a little nebulous, in view of the fact that some of the Grand Lodges met in May and June, as, for instance, Indiana, Iowa, New York, Wisconsin, and perhaps others."

If he had looked at our list he would have found that the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges he names were those of the *previous year*. There are now no Grand Lodges, save one, that meet in March or April, and that one meets the very last part of April: so that we expect to review the Proceedings of the Grand Lodges meeting during the year terminating on the day on which our Grand Lodge meets, viz: the first Tuesday in May, except the one meeting in the last days of April: we do not always succeed. We shall come very near it this year, although the Proceedings of two Grand Lodges are probably delayed by the deaths of their respective Grand Secretaries.

We have been amazed more than once that masons should rebel against their Grand Lodge, when it would seem that they must know the consequences: so has he:

"It is a most singular thing to me that intelligent masons would imperil their masonic life and character by attempting to create a Grand Lodge in the jurisdiction of a Grand Body that had been in existence and operation in the state for more than eighty years. What they could expect to accomplish is a mystery to one at this distance. They certainly could not hope for recognition by any Grand Lodge in the world. It must have occurred to them, that, in view of their clandestine character, they would be prohibited from holding masonic intercourse with masons everywhere, and not allowed to visit any of the lodges."

Of the "disturbing element," he says:

"I have no sympathy for, nor appreciation of, the Cerneauite element of this country, because it has been well demonstrated that they have created

disturbance and brought about confusion among the craft. Because I am not a member of the Cerneau faction and not in sympathy with it, I know nothing of its legitimacy. Bro. Cunningham thinks that, because I thus affirm my ignorance of its legitimacy, I could have no right to declare it a disturbing element in the Grand Lodges of this country. I suppose he passes this judgment upon the ground of my ignorance of that institution, I am not competent to testify as to its disturbing presence. That is true and admitted. But I would refer Bro. Cunningham to the condition of affairs in Ohio and elsewhere, as evidencing the disturbing character of Cerneauism. If it is not a disturbing element, Ohio masons being witnesses, then they have made a tremendous racket for nothing. I shall continue to wish sincerely that all such disturbing elements were banished from the domain of Freemasonry in this land, whether such disturbance comes from Cerneauism or elsewhere."

He started out to make his report a review and to make a short report; of this he says:

"I have succeeded in this better than heretofore, though not to my entire satisfaction. After fifteen years' experience in this department of labor, I find it exceedingly difficult to review a large number of Grand Lodge Journals without extensive elaboration, thereby running my report into undue proportions."

And when he shall have had twice as many years' experience, he will find it even more difficult!

MONTANA, 1892.

The portrait of the retiring Grand Master, (RICHARD O. HICKMAN) is given as a frontispiece of the Proceedings.

The first matter discussed in his address is "Uniformity of Work." It seems that the year before, after many of the members had, in their own estimation, finished their business and gone home to enjoy the satisfaction of duty well (?) performed, a wicked minority, *who had not finished their work*, sprung upon the Grand Lodge a resolution repealing one adopted in 1887, establishing "the Webb work"! Some of the brethren will appreciate more fully the truth of our motto in relation to such matters, "Eternal vigilance is the price of *safety*."

However, after much discussion, and some compromises, "the Montana Work" was adopted and embalmed in the constitution by a vote of 62 to 13.

He reports that residents of that state had gone to Scotland and received the degrees within a few days after their arrival. After consideration he decided that nothing could be done about it, and advised that, if the parties could pass a satisfactory examination, they should be recognized. We think that if all the American Grand Lodges would adopt the law which has been adopted in Maine and several other jurisdictions, that parties so made shall not be recognized, there would be a serious diminution in the number of such cases.

The Proceedings of the year before were much delayed by the printer, and

it was found that the lowest price bidder was not the least expensive, and the Grand Secretary wisely went back to Bro. JAMES W. STATON, who makes the Proceedings look familiar again.

He says:

"To facilitate the increasing work and correspondence of the office, and avoid the mistakes from writing that is sometimes obscure, I have purchased a type-writer and impressed the services of my son to manipulate the same. My whole Report on Correspondence has thus been written out. If you think such an instrument a proper part of the furniture of a Grand Secretary's office, and are willing to allow it, and own the same, the cost was \$97, —I leave it to your sense of justice and generosity."

The Grand Lodge *did* "think" so: and the Grand Secretary's office is now equipped with a type-writer—*of the newer gender*.

Upon his recommendation, the following resolution was adopted: it goes further than our regulation in Maine, but is all the better for that, only in Maine we could not supply the volumes.

"Resolved, That it is earnestly recommended that each subordinate lodge of this jurisdiction secure as soon as possible and have bound a full set of the annual Proceedings and Constitutions of this Grand Lodge, with the name and number of the lodge thereon, and that the same be kept in that lodge room at all times for use and reference, and the Grand Secretary be authorized to supply such copies as may be needed to meet this demand, including copies of the reprint. The cost of binding and transportation to be paid by the lodges. This provision shall apply to all future issues and to all new lodges organized."

The Grand Lodge gave non-affiliates another punch:

"The same committee reported favorably on Bro. Barrett's amendment to change again the resolution concerning non-affiliates, so as to require the payment hereafter of subordinate lodge dues in order to continue in good standing, and the report was adopted."

Towards the last of the session, the Grand Secretary was hilarious—but as it was *before* supper, we cannot account for it!

They had a public installation, and he says:

"The officers elected and appointed were then severally introduced and duly installed in Bro. Logan's peculiar and ornamental style, and when he came to install himself as Grand Lecturer, the scene baffles description. There were no fatal casualties."

* * * * *

"The profane portion of the assembly having withdrawn, Grand Lodge was again got together in tolerably full ranks and good order, with the newly installed officers wearing their blushing honors thick upon them. Our type-writer not being present to take notes of the speeches made by the elect and installed, as well as of those illustrious honor-bearers, the Grand Representatives, when called to the altar, not for sacrifice, we shall have to sadly disappoint our readers. The eloquence went up with the incense of the altar."

* * * * *

"Nothing further appearing that the brethren were disposed to take up at that time and place, the Grand Lodge was closed in Ample Form, with a frail rendition of Burns' Adieu and prayer by the Grand Chaplain."

He adds the following:

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"P. S.—While the Grand Secretary was gathering up the spoils of office, the craftsman were looking up their wives, widows and orphans, and escorting them to Cottonwood Hall, where groaning tables invitingly awaited the attack of so favored guests. Logan was there again as toast master, somewhat done up by his previous efforts, but, as usual, went for the Grand Secretary and assigned him the larger part to respond to the generosity of Deer Lodge. When the rest of the craft were getting their eloquence down from their heads into their feet, we were trying, rather unsuccessfully, to get to bed. *Sic transit.*"

The Report on Correspondence (136 pp.) was presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES. It contains few quotations, and shows signs of having been strained or sifted through that type-writer.

We do not believe that we can make a better use of our space than by quoting his entire review of Maine, though there are many other pages, which we are sorely tempted to copy:

"We had finished our report as far as possible and were anxiously awaiting the arrival of those that follow the communications in May and June, so that we could go to Denver with the satisfaction of having done our full duty to the craft, when Bro. Drummond, apparently appreciating our situation and desire, sends us the advance sheets of Maine Proceedings, for which he has our thanks in addition to many previous obligations.

"The May communication of the Maine craft is numbered the 73d and the Diamond Anniversary will soon be around. There is no jurisdiction in the country where the high standard of ability is more steadily maintained and where the stream of prosperity flows so unvexed from future to past, from hope to fruition, as in the state of Maine. Bro. Drummond's statistics are the Main-stay of masonic statisticians and his opinions are the end of the law to most writers.

"The same high order of merit prevails among the Grand Masters of Maine as among her Representatives in Congress. Maine men are all over this great west and northwest, and with rare exceptions are men of high character and influence. We meet so many of them that we often wonder if any are left at home.

"Grand Master Henry R. Taylor, who served during the past year and was re-elected for another term, gives one of the ablest and most delightful addresses which we have had the satisfaction to read. It is rich in thought, and of sustained force and beauty in style. As expected, the first expressions on assembling were those of deep sorrow at the absence of one of the great landmarks of Masonry in Maine, the venerable Grand Secretary, Ira Berry, removed by death September 20, 1891. Having served his Grand Lodge for thirty-six years as its faithful Secretary, he has entered into rest, and what so rarely happens, leaves his place and duties to be continued by his son. When we think of the Grand Secretaries that have been summoned to the lodge above within a few months past, it seems as if 'the grim reaper' had some special instructions to pick from this band.

"A few decisions are reported, which seem to be sound and thoughtful, though we should have limbered up that stiff knee, if the candidate were otherwise desirable. In his caution against impostors the Grand Master has introduced some 'Bs' that we hope will swarm all over the country. They are good Bars to keep up around the masonic pasture. One new lodge was formed during the year, and two old ones consolidated that they might live more like live masons.

"Bro. Taylor reports 1,380 letters and messages exchanged on masonic matters. This is probably a thousand more than was necessary; probably they wanted the Grand Master's autograph. He suggests the 'Digest' as a remedy, but we think they need to be 'chewed up' first before the digest will work. Yes, that is a good motto to hang on the outer walls: 'Look for yourselves.' From some *obiter dicta*, we surmise that Bro. Taylor has

neglected his education in one direction and has never received the Order of the Eastern Star. His familiarity with the Arabic would indicate him to be a Shriner. It is our public opinion privately expressed that the Eastern Star is a good thing. It only needs acquaintance for others to think so.

"Bro. Taylor's words to Worshipful Masters are good enough to quote entire, but there is not room for any cargo in our cockle shell boat. But they ought to be read by everyone that assumes the position of W. M., in connection with his installation vows. 'Robael Kahly,' 'abode of emptiness' is a good description of some lodge meetings. If the Masters cannot raise the dead to life, let them raise something, even if it is Cain, but there is no need of any doubt or waste. The wise Master must have designs on his nestle-board for all classes of workmen and all emergencies.

"Grand Master Taylor has the rare faculty of re-clothing and grouping the most trite things and giving them new vigor and beauty.

"Bro. Stephen Berry, who succeeds his father as Grand Secretary, in his report speaks of the demands upon his time in tracing the early history of many who went from Maine in the early days of California gold excitement. The financial status is gratifying and the Grand Charity Fund exceeds \$26,000.00.

"The lodge returns show a gain in membership of 209, and a total of 21,177. There are 191 lodges, with an average membership of 110.

"The record of the appealed cases is too brief for information or criticism. Bro. Drummond's review of Correspondence appears in the body of the Proceedings and not in an appendix. It is characterized, as usual, by clearness, ability and fulness. The four pages given to Montana do us ample justice, and we are only thankful to be let off so easy by such a critic. Our parliamentary cotillions and tangles furnish Bro. D. with many a text when he goes down to Boston to attend Grand Feast. We beg to assure our brother that the epithet 'Robael Kahly' has never been applicable to our Grand Lodge. We have now twenty living Past Grand Masters and twice as many more who expect to be, and all of them loaded to the muzzle with speech, and when the breaking out around the mouth once begins, you might as well undertake to harness a hurricane. If we did business like most Grand Lodges we could get through in half a day and have time to spare. As it is, forty-eight hours are crowded as full as an egg shell and violence has to be used generally to shut off the wind. We have some chestnuts that we have been roasting for twenty years or more and they are not done yet. You see we pay our members *per diem*, and they think they must earn their money, so whenever any local landmark is attacked, there is a clash of arms. These thunder-storms tend to clear the atmosphere and the greater and lesser lights shine the brighter for it. Human nature is a funny thing on some occasions. We have known many measures that have been fought over years, finally adopted by a unanimous vote, apparently because the mover did not indulge in the usual style of making a speech in its advocacy.

"Commenting on the fact that most of the Eastern Grand Lodges refuse claims for re-imbursment, insisting that such relief should be considered as charity, we remarked that our Eastern brethren seemed to regard us as lacking in charity. Bro. D. in reply says that the Western brothers are so lavish and generous with their relief that the sight of the bills make eastern lodges with their scant revenues and lean treasures stand aghast. The explanation is ingenious and flattering perhaps, but it is true only to the extent that in the mining portions of the west, the cost of everything is distended.

"We are pained to notice that Bro. Drummond goes back on Noah Webster and refuses to accept his definition of prerogative. It is the official standard for Montana and we feel bound to adhere. The extra constitutional powers that a Grand Master sometimes exercises in anticipation of the approval of the Grand Lodge, and which depend for their validity on such approval, are not prerogatives in our understanding and use of that term. Before arguing this matter further we shall await definite issues in the pleadings.

"The time allotted to notice these Proceedings has passed and we have

done more reading than writing. We are glad to find that earlier usage allows resignation of elective officers. In replying to Bro. Kuykendall, he makes the point that most of the reforms proposed are a return to earlier usage. It may perhaps make Bro. K. feel embarrassed to find himself an old foggy conservative, when he supposed himself an advanced reformer. In like manner Macaulay pictures Charles First intending to commit a crime, only making a bad mistake, bad for him for he lost his head by it.

"We fancy Bros. Fellows and Drummond are not thinking of those cases of relief that go to the extent of mortal illness, protracted sickness and funeral expenses, too great for individual charity. Aside from all these cases that come into painful and humiliating controversy there are hundreds that are never heard of. In our experience we know of scores of such cases and we have not reached for them, where no application was made to a lodge. It leads us to think that there is more individual relief given than is known, dispensed outside of any organized charities in or out of our Order.

"We are always loath to part company with Bro. D. and hope to meet him face to face at Denver."

NEBRASKA, 1892.

The Grand Master (BRADNER D. SLAUGHTER) says:

"That which has been done is a matter of record; the prosperous growth of the lodges, larger than ever before, is a matter of history; the returns are all in, the books are closed, the balance sheet is made up, and we might well congratulate ourselves upon the grand results. But I pause, and wonder if, during the rush of work, mid the hurry of business and the multiplicity of cares, we have not left undone many things that we ought to have done."

He then very forcibly describes "practical Freemasonry," and presses the inquiry upon the brethren whether in that view their sins of omission have not been greater than those of commission.

They do not re-elect a Grand Master in Nebraska; we believe that all who have held that office have had the same experience that he had:

"One by one the necessities of the craft presented themselves. The duties of the office were a study, and the education required for proper judgment has been only partially attained, and now, almost at the close of the year, I begin to realize the possibilities of the office.

"There are many things which might have been done by the Grand Master to advance the prosperity of the lodges, but time forbids me to undertake a work which would be unaccomplished during the present year. Unquestionably the Grand Masters who have preceded me found themselves, when nearing the close of the year, far more competent to do good work toward building up and assisting the Fraternity than ever before. But we failed to avail ourselves of their wisdom and elected a new man, who must go over the ground again, only to be replaced as soon as he is sufficiently educated to become of the greatest value to the craft."

The following is worth imitating in Maine, more fully than has been our custom:

"My first official act was to address a circular letter to each lodge, requesting that more attention be paid to the social character of our institution, advising at least four special meetings during the masonic year, to which the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of the members should be invited. From reports which have reached this office and from visitations made, I am satisfied that this recommendation has been very generally ap-

proved and acted upon, and the Fraternity thereby strengthened by the better acquaintance and closer union which has resulted. Keep up the social meetings."

He recommends that no more dimits be granted, but that only transfer of membership from one lodge to another be allowed.

He says few lodges have full sets of the Proceedings, and he considers it very important that all should have. It appears that the Proceedings have all been stereotyped, except those from 1870 to 1873, and upon his recommendation an appropriation was made to complete the work. We understand that a volume of reprint will then be issued, as an appropriation was made to secure the portraits of two Grand Masters for it, which were lacking to complete the set.

He congratulates the Grand Lodge that every lodge, with one exception, had paid its dues, and it was the only Grand Lodge within his knowledge that "can make so clean a financial showing." Show him our Maine Proceedings, for a good many years past, Bro. BOWEN.

A Master of a lodge had been tried and found guilty of unmasonic conduct. In view of what has transpired in other jurisdictions, we commend his remarks thereon to the earnest attention of the craft:

"It is to be regretted that the Master of Salem Lodge, No. 47, was not wiser and more charitable in the administration of his high office.

"Had his advice and counsel to the brethren kept their thoughts and desires within due bounds, had he counseled moderation and obedience, had he acknowledged himself in the wrong instead of manifesting an unfriendly stubbornness, had he even asked leniency—I believe that your committee on Grievances, one year ago, would have reported his case for favorable action, with the admonition only, to go and sin no more. But he has placed himself beyond the pale of our fellowship, and must accept the judgment of his peers."

Pending preparations for the erection of a Masonic Home, the following was certainly a wise precaution; and the Grand Lodge directed that Secretaries shall give annually, in the returns of their lodges, substantially the same information, and that the form of the returns shall be varied accordingly:

"I also submit compiled statements of the families of deceased brethren, believing that the Grand Lodge should at once take the necessary steps to ascertain the name and address of every Master Mason's widow, her financial condition, the number of children, their ages, the fact as to whether they are being educated, and the necessary data relative to their condition. It is a duty this Grand Lodge owes to the masons of this jurisdiction and to every member who has taken upon himself the vows to watch over and care for the widows and orphans of the Fraternity; and I suggest that the principal of the Masonic Home Fund remain at interest, and that the interest be used each year for the purpose of assisting the needy in our jurisdiction, and that the interest on the Orphan Educational Fund, as soon as it has reached the maximum of \$25,000, be used by the Trustees of said fund to assist in the education of the children of deceased Master Masons in this state, who might otherwise be deprived of a good common school education."

He urges the Masters and Wardens to read carefully the Report on Correspondence, and adds:

"Too much attention is sometimes paid to mere work—to mere ritual! There is a fund of information attainable by each lodge that would so increase masonic knowledge among the brethren, that a wise Master will not only study his lectures, the symbols of his lodge, but will at each meeting furnish something new to the Fraternity for their enjoyment and enlightenment."

Referring to the investment of the Charity Fund, he says:

"Only when the management of its affairs were taken in hand by the Grand Lodge itself, or only when under its direction certain investments have been made, has there ever been a loss to the Orphan Educational Fund."

He had, therefore, selected the Trustees with reference to experience in investments. Observation shows that the only safe method of investing funds by Associations is to entrust that duty to a small committee composed of members of experience, knowledge and skill in financial matters, leaving to them very largely the responsibility. We notice that the Grand Lodge prescribed certain rules in this matter to its Trustees: we doubt the wisdom of doing so; they are better judges than the Grand Lodge: and, if the matter is left to their judgment, they will naturally act with more care in the selection of investments.

The following is so eminently true that we copy it:

"I cannot close without calling the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that this is the twentieth year of active service of our Grand Secretary. Bro. William R. Bowen unquestionably stands the peer of any Grand Secretary, either on this continent or throughout the world. His proceedings are a model of neatness and concise in statement. His devotion to the labors of his office can only be appreciated by one who has, day by day, during a long period of time, had occasion to call upon him for information. Early at his desk, painstaking in his work, late in leaving the office, courteous to all, we have found Bro. Bowen a model Secretary and an invaluable assistant to the Grand Lodge. More is due to him than to a half dozen Grand Masters for the success of the Masonic Fraternity in Nebraska."

The Grand Master's address and the reports of the other Grand Officers were printed in advance and submitted to the proper committees before the session commenced, so that there was no delay in getting the business before the Grand Lodge. In this respect they are somewhat in advance of us.

The Grand Lodge did not agree with the Grand Master in relation to continued membership, but adopted the following:

"Your Committee on Jurisprudence, to whom was referred that portion of the Grand Master's address upon 'the principle of continued membership,' having had the same under consideration, would unanimously report:

"That we dissent from the principle announced. It introduces confusion and uncertainty in the status of brethren. It requires the enactment of vexatious and cumbersome 'red-tape' regulations. The present provisions are ample to cover the case."

The Report on Correspondence (100 pp.) was prepared by Bro. WILLIAM R. BOWEN. He adds the following:

"P. S. With a fond recollection of Dr. Southey's discussion with *his* printer over the cometic tail of the newly cast cap R, we deem it just to *our* superexcellent printer to present some correspondence between us, and to explain that we, not the printer, are responsible for some vagaries of spelling, punctuation, etc.; e. g. we delight in the comma and the semi-colon, and evade the full-stop; we are convinced that the letter Z, like wisdom teeth, is disappearing from the English mouth; and we repudiate the use of *caps* for the purpose of emphasis."

We owe it to *our* printer to say the same thing; only neither he nor we exclude the Z. We most earnestly protest against imposing upon the already overburdened S any more "sounds" than it already has or to increase the list of words in which it already has the sound of Z. When Bro. BOWEN writes "organisation," his revolution is going backwards; better far substitute Z for "S" when the latter is used to express the sound of Z. Let us approach rather than leave the system which gives to every letter one sound and one only.

In his introduction, he says:

"It is ten years since the Freemasons of Nebraska have read a review of the proceedings of fellow Grand Lodges, and our aim in the following pages, will therefore be to present things done, decisions made and opinions entertained. We may occasionally comment on what is before us, and once in a while may give our own notions; *information* is presented in order that those Nebraskans who have been admitted to our Fraternity during the past decade may gain a *knowledge* of the *science* of Freemasonry. This is not the kind of a review we prefer to write, for in our thirty years' service we have reached some conclusions that we like to share with our fellows; we would rather set one brother a-thinking than to post a thousand on current events. But as knowledge must precede thought, we must needs confine ourselves this year to matters of fact—gathering bricks wherewith to build hereafter should our Grand Lodge continue to publish these reviews, instead of pigeon-holing them, as heretofore. At the same time we don't propose to nightly count our words, so as to curtail our review to fifty pages, nor to expand it to thrice that size, but will be as concise as the matter that may be in hand and our ability will permit."

One soon tires of reading statistics; the same is true of narratives of things done; in both cases, there must be food for thought in order to keep up the interest: deductions, comparisons and comments break the monotony and fasten in the memory the matters read.

We find in this report the incentive which lodges have for prompt returns. The year ends April 30th: the returns must be in by June 1st; a rebate of one cent a day per member is allowed for every day between the date of the receipt of the returns and dues and June 1st, provided that the amount of the rebate shall not exceed twenty-five cents per member. Bro. Bowen says they took the idea from gas and water companies; of course, this in effect, is a fine upon tardy lodges, which stimulates them to promptness.

In his review of Maine (1891), he says:

"With a due regard for the authority of his station, the Grand Master 'ordered that all Master Masons in good standing be admitted to seats as visitors during this communication'; to a Freemason this seems much preferable to the *motion* to admit."

"We do not understand the 'proxy' who frequently appears in the report of the Committee on Credentials—several lodges are represented by Master, both Wardens and a *fourth* brother as 'proxy'—proxy for whom? for the lodge?—or is he an *alternate* to serve should the others be absent? Nebraska's Representative, M. W. Edward P. Burnham, P. G. M., was present; to him we are indebted for services recently rendered."

The proxy is proxy *for the lodge*: is entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge; but can act and vote only in the absence of the Master and Wardens, when he represents the lodge and has three votes.

We wonder if the spelling, punctuation, &c., of the following is his:

"The Grand Lodge celebrated St. John's Day by attending a clam-bake, and (like the Grand Commandery of Nebraska at the St. Louis triennial) left the caterer's bill a matter of contention 'until the Supreme Court shall decide that it is right to pay for what you don't get.'"

In Maine, lodges suspend or expel, but the sentence does not take *full* effect until confirmed by the Grand Lodge, but until the action of the Grand Lodge the sentence operates as a suspension. The English practice of recommending for expulsion does not prevail here.

He says that the anti-cipher resolution was the very best legislation considered at the session: also that a statement in our catalogue is erroneous, and what we call a "reprint" of their Proceedings, is not a *reprint*, but a *second edition* from the original plates.

He gives his brethren an immense amount of information in relation to the acts, usages and laws of other jurisdictions, thus giving them the opportunity of comparison, and decision as to whether their own can be improved.

NEVADA, 1892.

The address of the Grand Master (FRANK BELL) is a clear, concise account of his official acts and decisions, most of which are not of general interest.

He says:

"The returns from constituent lodges are not as satisfactory as we hoped they would be. We have conferred more degrees, the re-instatements are more; dismissals less and receipts into the treasury greater than last year. The death rate has been unusually heavy with us, and owing to business depression throughout the state, mines shut down and no employment to be obtained, the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues have been greater than for several years."

The Grand Lodge refused to restore M. D. FOLEY, whose initiation by one lodge, after his rejection by another, caused quite a correspondence between the Grand Lodges a few years ago.

A Committee on Work was appointed, with the purpose of securing uniformity.

One curious decision was made:

"We therefore conclude and decide that, while those publications, and all publications of a like nature, by one mason reflecting upon the good name, fame, business or character of another brother, are censurable and reprehensible in a high degree; still they are not of sufficient enormity to be used as the basis upon which to prefer charges of unmasonic conduct."

The Report on Correspondence, including a digest of decisions (68 pp.) was presented by Bro. R. L. FULTON.

In the beginning of his report he gives a list of "the notable dead in Masonry" for the preceding year, remarking that "Father Time has used a mowing machine instead of a scythe this year, and has harvested a numerous and noble crop."

Considering its conciseness, this report is an almost wonderfully full statement of the most important action and discussions of the Grand Officers and Grand Lodges of other jurisdictions.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1892.

In spite of adverse circumstances growing out of "the great fire" and the depression in business, our neighbors "over the line" are most earnestly and faithfully striving to promote the interests of Freemasonry.

A special communication was held June 16, 1891, to lay the corner stone of a church at Moncton: and another, June 24, 1891, to celebrate St. John's Day by attending Divine Service specially held for the purpose.

The annual communication was very fully attended, our Representative, Bro. JOHN S. D. CHIPMAN, being present.

The Grand Master (THOMAS WALKER, M. D.) says that the "past year had been, on the whole, one of prosperity to the craft, in this jurisdiction."

He announces the deaths of Past Grand Masters ROBERT T. CLINCH and JAMES McNICHOL. The former was Provincial Grand Master at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge, and was unanimously elected its first Grand Master. But considering his position under the Grand Lodge of England, he felt compelled to decline. His course, however, did much to secure the peaceable establishment of the new Grand Lodge. He was elected again in 1875, and the two following years.

Bro. McNICHOL assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge, and was noted for his untiring active work for the Institution up to his death; at that time he was the Secretary of his lodge. He was present at every session of the Grand Lodge; was Grand Treasurer eight years, Deputy Grand Master two years, and Grand Master two years. Of him, the Grand Master says:

"In short, in every masonic station our lamented brother has left a record for zeal and fidelity equalled by few—surpassed by none—so fair, so true hearted, and so thoroughly to be depended upon when either counsel or hard work was required. In his business, social and domestic relations, our deceased brother was a man worthy of every praise, and has left behind him a

name for sterling integrity, large-hearted liberality and faithful discharge of all his duties and responsibilities which it should be our aim to copy."

The Grand Master had visited all the lodges "on the north shore of the Province" and many of the others. He gives a very good account of the lodges visited.

The work was exemplified by two lodges during the session of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master presiding as Worshipful Master.

The business of the Grand Lodge was intelligently performed, but we find nothing of general interest.

We have recently had the pleasure of a flying visit to St. John, and have most pleasurable recollections connected with it. We met many of our old friends, and many brethren whom we had never met before, through we knew them well by reputation and correspondence. Regret at the enforced brevity of our visit was the only drawback upon our enjoyment.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1892.

As usual, a semi-annual communication was held for the exemplification of the work, at which the degrees were conferred—one by each of three lodges upon an actual candidate of its own—greatly to the satisfaction of the Grand Lodge.

At the annual communication, R. W. Bro. J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, visited the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (FRANK D. WOODBURY) announced the death of four members of the Grand Lodge, among them, ALBERT O. PHILLIPS, Past D. D. Grand Master, formerly a resident of Portland.

The year had been characterized by no especial feature; all but *five* of the *seventy-eight* lodges had done work and thirty-nine had increased their membership.

The reports of the District Deputies show the prevalence of a good degree of interest, and a generally prosperous and harmonious condition of the lodges.

The Committee on Lodges recommended striking out of the by-laws of a lodge the word "stated," as applied to communications, and inserting instead the word "regular." In the old records of our lodge the word is "regular"; but at the first communication of our Grand Lodge which we ever attended a brother moved that the use of "regular" be prohibited and the word "stated" be substituted for it, for the reason that the use of "regular communication" implied that there were "*irregular* communications." The Grand Lodge adopted the motion and "stated" has been the word ever since. As the word referred to time only, the force of the argument was not appreciated by us *then* and never has been since. We have always regretted the change.

We note that the Grand Lodge requires the fees for all three of the degrees to accompany the petition of a candidate. The committee say, however, (and we agree with them as to the policy of such a law) :

"To us, personally, this requirement is unjust, unwise and unreasonable—one which will work to the injury of Kane Lodge and all others like situated. We are of the opinion that a true and just interpretation of the Grand Constitution would not require any such by-law in any lodge, as against their expressed wishes."

Of another by-law, the committee well say :

"They disapprove the entire body of 'Rules of Order,' and recommend their disapproval by the Grand Lodge. In a masonic lodge the order of business and rules of procedure are always under the direction of the Worshipful Master, which can never be subjected to rules prescribed by his lodge."

Under the head of Old Records, we find the following, which is equally true in Maine :

"The Grand Secretary has hopes of procuring the records of one other dormant lodge.

"Persons having such property in their possession seem to think they have an ownership in it, forgetting that the property of dormant lodges becomes that of the Grand Lodge, if not by legal right, at least as the proper custodian or trustee."

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 205) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT, and is characterized by his usual ability, patience and thoroughness.

Referring to a decision that an E. A., removing into another Grand Jurisdiction, cannot be advanced in his own lodge, without the consent of the Grand Jurisdiction into which he has removed, he says that he cannot reconcile it with his views of the law ; nor can we. While courtesy may approve giving notice and weighing any objection that may be made, the law as heretofore maintained does not require it. But we are constrained to note a tendency towards the ignoring of all jurisdiction of a lodge over candidates, whether rejected or accepted, whether they have received a part of the degrees or not, after they have moved out of the Grand Jurisdiction in which the lodge is located : and more than that, a movement has been recently started looking towards requiring every mason to be a member of a lodge in the state of his residence ; one or more Grand Lodges have already gone so far as to adopt a law forbidding resident masons from becoming members of lodges in other jurisdictions. The real cause for this is found in the "for business reasons" policy that is making such inroads upon the Masonry of the fathers.

Speaking of Masonry, he says :

"We much incline to regard it as a *growth*, founded upon the needs and sentiments of men as they were developed with the progress of time. There is nothing artificial in the masonic institution. It is founded in the nature of man, and grows necessarily out of his social needs and his intellectual and spiritual aspirations. We do not think giants, physical or intellectual,

made Masonry, but that He who made the universe made it a necessity. We, hence, do not doubt its ancient character, or that it must continue while humanity exists."

BRO. TRACY P. CHEEVER, formerly Grand Secretary of Massachusetts, developed this idea in an admirable address published in the New England Freemason.

Referring to the Connecticut matter which we have discussed, he says:

"We can very well understand the sense of wrong which our brothers here evinced at the conduct of the delinquent lodge, but on what principle of law they could find that it had incurred an indebtedness to the sister lodge we find it difficult to perceive. Do our brethren of Connecticut hold that it is the law of Masonry that a lodge, failing in its duty in a case demanding charity, another lodge may interpose and perform that duty without its consent, and thereupon maintain a claim for re-imbursement?"

Referring to the power of Grand Masters to issue dispensations for new lodges, he says that his Grand Lodge in 1806 recognized the power of the Grand Master to grant such dispensations, and that in the proceedings of that year such a dispensation appears entered at length upon the records; he finds also that on May 22, 1792, the Grand Master of Virginia exercised the same power. We have had the impression that the issuing of these dispensations is a matter of comparatively recent origin; but the investigation of the subject is one of the plans for the future not yet reached!

We are with Bro. ROBBINS and Bro. WAIT in this:

"Bro. Robbins dissents, and it seems to us with good reason, from a decision in Kentucky to the effect that a Past Grand Master of another jurisdiction, unless a member of a lodge subject to the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, cannot install the officers of a Kentucky lodge. It seems to us as to Bro. Robbins, that the character of Past Grand Master once legitimately acquired, attends the *person* and gives him the right to exercise the peculiar prerogative belonging to the rank wherever he may be among masons."

He says further:

"In Mississippi, it having been decided in 1890, in one case where a brother was indefinitely suspended by a lodge which afterwards forfeited its charter, that he could be restored by the lodge succeeding to the jurisdiction of the defunct lodge; and in another that a Fellow Craft of a defunct lodge could make application to and receive the third degree in the lodge succeeding to the jurisdiction. Bro. Robbins says the decisions are identical with the law of Illinois, and observes, judiciously as we think, 'the lodge which becomes heir to the territory of a defunct lodge may complete any unfinished business as well as work.' Will Bro. Drummond still deny the soundness of this doctrine?"

We do not know that we have ever discussed the "soundness of this doctrine"; we admit that it is a subject which each Grand Lodge may regulate as it pleases: but our claim was that the vast majority of Grand Lodges (as Bro. WAIT will find upon examination) take charge of the matters of defunct lodges, such as collecting dues, granting certificates in the nature of dimits, determining and regulating the status of their members, and other acts which would have required the action of the defunct lodge: while the

new lodge has power to do all such acts as it might have donè, had the defunct lodge never existed, very few Grand Lodges have made the new lodge the "heir" of the old one in *any* sense.

He holds that a dimit, with evidence of the identity of the person, is "lawful information" that the holder is a mason in good standing: the general usage, however, requires more, and we have always endorsed the propriety of the usage, on the ground that the evidence of identity can never be *absolutely* certain that the party is the identical one who was a member of the lodge, unless he has "sat in the lodge" with him; and then his voucher, as to that fact, settles the question of his being a mason, and the office of the dimit is limited to proof of the regularity of the lodge and his continued good standing. We, therefore, still hold that an examination is not only prudent, but practically necessary.

Referring to the remarks of Grand Master CHASE in 1891, in relation to hawking printed rituals, he says :

"It strikes us that the mischief here alluded to must have become one of some gravity to call for such a remedy as that thus suggested."

The mischief is a grave one, and it apparently exists to the same extent in New Hampshire and other neighboring jurisdictions as in Maine.

He thinks that we entrust great power to the Grand Master in the provision requiring Proceedings in trials to be sent to him for examination and revision; but as an appeal to the Grand Lodge lies from the final action of the lodge, and in cases of conviction the proceedings must be passed upon by the Grand Lodge, we see no danger in the matter, and experience under it shows abundantly the wisdom of the provision, in correcting manifest errors and preventing the almost interminable delays in reaching a final result that afflicts many other jurisdictions.

He questions the correctness of our distinction between "landmarks" and "fundamental principles," but does not fully deny it. We hold that, strictly speaking, landmarks are immemorial usages rather than principles, except that certain principles are recognized as fundamental, by immemorial usage. A landmark in Masonry, in our view, is "*set up*" by usage.

He discusses our proposition that "Grand Lodges are masonic nations" at considerable length. It may be that the expression is not technically accurate, but as it had been used over thirty years without being misunderstood, it did not occur to us that it is liable to misconstruction. Perhaps we should have said "a Grand Lodge with its subordinates and the members of its obedience," is a masonic nation. We did not refer to the *body*, that meets as a Grand Lodge, but used the term in the larger sense in which it is frequently and correctly used.

He still insists that while edicts of non-intercourse, binding upon the craft, are within the power of a Grand Lodge, they are not within its *rightful* power. Our obligation of obedience to the Grand Lodge as the Ruler and

Governor of Masonry is necessarily paramount to our understanding or opinion of our obligation to individual masons in a particular case. Therefore his proposition that "it is the right of every mason in regular standing to recognize, and be recognized by, every other mason in regular standing," is not universally true, but is subject to limitations; indeed, almost our first lesson in Masonry is, that that right is subject to our duty to the Grand Lodge, to our country and to God.

The action of the Grand Lodge is always conclusively presumed to be for the best good of the craft, and is binding upon each member of the craft, according to whatever may be his opinion of its wisdom. This action may deprive him of the exercise of what under other circumstances would be a right—and that, too, without the trial or conviction of any one.

The fallacy of our brother's reasoning is shown in his assumption and statement, that because two acts *are based upon the same principle*, those acts must therefore be equivalent! When he draws such a deduction as that from a proposition, no wonder that our brother is astonished.

We do not perceive that he really makes any distinction between the character of edicts of non-intercourse when affecting the body of the craft and their character when applied only to a Grand Lodge. He declares them "at war with the first principles of the institution, destructive of its objects and inconsistent with its beneficent aims." If this is true, there is no ground for any distinction in their application. Under this proposition, whatever may be the conduct of one Grand Lodge towards another, the latter must submit passively and accord to the other all that Masonry accords to a Grand Lodge, which itself performs its duties. Perhaps he is right; theoretically all discipline is contrary to the teachings of Masonry, but yet, as long as masons are human, in practice discipline will be necessary, and probably Grand Lodges will act in the future as in the past and impose upon other Grand Lodges, when it is deemed necessary, such discipline as they have the power to inflict, and when they do so, act as the organ, and in behalf of all the masons of their several obediences—or, in the words of the constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as the "representation of every individual member of the Fraternity," and in which "all the powers of the Fraternity reside."

Our difference in relation to the effect of a ballot by a lodge not having jurisdiction is reduced to one single point. He holds that a favorable ballot as well as an unfavorable ballot is absolutely void; but that the conferring of the degrees *without a ballot* by a regular lodge makes the initiate a regular mason. We do not think that many, who side with him on the general proposition, will agree in this view of the question. While it is difficult to define what unlawful proceedings will render the work void, we have assumed that the initiation of a candidate *without a ballot* is void.

Speaking of the proposition that Grand Lodges are masonic nations, he says:

"It is elementary in international relations, that, aside from the dictates of interest, there is no law but that of the strongest. Each nation is literally independent of every other; that in its legislation and its administration each is bound to no rules of comity or good neighborhood; it may treat the citizens of every other as alien enemies and exclude them from its territory; it may deny to them justice through its courts: it may, as China has, surround itself with an impassable wall, shutting itself in and all others out; and there is no law recognized among men that can prescribe to it a better practice."

We marvel much that a lawyer like Bro. WAIT should have written this paragraph. Has he never heard of the "Law of Nations"? Of Grotius? Of Puffendorf? Of Vattel? In 1860, in discussing the inter-Grand Lodge relations between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Lodge of England, we quoted from these authors to show what laws govern the relation of nations to each other, and insisted that Grand Lodges are bound to respect the rights of other Grand Lodges, at least to as great an extent as a nation is bound to respect the rights of another nation. While the force of this argument was not admitted then, in a recent masonic trial in England the same principle was asserted and maintained.

Nations may violate international law, and there is no remedy but non-intercourse or war. Grand Lodges may violate the law of Masonry, and *there is equally no remedy*, except the partial one of edicts of non-intercourse, which Bro. WAIT holds to be in violation of the very fundamental law of Freemasonry. Bro. WAIT may declaim as much as he pleases, but the stubborn fact remains, that while Grand Lodges profess to support the same general principles and to be bound by the same general law, nevertheless in deciding what those principles are and what that law is, and in their relations with each other and in their relations to the members of their obedience, they are absolutely sovereign and act according to their own views, precisely as sovereign nations do in relation to the same matters; and there is no power in the Fraternity nor elsewhere to stay them, unless they choose to do so of their own accord. Fraternal remonstrance or edicts of non-intercourse may induce them to change their course, but if they do it is because they *see fit* to change and not because any superior power or law has forced them to do so.

The first constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine made all Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters and Past Grand Wardens members of the Grand Lodge, without limitation as to residence or lodge membership: and that provision has never been changed.

He quotes Old Regulation XII to show that lodge membership is a condition precedent to membership in the Grand Lodge:

"The Grand Lodge consists of, and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at its head, and his Deputy on his left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places, etc."

How this shows that the Grand Master, &c., must be members of subordinate lodges we do not comprehend. In another Regulation (XIV) it is

provided that in the absence of the Grand Master and Deputy, a Past Grand Master shall act as Grand Master. On Nov. 21, 1724, it was declared that all Past Grand Masters, and, on February 28, 1726, all Past Deputy Grand Masters, and on May 10, 1727, all Past Grand Wardens "shall be members of and vote in all Grand Lodges." Not *very* modern! The proceedings show that as matter of fact these Past Grand Officers acted as members of the Grand Lodge from its origin.

An examination of the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts indicates clearly that it was assumed as law that membership in the Grand Lodge is equivalent to membership in a subordinate: and we believe that the origin of the provision of our first Grand Lodge Constitution (still retained), that no one is eligible to *office* in the Grand Lodge unless he is a member of the Grand Lodge, or of a subordinate lodge, was in this law as understood and practiced from 1733 to 1820 in our mother Grand Lodge.

NEW JERSEY, 1893.

The Grand Master (THOMAS W. TILDEN) whose portrait forms the frontispiece of these Proceedings, announces the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM E. PINE, one of the most earnest, active and true masons in that jurisdiction. He was born in the city of New York in 1827: volunteered for service in the Mexican war, and was under Gen. SCOTT in the march from Vera Cruz to the capitol, and participated in all the battles which resulted in the capture of the City of Mexico. At the end of the war he settled in South Carolina, where he was made a mason; later he returned to New York, and in 1860 took up his residence in Newark, N. J. Joining a lodge in that city, he was Junior Warden in 1863, Senior Warden in 1864, and Master in 1865, 1866 and 1867; in 1868, he was elected Junior Grand Warden, in 1869 Senior Grand Warden, in 1870 Deputy Grand Master, and in 1871, 1872 and 1873 Grand Master. Since 1873, he has served upon important committees, and his reports have always been well considered and able, showing that he had been a careful and diligent student of Masonry.

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

"The labors devolving upon me in the year just closing have been, in a measure, lighter than the year preceding, yet I have had before me many matters for consideration, some of them trifling, while others were of importance.

"The condition of the craft within our borders, I am pleased to say, is eminently satisfactory. While it is true that some of the lodges are not as prosperous as I would like to see, yet the average is such as to be a source of much congratulation."

As a matter of special interest to us in Maine, at the present time, we quote the following:

"Following the custom of the past, District Grand Lodges of Instruction

were held in the early part of the year in each of the twelve Masonic Districts, and I would like to reiterate my conclusions of last year, that these lodges of instruction are productive of much good, not only in an improved rendition of the Ritual, but in bringing closer together the officers and members of the subordinate lodges and the Officers of the Grand Lodge, a result highly desirable, and successfully attained by that close personal contact which these Grand Lodges of Instruction afford. It was my privilege to attend each of these lodges, and I feel amply repaid for the time spent in so doing. I also call attention, in this connection, to the District Lodges of Instruction, which have been held by the Deputies of the several Districts. Some of these were held weekly, others monthly. I visited a number of these District Lodges, and am exceedingly gratified at the large attendance and the earnestness displayed, not only by the officers of the subordinate lodges, but also by the members of the same. The beneficial effects upon the work of the subordinate lodges is marked. I have visited, during the year, about fifty of the subordinate lodges, and have paid particular attention to this feature. Lodges which last year rendered the work in a slipshod manner have shown a wonderful improvement, and officers who had grown careless have been fired with an ambition to excel. All this has stimulated the interest of the members and resulted in a larger attendance at the lodge meetings. I have visited several lodges where the masonic work was exemplified in an almost faultless manner, and if some of the brethren who have not yet become sufficiently proficient in the Ritual could have seen the large attendance and great interest manifested by the members of these lodges, practically faultless work would be the rule in every lodge in this jurisdiction."

A candidate was declared rejected after two ballots; almost immediately a member rose in his place in the lodge and said that he had made a mistake of identity and cast a blackball, supposing the candidate was a different man, whom he deemed unfit to be made a mason, and asked to have a new ballot taken; this was done, and later the first degree was conferred. Then the matter was brought to the notice of the Grand Master, who decided:

"I declared that the action of the Most Worshipful Master in ordering a third ballot was a clear violation of paragraph 1, page 59, of the Digest of 1888; that the action then taken, and the subsequent conferring of the Entered Apprentice degree upon the said Meyers was null, void and of no effect, and stated that Mr. Meyers' only course was to again petition the lodge for initiation and membership."

This ruling was sustained by the Grand Lodge, the committee stating also that the brother who stated that he had cast a blackball by mistake was guilty of a violation of masonic law.

Bro. WARR will not concur in either position, if they rested upon general masonic law; but the latter rests upon the enacted law of New Jersey, the propriety of which he will deny and we doubt.

We are glad to read the following, and trust that it will soon result in the publication of the most interesting history of Masonry in that jurisdiction:

"Our attention has been called to the laborious work performed and the great amount of time consumed by the Committee on History, and we are satisfied that the amount heretofore appropriated to that committee is inadequate. We therefore recommend that two hundred dollars additional be appropriated for the work done this last year, and that the appropriation for next year be increased from three hundred to five hundred dollars."

The Report on Correspondence (112 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY VEHSLEGE. He adheres to his former plan of telling what others have said and done; referring to the Connecticut matter, however, he says for himself:

"Assuming that all the facts are correctly stated, one cannot but regret such a condition of affairs among masonic brethren. The appended statement of the committee that this is not a solitary instance is alarming, and it is not unnatural to concur in the opinion of the committee that such action 'is not only unmasonic but unchristian-like and uncharitable, and in direct conflict with the teachings of our beloved institution.' But, after all, the question obtrudes itself as to what is to be the outcome if one lodge may dictate to another the method of its charitable work. More than one grave error was committed in the progress of this sad story."

Last year we referred to a case in which a resident of New Jersey was made a mason in a New York lodge; the New Jersey lodge, however, waived jurisdiction, and requested the Grand Master to heal the candidate; in the meantime, however, the New York Lodge had expelled him for the false statement of his residence, in his petition. Thereupon we asked what is the *status* of the candidate under the laws of New Jersey; to which he replies:

"In leaving our brother's review it need only be added that it included a fraternal and ample notice of New Jersey's doings, quoting in full the correspondence in the Mercer-Young case. In answer to his query, 'What is Euturp's status? Is he an expelled mason, a rejected candidate, or an eligible candidate?' We deem that it will be safe and legal to leave him where the New York lodge left him."

In his conclusion, he says:

"Rejoicing in the evident tokens of prosperity and general harmony among the craft, we have aimed, in as concise a manner as possible, to note whatever has transpired in which our brethren may be interested, because, as Disraeli says, 'the wisdom of the wise and the experience of ages may be preserved by quotation.' It will be sufficient, in our judgment of our functions, thus to present what George Eliot describes as 'a book which hath been culled from the flowers of all books,' excepting, of course, those which did not come to hand."

We hope he will come to Maine again this summer and test the quality of our clams and lobsters and *that we may be there to help!*

NEW MEXICO, 1892.

We have in this volume portraits of WILLIAM B. CHILDERS, Grand Master in 1883-84, and CORNELIUS BENNETT, Grand Master in 1884-85.

The Grand Master (RICHARD ENGLISH) says:

"I have great pleasure in announcing to you that throughout this Grand Jurisdiction all is encouraging for the present and promising for the future, and that the number of members has greatly increased during the past year."

He had divided the jurisdictions into three districts and appointed District

Deputy Grand Masters: but as only one of them made a report, we infer that they did not understand their duties sufficiently to give the system a fair trial.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That no mason of this jurisdiction shall sell, offer for sale, buy, or in any manner do any circulating, (or use) any printed documents in cipher as a *ritual of any part of the first three degrees in Symbolic Masonry*, under the penalty of any punishment which may be imposed under the constitution of this Grand Lodge, for gross unmasonic conduct."

"*Resolved*, That no mason shall sell, offer for sale, circulate or use anything purporting to be a copy of secret ritual of the first three Symbolic degrees of Masonry, whether in cipher or not, under the penalty of any punishment authorized by the by-laws."

A case came before the Grand Lodge on appeal, and the judgment of the lodge convicting and expelling the accused was reversed, on the ground that the evidence did not sustain the charge: the committee say:

"It would seem to your committee that this is more an attempt to settle a private business difficulty by trial in the lodge, rather than in the Courts of the country, and that it amounts to nothing more than an indebtedness at least, even if it amounts to that, on the part of Bro. Fitzgerald, and we believe that the Grand Lodge should discourage the bringing of all private differences between masons in the lodge for trial.

"Your committee are, therefore, clearly of the opinion that the evidence does not sustain the charge, and recommend that the conviction and sentence be reversed and set aside, and that Bro. Fitzgerald be given the usual certificate in such case from the Grand Lodge, that is, that he be restored to the rights and privileges of Masonry. Of course he does not, therefore, become a member of Chapman Lodge, without the unanimous consent of the lodge."

The charge sets out no masonic offence, if it is correctly stated by the committee, and the committee judge that the charge made was not sustained, and yet they say "of course," he loses one of the most valuable of masonic rights which the Masonry of the time gives to him! "Of course," he was not *restored* to membership in his lodge, for *he never lost it*; pending the appeal, his membership was *suspended* only: in such case the membership is not *absolutely* lost until the Grand Lodge decides the appeal against the accused; where a judgment is reversed, it is as if it had never been. We are aware that some other Grand Lodges allow a lodge to put a member substantially out of Masonry by making him unaffiliated by illegal proceedings, and without evidence of the commission of a masonic offence, but we had hoped that the number does not include any of the younger Grand Lodges. In reviewing Mississippi in former reports we have called attention to the unjust and unmasonic character of this law.

The Report on Correspondence (109 pp.) was presented by Bro. MAX FROST. He still adheres to the "abbreviated synopsis" plan.

As he was upon the Committee on Appeals, a portion of whose report we have quoted and criticised, we hope that in his next report he will give us the reasons for such a law, and show, if he can, that it is sustained by the principles of Freemasonry.

NEW YORK, 1892.

Portraits of Bros. WILLIAM SHERER, the retiring Grand Master, and ROBERT MACOY, the Senior Grand Recorder in the world, are given.

Of the condition of the craft, Bro. SHERER says:

"The year now passed into history has been made bright with the sunshine of masonic success. Everywhere in this great state, from the ocean to the lakes, our lodges have been blessed with an unprecedented prosperity. Scores of good men and true have been added to the Fraternity, and with scarcely an interruption the utmost harmony has characterized the action of all our brethren."

In brief words he announces the deaths of brethren in the various jurisdictions, and gives a statement of his official acts.

He calls attention to the frequent invasion of jurisdictional lines, and well says:

"The violation of the statutes governing in this matter has led to discord and confusion in the craft on several occasions. Lodges at fault have deemed it a sufficient *amende* to pay to the lodge whose jurisdiction they have invaded the amount of the initiation fee. This seems to me to be an undignified course. Masonic material should not be treated in a commercial sense. The jurisdiction of a lodge over candidates is not given as a property right or a chose in action, but is given that the lodge may act as a committee of the vicinage to ascertain the fitness of a candidate to become a mason: hence the initiation of a candidate by a lodge that has not jurisdiction, without a full and complete waiver given by the lodge within whose jurisdiction the candidate resides, is a serious error; and, unless it can be shown that the officers and members of the offending lodge have been deceived, invasions of jurisdiction should meet with our severest condemnation."

He found that a New York lodge had admitted as a member a person holding a dimit from one of the clandestine lodges under the so-called Grand Lodge of Ontario. He says:

"After a full and careful examination, I found that the lodge in this city referred to in the complaint had affiliated this person, without, however, being aware of the true standing of the body from which he had been dimitted. I immediately caused an order to be issued directing the lodge to summarily drop his name from the roll, and to forward to the Grand Secretary the dimit upon which he had been affiliated. This order was cheerfully and willingly complied with; and the dimit has been transmitted, with the action of the lodge indorsed thereon, to the Grand Lodge of Canada."

He gives an account of that irregular Grand Lodge and warns lodges to be on their guard in case of visitors from Ontario.

He also calls attention to the clandestine lodges in Ohio, saying:

"I deem it my duty to call the attention of the craft in this state to the existence of these clandestine bodies, in order that our lodges may not be further imposed upon by those who have no claim whatever to masonic recognition at our hands."

There was undoubtedly present a brother, who, without actually intending it, is more largely responsible, in our judgment, for the existence of these clandestine lodges than any one of their members; we say "without actu-

ally intending it," because if he was held to the rule of law that a man must be held to intend the natural consequences of his own acts, he would come within it. We regret to say this, because we have long had a high personal regard for this same brother.

He had visited many lodges and given them wise, practical advice, which is equally valuable in Maine:

"I have on the occasions of my official visits endeavored to impress upon the minds of the brethren the importance of proper methods in the transaction of the business affairs of the lodge. The history of this building will show that by the prevalence of unbusiness-like methods the usefulness of the craft was impaired, and its growth impeded for many years, so will unbusiness-like methods in lodge affairs, particularly in the matter of the collection of dues (which are to be relied upon for the financial support of the lodge) result in retarding its usefulness as one of the constituent bodies of the Grand Lodge. I am of the opinion that the financial condition of many of our lodges, not to mention that of equally great, if not greater importance, the fraternal condition, would be vastly improved if more attention were paid to this subject."

He makes a merited acknowledgment of the efficient and valuable services of the Grand Secretary, Bro. EDWARD M. L. EHLERS.

He congratulates the craft upon the rapidly approaching completion of the Asylum and School building, of which a cut is given (with a page of the portraits of the Trustees); it is a splendid building, of which our New York brethren have the right to be proud.

We note that the Trustees estimate that the cost of maintaining each inmate, including the expenses of administration, "should not exceed five dollars a week." This is upon the assumption that there will be one hundred occupants, which the Trustees think should be limited at present to twenty-five Master Masons, twenty-five Master Masons' widows and fifty children of masons belonging to that jurisdiction. This gives one occupant for every eight hundred members in the state. The total cost to the Grand Lodge of the lot, buildings and necessary furniture is about \$175,000; this is exclusive of \$30,000 contributed by the citizens of Utica. Allowing five per cent. on the cost of the plant for interest, insurance and repairs, the cost per week of each inmate will be about *seven dollars a week*—figures which those contemplating similar enterprises must consider, and *should* consider, *before* commencing actual expenditure.

The report of the Grand Librarian shows that library still maintains its rank "as one of the best and most complete masonic libraries in the world." He says:

"The germs of masonic truth are to be found in the proceedings of the various Grand Bodies, which contain the addresses of Grand Officers (the brightest intellects in the Fraternity) who have given thoughtful attention and careful study to the great and ennobling principles of the institution, and in the reports of the Committees on Correspondence, whose painstaking reviews have brought forth many beautiful gems of thought, found only beneath the surface after patient research. The Fraternity and the world owe a debt of gratitude to these reviewers for the work they are doing, a work that pre-

sents the most profound doctrines in Masonry in a clear and intelligent manner. These documents form a most valuable collection of masonic literature."

BRO. CHARLES T. MCCLENACHAN, the Historian of the Grand Lodge, reports the completion of three volumes, and his expectation of compiling the fourth, and last, during the year. Three have already been published and form a most valuable addition to masonic history.

A special committee report the making of twelve jewels for Past Grand Masters, thirty for District Deputy Grand Masters, seventy for Grand Representatives, seven for Commissioners of Appeals, seven for Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, and one for the Grand Librarian, at a cost of \$1,078.

The Board of Relief of New York City reports upon its beneficent work: it urges that the Grand Lodge shall take charge of the whole matter, as the only method by which the burden can be made to fall equally upon the craft and the work properly done. As it is, the expenses are now borne by one-third of the lodges in the city, the others contributing nothing.

As an instance of their methods, we note the following: a man fell dead in the street; he was a stranger, but was recognized as a frequent visitor at lodge meetings; thereupon, the board gave him masonic burial at its expense; his name was ascertained, but nothing had been learned of his masonic affiliation. Masonry may well say "Ye did it unto me."

BRO. WILLIAM SHERER was re-elected Grand Master by acclamation, but he declined, and BRO. JAMES TEN EYCK was elected in the same manner, as were all the Grand Officers except the Deputy Grand Master.

The communication from the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, in relation to the holding of a Fraternal Congress in Chicago during the World's Fair "was read and ordered on file."

The Committee on Work recommended the adoption of the following, and the Grand Lodge so voted:

"Resolved, 'That the great truths and living principles taught by the symbolism of Freemasonry can best be understood by those seeking light, when presented in the simple dignity and form of language handed down by our Fathers,' and so ably and truthfully exemplified by R. W. Bro. Raymond."

"Be it further Resolved, That the maintenance of the standard work in that state of purity in which it has reached us being most essential for safety and perfect harmony, all subordinate lodges be, and the same hereby are, earnestly advised to make opportunities to receive direct instruction from the Grand Lecturer, as well as faithfully to attend his regular district conventions for the exemplification of the work."

* * * * *

"Resolved, That the Grand Lecturer be instructed to eliminate all allusions sectarian in their character from the ritual."

* * * * *

"Your committee, after careful deliberation, and with every respect to those who suggested the substitution of the word 'Hinnom' for 'Jehoshaphet' in the place where used, earnestly recommend that the use of the word 'Jehoshaphet' be retained as heretofore."

"Your committee feel that speculative alterations in the ritual will lead to distrust, and disturb the stability of our landmarks, and result in no good.

"Your committee also recommend the adoption of the following :

"*Resolved*, That hereafter the same notice shall be given to effect a change in the ritual as is now required to make an amendment to the constitution and statutes of the Grand Lodge."

The first and third resolutions are scarcely consistent, except upon the assumption that the "sectarian allusions" are innovations since the days of our fathers. In view of the changes in meaning which the word "sectarian" has undergone in past years and is still undergoing (if we give it the meaning given by those who make the most talk about it), the duty devolved upon the Grand Lecturer is an exceedingly important and complicated one.

Of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, the committee say :

"The proposed amendment is clearly intended to do away with the possibility of any lodge conferring degrees at a special communication held on the same day on which the same degree is to be conferred upon five candidates at a regular communication. Your committee is not informed that the practice sought to be prohibited is common, nor are we convinced that it would be detrimental to the craft if it should become so. If the proposed amendment should be adopted, it would simply cause special communications for the conferring of degrees, when more than five candidates are in waiting to be called the day before or the day following the stated communication instead of the afternoon of the same day, as is now occasionally done, and the benefits to be derived from such a change are not apparent. The only manner in which the full purpose of the resolution could be carried into effect would be to prohibit the conferring of degrees at any special communication, and such a prohibition would work a manifest injustice."

The report was accepted and the amendment rejected. The Constitution of our Grand Lodge is a witness that the committee erred in the last sentence of their report, in which the main reason for rejecting the amendment is stated. "No more than five degrees shall be conferred at one communication of a lodge, and only one communication for conferring degrees shall be held on the same day," carries out the idea of the proposer of the amendment without the consequences which the committee say must follow.

The "Symbolic Grand Lodge of Hungary," organized in 1886, was recognized.

Of the "Grand Orient of Italy," the committee say :

"Whenever these subordinate lodges unite in forming a Grand Lodge entirely separate from and independent of the Supreme Council of the A. A. S. rite, or any other rite than Symbolic Masonry, this Grand Lodge will cheerfully receive them into the family of independent Grand Lodges and exchange representatives; but we are not prepared to recommend a recognition of the Grand Orient composed of bodies of other rites than Symbolic Masonry."

The lodges referred to are styled "St. John lodges" in a preceding paragraph; whether this means that they were created by a Grand Lodge of the York Rite or not, the report does not show; and we are unable to say, therefore, whether the committee hold to the views of Bro. VAUX and ROBINS, that no Body can be recognized as a regular lodge, unless it has been chartered by a regular Grand Lodge of the York Rite.

District Deputy Grand Master LOFTEN LOVE, in his report, says:

"I do not think the office of Secretary receives the consideration and respect it deserves. It is second only in importance to that of Master, and the presence of the Secretary is always as necessary as that of the charter. The position is arduous, unattractive, and without any prospective future, such as attaches to the Junior Wardenship, yet requires much more ability properly to fill than does the position in the South. I believe if some incentive other than a mere monetary consideration could be presented, the office would attract more competent and satisfactory incumbents."

We scarcely need state that we fully agree with him in relation to the importance of the office, but we do not think that any such "incentive" as he suggests *can* be, or *should* be presented. The prompt collection of dues is the most important duty of the Secretary, and that is a matter of *business*, and *business without any Masonry in it*, and no brother should be asked to do it without sufficient payment for the time and labor involved; the expenditure of a sufficient amount of money to insure a prompt collection of its dues is the best investment a lodge can make, looking to its future prosperity, and to reducing to a minimum the evil of non-affiliation. Indeed, we have come to the conclusion that the best remedy to prevent non-affiliation is a *good Secretary*.

The Report on Correspondence of 148 pages (of which ten are devoted to statistics) was presented by Bro. JESSE B. ARMOUR.

Referring to a question which is now causing more trouble than any other, he says:

"The question of jurisdiction over rejected candidates is one which should be settled by an established regulation uniform in all Grand Jurisdictions. It would seem that if taken hold of by the members of the Guild with the object of uniting upon a regulation which would satisfactorily meet all requirements, it could be accomplished. The differences in the law is a source of annoyance, and leads to complaints of infringement and differences between Grand Bodies which are unnecessary.

"We are not in favor of what is termed *perpetual* jurisdiction in its strictest sense. New York claims perpetual jurisdiction, but its strictness is qualified to the extent that a waiver of jurisdiction can be granted by a majority vote. Thus in case of a rejected candidate who has obtained a residence in another jurisdiction, and has made a new petition, the original lodge can grant a release of jurisdiction upon application from the new lodge. Time and circumstances may have changed materially, and if—as is sometimes the case—the rejection may have been the result of an unworthy or personal motive, the majority vote required acts as a corrective.

"Some Grand Lodges hold perpetual jurisdiction, and also the requirement of a *unanimous* ballot to release jurisdiction to another lodge in whose territory the candidate has acquired a residence. This we regard as manifestly unjust in many cases, giving as it does one member the power to hold a perpetual bar. If a candidate is unworthy to be made a mason, upon the facts being known, it would be impossible for him to procure admission to a new lodge, or the lodge to obtain a release by a majority vote.

"The laws of every Grand Lodge are enacted for the government of its own members, and within the limits of its territory as defined by state lines. Hence regulations adopted in one jurisdiction sometimes are not in harmony with those of other Grand Jurisdictions upon the same point. They are not operative outside of the limits of its own territory in any event.

"We find in some jurisdictions differences beyond those enumerated, viz.,

the time limited to a certain period ; in others, that jurisdiction ceases when the candidate has removed from the Grand Jurisdiction. Necessarily these variations in the enacted law occasion trouble between lodges of different jurisdictions and are the subject of official action on the part of the Grand Bodies.

"It would seem to us that uniformity in this particular should prevail between the different Grand Bodies. We offer the following suggestion for the consideration of the members of the Guild.

"Within the jurisdiction of any Grand Lodge let jurisdiction over rejected candidates be maintained by the lodge in which the rejection took place, as long as the candidate is within its territory. Upon acquiring a residence within the jurisdiction of another lodge in the same state, a waiver of jurisdiction to be granted (upon application of the lodge) by a majority vote.

"Upon removal from the state, jurisdiction over the rejected candidate ceases, and the candidate would then be at liberty to present his petition to the lodge within whose jurisdiction he has acquired a residence, agreeably with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, which is usually one year. The new petition would have to recite the fact of the previous rejection, when and where, and it would be very easy to obtain information with reference to the candidate from the lodge which originally held jurisdiction.

"This would be an easy and equitable solution of a vexatious question, based upon the principle of fairness to both parties. It is worth consideration."

The chief obstacle to this proposition lies in the tenacity with which some Grand Lodges, notably Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, adhere to the old usage in their several jurisdictions.

Experience in Maine demonstrated that waiving jurisdiction by majority vote practically operated to repeal the law of unanimous consent, except in those cases in which the blackballs were a majority, or those depositing them were willing to make public their objections ; and, thereupon, a unanimous vote was required. But when there has been a real change of residence, continued for a sufficient time, we see no particular danger from a waiver by a majority vote ; and yet we prefer our own law, that removes the effect of the rejection after five years, but during that time requires a unanimous vote to remove the bar. We think, too, that sufficient respect should be shown to the decision of the rejecting lodge, that lodges in other jurisdictions should be governed in their action by the same rules as prevail in the jurisdiction of that lodge ; while masonic law does not *compel* this, we believe masonic comity requires it. The first suggestion of Bro. ANTHONY will scarcely be accepted ; each jurisdiction will make such regulations as it deems wise, and there is no necessity for a uniform law in that respect ; but the second suggestion is already held to be the law in the majority of jurisdictions ; we could only wish that the same time might be fixed in all the jurisdictions for the continuation of the effect of a rejection : this would save all occasion for any complaint.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"In our report of last year, referring to a decision by the Grand Lodge of Georgia, we expressed the opinion that 'when a brother had been fairly tried and the issue determined, all proceedings having been regular, a lodge could not proceed to a new trial (re-open the case) upon the same charges and specifications.' We believe that to be a sound principle in law."

We fully agree; but our suggestion was a doubt whether the doctrine of the civil law, that a former acquittal is a bar, should be the law of Masonry, so that if new evidence is discovered *new charges for the same offence* may be filed and tried: there are serious difficulties in the way, but still the doubt is a serious one, whether a mason undoubtedly guilty of unmasonic conduct should escape discipline because he was tried and acquitted when the facts were not fully known, or for some reason could not be proved.

Referring to our objection to the motion often made, that "Bro. A. B. cast the vote of the lodge for C. D. for Master," and the recording of the motion, he says (and we fully concur):

"We do not understand how, in such cases, a motion can be entertained, but we consider it allowable in all masonic bodies, by *unanimous* consent to allow the depositing of a ballot for a specified brother, to any office. There being no objection, and the brethren also having been *allowed* an opportunity to vote, if they desired to do so before the ballot is declared closed, it would be a legal election. The record under such circumstances simply discloses the fact of the election of a brother to a certain office."

He pays a tribute of "fraternal respect" to Bro. IRA BERRY, quoting the tribute of our Grand Master.

Replying to Bro. WATT, he says:

"We consider that a Grand Lodge has the power and authority, if the emergency arises demanding the same, of prohibiting the members of lodges under its authority from masonic intercourse with those of another Grand Lodge Jurisdiction. The membership is bound by the lawful enactments of the Grand Body, and must conform to the terms of the edict.

"The privilege of masonic intercourse cannot be said to be guaranteed by any Grand Lodge, except within its own jurisdiction. While the object of Masonry is very largely the enjoyment of masonic intercourse between the individuals, yet it is subject to limitation. For instance, in the visitation of lodges, any member can object to the admission of a member of another lodge, and masonic intercourse is prohibited on that occasion. Members of any particular lodge, it is true, are entitled to all the privileges of masonic intercourse within that lodge as long as they are in good standing, but the same privilege does not follow, as a right, when applied to the membership of another lodge."

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"The statement is also made that the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has never, in its capacity as a Grand Lodge, by any public ceremonies laid the corner-stone of a public building; that the officers of the Grand Lodge have done so, but, as we understand him, it was in an *individual* capacity. This distinction is too fine for us. We find, by referring to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, that it was agreed 'that the *Grand Lodge* should lay the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in the city of Philadelphia on the 24th day of June, 1868, with appropriate masonic honors.' A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements; and upon the day designated, the Grand Lodge as such, under escort of sub-lodges organized and officered as such, the Grand Master, assisted by his associate officers, laid the corner-stone according to the ancient usages and customs of Freemasonry, and due proclamation was made, 'that R. W. Richard Vaux, Grand Master of the *Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania* and masonic jurisdiction thereto belonging, has this day laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple.' Nothing *very individual* about this *official* action."

He holds that waiver of jurisdiction is never a matter for the action of the Grand Master, "but the right and privilege of the lodge." That depends upon the *enacted* law, by which the whole matter of jurisdiction is controlled; whatever "right and privilege" the lodge may have, are *created* by *enacted* law, subject to be changed by the Grand Lodge at pleasure.

BRO. CHARLES SACKREUTER gives a very interesting review of the Proceedings of the "Grand Lodge League of Germany," at a meeting held May 17, 1891, at which eight Grand Lodges were represented.

The following law, in relation to the recognition of other Grand Lodges, was unanimously adopted:

"*a.* Each non-German Grand Lodge which is recognized by more than one of the German Grand Lodges shall be recognized in future by all the German Grand Lodges, particularly by the German Grand Lodge League.

"*b.* In case a non-German Grand Lodge has masonic intercourse with only one of the eight German Grand Lodges, then it is necessary to ask that German Grand Lodge whether it wishes and intends to continue such masonic intercourse, and for what reasons.

"*c.* If a non-German Grand Body, not yet recognized by any of the German Grand Lodges, wishes to have masonic intercourse or Exchange of Representatives with one or more of these eight German Grand Lodges, such wishes and matters shall in future be submitted for the action of the Grand Lodge League, which alone has the power to give a decision (paragraph 6 of the Statute of the Grand Lodge League).

"*d.* It is sufficient if each recognized non-German Grand Body shall have a representative near the Grand Lodge League; but each German Grand Lodge has the right to accredit near its jurisdiction another representative.

"*e.* All recognized Grand Lodges shall receive the protocols and circular letters of the German Grand Lodge League through their representatives.

"*f.* Recognized Grand Lodges are requested to communicate their protocols, reports, and printed proceedings to the German Grand Lodge League. If not complied with during a period of four consecutive years, notwithstanding repeated requests, it shall be the duty of the presiding Grand Lodge of the League to put the motion to strike the offending Grand Lodge from the list of the recognized Grand Lodges."

Under this law, the Grand Lodges of Victoria, Egypt, Tasmania and Canada were recognized.

It seems to us that it is desirable for our Grand Lodge to be upon terms of correspondence with this league and its eight members.

There are other German Grand Lodges not members of the League, whose Proceedings BRO. SACKREUTER reviews.

BRO. ANTHONY prepared Statistical Tables involving a large expenditure of painstaking labor; among them are Tables showing the maximum, minimum and average membership of lodges in each jurisdiction, and percentages of work, of rates, of the membership of the various masonic organizations to the white population and to each other. Maine has one mason for every 32 of her population and leads in this respect, New York having only one in 79. There are many curious matters in these tables, but we cannot give more space.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1892.

We have a portrait of Past Grand Master FRANK J. THOMPSON, which gives us the same idea of this brother as his writings have given us.

The address of the Grand Master (JOHN F. SELBY) is a brief, business-like document of merely local interest, except the statement that the condition of the lodges is excellent, harmony prevailing to an unusual degree.

Among the Grand Representatives appointed is ALGERNON M. ROAK, near our Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary thus justly replies to a complaint:

"A complaint has reached me that a certain resolution was adopted at our last annual communication, that did not appear in the printed proceedings thereof. I have only this to say, neither myself or deputy has ever had any such resolution placed in our hands. We are neither of us stenographers, and in order to insure correct rendition of any resolution, it will be necessary that the mover put the same in writing."

In most Grand Lodges, this is liable to happen, largely because the members do not have facilities in the Grand Lodge for reducing to writing resolutions which are suggested by matters under actual consideration, when, unless time is given for the purpose, it is practically impossible to comply with the rule requiring motions and resolutions to be submitted in writing. We think that the employment of a stenographer in the Grand Lodge is in the not distant future.

The Grand Lecturer submitted the following in relation to an important matter with which our Grand Lodge is wrestling:

"In accordance with the resolution introduced by Bro. Franklin Estabrook, and which was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge at its second annual communication, held at Fargo, June 16, 17, 1891, authorizing the Grand Lecturer to consult with the best attainable authority regarding the correctness of the esoteric work, as adopted by the Grand Lodge of Dakota, and which was accepted by and still remains the authorized work of this Grand Lodge, and the best means of preserving and protecting the same, I visited M. W. Bro. M. L. Youngs at his home in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 28th of December, 1891, and spent four consecutive days with him in correcting and arranging the esoteric work of this jurisdiction to conform to and correspond with the work as taught by Bro. Youngs; and as a result of our labors I brought home with me, and now have in my possession, a complete cipher of the Webb work, as taught by Bro. Youngs throughout the jurisdiction of Wisconsin. In view of the fact that the Grand Lodge is not in the possession of a safety vault for its archives, it was not considered safe nor deemed advisable to attempt to keep, at this time, the work in any other than a cipher form. I would suggest, however, that as soon as a safety vault, or safe, is provided for the valuable papers belonging to the Grand Lodge, that the work so adopted in this jurisdiction be written out in full and placed therein, and under no circumstances be permitted to be taken from the building in which the vault or safe is located, and that cipher copies of the work be made, and one copy only be furnished to the Worshipful Master of each particular lodge, who shall be held responsible to the Grand Lodge for its safe delivery to his successor in office."

This was referred to a committee, whose report, that the Grand Lodge is not at present in condition to carry out the recommendation, was adopted.

BRO. WILDER, in his notice of the honored dead, says:

"Bro. Ira Berry, Grand Secretary of the masonic bodies of Maine, died at Portland September 21, 1891. Full well have his labors been performed. To know was to love him. He had held the office of Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Maine for thirty-five years."

The following resolution indicates the growing tendency to revive the observance of St. John's Day:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Body that every subordinate lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction should, as a body, attend public worship on the festival of St. John the Baptist, June 24th; or if preferred on the Sunday nearest said day, in each year, and then offer up their devotion to the Grand Architect of the Universe, our Supreme Grand Master."

The Grand Lodge voted to hold its annual communication for 1893 at the "City of Devils Lake." The brethren have our best wishes for their safe return!

The Report on Correspondence (102 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS J. WILDER. His style is vivacious, his views generally sound and his report an instructive and attractive one.

He thus commences his review of Maine:

"A fine steel plate of Grand Master Chase graces the front of the volume. Why can't we have the pleasure of seeing more of the Grand Masters in the reports of the different states? We can't meet them all, and it is a pleasure, when speaking or writing of a man, to recall his features. The Grand Master's address, his second, shows him to be rooted and grounded in the faith."

He quotes and warmly endorses Bro. CHASE's views in relation to the selection of officers.

He says further:

"Under the head of Grand Representatives he reports the appointment of Bro. Franklin Estabrook as Grand Representative near North Dakota. Had the commission for our Grand Representative near Maine been attended to by our Grand Master, we should not feel that an apology was due the brethren of that state. As it is, the commission has been in his hands for months—that is all we know about it.

"An air of sadness is thrown over the Grand Master's address by his allusion to the clam bake, which was not done in season for the dinner which was planned for St. John's day, and which is to be dished up before the Supreme Court. The brother has our sympathy. We have a good healthy appetite."

"Bro. Ira Berry reports the duties of his office discharged, and the records ready for inspection. He urges lodges to send in the charters for record—an admirable suggestion. The charter of every subordinate lodge should be recorded in the Grand Secretary's office. Had that practice been established in this jurisdiction years ago, it would have saved much trouble. We trust to see it done speedily."

"It was with sorrow that we received the official communication of the death of that aged, good man, one respected by all who knew him—Ira Berry—having been their Grand Secretary since 1856. His death occurred

at Portland, September 20, 1891, and he was buried by the Grand Lodge on what would have been his ninetieth birthday."

He concurs in our views against the correctness of a decision that no member of the lodge, except the Master and Wardens, has a right to know how many blackballs are cast against a candidate.

But hold! We find appended to the review of Maine the initials "G. H. P.," indicating that we are in error in attributing all this report to Bro. WILDER. We find several other reviews to which the same initials are appended. They would have readily passed as Bro. WILDER's own productions. From his review of Vermont, we suspect that this *alter ego* of Bro. WILDER is Bro. GEORGE H. PHELPS, a native of the Green Mountain State, who first saw masonic light in that jurisdiction. We find that he is Deputy Grand Secretary, but has his name misprinted in the list of Grand Officers present, whereby we were misled at first.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1892.

Emergent communications were held to lay the corner-stones of a church, a municipal building and an academy. At the annual communication the Grand Lodge attended divine service, and then proceeded to lay the corner-stone of Amherst Academy. The sermon, by Bro. V. E. HARRIS, was specially adapted to the occasion and was an exceedingly appropriate and interesting one.

In his address, the Grand Master (Lt. Col. CHARLES J. McDONALD) refers to many important historial incidents, and adds:

"In looking over the records of the many lodges in this Province that have passed their centenary point, the names of many illustrious brethren appear—men who have adorned the councils of our country. Men whose eloquence had been listened to in the Legislative halls of our own as well as our mother country. Men who in the field and on the sea have added lustre to the arms of England. Men who have left their mark behind them and whose names will be revered by future generations. I trust that our older lodges, such as St. Andrews, with its 124 years of unbroken existence, and its carefully preserved records; of St. John, with its 112 years' complete history; of Virgin, with its 110 years, and St. George, with its 112 years of existence, will have published a *résumé* of their history. Such a work must prove a benefit not only to Masonry but in a historial point of view and be of interest, as so much of masonic history is interwoven with the early political and social history of our country."

We earnestly second his wish, and we hope that the example of Quebec will be followed and that we will have a complete history of Masonry in Nova Scotia.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"In connection with the condition of the craft in this jurisdiction, I have again to report everything very satisfactory. I have to report that peace and prosperity reigns within our borders. We have had no conflict of jurisdiction between our lodges. We have had no internal troubles within our lodges

—and I am happy to say that at the end of my second year of office the Committee of Grievances and Appeals have to report a clean sheet—nothing whatever having occurred to mar the happy relation between members and lodges.”

He thus speaks of the removal of one of the Ancient Landmarks of Freemasonry in that Province :

“On the 9th of November last there departed this life Bro. Samuel Chipman, who died at the advanced age of 101 years. Bro. Chipman died full of honors as well as full of years. In his many years of active life he had been engaged in all kinds of improvements in matters beneficial to his native County of Kings. As a man, as a mason, as Justice of the Peace and as a Legislative Councillor, he was looked upon with respect and esteem. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest living mason in the world. He was initiated in Virgin Lodge in the city of Halifax on the 23d day of December, 1813. Consequently at the time of his death he had been a mason in good standing for 79 years.”

One new lodge was chartered, and another, which had not met for about four years, was resuscitated.

The Report on Correspondence (130 pp.) was prepared by Bro. THOMAS B. FLINT, as a relaxation from his duties, while attending Parliament at Ottawa.

He is inclined to hold that these reports are not for discussion of questions, and so limits himself generally to bringing out in a very readable style the salient points in the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges.

In his review of Arkansas, however, he says :

“While we agree that ‘gambling,’ whenever it violates the civil code, may be a masonic offence, and that in the sense evidently indicated in the decision above quoted it may also be condemned by Masonry, yet it is well to insist that all playing with cards, even though money may be at stake, is not such an offence as to be cognizable by masonic law. Popularly speaking, all games of chance may come within the term ‘gambling,’ yet it is conceivable that masons of the highest and purest character may indulge moderately in what may strictly be termed gambling without subjecting themselves to masonic censure. There are great varieties of opinions as to what are ‘infractions of the moral law,’ and we think unless there is some local constitutional provision of the Grand Lodge of Arkansas on the subject of gambling and betting on cards, the proposition of the Grand Master is altogether too broad for universal acceptance. Greater distinctness or definiteness is needed.”

“In recommending the ‘Masonic M. R. A.’ to the favorable notice of the craft, we believe the Grand Master will find himself at issue with the best masonic teaching on the subject of the use of the masonic name by undertakings which are not solely directed and controlled by the Fraternity and under the constitutional sanction of the Grand Lodge. Purely business enterprises as these ‘Masonic Relief Associations are,’ should not be encouraged or allowed to mar the term ‘masonic’ if the Fraternity has any means or influence to prevent it.”

In his review of Maine he trips, and has the chairman of this committee re-elected Grand Secretary.

Referring to the law committee of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, he says :

“There is a great deal of merit in the practice here adopted. It relieves the Grand Master of very onerous labors, creates uniformity in the deci-

sions, and offers the advantage of the united opinions of a number of leading masonic jurists as against that of one."

In other jurisdictions substantially the same result is reached through the Committee on Jurisprudence.

Of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, he says :

"We have read with much interest the history of the early struggles for and the almost insuperable opposition to the formation of a Grand Lodge in New Zealand, reminding us in many respects of the early years, and the difficulties overcome by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia during 1866-1869, when, in the latter year, happily our Grand Lodge was firmly established and recognized by every Grand Lodge in the world, and since then peace, love and harmony have prevailed in every department of our work, and we trust that home rule may prove as great a blessing to our brethren in the 'Sunny South' as it has to us, and whilst admitting the grandeur and antiquity of our dear old mother Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, we maintain that under our own Grand Lodge, established in our midst and under our immediate control, we have advanced more rapidly than we could possibly have done under the jurisdiction of a body (no matter how illustrious) with headquarters situated so far from the scene of operations, and we feel assured that the Grand Lodge of New Zealand will ere long take a leading place in the ranks of the Grand Lodges of the world."

We have, as yet, not been able to determine that a majority of the active lodges in New Zealand united in the formation of this Grand Lodge, or have given in their adhesion to it. This question seemed to involve the decision as to which fragment of several lodges that divided upon this question were in the majority. We hold that, upon a question of this character, the voice of a majority is the voice of the lodge, and that all attempts in either direction to subvert the will of the majority are unmasonic, and if a minority succeed in holding the charter and continuing to act as a lodge, it ought to be regarded as a clandestine body, although upheld by a Grand Lodge not located in the particular local jurisdiction.

We greatly wish that some brother would analyze the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand upon the foregoing basis, and give us the result.

OHIO, 1892.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, LEVI C. GOODALE, who has very ably served the craft in his state under exceedingly trying circumstances.

A special communication was held to bury Rev. Bro. LA FAYETTE VAN CLEVE, Grand Chaplain, a brother greatly and justly beloved by all the craft.

Grand Master GOODALE said :

"My report is lengthy, but I have tried to omit much that is of small importance. Should what I do say to you still prove tiresome, let me re-assure you by using the language of the politician, and say, 'Ohio is a big state,' that we have nearly 40,000 active stirring members of the craft, that the labors of your Grand Master, cheerfully rendered, have been correspondingly

great, and that a vast number of subjects are submitted to him for action. Much of this, under our Constitution, must be reported to you, and to recount them necessarily requires space. Thus craving your kind indulgence, I now proceed to place before you such matters as have called for my special action since our last annual communication."

For the same reason we must pass over many things deserving notice.

During the year the Grand Lodge had also lost by death its Senior Grand Warden, WILLIAM FRANKLIN BALDWIN.

The dissemination of the work and visitation of the lodges are entrusted to District Grand Lecturers, who have power to appoint sub-lecturers. The Grand Master advised a more complete organization.

He had had over four hundred questions submitted to him during the year, but nearly all of them of trifling importance. The following are among those announced:

"VII. A Worshipful Master has a right to satisfy himself that a ballot is a lawful one, even if, in his opinion, it is necessary to count the ballots. In doing this he should observe proper care in handling the ballots so as not to display them to the lodge. Having satisfied himself that more ballots have been cast than there are members present, it is illegal, and he is authorized to so declare it to his lodge, and order another ballot at once.

"VIII. A lodge can not work in two rooms, the Master being in one room and the Warden in the other, while such work is in progress. But one degree at a time, upon one candidate, and in but one room, can be worked.

"XI. Masonic lodges should not invite other organizations than those recognized by this Grand Lodge as regular and masonic, to participate in the festivities of St. John's Day. These feasts should be preserved exclusively by masons as masonic festivals."

We doubt the correctness of the second sentence; in the choice of officers ballots are used for convenience and not for the purpose of secrecy. In some Grand Lodges, brethren are required to write their own ballot; in others to identify their ballot with their signature; the committee to receive the ballots are "the eyes and ears of the lodge," and what they see and hear, they see and hear for the lodge. Or rather, perhaps, *in a lodge* they are merely aids to the Master; and except in matters required by law to be kept secret, the lodge has a right to know what he knows *as Master*.

The difficulty with Tennessee had not been settled. Bro. FRIZZELL undertook to act as mediator, but nothing came of it. Grand Master GOODALE required the Grand Master of Tennessee to withdraw the offensive language of one of his predecessors. We greatly doubt whether one Grand Master can so act in relation to the action of a predecessor. Nor do we think that a Grand Lodge should be held responsible for the mere *words* of a Grand Master to the extent of requiring a retraction by any other person than the offender. In offending he transcends the legitimate powers of his office. The details of this matter have passed from our mind, but if the Grand Lodge of Tennessee has not endorsed the offensive language of its Grand Master, the way to a resumption of masonic relations ought not to be a difficult one.

At the same time we hold that no Grand Lodge has a right to dictate to

another who shall be appointed as its Representative, but is limited to the right to refuse to receive the appointee in his official capacity, if he is not acceptable to the Grand Lodge or its Grand Master.

He says that the cases at Cleveland, to which the Grand Lodge is a party, were submitted in 1890 to the Court, but the judge has rendered no decision; those at Bucyrus were dismissed by the plaintiffs a few days before they were reached for trial; in those at Columbus, after the decision of the judge in favor of the Grand Lodge, the plaintiffs appealed to the Circuit Court, in which the cases were argued, and the decision of the lower court sustained; thereupon the plaintiffs appealed them to the Supreme Court, in which they were still pending at the time the Grand Lodge was in session.

The Committee on Masonic Home reported subscriptions to the amount of \$104,000, and in the afternoon of the first day of the session the cornerstone was laid.

We had the same trouble in Maine, as shown in the following, and the remedy recommended has greatly diminished the evil and its attendant consequences:

"There has been so much complaint about rejected candidates reapplying for admission immediately after rejection, and repeating their application month after month to the annoyance at times of worthy members of lodges, who in their opinion have just grounds for rejecting them, frequently resulting in irritation and want of harmony among the brethren, that I would therefore suggest that you take up this subject, and fix a time, say six months, as a probationary period which must elapse after a petitioner is rejected, before he can reapply for admission."

A Senior Warden elect refused to take the official obligation prescribed by the Grand Lodge; and not being installed, he wrote a very silly "high and mighty" letter to the Grand Master, who quietly ordered a new election, and the brother had not been installed at last accounts!

The following resolution in relation to the ritual adopted the year previous, having been carried out, the Grand Master made proclamation to that effect.

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the Grand Master, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to cause to be written a true copy of its said ritual, and report the same to the Grand Master, who shall, when the same is approved by him, preserve the same in his office for the inspection and instruction of masons of this jurisdiction; and that the same shall be preserved and transmitted by him to his successor in office for like use; and that it shall be the duty of each Grand Master hereafter to deliver such written ritual to his successor, to the end that the same may be perpetuated for the instruction of masons within the state; and that no ritual differing therefrom shall hereafter be taught or communicated by the Lecturers appointed by the Grand Lodge; and that all Masters of lodges within the state be required to cause the work, ritual, and lectures used in and by their respective lodges to conform thereto."

Having ascertained that members of the clandestine lodges in Ohio were seeking to visit regular lodges, he issued an edict requiring lodges to exact from every visitor the following declaration:

"I hereon declare, on my masonic honor, and in all truth and soberness,

that I am a member in good standing of a lodge of masons recognized by the Grand Lodge of Ohio as regular, and that I am not a member of any organization or society which has been declared by the Grand Lodge of Ohio to be bogus, irregular, illegitimate, or unmasonic."

We suggest that our Masters take the same course in relation to visitors from Ohio, unless they are vouched for as regular.

Some of our *confrères* will "kick" (in words) at the following:

"Among those who were most enthusiastic in the work of raising money for the Masonic Home, was General Asa Bushnell. Although not a member of the Order, but entertaining great admiration for it, he freely gave of his means, and by his example induced many others to contribute to this great undertaking. No one, mason or profane, rejoiced more than he over the prospect of a Masonic Home in this state. He engaged in this work without any expectancy of sharing in its benefits.

"The members of the craft in Springfield besought me to make him a Master Mason, and the membership of both lodges in Springfield assured me that, in appreciation of their love for the man, they would make him an honorary member of each lodge.

"Upon making personal inquiry, I found him to have a deep affection for the Order, and that he stood as a man of probity and morality, a good citizen in all the word implies, and I consented to the petition of the brethren, and on last evening, October 18, 1892, by virtue of my prerogative, I made him a mason, and commend him to you as a brother."

A Secretary of a lodge, who evidently thought that he "knew it all," in response to a courteous note from the Grand Secretary, replied in an insulting manner and refused to make the correction. In spite of this the Grand Secretary again explained; after waiting a reasonable time for him to apologize and reply, the Grand Master ordered him suspended from office. The correction was made and the dues paid, but whether by him or his successor, do not appear.

He suggests to the Grand Lodge whether provision may not be made for the trial of offences by commission; it seems that parties violating the anti-saloon law are punished by a mere reprimand in some lodges. The revocation of a charter or two might be a sufficient lesson to such lodges.

The Grand Secretary reports the largest net increase of membership in the history of the Grand Lodge.

The "Central Traffic Association" had imposed such annoying conditions upon obtaining commutation tickets, that there was quite a disposition to seek relief from the Legislature. It was hoped, however, that an arrangement could be made for purchasing "round trip tickets"; the trouble was that certificates signed by the Grand Secretary were required, and it will be readily seen how much annoyance this would cause; indeed, the Grand Lodge was obliged to suspend its deliberation on account of the confusion growing out of obtaining these certificates.

The action of the Grand Master, in all the matters above referred to, was approved by the Grand Lodge.

The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the "Ohio Masonic Home," at Springfield, were largely attended. Fifteen hundred Knights Templar

acted as escort and over two thousand Master Masons in addition were in the procession.

In the evening a Lodge of Sorrow was held, which was largely attended: the addresses are said to have been of a high order, but are not given in these Proceedings.

A brother, expelled for non-payment of dues by a lodge now defunct, was restored and the Grand Secretary authorized to issue a certificate to him. Bro. WATT's doctrine, as to this matter, does not prevail in Ohio.

The Grand Lodge, in view of the eminent services of Bro. JOHN D. CALDWELL, as Grand Secretary for so many years, and of his rank as Emeritus Grand Secretary, voted an annual salary of five hundred dollars *for life*—an act that will command the gratitude of very many brethren outside of, as well as in, Ohio.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence, the Grand Lodge Alpina, of Switzerland, and the Grand Orient of Italy were recognized.

Recognition was refused to the Eight Grand Lodges constituting the German Grand Lodge League, on the ground that they are not Sovereign Masonic Grand Bodies: we somewhat doubt the correctness of this conclusion of the committee; the League seems to us to be a mere alliance, each Grand Lodge retaining full sovereignty in its own matters; we do not see that an agreement between several Grand Lodges, that they will not recognize another Grand Lodge, unless all do it, detracts anything from their sovereignty in the proper sense of the term.

The recognition of the League was left to the Grand Master with power, as well as that of the Grand Lodges of Denmark, Hungary and Sweden and the Grand Orient of the Netherlands.

The committee say that the legality of the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Zealand is beyond question, but inasmuch as the mother Grand Lodges have not recognized it, they recommend that, in deference to those Grand Lodges, action in relation to the matter be postponed for the present.

Similar action was taken in relation to La Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico.

The Representatives of other Grand Jurisdictions made brief reports. Our Representative, Bro. CHARLES C. KIEFER, reported the continued prosperity of our Grand Lodge and its full accord with the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and extended fraternal greeting in our behalf; for all of which, in behalf of the craft in Maine, we extend hearty thanks.

The Report on Correspondence (300 pp.) was presented by M. W. Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM.

He replies fully and ably to all the criticisms upon the action of the Grand Lodge of Ohio; but the matter is so fully settled, that it ceases to be of general interest.

In his "Conclusion," he gives an interesting account of the ceremony of installing a Master according to the usage of the United Grand Lodge of

England, to which we specially refer all interested in rituals, as we cannot give the space for quoting it in full.

OKLAHOMA, 1892, (ORGANIZATION).

As already stated in our review of the Grand Lodge of the Indian Territory, we have another candidate for recognition, in the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

The Grand Master of Indian Territory, pursuant to action of that Grand Lodge and to the wishes of the brethren in Oklahoma, issued a call for a convention to form a Grand Lodge, which met accordingly on the tenth of November, A. D. 1892. He was present himself: in the forenoon eight lodges were represented: as representatives of the other lodges were expected in the afternoon a recess was taken. In the afternoon, the Committee on Credentials reported the presence, in person or by proxy, of the Masters and Wardens of all ten of the lodges in the Territory.

Thereupon,

"The Grand Master then called on each of the brethren named above for an expression for or against a separate jurisdiction, and in response each of the brethren stated that it was advisable that there be organized a Grand Lodge for the jurisdiction of Oklahoma, although the kindest feeling was expressed toward the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

"Bro. Bamford introduced a resolution to proceed with the organization of a separate Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master called the roll of accredited representatives, to which there was a response as follows:

"For a separate Grand Lodge, 30 votes. Against, none; and the Grand Master declared that it was the unanimous decision of the representatives of all the lodges in Oklahoma that a separate Grand Lodge be organized."

A Committee on Constitution was immediately appointed, which reported the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory constitution with necessary amendments, which was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Grand Officers were then elected, a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory called for the evening, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Grand Lodge of Indian Territory was opened in the evening and the officers of the new Grand Lodge installed therein:

"The following resolution was presented and adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the convention of to-day, in the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers for the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

"By order of the Grand Master it was proclaimed in the South, West and in the East, that the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma had been legally organized, and made independent, and as such it was entitled to all the prerogatives of a legally constituted Grand Lodge, and to the especial consideration of all Grand Lodges in communication with the M. W. Grand Lodge of Indian Territory.

"There being no further business, the Grand Master, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain, closed the Grand Lodge in ample form."

Thereupon the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma congregated his Grand Lodge and opened it in ample form.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

"Resolved, That in now establishing ourselves under an independent jurisdiction and severing our connection with the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, we assure the members thereof of our most sincere, fraternal and kindly feeling toward them, and that as a daughter of that Grand Lodge we shall retain for our honorable mother the warmest love and affection and kindest remembrance of her watchful care during our infancy. For our last Grand Master, M. W. Leo E. Bennett, we especially express the high esteem in which we hold him as a man and a brother, and hereby tender him our most sincere thanks for the many favors and kindnesses received at his hands, and for his efficient and earnest co-operation in our establishment as a separate organization among the Grand Lodges of the world. May his designs upon life's trestle board be fully completed.

"Resolved, That the sum of thirty dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of Grand Master Bennett in attending and presiding at the organization of this Grand Lodge.

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be extended to Past Grand Master John Renner, R. W. Robert W. Hill and other members of the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, for their kind and efficient assistance to the brethren of the Oklahoma district of said Grand Lodge, in their formation of a separate Grand Lodge jurisdiction for Oklahoma."

The territory of the Grand Lodge was divided into three districts; and the lodges were renumbered.

The following resolution was also adopted :

"Resolved, That the charters issued by the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory to the subordinate lodges of the Oklahoma district of said Grand Lodge be and the same are hereby re-issued by the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma as the charters of said Grand Lodge, and the several lodges aforesaid are hereby directed to forward their charters to the Grand Secretary for indorsement thereon of such reissue."

To save all question, the constitution was again adopted: the territorial jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge is thus described :

"The territorial jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge shall extend over all that country bounded on the north by the states of Colorado and Kansas; on the east by the Indian Territory; on the south by the state of Texas and the Indian Territory, and on the west by the state of Texas and the territory of New Mexico."

Past Masters of any jurisdiction, who were members of Oklahoma lodges at the time of the adoption of the constitution, are made members of the Grand Lodge; but hereafter only Past Masters of Oklahoma lodges are entitled to this privilege.

The proceedings in the formation of this Grand Lodge are in many respects unique; we do not believe that there is another instance in which the Grand Master of the mother Grand Lodge presided in the convention and installed the new Grand Officers. The proceedings are, as a whole, technically regular; the opening of the parent Grand Lodge and installing the Grand Officers therein, are not according to usage, and we think not technically correct. Following the analogy of proceedings under the civil

law, the convention should not adjourn, but be *transformed into a Grand Lodge* by adopting a constitution, and electing and installing Grand Officers thereunder.

While there is no doubt that this new Grand Lodge is entitled to recognition, yet, in the absence of the usual *official* notice and request, we do not advise its recognition at this session.

OREGON, 1892.

We have portraits of Past Grand Masters DAVID G. CLARK, THOMAS MCF. PATTON and JAY H. KUNZIE.

The Grand Master (BRENNAM VAN DUSAN) says :

"The jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge covers an area of nearly 100,000 square miles, and, as you are aware, we have no District Deputy Grand Masters scattered over this extended field to substitute the Grand Master in his official visitations.

"Owing to circumstances over which I had no control, I could not find time to visit as many subordinate lodges as I desired and had intended to. My journeyings have, however, extended from Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River, right and left through the Willamette valley to Ashland, near the California boundary line, and I have officially visited 38 subordinate lodges in that portion of the jurisdiction. I fully calculated on visiting many of the lodges in Eastern Oregon also, and am greatly disappointed at not having been able to do so. I have, however, the most flattering reports from that section of our jurisdiction, and am pleased to learn that the lodges are all flourishing.

"It affords me great pleasure to report that I have everywhere been received, not only with the dignity, decorum, and honor due to a Representative from this Grand Lodge, but also, with that fraternal regard, courtesy and brotherly love which is characteristic of the true mason. It pleased the brethren of many of these lodges to make my visit the occasion of a social banquet after the closing of the lodge, where we enjoyed 'a feast of reason and a flow of soul' as well as good things more substantial. I allude to this in order to express my gratification in being able to report that in no instance was wine or any other intoxicants introduced at these gatherings. It is pleasing to know that temperance is one of the cardinal virtues of Masonry in fact as well as in name. This is as it should be. 'The end of Masonry is not feasting and excitement; it has far higher and nobler aims; its legitimate object is to bless mankind by setting the example 'of every moral and social virtue.'

"I rejoice to say that as a rule, peace and prosperity reign within our borders, and the most fraternal relations exist between this Grand Lodge and those of other jurisdictions."

He announces the deaths of Bro. FRELON J. BARCOCK for nine years Grand Secretary, and ROCKY P. EARNHART, Past Grand Master; for many years, these two brethren had been veritable pillars of support for Masonry in that jurisdiction. We knew both through the reports and by personal correspondence, and have a full appreciation of the loss to the craft in their death.

Among his decisions is the following concise, but clear statement of the law as to physical qualifications :

"Whatever tends to prevent a full compliance with the necessity of receiving and communicating masonic instruction is a blemish. Physical

defects should not be considered unless they operate as a restraint upon the work."

We cannot refer to his immense number of official acts, a full statement of which he gives. His observation in visiting lodges enabled him to make recommendations to prevent many existing irregularities, and to promote the prosperity of the craft.

He had issued a warning against the "Cerneau Rite," which had been declared clandestine by the Grand Lodge in 1889. The cause of his issuing this manifesto was the information that this disturbing element had already created dissensions in the neighboring jurisdiction of Washington.

It was announced that Past Grand Master CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR, the first mason made in Oregon, was dangerously ill; a message of condolence and sympathy was sent to his family; he did not long survive, but on June 24, 1892, while the brethren were celebrating Masonry the world over, he passed to his eternal rest.

BRO. PATTON was upon the committee which presented tributes to the honored dead; and we learn that he, too, "sleeps his last sleep."

BRO. CHADWICK was surprised in the manner indicated in the following remarks made to him in Grand Lodge by Bro. JAMES R. BAYLEY:

*"Most Worshipful Sir and Brother:—*Thirty-four years ago I had the honor of meeting you and making your acquaintance in this Grand Lodge, then in session at Astoria, and have had the pleasure of meeting you at Grand Lodge every year since that time, with the exception of two years, your private business preventing you from attending. Since that time you have served this Grand Lodge as our M. W. Grand Master, and twenty-five years ago you was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and have served ever since that time as such to the honor of this Grand Lodge. At the time you assumed this important duty there was not any particular interest taken in our Foreign Correspondence, but by your zeal and ability you have built up the correspondence with other jurisdictions until we are second to none in this matter. Through your favorable reports are received of our own jurisdiction from the various masonic co-correspondents throughout the world wherever Masonry is known. And, my dear brother, the masonic fraternity of this jurisdiction wish to assure you that your services have been appreciated by them, and have placed in my hands to be presented to you this beautiful watch and chain as a token of their love and esteem, hoping that you may live long to enjoy this token of their fraternal regard; and I now extend to you my right hand as an assurance of that love and esteem in which you are held by the masonic fraternity."

We fully endorse Bro. BAYLEY's words: he has been under our eye almost ever since he entered the Grand Lodge, as we really entered it the same year, though we were a member two years before: in all capacities, whether as Grand Master, Grand Secretary or member of a committee he has labored ably, lovingly and, therefore, faithfully.

This Grand Lodge holds to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; the Grand Lodge of Washington formerly did, but now does not. A candidate, rejected in an Oregon lodge was made a mason in a Washington lodge and subsequently came back to Oregon to live: upon complaint, the Grand

Master of Washington decided that the lodge which initiated him had violated no law of the Grand Lodge of Washington. The matter was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence for report at the next session.

In a similar case against a lodge in Montana, it was found that the lodge had received the petition within less than one year after the candidate had begun to reside in Montana, in violation of the law of that jurisdiction; and the Grand Lodge enjoined the lodges and brethren from holding masonic intercourse with him. We doubt the wisdom of this action, until the Grand Lodge of Montana should have decided that *its* lodge violated *its* law.

The Report on Correspondence (218 pp.) was presented by Bro. S. F. CHADWICK. He so invariably writes his name in this manner, that we doubt if one-tenth of those, who know him, know what his first name is: as long as we have known him, we have to refer to a memorandum book before we feel certain.

Referring to banquets, he says:

"To our wonder why wives, daughters and children were not at the Grand Lodge banquet, he interposes the objection of Bro. Vaux to have ladies present, because at the first banquet of which we have any record, there was trouble, because there 'was a woman in it.' Very well. We have better cooks nowadays, and a greater variety of fruit as well as greater facilities for enjoyment. Had it been a masonic 'banquet' it would have been different. But that was not in Arkansas.

"A formal banquet of our brethren, cold and as stiff as old Dombey when receiving the castigation from Susan Nipper—one at which one stranger may whisper to another and ask 'who is that presiding at the head of the table,' or 'who is speaking, etc.,' is not the banquet of our liking. But give us a banquet such as we have enjoyed here—where families attend—yes, children, who crown the occasion with their merry sports—where short addresses are made, interspersed with singing and declamations; where the lamb is roasted whole, served hot with everything of the season, followed with a good old fashioned dance. This is the average Oregon banquet at the capitol."

We are with him—provided the dance is "old-fashioned" enough and not too much so.

He says further:

"Bro. Ellis speaks of our controversy with Bro. Drummond on the question of jurisdiction over masonic offences, and is not a little astonished to see the doctrine announced by Bro. Drummond wherein he says he 'cannot see why a lodge in one jurisdiction cannot try one of its own members for violating the law of another jurisdiction, as well as for a violation of its own laws.' We agree perfectly with the view taken by Bro. Ellis, but we fail to reach our good Bro. Drummond. We with pleasure welcome Bro. Ellis to this feast of clever contention, but fear, like ourself, that Bro. Drummond will never give up. We sometimes feel that if we had more faith in the efficacy of prayer, we could reach Bro. Drummond on this question, as well as that on perpetual jurisdiction. We are very much in the position of a very exemplary old citizen on one occasion at a revival meeting, when he was asked to go forward for prayers. He said: 'No, I want faith in prayer, and if you will try it on Bill Smith down in the hollow, and it removes his stubbornness, I will give in and acknowledge its power.'"

Oh no, dear brother, you have *faith* enough: but no amount of faith will

make a prayer for *what is wrong*, effectual; pray for more light, and you'll soon see how efficacious prayer, for what one really needs, is!

See how quickly we agree that a lodge has no jurisdiction over a candidate (who has never petitioned) after he removes out of its jurisdiction, even though he must reside there a year before his petition can be received.

To prevent the difficulties which formerly arose with great frequency in relation to men who try to keep their home in one place while they spend their time and do business in another jurisdiction, our Grand Lodge has enacted a law that in addition to the year's residence in the state, candidates (except sea-faring men) must be personally present in the jurisdiction of the lodge at least six months during the year next preceding the reception of their petition, subject, however, to dispensation from the Grand Master.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The address of Grand Master Chase covers twenty-three pages, and gives a full report of his work for the year. It is a pleasure to witness the zeal with which he has discharged the important trust of Grand Master. And he utters a great truth when he says to his brethren, 'In every period of life the acquisition of knowledge is one of the most pleasing employments of the human mind.' And one of equal force, when speaking of the fraternal dead, wherein he remarks, 'If we turn to our friends and brethren we can hardly speak to them before they bid us farewell.'"

Referring to our dissent from his views in relation to perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"In our view of this question its history was not considered. A principle of jurisprudence may be enunciated to-day for the first time, and yet that principle may be as old as time itself, and is, if it is correct. We draw our conclusions from the peculiar relation of masons; their organization, individual rights, those retained and those surrendered to the compact, etc. It is not the lodge that takes jurisdiction; if it was it would be by a majority vote. The minority takes this jurisdiction even by one brother, who is not known only by the objection. We cannot understand this matter in any other light."

We wish that he would go a little more into detail; we are not so fully satisfied with our views that we are "past praying for" by the advocates of either side of this question!

It seems that an attempt was made once to amend the constitution of the Grand Lodge, excluding Past Grand Officers from membership therein; but it was overwhelmingly defeated. Bro. PERKINS wondered what kind of a man the mover of such a proposition could be; and thereupon Bro. CHADWICK says:

"He never returned to the Grand Lodge even as a visitor. He was *inspired* to do this little act while laboring under the wicked hallucination that the staid and sober P. G. Masters sitting in the N. E. corner of the Temple dictated appointments and ran elections in the Grand Lodge. These Past Grand Officers have attended on Grand Lodge Communications for years. One for 36 consecutive years; one for 31 years, and all living have attended every year since they were elected Grand Masters. Where the members of the body of the Grand Lodge are renewed every year, it is well to have from ten upwards of Past Grand Masters to hold the craft on an even keel. Occasionally an enthusiastic brother, who has been brought up in a school

meeting—in the arena of the parrot and the cat—gets, by some unaccountable misfortune, authority to attend a Grand Lodge of masons for the first time in his blessed life. With such the first thing to be done is to knock the solid old Masonic Mother out of her own house by way of an affectionate appreciation of the 'devilment' that is to follow. Then the fun commences. Of course the Grand Lodge cannot be run any longer by these old fogies; they must 'down and out,' taking their tin buckets with them. Nothing like reform. But this fun is of sort duration, and the perpetrators of it have never made their appearance on the board a second time. Bro. Perkins, if you do not have this fun in Vermont, come out West, where genius has elbow room, if you want to expand with laughter. Par parenthesis—we have 'no kicks' to make at these conceited 'reformers.' They were born that way."

There are many other matters to notice, but we must be content with the following from his "Conclusion":

"Twenty-five years have rolled around since we were assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of this M. W. Grand Lodge. This is the twenty-fifth report of that committee. We have served this Grand Lodge without interruption as Foreign Correspondent during this short period. And, as before stated elsewhere, we have had the pleasure of attending upon the Annual Sessions of this Grand Lodge since and including the year 1858, with the exception of two sessions. During these years it has not been with us a question of behavior, but simply one of record, that speaks truthfully for all time without deviation. If a person's masonic usefulness is to be measured by the amount of work he has done for so many years for his Grand Lodge, which the pages of our Grand Lodge Proceedings for over thirty years show, then we must be content with our record. In those early years we were always ready to work, and committees having reports to make did not hesitate to give us the full benefit of our ambition in this line. We were a worker and 'gloried' in the work because it was for others. Away from professional duties we found no work so enjoyable as that found in our own lodge, and in this Grand Lodge. Here is our reward. It lies in the consciousness that we have done lovingly our part and to the best of our strength."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1892.

Capital portraits of Past Grand Masters JOHN L. GODDARD and ALFRED R. PORTER adorn this magnificent volume.

The June Quarterly Communication was a sad occasion; news had just been received of the sudden and unexpected death of Past Grand Master CLIFFORD P. MCCALLA. He died in Egypt, far from home, but not among strangers, for he was known to the masons of Egypt, and in his brief illness he received kind attentions.

A beautiful and eloquent eulogy was pronounced by R. W. Past Grand Master RICHARD VAUX, followed by tributes by R. W. Past Grand Master ROBERT A. LAMBERTON, M. W. Past Grand Master ROBERT MOORE, of New Jersey, and R. W. Past Grand Master SAMUEL C. PERKINS.

His body was buried the next day after his death by the Egyptian masons, who attended his funeral "in full dress." But M. W. Bro. AFRICA telegraphed to have the body embalmed and sent to Philadelphia, and it arrived a short time after this communication of the Grand Lodge.

A case came before the Grand Lodge in which a member objected to a candidate after he was elected, but voluntarily gave an unmasonic reason for his action: and upon a report by Bro. VAUX the Grand Lodge decided that while the objector need not have given any reason, but having voluntarily given an unmasonic one, his objection availed nothing. This is in accordance with the law as held in our own jurisdiction.

At the annual communication, the R. W. Grand Master (J. SIMPSON AFRICA) gave an exceedingly interesting account of his visitations and other official acts.

But we desire to whisper to R. W. Bro. VAUX to take R. W. Bro. AFRICA to task for issuing a dispensation for the performance of public "masonic ceremonies," so contrary to Pennsylvania Masonry according to Bro. VAUX's statement! Bro. AFRICA issued a dispensation to lay the corner stone of a Methodist church; due return was made thereof evidently, and the ceremonies were necessarily public; in his account of them the Grand Master says: "The Masonic ceremonies were preceded by religious services." We do not desire Bro. VAUX to uncork one of those vials, the contents of which he has poured out upon the devoted heads of Maine masons for doing the same thing, but to intimate gently to Bro. AFRICA, that while almost anything done in Pennsylvania is right, yet there are a few crimes so heinous that they are not hallowed even when done by authority of a Grand Master of Pennsylvania!

We commend to those, who claim that lodges have inherent right to territorial jurisdiction, his statement of the Pennsylvania law upon the subject:

"A subordinate lodge has no defined territorial jurisdiction. An applicant for initiation and membership can present his petition to any lodge in the Commonwealth; but if to one not *nearest* the place of his residence, that lodge cannot act on the petition until after it has addressed an official inquiry to the lodge nearest the place of residence of the applicant, as prescribed in Sections 60 and 61 of Article XVII of the Ahiman Rezon, and received a favorable reply thereto. The lodge so inquired of, after giving the required notice to its members, takes a ballot on the inquiry, 'Is there a masonic objection to Lodge — acting on the petition of —?' Residence here means the dwelling or habitation of the applicant, and not his office, business-place, or place of temporary sojourn. The people in the locality where an applicant dwells are generally best informed as to his habits and character, and as to his possession of the qualifications essential to his admission to the Fraternity. If, in the ballot taken on the inquiry, a black ball is cast, it must in this instance, like in every other ballot on a petition, be for a 'masonic' objection and not to 'gratify personal malice, spite, revenge, or any private animosity or unkindness, or for personal objection of one member, which is individual only to the applicant, and does not affect his character as a member of society.' Any member who casts a black ball contrary to this injunction violates at once the spirit of our institution and his voluntarily assumed obligation of obedience."

The truth is that the law of territorial jurisdiction is a creature of Grand Lodge legislation, elsewhere as well as in Pennsylvania.

In reference to a subject which we have discussed, he says:

"An erroneous impression, which I have had occasion to correct, prevails in certain localities of the jurisdiction that, in the absence of the Worshipful Master of a lodge, the oldest Past Master present has the right to preside. A Past Master is invested with no such authority. In the absence of a Worshipful Master the Senior Warden takes his station, and in the absence of both of those officers the Junior Warden takes the station of the Worshipful Master. After any of these officers has 'congregated' the lodge, he may call a Past Master, or any competent brother, to preside, and such temporary officer derives his authority from the *presence* of the officer lawfully entitled to the chair. This was the law of the Grand Lodge when the Ahiman Rezon of 1781 was adopted, and it remains unaltered."

The Ahiman Rezon, approved in 1781, and published in 1783, is generally referred to as the "Ahiman Rezon of 1783"; we have quoted from this the regulation in question; see *ante*, p. 873. This decision is in harmony with our views, as far as it goes, save that we question the accuracy of the meaning he apparently gives to the word "congregate." We hold that it has its ordinary meaning, "to collect or gather together." It must be borne in mind that in the very early days, lodges had no stated times of meeting, but the Master "congregated" his lodge at his pleasure. The Old Regulation expressly provides that "the Master of a particular lodge has the right and authority of congregating the members of his lodge into a chapter upon any emergency or occurrence; as well as to appoint the time and place of their usual forming." Further in the original old regulation (as compiled by ANDERSON) which declared that in the absence of the Master the Junior Past Master takes the chair, it expressly stated that the Warden must "congregate" the lodge. In other words, a Past Master cannot "congregate the lodge"—that is call a meeting thereof—but when "congregated" by the Master or Warden, or met at "the time and place of their usual forming," in the absence of the Master, the Junior Past Master, under the ANDERSON regulation, took the chair and presided, whether the Wardens were present or not; but under the DERMOTT regulation, or the Ahiman Rezon of 1783, in the absence of the Master and both Wardens, a Past Master may open the lodge and preside. This decision of R. W. Bro. AFRICA does not cover the case of a lodge duly congregated, when the Master and both Wardens are absent.

We commend the following from his address to the earnest attention of Committees of Inquiry:

"It is also enjoined that the committee or some one of its number shall wait on the applicant, read to him his petition, and inquire whether he subscribes to *all* the conditions thereof. The committee must be assured of the applicant's physical, mental, and moral qualifications before making a favorable report, for their recommendation is intended as a guide for the action of the members. To report favorably upon an unfit applicant or against one duly qualified is at once unjust and unmasonic. Truth, right, and justice form a masonic triad that must be observed in the investigations of a Committee of Inquiry as well as elsewhere in the business and work of a lodge. No consideration of friendship for a disqualified applicant nor prejudice against a worthy one should for a moment influence the conclusion of the committee."

Limiting the following to the United States, we cordially endorse it; we would retain the power to charter lodges, as the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania used to do, in foreign countries in which it may be deemed proper to plant the Institution:

"A Grand Lodge that works under the Ancient York Rite should not, advisedly, grant a warrant to any body of masons whose language we cannot understand or who cannot understand ours. English is the official language of this country, and the sooner immigrants acquire and use our spoken and written language, the sooner they qualify themselves to become good American citizens."

And again, he well says:

"Freemasonry represents the highest moral sentiments of the people of any country in which its altars are erected, whether Jewish, Christian, or Mohammedan. It is confined to no creed nor country. In the death of our highly esteemed Past Grand Master MacCalla in far-distant Egypt, the birthplace of our mysteries, we have recent and most convincing proofs of the universality of Masonry. In that land of the Pharaohs, where his spirit left the mortal body, the brethren assembled around the open grave, and in a language unknown to us addressed the Great Grand Master above a devout prayer for the departed spirit of our brother."

And yet, according to our information, these masons and these lodges, according to the views of Bros. VAUX and ROBINS, are irregular and cannot be recognized, because they cannot trace their descent step by step from the Grand Lodge of England. As we understand the *status* of these lodges, they were not chartered by a Grand Lodge of the York Rite, and, therefore, according to the views of those two eminent Brethren, the very masons, who "assembled around the open grave" of the lamented Bro. McCALLA, ought not to be allowed to visit lodges in this country.

A "new departure" has been taken in relation to Grand Representatives. Hitherto they have been treated as Representatives of Grand *Lodges*; but the Grand Master, upon examining the Ahiman Rezon, finds they are (at least so far as Pennsylvania is concerned) Representatives of Grand *Masters*, and in the appointments made he announces them as such. He earnestly advises, however, that the system be abolished; and, inasmuch as that action requires an amendment of the Ahiman Rezon which cannot be made at once, he suggests to his successor that he allow this prerogative to remain unexercised.

In this connection, we desire to say that the modern practice of allowing a Grand Master to nominate a Representative for another Grand Master to appoint, has been the cause of all the difficulty that has grown out of the system; we remarked the same in substance last year in connection with Bro. AFRICA's statement of his action; of course, as we have elsewhere said, if an appointee is not acceptable to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge to which he is accredited, he will not be received. The practice which we condemn has made the appointment of Representatives a method of complimenting some brother whom his Grand Master desires to compli-

ment, without regard to his fitness, by acquaintance and relations to the craft of the other jurisdiction, to serve them.

There are many other things in this very practical address that we would like to notice, but we must be content with quoting some of his decisions which are sound law in Maine:

"There can be no objection to members of the fraternity meeting together periodically, or at their convenience, and discussing masonic subjects, or rehearsing the work, but such an assemblage or organization cannot receive official recognition.

"Two lodges cannot work under the same warrant, nor can a lodge so divide itself as to perform work in two or more rooms at the same time.

"All schemes in business affairs to attract patronage or support by the use of masonic emblems, or the parading of masonic names, are contrary to the teachings of the craft in this jurisdiction.

"An approved applicant for initiation and membership, after having been duly prepared to receive the first degree in Freemasonry, refused to conform with and obey certain landmarks of the craft. By his refusal he disqualified himself for initiation in any lodge in this jurisdiction."

We must also pass over the instructive address of the incoming Grand Master, R. W. Bro. MICHAEL ARNOLD; the burden of which is the necessity of adherence to the landmarks of Masonry. We trust it will be read and studied by those of our brethren who so flippantly inquire what the Landmarks of Freemasonry are. To be sure, our good brother, misinformed as to other jurisdictions, says that some of their troubles may be traced to "public exhibitions": whereas, as it now turns out, these "public exhibitions" are almost precisely what the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has *published in its Ahiman Rezon!* He says further, "public exhibitions" require "fantastic costumes"! Is, then, the *clothing of a Master Mason* a "fantastic costume"? He may rest assured that whatever troubles exist in a few jurisdictions, can be traced to the cause which he states only by the vivid imagination of Bro. VAUX!

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Bro. AFRICA, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, by Bro. VAUX, but the presentation speech and reply are not given.

A justly earned tribute to Bro. VAUX was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his installation as Grand Master, he also having just passed the fiftieth anniversary of his initiation. He was made a mason Dec. 20, 1842; elected Senior Warden Feb. 23, 1844, and W. Master Dec. 19, 1844. His progress in the Grand Lodge is not stated, but as he became acting Grand Master upon the death of Bro. GODDARD in 1867, we assume that he was then their Deputy Grand Master: he was elected Grand Master Dec. 4, 1867, and was installed on the twenty-seventh of the same month. After retiring from that office, he became a member of the Committee on Appeals, and subsequently its chairman: and since Dec. 27, 1875, he has been chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. We can only repeat the old expression, the Grand Lodge "honored itself in honoring him."

The following resolution was adopted, and we shall look with much interest for the result:

"Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what differences exist, if any, which prevent the masonic brethren connected with the lodges in the various German States forming the German Empire from visiting the lodges in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; and also the causes which have made it impossible for brethren hailing from our jurisdiction visiting the lodges in the jurisdictions above mentioned."

The Report on Correspondence (312 pp.) was presented by R. W. Bro. RICHARD VAUX, Past Grand Master. It is one of the most full and complete that he has ever prepared.

In his Introduction he ably discusses the effect of the limitations of the landmarks upon the powers of Grand Lodges, considered as Sovereign Bodies, and, in that connection, what is called the "law of perpetual jurisdiction." As his views are different from any which we have seen discussed, we quote:

"If one lodge, exercising the rights prescribed and granted in its constitution, rejects an applicant for initiation and membership, the person so rejected is not permitted to be made a mason while the rejection stands. In these cases it sometimes happens that the individual goes into the jurisdiction of another Grand Lodge and applies for initiation in one of its subordinate lodges. If by accident, or for want of full investigation by that lodge, he is initiated, and the Grand Lodge in whose subordinate lodge he was rejected asks for relief from the effect of such initiation by the Grand Lodge where he was made a mason, it is in some instances stated that the Grand Lodge so applied to does not recognize 'perpetual jurisdiction' by a lodge over candidates.

"We think this is a most mistaken view of the question raised. It is not perpetual jurisdiction over any or all candidates, but the perpetual disqualification by rejection in all lodges, that is involved. A rejected applicant is disqualified everywhere in every Grand Lodge for initiation so long as the disqualification exists. There are statutory rules in many Grand Lodges which permit rejected applicants to make new petitions to its own lodges. That is within the province of Grand Lodge sovereignty. But does it apply to cases in which one Grand Lodge has rejected the applicant and then another Grand Lodge has permitted his initiation in one of its lodges while the disqualification under the laws of the rejecting sovereign masonic authority exists? How can that be made a pretext on which to set up this non-perpetual jurisdiction excuse?

"Can this be regarded as within the contention that denies 'perpetual jurisdiction'? Is it not rather overruling the sovereign authority that asserts a disqualification? So that the proposition is changed, asserting that perpetual jurisdiction is denied, while disqualification is made temporary and ineffectual to maintain the sovereign action of a Grand Lodge. Comity, if nothing more, would, we think, prevent this irreconcilable conflict between sovereign masonic authorities. It is to be observed that if the Grand Lodge from which the applicant comes permits rejected applicants to apply under regulation to another lodge in its jurisdiction, then comity will recognize the application made to the Grand Lodge so applied to, but there are formalities to be observed to show that latitude. 'Perpetual jurisdiction' is not either asserted or affirmed by this regulation. We hope this subject may be deemed worthy of thoughtful consideration."

While his admission, that the Grand Lodge, within whose jurisdiction a candidate has been rejected, and that Grand Lodge alone, may make statutory

rules, which permit rejected applicants to apply to its own lodges, makes the use of the term "perpetual jurisdiction," practically correct, his reason for this perpetual jurisdiction deserves serious consideration. When a lodge under the laws of a Grand Lodge disciplines a mason, the effect of that discipline is everywhere recognized: no Grand Lodge in the world would presume to restore a mason suspended in another jurisdiction, no matter what length of time he may have resided in its own jurisdiction. While it is true that the law of a Grand Lodge does not operate outside of its jurisdiction, yet the *status* of a mason, as fixed under the laws of a Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over him, follows him the world over and is recognized the world over. Does this doctrine apply to candidates seeking admission into Masonry? Is the rejection of a candidate, a judgment by the lodge that he is not qualified to be made a mason? Is the acceptance of him by another lodge a *reversal* of that judgment without the consent of the lodge, which pronounced it?

The proposition of Bro. VAUX strikes us with much force, but we are not prepared to accept it as correct.

We have regarded the rejection of a candidate as the judgment of the lodge, that he was disqualified *at the time of the rejection*. As we viewed the matter, the lodge does not undertake to pronounce judgment of *perpetual* disqualification, but only disqualification *at that particular time*. We found that the usage of the craft compelled this view; for the usage was to receive a new petition, whenever the candidate chose to present it. Nor have we ever seen a single code of "statutory rules," *authorizing* or "permitting" a lodge to receive a new petition from a rejected candidate; on the contrary, all such rules are prohibitory, to the effect that a new petition *shall not be received* within a fixed time after a rejection; and some Grand Lodges still leave the matter wholly to the lodges. In one Grand Lodge, the presentation of a new petition at the same meeting at which the candidate was rejected, repeated again and again to the utter destruction of the harmony of the lodge, was the cause of the adoption of the prohibitory rule. The whole usage of the craft has been to the effect that a rejection is a judgment that *at that particular time* the candidate was not qualified.

Looking further, we found that Grand Lodges have statutory rules that no lodge shall receive the petition of a candidate rejected by another lodge without its consent, or, in some cases, the recommendation of a certain number of members, including the Master and Wardens: in some of the rules the prohibition is only for a specified time, if the candidate removes out of the jurisdiction of the rejecting lodge. The quite universal existence of these prohibitory rules leads irresistibly to the conclusion, that but for them, a rejected candidate (other rules not restraining) might apply to any other lodge as well as to the one which rejected him.

We then undertook to ascertain the origin of the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction in the old laws of the craft; or, if possible, to find the earliest declaration of the doctrine. Our examination resulted in the conviction that

it originated wholly in statutory rules limiting the former usages of the craft, in consequence of abuse of their privileges by the indiscreet friends of rejected candidates.

We, therefore, supported in our Grand Lodge a limitation of the effect of a rejection to five years; but allowing the candidate to be admitted by the rejecting lodge, or with its unanimous consent by another lodge, within that time.

He discusses the "Representative System," as at present existing, and holds that it ought to be abolished. In this we agree with him. But he makes one mistake; he assumes that these Representatives are not Representatives of *Grand Lodges*, but of *Grand Masters*; but in almost all cases, they are Representatives accredited *by, and to, the respective Grand Lodges*: while appointed by the Grand Master, he acts in behalf of the Grand Lodge. The commissions expressly make them Representatives from and to Grand Lodges. Foreign ministers are appointed by the President in the recess of the Senate, but they are the Representatives of the United States and not of its President.

Representatives of Grand Lodges are not the channel of correspondence. Their mission is to cultivate closer *fraternal* relations, without interfering with *business* relations. We think they serve a good purpose in resisting the present tendency towards changing Masonry from a Brotherhood, to a number of organizations professing the same principles but differing in methods, polity and laws.

Formerly they were appointed by the Grand Master of the jurisdiction represented: he usually selected, when possible (and it almost always *was* possible), some brother known to the craft in the Grand Master's jurisdiction and who knew some of them. For example, Maine was once represented in many jurisdictions by "Sons of Maine." But gradually the system was reversed: Grand Masters, called upon to nominate, have naturally enough desired to compliment some deserving brother, and, therefore, nominated him without stopping to inquire whether he knew a single brother in the jurisdiction he was to represent or not. There have been exceptions; brethren thus appointed have taken pains to become acquainted with their constituents; but as a rule, the appointment has been taken as a mere compliment, imposing no duties and conferring no benefits. Therefore, in view of the fact that the system, as now administered, is of so little value, and moreover has in several instances been the cause of dissensions, we are entirely willing to have it abolished.

He raises another interesting question. If one Grand Lodge recognizes as masonic an organization which another Grand Lodge decides to be unmasonic, what shall be done? To be sure, Bro. VAUX assumes that the one recognizing is wholly in the wrong, but when he considers the equal sovereignty of Grand Lodges, the question comes to our statement of it. In view of the masonic law, that a lodge which associates masonically with a clan-

destine lodge becomes clandestine itself the answer is obvious. But the remedy is such that it will not be likely to be applied in any save extreme cases.

We wish every brother would bear the following constantly in mind :

"Truly, then, it ought ever to be regarded as within the scope of the highest ambition to maintain the principles, study the jurisprudence, explain the mysteries, and defend the land-marks of ancient Freemasonry."

He discusses, in a very general manner, the legislation of Grand Lodges "on subjects which are connected with purely social morality as distinct from the masonic relations of masons to the established law of the craft." We do not perceive any distinction : a mason must a moral man : to aid in acts of immorality, even though in business vocations, is *to be* immoral, in a *masonic* as well as a *social* sense ; if it is necessary for the Grand Lodge to intervene to maintain the law of the institution it is its duty to intervene.

We exceedingly regret that our brother should have made himself a laughing stock, by the publication of the following in this admirable report :

"It is gratifying to observe that the novelty of public installation of lodge officers is not received with increasing favor by the general craft."

In view of his veneration for Pennsylvania usages, we can readily pardon his belief that those usages are always right and any different always wrong, but we really grieve to find him making himself ridiculous by solemnly publishing that public installations are a "novelty"! If he had closely observed the Proceedings he would have seen that the "General Craft" in all the United States jurisdictions save three have gone on as usual with "public installations."

We trust that those brethren, who have been cavilling concerning the landmarks, will read his discussion of the subject in his review of Alabama.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"Grand Master Taylor delivered his annual address. He, in the most kindly and appropriate spirit, notices the death of the late Grand Secretary, Right Worshipful Brother Ira Berry. We venture to obtrude our sympathy for the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Maine on the death of their venerable brother, so long associated with the Grand Lodge. His character, his services, his devotion to the craft, and the duties of his official position, his quiet, careful, earnest performance of the requirements laid on him by the regulations of Grand Lodge, have made his death a real bereavement."

* * * * *

"Grand Master Taylor, under the caption 'Androgynous,' or side degrees of Masonry, holds sound, sensible views on these new-fangled notions, and well says, 'the place for fictitious side degrees of Masonry is *outside* even the porch of its Temple.' We most cordially agree, and rejoice in the courageous expression of the opinions he presents.

"There is one other expression on this subject which we must quote for the quiet humor latent in his admirable criticisms. 'Masonry,' says Grand Master Taylor, 'is content with its own name and mission. It has no ambition to stand "sponsor" for any order of "Oriental Astrals," or associations for the relief of plethoric pocket-books.'

"This is capital, for, after all, we believe that it is the subjugation of the pocket-books of those who have them with anything valuable inside that

these *side* degrees, and the *rites* they pretend to exercise, are seeking to empty."

He quotes Grand Master TAYLOR's decision No. 4, and adds:

"If Grand Master Taylor decides that Mr. ——— is made a mason by applying to a lodge in his Grand Jurisdiction and being re-obligated, on examination having before proved himself to be in possession of the work, we cannot agree that Mr. ——— is lawfully initiated into the craft.

"It may be 'a short way' of overriding the landmark, and if approved by the Grand Master of Maine we shall regret such a precedent. What does the Grand Master of Maine know masonically of the real character of St. John's Lodge, so-called, at Antigua, West Indies, or by means of an interpreter of the work of some so-called lodge in Palermo? For aught he knows, they both may be 'Oriental Astrals.'"

The character of those foreign lodges cuts no figure in the decision. A man claiming to be a mason is found in possession of the work, acquired in good faith on his part; but he cannot show that he received it in a regular lodge: the decision was that he must be proposed, balloted for and elected in the usual way; if elected, he must be made a mason, but it is not necessary to give him the usual instruction, as he already has it.

Bro. VAUX further says:

"We have been impressed with the practical common sense and the appreciation evinced by the law of Masonry that Grand Master Taylor manifests in this address. We have only noticed such matters as relate to the general interest of the craft.

"May we take leave to congratulate Grand Lodge, and especially R. W. Charles I. Collamore, Chairman, and the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, for the short, sharp, and decisive reports made of that committee? We have before expressed our admiration of the style this committee adopts in treating cases of appeal. It is a relief, a great relief, to have the decision, without lumbering it up or overloading it with details that have been fully considered by competent members of the committee."

* * * * *

"Past Grand Master Drummond read a very interesting obituary notice of the life and character of Right Worshipful Ira Berry, late Grand Secretary. It is gratifying to know that Grand Lodge has practically appreciated the loss of its Grand Secretary by electing his son, Right Worshipful Stephen Berry, to fill the station of Grand Secretary."

He takes exception to our remarks in relation to the controversy between Bros. AFRICA and IZLAR in relation to the appointment of Representatives—and upon reading them, we admit the justice of the criticism—to some extent at least. We criticised the "method of treating the question" by Bro. AFRICA, but in such manner as to convey the idea that it was *his* "method." What we meant was, that the method which he adopted was the one which had already done much to bring the whole system into contempt.

He says further:

"Our brother objects that we should place him in accord with Past Grand Master Robbins, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence of Illinois, on the subject of the 'Exposition of the Bible, God, or religion, in their relations to Freemasonry.' Our brother trusts we will do him the justice to tell the craft in Pennsylvania that he does not accept Bro. Robbins's 'exposition of the Bible, God, or religion, in their relations to Freemasonry.' The craft in Pennsylvania never doubted or suspected, as far as we ever heard from

the many of our active members of Grand Lodge, who esteem Bro. Drummond, that he ever agreed on these subjects with Bro. Robbins or any other mason who fails to accept the teachings of the landmarks on these essential, fundamental questions.

"Therefore if we have indirectly, incidentally, or incautiously attributed to our esteemed Bro. Drummond agreement with Past Grand Master Robbins in his views on the Bible, God, or religion, we sincerely deplore it, and ask our brother to forgive us.

"We confess our faith that there cannot be true Masonry without implicit belief in the teachings of the Bible, our 'Great Light,' an open, frank, unqualified acknowledgment of God as the foundation on which Freemasonry is built; that no man can be initiated into Freemasonry without that faith; that the obligations he solemnly takes are worthless, a fraud, and a deception if any evasion exists when he asserts his belief in the truth of these absolutely essential conditions to his receiving the rights and privileges of Free and Accepted Masonry. And we as earnestly believe that these are fairly stated as the opinion of our Bro. Drummond."

We fully believed that Bro. VAUX unwittingly made a mistake; it is sufficient to deplore a mistake; that done, no forgiveness is necessary; but if Bro. VAUX thinks otherwise, he is forgiven.

Of Text Books, he says:

"As to masonic text-books, we draw a wide distinction between forms, the general esoteric ritual, charges, addresses, of what may be called the classic, permitted, general literature of Masonry, and the 'work' of the craft. We never saw what we understand to be a masonic text book. We know clandestine masons have a cipher-book. He who has, uses, exhibits, talks about such a thing, ought to be expelled from the craft.

"So we confess as to the 'Maine text-book,' which we never saw, or heard described, as we confess about public installations, one of which we never witnessed, and never will, we 'know not whereof we affirm.'

"We hold that the *oral* teaching of the true work is the only possible lawful mode of giving masonic instruction. He who writes, prints, cuts letters, makes pictures, carves on stone or metal, or by any like method, any masonic esoteric teaching, is not a proper person to be a member of a lodge, or to associate with honest men."

From an examination of the Pennsylvania Abiman Rezon we are satisfied that his printer erroneously has given the first "esoteric" for "exoteric": correcting this error, our brother's first sentence shows that he would not object to the Maine Masonic Text Book, so far as infringement upon the esoteric work is concerned.

He also says:

"We have settled views on the power of a lodge to try a member for any other offence than that which arises out of a violation of his duty to the lodge or the members as to which he was instructed at the time he received his degrees. A lodge has no more concern with the action of profane courts on charges against a mason, either as to his guilt or innocence of the offence charged, than with the talk of the idle, profane man on the street-corners.

"If a man commits a crime over which the profane courts have cognizance, and he is found guilty, then a charge can be made in his lodge against this member for conduct unbecoming a mason. The specifications may recite the conduct, the record of the court may be read to the trial committee of the lodge to prove the conduct, and there it ends. The lodge then begins the trial under the masonic law, and the judgment is the masonic judgment which the masonic law permits in such cases."

Including, as we presume he does, violation of duty to Freemasonry, among masonic offences, and reading the first paragraph in connection with the second, we entirely concur with him. From the succeeding paragraphs, we judge that the remarks quoted relate to some "contention" between us; what it was we cannot recall: but that is of no consequence, if the question is involved in these paragraphs.

He says further:

"We believe that all the differences, almost all, between us, have arisen from the interpretation put on our words by Bro. Drummond, and then, by inference, applying that interpretation as the intent of our language."

This may be partly true: we have thought and said the same thing of him; only this, we have never given to his words any other interpretation than the one we understood that he intended to be given to them.

Referring to the admonition in the conclusion of our last report against attempts to mould Masonry to "meet the demands of the times," he says:

"We desire to add that the wisdom of this admonition cannot be doubted. It is needed as a teaching in some Grand Lodges. Here and there it is manifest that a strong disposition exists to improve Freemasonry by introducing into it the crude, unreasonable notions of very young brethren, who are too ignorant of what Freemasonry really is to distinguish it from ephemeral associations of profanes, who mistake fiction for fact."

While we have only *commenced* the notice of the important matters in this report, we must pass on to others.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1892.

An Emergent Communication was held May 24, 1892, to lay the cornerstone of a new Masonic Temple at Charlottetown. Bro. W. W. BREWER, Past Grand Chaplain of New Brunswick, delivered an appropriate, interesting and *masonic* address.

At the annual communication the Grand Master (DONALD DARRACH) delivered an address of much interest, especially to the craft in that jurisdiction.

He had visited all the lodges, and, as the result of his observation, says:

"Though we cannot show a large increase during the past year in our membership, the general condition of the craft is good. Harmony and peace prevail, and there exists a friendly emulation of who can best work, and we trust, best agree, though the latter is more difficult of attainment. Accession of good material has been made to our ranks, and a favorable, truer, and more faithful public sentiment is being disseminated."

The amount of work done was small; nine of the twelve lodges, however, had conferred one or more degrees. There was a slight falling off in the total membership.

The Grand Lecturer had also visited all the lodges. Of this the Grand Master says:

"The Grand Lecturer, Bro. McLean, has placed me under lasting obligations to him for his valued assistance, having endured the hardships inci-

dent to long walks and deluging rains, the jolts, the storms, the occasional loneliness, and in some cases the onslaught of some brother whose opinions happened to be doubted or disturbed. I shall always look back with pleasure to the year just closed, in having such a faithful companion. Every lodge has been visited by him, and some more than once as you will learn from his report. We trust that the time given will not be lost, but will redound to the profit of the craft, as it has been our pleasure in meeting and shaking the hand of so many noble brethren, and enjoying the pleasant hours of their companionship."

The "mixed funeral" question was before the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge decided against any "mixing."

The work was exemplified by the Grand Lecturer and associates selected by him, to the great satisfaction of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge is struggling with a question relating to the amendment of its constitution. An amendment was proposed and laid over: at the next session it was amended, no one raising the question of order, and the amendment as amended was declared adopted. At the next session a resolution was introduced, declaring, in effect, that the constitution had not been legally amended. We have no doubt that the amendment to the amendment should have been ruled out of order, but as no objection was made at the proper time, it seems too late to raise the question, at the next session, for the first time.

RHODE ISLAND, 1892.

At the semi-annual communication the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was recognized; but recognition was refused to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, the committee saying:

"The Proceedings appear to be regular; and on merely technical grounds, a majority of lodges in the Province having united in the action, there would seem to be good grounds for according the desired recognition to the newly formed Grand Lodge. It further appears, however, that a number of lodges which at the first consented to the movement have declined to continue in allegiant relation to the new Grand Lodge, and have returned to their former allegiance. In other lodges the membership is divided upon the subject, and the usefulness of such bodies greatly impaired by the unhappy differences of opinion that exist. The Grand Lodge of Scotland has unanimously refused to recognize the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, and has taken steps to support its lodges and members in that Province."

The Committee on the Centennial celebration made its final report, recommending that the Grand Lodge appropriate \$1,500 in-aid of the publication of a Centennial volume, and the Grand Lodge so voted.

A special communication was held to constitute Doric Lodge; the services were held in the Church of the Ascension, in the presence of some two hundred of the craft and invited guests.

A very excellent address was delivered by Bro. CYRUS M. VAN SLYCK; an episode in the ceremonies occurred; Bro. NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK, in behalf of his lodge, of which most of the members of the new lodge had been mem-

bers, presented to the new lodge "the Great Lights" as a token of brotherly-love and affection. The address and reply are not given, but they made a deep impression on all the brethren present.

The impression will be all the more lasting, as within less than three months the Grand Lodge was called together to pay its last tribute to the eloquent brother who made the presentation address.

A special communication was held, at which a special committee, previously appointed, rehearsed the work of the three degrees; the Grand Lodge amended the work as rehearsed in a very few particulars and adopted it as the only authorized work in the jurisdiction. It is to be disseminated by the Grand Lecturer and five District Deputies.

At the annual communication the Grand Master (GEORGE H. KENYON) paid a deserved tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master NICHOLAS VAN SLYCK: later, Bro. JOSHUA ADDEMAN delivered an appreciative eulogy, and was followed by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG in a feeling address.

Bro. ADDEMAN says of him:

"Through the streets of this city a solemn hush fell on many hearts, as on the third day of March last, the tidings swiftly flew that Nicholas Van Slyck was dead. With a sense of a personal loss it came to all sorts and conditions of men. So identified had he been with whatever concerned the welfare of the community, its good order, its development, its educational interests, and associated with so many individuals of this complex organization which we call society, that we seemed to be robbed of a part of ourselves. A few days before he had been on our streets apparently in the full vigor of health, and with the prospect of many more years of usefulness and honor. All the more sudden came the blow, though his wish was realized that he might die with the harness on."

Of his masonic service, the Grand Master says:

"Most Worshipful Nicholas Van Slyck, Past Grand Master of Masons, died March 3, 1892, after an illness of one week. He was a member of What Cheer Lodge, No. 21, and was the first candidate ever initiated in that lodge. In October, 1857, he was initiated an Entered Apprentice, passed to the degree of Fellow Craft on the 20th, and raised to the degree of a Master Mason on the 24th of November, 1857. He was a Past Master of What Cheer Lodge, and served this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge as Grand Master for a period of four years. He was conscientiously devoted to the cause of Freemasonry, and held the most exalted opinion of our venerable institution. When he laid aside his badge of office as Grand Master, neither his interest nor his activity were permitted to cease or grow less. He was always actively engaged in the management of our affairs; and to his quick perception, unerring judgment and wise counsel we are largely indebted for much of the prosperity of this and other masonic bodies with which he was connected."

He will be sadly missed in his city and state, both of which he loved so well that he gave his life's labor to promote their interests so fully, that, while well known by reputation abroad, his circle of personal acquaintances did not seem to us so large as would naturally be expected in the case of a man of so great ability.

An appropriation was made for continuing the reprint of the early Proceedings.

A portrait of EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Past Grand Master, was presented to the Grand Lodge by Union Lodge, of which he is a member: a compliment well earned by active and continued masonic labor.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Ordered*, That the thanks of Grand Lodge be and are hereby tendered to the retiring Grand Master, M. W. George H. Kenyon, for the very able and satisfactory manner in which he has performed all the duties of office devolving upon him during his long term of office.

"*Ordered*, That the R. W. Grand Secretary be a committee to procure a Past Grand Master's jewel and apron for presentation to Past Grand Master Kenyon, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the M. W. Grand Lodge.

* * * * *

"*Ordered*, That the Centennial Medal be and is hereby adopted as the badge of our Grand Representatives, and that the Grand Secretary cause the same to be hung with a suitable keeper and forwarded to our Grand Representatives abroad."

The Grand Lodge was again called together to bury a Past Grand Master—the venerable OLIVER JOUNSON, who died May 20, 1892, at the age of ninety-two.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1892.

Special communications were held to lay the corner stones of a College and an Academy.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM T. BRANCH) says of the "State of the Order":

"I cannot say as did my predecessor (and I regret it), 'That Freemasonry in South Carolina is marching onward.' No; I do not believe that it is; in some few lodges it may be, but in the jurisdiction I fear that it is at a stand still, if not going backward, and I attribute it to several causes.

"First, because of the indifference and want of interest by the great majority of the craft; thereby producing neglect, necessarily followed by ignorance, not only of the ritual and jurisprudence, which is woeful indeed, but a great want of appreciation of the beautiful, wise and impressive lessons of morality and brotherly love which it teaches. Much of this might be corrected if the District Deputy Grand Masters would do their duty, by visitation, giving careful instruction in the work and law, together with exhortations upon the duties and obligations we owe and are under to each other."

He does not state specifically the other causes; but he quotes several verses, from which we infer that among others is the failure of masons to perform their duties to each other.

We find that he does add the failure of the District Deputies to do what is required of them; and he recommended the abolition of the system and the creation of the office of Grand Lecturer, according to a proposed amendment to the constitution then pending; but the Grand Lodge rejected the amendment.

We are glad to find that the difficulty in relation to the exchange of Representatives with Pennsylvania had been arranged and warm fraternal relations resumed.

We find, too, that the Grand Lodge debt is in a very hopeful condition—the revenue being sufficient to make a substantial reduction annually.

The Reports of the District Deputies show greater efficiency in the discharge of the duties of these officers, is needed, but we do not see how it can be obtained until it is made their duty to visit every lodge at the expense of the Grand Lodge, increasing, if necessary, the number of Districts so that it will not be too heavy a burden for them to give the time required for their visitations. Good men will be found for Deputies, who will gladly give their time for visiting a reasonable number of lodges, if their expenses are paid.

A lodge had been paying the *per capita* tax on a member who had been a lunatic for twenty-three years and had paid no dues, but had always had them remitted. The Grand Lodge remitted the tax for the future.

An amendment to the Constitution was proposed, providing for the appointment of a Grand Lecturer, with provisions somewhat different from those of the rejected amendment.

The following in relation to District Deputies was also proposed:

"And in addition thereto shall receive such sum, not to exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, for his services, provided he carefully perform the duties required by the Constitution: *Provided, further,* That for each lodge not visited, he shall forfeit a sum equivalent to the proportion the lodge or lodges not visited bears to the total number of lodges in his district."

We note the surrender of one charter and the arrest of another; but we are glad to note also the organization of new lodges, and the resuscitation of others; and petitions for reviving others, so that the net seems to be gain rather than loss.

The Report on Correspondence (86 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY.

The following is in accord with the law in Maine, although we do not give the meaning to the word "dimit" that he gives:

"We concur in the whole of the decision above quoted, but the point in it which we desire to emphasize is, that 'a dimit is a recommendation to the craft at large and an endorsement masonically of the brother bearing it.' It is the act of the lodge and can only issue by vote of the lodges. If for any reason, the lodge in its judgment, does not think the brother such an one as it is willing to endorse and recommend to the 'favorable consideration of the craft wheresoever dispersed,' then it is not only the right but it is the duty of the lodge to refuse to grant a dimit. It has been said that in such case, the lodge should prefer charges. To this we answer, not necessarily. The applicant for the dimit may have done nothing which would justify charges, while at the same time, he may be one whom the lodge would not feel justified in recommending. The fact that the lodge has to vote upon the application for a dimit, shows that it is a matter within the discretion of the lodge to grant or refuse. While, therefore, the applicant has the right to *apply* for a dimit—it is for the lodge, in its discretion, to pass upon the application favorably or unfavorably. If this is not so, then the vote of the lodge upon the application is an idle ceremony. But it may be asked, how then is the applicant, who has been refused a dimit, to get out of the lodge

and put himself in such position that he can apply for affiliation to another lodge? The answer is—let him pay his dues in full and resign his membership. Upon doing this, he is entitled to a certificate under the seal of the lodge, that he has paid in full and is no longer a member. Upon this certificate he can readily apply for application as upon a dimit. The difference between the two is, that the dimit is the action of the lodge and carries a recommendation and endorsement—the resignation is the act of the brother himself, certified to by the Secretary and seal of the lodge. We have always held that the mason is as absolutely free to go as he was to come, and that enforced membership is unmasonic and unwise. It follows that the right to resign covers all the apparent hardship."

We, by express statutory law, however, require one who proposes to resign membership to give notice of his intention at a stated meeting preceding the one at which he intends to resign. In this way one cannot resign and get a certificate of discharge to avoid charges. We agree fully with Bro. INGLESBY, and regret that we did not retain the old word "resignation" in our law.

He insists that masonic work is no more a violation of the Sabbath than the performance of any other good work, or work of love or charity. If meetings on Sunday are confined to the work, we admit, his proposition; but only masons know that, and we should be liable to misconstruction by all the rest of the community. We still think that a decent regard for public opinion requires us to abstain from meeting on Sunday, except to attend religious services or to bury the dead.

There are two points upon which we cannot agree with him. (1.) Objection after ballot: this we have discussed so long and so often, that we only refer to it to say that so far as we know, Bro. INGLESBY is the only one of "the corps" that denies the right, and if the law of his Grand Lodge is in accordance with his views, she stands alone in that respect. (2.) We hold that laying corner stones is the prerogative of the Grand Lodge alone; and when the Grand Master cannot attend, he deputizes a brother to hold a Grand Lodge and perform the ceremony. We think his Grand Lodge also stands alone in authorizing a subordinate lodge, *as such*, to perform this work.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1892.

The Grand Master (GEORGE A. JOHNSTON) says:

"I am pleased to say that so far as I know harmony prevails throughout this jurisdiction; the brethren seem to be governed by the true spirit of Masonry, ever remembering that among masons, 'no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree.'"

Among his decisions were the following:

"Upon a favorable report of the committee a ballot was spread upon the petition of a candidate, it was found clear and I declared him duly elected. After the lodge was called off, it was discovered there were no cubes in the ballot box; all the members that were present when the vote was taken, expressed themselves satisfied with the result of the ballot if legal.' Held

the ballot legal. I thought it was a dangerous precedent to disturb the result of the ballot after it was declared by the W. M. I stated to the Master in case the cubes were left out purely by mistake, no greater blame than carelessness could attach to anyone; but had they been left out by design, a masonic offence was committed and the guilty party or parties, if discovered, should be severely disciplined by the lodge."

It would seem that if any brother had desired to cast a negative ballot, he would have called the Master's attention to the condition of the box. The Grand Lodge held, however, that a new ballot should have been taken.

"We have an Entered Apprentice who is a man in every respect and good material. Since taking his first degree he was kicked by a horse on his right knee, which in consequence is stiff in the joint, and probably will always be so. He wants the remaining degrees. What shall we do? Held that he was entitled to the degrees. I know this decision is in direct conflict with that held by some of our sister jurisdictions, but it does not seem to me that a brother should be punished because of misfortune. He is our brother; has been taken by the hand as such. I can conceive of no physical defect brought on by misfortune that should rob him of any of the rights and privileges of Masonry; only in my judgment a mental disqualification should arrest his progress. Even then he should be the constant solicitude of our tenderest brotherly love and care. The same argument that would stop his advancement would take from a brother Master Mason whose body had been wasted by the hand of affliction, all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

The same reason that would refuse advancement to an E. A. under the circumstances of this case, would require his expulsion, if the accident should happen to him after he became a Master Mason. It is well enough to have the law which does not allow one to be made a mason, who is incapable of doing *physical* masonic work, but as the reason for the law has ceased to exist, the effect of the law should not be extended, but limited as much as possible.

The following decision is unquestionably correct:

"I have granted no dispensations where the authority to do so was not clearly contained in our written law. I refused to grant one authorizing one of our lodges to parade in masonic clothing with the G. A. R. on Memorial Day. I did this because I think it is in conflict with the policy of Masonry to appear in public parade in masonic clothing, except on occasions assigned by the laws and customs of the fraternity. I certainly was not actuated by motives of hostility to the G. A. R., or by a lack of reverence for Memorial Day. I am a member of the G. A. R., and had three brothers who gave their services to their country in its hour of peril; two of them giving their lives as sacrifices on their country's altar, one of whom fills an unknown, unmarked grave on a battle field. Could I be human and not hold Memorial Day in greatest veneration? It appeals to me with many cherished memories."

The committee appointed the year before to solicit contributions for a monument for the beloved Past Grand Master GEORGE H. HAND, reported that the monument was nearly completed: its cost was about \$700, contributed chiefly by thirty-seven lodges, one of which was in North Dakota: the committee say:

"All of the above donations have been contributed most freely, and with hearty approval. There has been no effort on the part of the committee to

induce those to contribute who did not fully and fraternally approve of the tribute proposed in memory of our beloved Grand Master, who has gone before us."

The following resolution was adopted by a rising vote :

"The tireless efforts of the members of the craft of Sioux Falls in making the communication of this Grand Lodge one of extreme pleasure, calls for due acknowledgment. The proverbial hospitality of the city has been extended to this Grand Lodge in a degree that has justly called forth the loudest praise of its membership. While deprecating the custom of elaborate entertainment we cannot forbear to place on record our highest appreciation of hearts and hands so widely opened in most fraternal welcome, and the sumptuous manner in which we have been entertained. The citizens as well as the brethren have vied in making us honored guests of the most enterprising and prosperous city in the state. The hearty and sincere thanks of the members of this Grand Lodge are therefore tendered, with the assurance to the craft and citizens of this city that long will the very and only pleasant memories of this eighteenth annual communication linger in the memory of all those who attended."

This is all undoubtedly true, but we trust that it will not be a precedent for the future : experience shows that the practice soon becomes an evil, and a growing evil, interfering with the performance of duty to such an extent that the object of the meeting is utterly neglected : business carelessly done often produces worse results than if it had not been done at all.

The Report on Correspondence (99 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM BLATT.

We regard his *theoretical* views as exceedingly dangerous. He says :

"We feel that Masoury should in future, as she has in the past, be the model for the most advanced form of government."

If his allusion to the past means that masonic government as a whole has changed from its original form, which makes the Grand Lodge the source of all masonic power, one of us has read masonic history to little purpose. He seems also to lose sight of the fact that one of the most important functions of the Grand Lodge is to protect the rights of the individual mason against encroachments of the lodge.

However, his *practical* views are better : he says :

"There are but few topics that need rehearsal on my part, but I feel it a duty to continually remind you, dear brethren, that an almost absolute conservatism should ever rule and guide our proceedings. Innovations on our part I do not fear. It has ever been the policy of this Grand Lodge to follow and not to lead in any changes deemed necessary. We can well afford to continue in that policy. Every proposed change of or amendment to our laws and regulations should be looked upon with suspicion. They do not emanate generally from those who have well studied the history and interests of the craft at large. They are mostly evolved by those who have had experience in other than masonic channels, and who have but a superficial knowledge of the stability of the law and government as established in the past, and with but little material changing has ever been and still is abreast of the civilization of the day. Therefore, brethren, be careful in judgment, slow in action."

Strike out the words "but little" and insert "no" in their place, and the paragraph is all right : we commend it to his own careful consideration as

against the doctrine advocated in his "Conclusion," to which we have referred.

Again he says :

"We believe that when 'Masonry has been outraged' by the acquittal of an accused the Grand Master not only can, but ought promptly upon receiving knowledge of the case, even without appeal from anyone, order prompt and equitable justice meted out. We are in this relation a believer in an unlimited expansion of the prerogative."

In the following we substantially agree with him; in the first case, the law of the Grand Lodge controls the action of the lodge in a manner which he commends :

"The one ballot system adopted but a year ago, seems not to have worked entirely satisfactory. There was no change made, however, and we hope there never will. The regulation that one ballot should elect to the degrees is a just and equitable one. If it does not give satisfaction the brethren are at fault. The law is all right.

"One Thomas Scott, a resident of the Territory, was made a mason in Scotland while on a brief visit there. Consequently he was declared irregularly made and clandestine, which conclusion we deem incorrect. A man made a mason in a regularly constituted lodge is a mason and remains one until expelled. To declare him ineligible to any masonic intercourse in the jurisdiction is another matter, and we think as far as the Grand Lodge could legally go in the premises and a step we deem fully justifiable."

He is specially pleased with the opening remarks of Bro. CHASE in his address in 1891, which he quotes.

He says further :

"On St. John's Day (June) many of the lodges came to Portland to participate, no doubt by invitation of the city lodges, in a clam bake by the sea shore. It seems, however, that 'Mine Host' who had the contract to furnish the bivalves dished them up in so unsavory a manner that like Banquo's ghost they would not go down, and payment for same was refused. The Supreme Court of the State is to decide whether the masons will have to pay or not for what they 'did not eat.' Come out here, ye men of Maine! We catch our clams in the grocery store and there are 'no flies on them.'"

"The Grand Master lays at the door of the Master and Secretary of the lodge the fault of N. P. D. by members, and thus holds with us that attention to their duties by these officers would reduce to a minimum the list of suspensions from that cause.

"One Bro. Ferdinand F. Harriman, a resident of Maine, while mate of a vessel in port in Scotland, was there made a mason, and the petition to heal him by a Maine Lodge was granted. As this action would pre-suppose irregular making we dissent from the presumption, believing that one made a mason in a regular lodge of such, is a mason needing no further seal of regularity."

Our law provides that when a resident of Maine goes out of the jurisdiction and is made a mason, he shall not be recognized in Maine; this law, we understand, Bro. BLATT endorses. But cases arise in which it is desired to remove the ban. The mode of doing this had to be determined upon; the matter was pretty fully considered: it was deemed due to the lodge that the candidate should pass the ordeal of the ballot; that being done, upon petition to the Grand Lodge, the lodge is authorized to re-obligate him, and

then he is in good standing as a Master Mason. For convenience, we call this healing.

Quoting our discussion of the question, whether an acquittal shall, *under all circumstances*, be a bar to new charges for the same offence, he adds :

"While there may not be a single attorney agreeing to the proposition, we nevertheless maintain that a case may arise where a mason may a second time be placed in jeopardy for the same offence. The rights of the individual are in Masonry entirely secondary to those of the many comprising the institution of Masonry whose honor and reputation cannot be endangered by axioms of law applicable, ever so justly, to a government or society at large. It is of course needless to add that just grounds for such proceeding must exist."

And of masonic prayers, he says :

"Of criticism upon the prayers of one or two Grand Chaplains Bro. D. says that true masonic toleration should not gainsay a brother the right to pray in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. To this we add that the ear that becomes offended at the prayers of a brother must be rather that of the egotistical critic than of one imbued with the real meaning of the universality of the institution."

His views in relation to expulsion agree with the law of our Grand Lodge :

"While not in harmony with the conclusion, we believe with him, and such is law in many jurisdictions, our own included, that the masonic death sentence should receive the sanction of the highest masonic tribunal ere it is considered of force and effect. That the proceedings in the case must therefore be reviewed by the G. L., even if there is no appeal, follows of course *per se*."

An examination of his whole report inclines us to believe that the statement in his conclusion was not intended to be so broad as we understand it.

TENNESSEE, 1893.

The frontispiece is a collection of the portraits of the five "Custodians of the Work," with Bro. GEORGE C. CONNOR, the chairman, in the centre. Then follows the portrait of the retiring Grand Master, Bro. M. D. SMALLMAN.

Of the "State of the Order," Grand Master SMALLMAN says :

"The craft throughout this jurisdiction has enjoyed a year of peace, and I trust a year of prosperity. I think so because I have heard no complaint. 'No news is good news.' We have moved noiselessly. A machine which runs silently, runs well. If the journals, wheels or cogs make an uproar, it is a signal that the thing is diseased or out of repair and needs attention. 'Unity and agreement are always silent, or soft-voiced ; it is only discord that loudly proclaims itself.' I am not advised, but I confidently expect that the returns from the lodges will show healthful progress."

The law of this Grand Lodge requires a candidate to reside twelve months in the jurisdiction of the lodge before his petition can be received. An itinerant clergyman, who is stationed but one year in a place, desired to be made a mason, but no lodge had jurisdiction over him. Application was made for a dispensation, but the Grand Master decided that he had no

power to grant one. He suggested that an exception be made, so that his petition could be received upon the certificate of lodges within whose jurisdiction he had previously dwelt. We think that giving to the Grand Master the power of dispensation is the simplest and safest remedy: he can determine whether the circumstances are such as make the waiver of the law proper.

The Grand Master says:

"On account of engagements in a civil station which required the greater part of my time, I have not given to some of the more difficult questions presented for my official action that degree of thought and research which, under more favorable circumstances, I should have done. I have had a busy year, and my masonic duties have given me unalloyed pleasure."

His account of his official acts shows that he *had* had a busy year, and his energy, activity and fidelity in the discharge of his duties ought to have been of essential service in promoting the good of the craft.

On his visitations he "harangued the brethren," and gave them advice, which is worth following in other jurisdictions as well as in Tennessee:

"I. That the lodge should square accounts with all mankind, 'but more especially with the brethren,' at least once a year."

* * * * *

"II. Furnish the lodge."

Under this head he includes a library, of which he says:

"A library containing such valuable masonic books as the lodge can from time to time procure, and especially the Annual Proceedings of the Grand Lodge from its organization to the present, and better still, if these should be securely bound in convenient-sized volumes. In this library should be preserved every masonic document received by the lodge—circulars, addresses, by-laws, funeral notices, etc. The collection, one hundred years hence, would be most valuable."

* * * * *

"III. Let every member assure the Master and *make him feel* that he is absolutely and unconditionally subject (as in duty bound) to all orders which he may lawfully make, and ready and willing to execute all and singular 'the designs upon the Master's trestle-board' with loyal zeal and fidelity. No lodge is likely to develop a model Master without such support. If a brother, whether experienced or otherwise, whether 'bright or rusty,' is ordered by the Master to take 'this place' or 'that station'—to deliver a lecture, read the Proceedings of Grand Lodge, prepare an essay, rehearse either or all the Altar Charges, rehearse the Funeral Oration, exemplify the opening or the closing of a lodge on some degree, exemplify the examination of a visitor, lead in prayer, ANYTHING which the Master may lawfully command, should never request to be excused or exhibit any sort of hesitancy or dalliance. The brother addressed should promptly and cheerfully execute the order, or at least make a prompt, honest and diligent effort to do so. Had the craft at the building of King Solomon's Temple manifested the same reluctance to execute the designs for the work committed to them by the Master; if they had offered the excuses and refusals as some of the craft are accustomed to do in our beautiful speculative system, when would that massive and magnificent structure have received its finishing touches? OBEY THE MASTER!"

"IV. Let the Master, with his installation covenants fully impressed

upon his heart, prayerfully draw all the necessary designs upon the trestle-board, for properly furnishing the lodge and for the instruction and entertainment of the members, and see that they are faithfully executed.

"This covers an inexhaustible field. The specifications and details are limitless. They consist in the manifold allurements and attractions calculated to win the brethren to attend the lodge meetings regularly, and in never permitting them to leave these meetings without ample wages of masonic light and knowledge."

He treats upon the duties, &c., of the Master through two pages, and we wish every Master in Maine would read it. Long extracts, we find, are apt to be skipped, or we would copy it.

A system of visitation by District Grand Lecturers, *at the expense of the lodges visited*, was adopted. We shall be agreeably surprised if this plan succeeds in Tennessee; it has not elsewhere.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the Grand Lodge of Tennessee shall secure a permanent home, which shall be directly under its own control and ownership, and to that end that a committee of five be appointed to devise ways and means for obtaining a proper, suitable, exclusive and permanent place of meeting for the Grand Lodge.

"*Resolved*, That said committee report at the next Annual Communication, setting out with particularity the approximate cost and probable location of such a permanent place of meeting, and the best method of securing the necessary funds to pay for the same."

A Masonic Home has been established and is nearly completed, towards which the brethren have contributed freely. An amendment to the constitution was proposed, approved by the Grand Lodge, and is to be finally acted upon at the next annual communication, by which a *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents annually for two years, and thereafter fifty cents annually, is to be assessed for the support of "The Home." Our brethren of Tennessee have good courage, if, in addition to all this, they are starting out in earnest to build a Temple.

This law in relation to "Objection after ballot" was adopted:

"An 'objection' is the written or oral protest of a member to the initiation of a profane, the advancement of a candidate, or the affiliation of a brother, made privately to the Master or publicly in open lodge. If the objection is delivered to the Master in secret, he must receive it, and preserve the name of the objector as a secret. An objection holds good until withdrawn by the member who filed it, or until the membership of the objector ceases in that lodge. When the objection is withdrawn, or the membership of the objector ceases in that lodge, a new ballot must be spread, after one month's notice of the renewal of the petition."

Now for a "conundrum": In case of a secret objection to the Master, how can it be known that the *real* objector withdraws the objection, or has ceased to be a member of the lodge? Only one man knows, and he is not allowed to tell, even if he is alive. The Grand Lodge of Maine wrestled with this conundrum and "gave it up": and under her law, an objection after ballot has the effect of a black ball—"only this and nothing more."

Of the black ball, the edict says:

"The one depositing it must not expose the same; he must not tell how he voted. To do so would be a masonic offence, liable to any of the punishments."

* * * * *

"After a ballot has been declared, members have left the room, or the lodge closed, the member who cast a black ball cannot withdraw the same."

This last clause certainly implies that, under some circumstances, the member who threw the black ball can withdraw it. But how can he withdraw it, if he cannot tell how he voted? We hold that the law does not forbid a member's disclosing that he cast a negative ballot. We think that the edict in question was hastily written; and that our first quotation should be struck out of it.

BRO. CONNOR, for the Committee on Codification, reported a code which, in accordance with his wish, was laid over for final action. We do not quite understand it as printed. We supposed it to be a digest of the Constitutions and Edicts, with new provisions, in the shape of a code: and yet he proposes, as we understand it, to incorporate Constitution and Edicts into the body of the code. As we find clerical and other errors, we suspect that this may also be an error in *printing*, and that the proposition is to include the Constitution, etc., in the *book*, but not in the code itself.

One of the errors relieves the Committee on Jurisprudence from some of its usual labor, for it is provided that "*Nothing* affecting the government of lodges or proposed amendments of the Edicts, must be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence before adopted by the Grand Lodge." (Italics ours.)

The only criticism of the *method* of the code which has occurred to us, is that it may be too minute in details, and by failing to give *all* details imply that others are not included in the operation of the law. We have found that when a general provision can be drawn to cover all possible cases, it is very dangerous to undertake to *enumerate* the particular cases, to which the law shall apply.

The Report on Correspondence (154 pp.) was presented by BRO. GEORGE C. CONNOR.

We have different views concerning some matters which he discusses. One "particular want" of his is to quote with accuracy and precision; when we *profess* to quote, we believe in quoting literally; but because a man wrote a particular collocation of words a thousand years ago or so, we do not think his exclusive right continues to exist under any "Patent Laws" extant; so if we choose to change the collocation or vary it because his does not suit us, we feel free to do so, provided we do not attribute our version to him. In his eagerness, however, he sometimes trips; a brother quoted *Goldsmith*, and BRO. CONNOR reproached him for *misquoting Hudibras*!

He is quite critical as to the use of language; and here again we are at loggerheads. We hold that the usage of the people determines the meaning of words, and dictionary-makers have only to record what meaning has

been thus established. He criticises our Grand Secretary for using the word "*Voted*" instead of "*Resolved*"; but in this, upon his own theory, he is hypercritical, for in every instance the Grand Lodge has "*voted*" precisely as the Grand Secretary has recorded. The use of the word "*vote*," in the sense of "*proposition adopted*," is so old and so general, and withal so convenient, that our good brother has undertaken a bigger task than he can perform, when he tries to abolish that use.

The word "*Resolution*" is constantly used in a sense very different from its original, technical one; a resolution is something that has been determined; and yet even in the Grand Lodge of Tennessee "*resolutions*" are offered that are not technically resolutions, until the Grand Lodge, by voting, has made them so; and yet who would challenge the correctness of the present practice?

He claims that we did not fairly represent his views as to the "*Book of the Law*." We are sorry to find that we did not understand him, and so did not fairly represent him. We now find his views are much more mischievous than we had supposed. He makes a distinction between a "*sacred*" book and a book of "*divine authenticity*." He holds that a candidate must be received upon a book which he holds to be "*sacred*," but not necessarily "*of divine authenticity*." He says:

"We never said that there is no '*sacred book*.' Bro. Drummond confounds '*sacred*' with '*divine*' and affirms that we teach, A candidate need not hold any book to be '*sacred*.' How absurd! There is sacred music and sacred history and sacred observances that no one presumes to label '*divine*.' And so there is a '*sacred book*.'"

"Our position has been plainly stated in the quotation Bro. Drummond made, and we leave it to the Brotherhood as to whether the doctrine is well or badly stated. A Jew should not be compelled to admit that the New Testament is of *divine* origin; and yet all sensible Jews will admit that to the Christian mason the New Testament is *sacred*. Had he a well authenticated writing of H. A. B., we would most certainly hold it to be *sacred*, but we would never presume to compel any one to admit that it was of *divine* origin. Certainly Freemasonry includes many of the good and the true who do not admit that any writings are of *divine* origin, and they were admitted because they believe in God and in the immortality of the soul. That is true universality, as we understand it, and surely we are not liable to the misconstruction Bro. Drummond indulges. The distinction he seems to make is hairsplitting."

There was no hairsplitting by us; we simply misunderstood him; it never entered our mind that he puts "*sacred history*," "*sacred music*," &c., on the same level with "*sacred book*" when the Bible is meant! If any one else than himself had said that he so holds we should have resented it as a libel upon him. We said last year, "Bro. CONNOR has either written carelessly, or we dissent fundamentally from his views." We grieve to find that the latter is true. We hold that a man cannot lawfully be made a mason without the presence of a book which he holds to be of *divine authenticity*; if there is no such book he cannot be made a mason at all; and any attempt to do so is a violation of a fundamental landmark of Freemasonry. A

belief in God and the immortality of the soul is not enough; he must believe in a book of divine authenticity—the Great Light in Masonry. We do not propose to discuss this here; we have already done so elsewhere; we can only express our great surprise that what we regard as the doctrine most dangerous to Freemasonry should find an advocate in our highly esteemed brother.

His allusion to the Jews is not in point: no one requires candidates to believe in the *Christian Bible* exclusively; if one believes in the *Hebrew Bible*, that is the one to be used. We have never known a Hebrew to object to the use of the *Christian Bible*. While it contains the *Hebrew Bible*, he does not object that the *New Testament* is bound in the same volume with it.

Holding as he does upon *this* subject, it is not surprising that he should also hold that a lodge should not be prohibited from meeting on Sundays.

He has undertaken to reverse the quite universal and old usage of speaking of what he calls a "certificate of demit," as a "dimit"; but the people have so willed it, and his efforts will only remind his readers of a broom and the ocean.

He says that we have shifted our position in relation to the power of a lodge to expel one of its members *from the craft*; "not a bit": he holds that the power is inherent in a lodge: we did not and do not: we hold that it is inherent in the Grand Lodge, which may (if it chooses to do so unwise a thing) vest the power in a lodge.

He favors the use of what may be called "masonic parliamentary law":

"The use of the word 'substitute' for 'amendment' is a common parliamentary blunder. A substitute takes the place of everything after the word, '*Resolved*,' or '*Be it enacted*.' The friends of the original proposition should be allowed to amend it as best they could before the substitute is stated to Grand Lodge, and then laid on the table to await action on the substitute. Should this latter fail, the original comes from the table, and must be adopted or rejected. This is true parliamentary practice.

"Suppose a substitute is moved immediately after the original is stated to Grand Lodge, and acted upon as an amendment, the friends of both are embarrassed. The friends of the original are entitled to amend it as far as an amendment to an amendment. If the substitute is treated as explained above, its friends are competent to amend it as far as an amendment to an amendment. The original, on the table, amended by an amendment to an amendment, awaits the fate of the substitute amended to an amendment to an amendment. If it fails, then Grand Lodge acts at once upon the twice-amended original. If the substitute prevails, of course that for which it is a substitute disappears.

"We think it is of the highest importance that Grand Masters and those hoping to be, should carefully study parliamentary practice as well as law."

In Grand Lodges generally the Grand Master directs the mode of proceeding according to his own judgment, unrestricted by any code.

In all the deliberative non-masonic bodies with which we have been acquainted, a motion to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert other matter, is a proposed amendment of *the pending bill*; while a "substi-

tute" proposes to throw aside the original bill, enacting clause and all, for a new bill. In the former case the pending document is amended, and in the latter a new document substituted for it. Nor have we ever seen an instance in which the opponents of a measure had the complaisance to allow its friends to perfect it to their own satisfaction before attacking it. "On the contrary, quite the reverse." Nor have we ever known a case in which the friends of a measure have had the complaisance to allow a bill, after it has been perfected by them, to be laid on the table for the consideration of a proposed substitute.

We have not been able to discover how a presiding officer can tell officially whether an amendment is friendly or hostile to the bill: nor to find any rule of parliamentary law which allows a bill to be laid on the table, and a substitute, *in the nature of an amendment to that very bill*, considered. For these reasons, as well as the fact that in a contest in a Grand Lodge masons are very human, we believe that the almost universal practice of leaving all these matters to the judgment of the Grand Master is the wiser.

He discusses several subjects under appropriate heads, in the latter part of his report, and we intended to notice them; but we have space only for a comparatively few lines.

Of Rituals (among other things) he says:

"It is the plain duty of Grand Lodges to adopt rituals for the use of their subordinates, and instruct the Masters of the subordinates in those rituals. But it is not the duty of Lecturers to higgie over words or to 'sit down' upon varieties of ceremonials, and dramatic effects. It is the duty of Lecturers to teach the exact rituals as adopted, and to refrain from the too customary habit of forbidding the variation of differently dotting an 'i' and of crossing a 't.' The means of recognition should, as they now are, be the same all over the Union; the landmarks of each degree should be maintained undisturbed, but the ceremonials adopted for the conferring of these means of recognition should not be iron-clad, or oppressively meagre, or wearisomely diffuse. Because Lecturers so frequently interfere with this liberty of the craft they are usually avoided by the lodges, and when their expenses come out of lodge treasures the Lecturer is modestly allowed to toast his toes in the quietude of his own family."

And of the rights of individual masons:

"Hence, a Master Mason may, of his own free will and accord, withdraw from lodge membership, after having discharged his special obligations thereto, and remain non-affiliated; but he still remains under the jurisdiction of the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, and of the Grand Lodge also. The lodge may not tax him because the lodge vouchsafes him no privileges or blessings, but the Grand Lodge, which represents the craft at large, may tax him to carry on the charities or other beneficent labors of the craft. To declare non-affiliates in bad standing simply because they are non-affiliates is to grossly violate the beneficent spirit of the masonic Fraternity. Several Grand Lodges have enacted such edicts, but they have acted under violent impulses, and will some day repeal all such unmasonic legislation."

It is scarcely necessary to say that we hold that the doctrine enunciated in the following is subversive of our Institution:

"There is not the shade of the shadow of the ghost of a reason why Grand Masters should assume to exercise such prerogatives in this American Union. We have written constitutions and fixed laws in each jurisdiction, and the brother chosen to rule over the craft must be governed by the law of his jurisdiction. There can be no man above the law in free America, whether he be President, Prelate or Grand Master. No matter the old rule beyond seas, the modern rule, born of a higher civilization, must prevail among American Masons. As well might one claim for prince or priest the right to use the rack, fagot and hot pincers at pleasure, just because that was the old method of saving souls. These priests and princes must submit to the teachings of an advanced civilization, or be swallowed up in public indignation."

He also discusses the "inherent rights of lodges" and speaks of their "reserved rights."

The founders of his Grand Lodge followed the example of her mother Grand Lodge in conforming its system of government to that of the Federal government. Nearly all other Grand Lodges followed the original plan, which our Brother correctly calls monarchical. It is possible that there was ground for holding that originally the Tennessee lodges surrendered powers to the Grand Lodge, and reserved others to themselves: but the claim that such was the case in other Grand Lodges is a gross violation of the truth of history. And, as we understand it, the Grand Lodge of Tennessee has seen the folly of its course, as we find that the first sentence of Bro. Connor's proposed code is the following:

"The Grand Lodge is the supreme Masonic authority within the jurisdiction of Tennessee. It exercises exclusive and supreme jurisdiction of the three symbolic degrees."

To those, who give to words their usually accepted signification, talk about the "reserved rights of lodges" under a Grand Lodge thus described, seems as "baseless as the fabric of a dream."

TEXAS, 1892.

The Grand Master (Joun Watson) gives a terse account of his official acts, which in so large a jurisdiction must necessarily be numerous.

The following decision is a new one, but similar cases are liable to arise:

"To the question, 'Is it right for a mason to take the place of another who has gone out on a strike?' I answered that it would be wrong for a mason to secure the discharge of another in order that he might get his place, but when a man voluntarily quits a position he no longer has just claim upon it, and any one who takes the place does him no injury."

He announced that, in accordance with the vote of the Grand Lodge the previous year, representatives had been exchanged with the "Gran Dieta" of Mexico. We fear that this action is at least premature.

A conflict exists between the laws of the Grand Lodges of Texas and the Indian Territory: the former holds to "perpetual jurisdiction"; the latter does not; a candidate rejected in Texas went into the Indian Territory and

was made a mason: Grand Master WATSON protested but could do no more. These cases are on the increase, and will probably strain the relations between Grand Lodges.

Past Grand Masters REUBEN C. LEMMON, of Ohio, and FRED. SPEED, of Mississippi, visited the Grand Lodge, and a resolution welcoming them to the jurisdiction was adopted.

An immense amount of routine business was transacted; but it was almost wholly of merely local interest. There seems to be too great a tendency to carry into the lodge, and by appeal to the Grand Lodge, disputes of a very trifling character, and often involving no masonic offence. We very greatly doubt, also, the wisdom and good effect of publishing details in these appealed cases. They may be given to the Grand Lodge, if required, but the result is all that it is needful to publish. The Grand Lodge is not called upon to justify its action by publishing to the world the grounds upon which it acted. Generally no question of masonic law is involved, but if there is one that may well be discussed and the discussion published: but ordinarily the questions are of fact, whose discussion gives no aid in future cases, nor instruction to the craft.

The Directors of the Home report an addition of over \$10,000 to the fund, carrying it up to over \$51,000. An earnest effort will be made during the year to increase it to such an extent as to allow the commencement of the work.

The Report on Correspondence (132 pp.) was presented by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS.

It is chiefly abstract, with brief expression of his views and reasons therefor.

He misapprehends the effect of "dropping from the roll." He thinks the party can at once apply to and become a member of another lodge, be dropped again and so on. This is not so: one dropped from the roll has no dimitt, and cannot get any unless he pays up his back dues; the Grand Lodges which allow "dropping from the roll," require the payment, or remission, of all dues before he can apply anywhere for membership.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"But we cannot agree with our learned brother, when, under Florida, he says 'a body of masons is not a lodge until it has been constituted under a charter.' We believe that a body of masons meeting, working under, or by virtue of, a dispensation from a properly authorized (by the Grand Lodge) officer, is as much a lodge in all intents and purposes, as it will ever, or could be. True it is, the Grand Lodge may, and often does, restrict its privileges, but this it does also with chartered lodges, and outside of these restrictions we can see no difference. The definition of a lodge, as we have learned it, is: 'a certain number of masons duly assembled, having the Holy Bible, square and compasses, and a charter or warrant (dispensation) empowering them to work.'"

That a lodge *U. D.* is an inchoate lodge, empowered to do work, and thus a lodge in the *ritual* sense, no one denies. But we were speaking of the legal

lodge. The powers of lodges *v. d.* are not *restricted* by legislation; but have been *enlarged* by legislation; originally a lodge *v. d.* was the mere proxy of the Grand Master to make masons, and with no other powers, and they remain in that condition now in many jurisdictions; in others their powers have been enlarged; but so far as we know, in no jurisdiction are their officers installed, or become anything more than *acting* officers.

UTAH, 1893.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a city and county building, which duty the Grand Lodge performed in the usual manner; appropriate addresses were delivered. The twenty-fourth of July is "Pioneer's Day" in Utah—the anniversary of the day (in 1847) when Young and his followers arrived in Salt Lake valley.

The Grand Master (WATSON NEWTON SHILLING) commences his address as follows:

"The Grand Lodge of Utah convenes to-day in its Twenty-second Annual Communication. In extending to you all a hearty welcome and fraternal greeting, I desire to congratulate you upon the prosperity of the craft within our borders. The growth of members in our lodges during the past year has been beyond precedent, and it is cause for rejoicing that only fitting stones have been added to the masonic edifice in this Territory, the corner stone of which was laid twenty-one years ago to-day by Wasatch, Mt. Moriah and Argenta Lodges."

His address is closely confined to business matters of local interest; his discussion of them was from a business standpoint, and impresses the reader that he was a thorough business man, whose advice it is very safe to follow.

The report of Grand Secretary DIEHL is in the same line, and we are very glad to find that he has high hopes for the future of Masonry in Utah;

"The annexed table of statistics is sufficient proof that each lodge in our jurisdiction had its share of work during the year 1892. To me the masonic horizon in Utah never looked brighter, and I do believe that from now on we will steadily increase in members, and with it in influence."

He says the roll had gained seventy-two members during the year—equal to fourteen per cent. The eight lodges had paid out in charity \$1,169.50 during the year, and yet were able to "draw their checks" for over \$15,000. In the number of lodges is included one lodge *v. d.*, so that the older lodges have "bank accounts," averaging over \$2,000 each.

A banquet followed the closing of the Grand Lodge, which was evidently highly enjoyed.

The Report on Correspondence (96 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL. While published as an "Appendix," it is paged continuously from the Proceedings proper, and of course, therefore, must have been printed after the session.

We find that in Utah the Lodge dues are \$12.00 a year, of which \$3.00 has been, until now, paid as dues to Grand Lodge; at the recent session they were cut down to \$2.50, and a proposition is pending to make another cut and reduce them to \$2.

We had supposed that Bro. DIEHL is a younger man than we are; but from what he says he has a *gray moustache*—and *we haven't!*

He does not agree with the California law (and we believe Iowa has the same), that an applicant for affiliation must apply to a lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction in which he resides; nor do we.

We learn from this report what we had not noticed before, that the State of California pays two-thirds the cost of maintaining the inmates of the Masonic Home.

He says:

"We were taught, and taught others, that Masonry is a progressive science, and to be so it must take a lesson from the things that surround it. It is not now what it was at the organization of the Mother Grand Lodge in 1717, and it will have changed many of its present forms and regulations before another century has run its course. But what if the forms of our beloved institution do change; its principles will never change, they have existed, aye, even in the stone ages, and they will exist as long as human beings inhabit this globe of ours."

In one sense mathematics are a "progressive science"; that is, the more they are studied, the more extensive is their application; their methods may vary with new discoveries, but their principles and laws are unchangeable. In no other sense, in our judgment, is Masonry a progressive science; we should as soon think of changing the laws of mathematics to "meet the demands of the times" as we should think of changing the laws of Masonry.

He favors the apparently growing sentiment that a rejection loses all its *legal* force the moment the rejected candidate moves out of the jurisdiction; in other words, that it really has no legal effect at all outside of the jurisdiction in which it happened. We fear that discord is likely to be the result: it looks as if many jurisdictions will hold that a candidate rejected therein and made elsewhere, will not be recognized as a mason; such is already the law in several states which hold to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and the position indicated is the logical result of that doctrine. The response to "We hold that your rejection has no force outside of your jurisdiction" is likely to be, "and *we* hold that your making of our rejected material has no force outside of *your* jurisdiction." When it comes to the refusal of one Grand Lodge to recognize the work of another, dissension will follow, for a Grand Lodge will scarcely allow one of the members of its obedience to be branded in another jurisdiction as clandestine without making an effort to protect him. Indeed, we have already referred to one such case; the Grand Lodge of Oregon has decided that a mason made in Montana was not regularly made and refused recognition, without waiting to hear what Montana has to say about it: that it will have something to say is very certain.

We believe that every jurisdiction should give the same *status* to a candidate rejected in another jurisdiction which he would have had if he had remained there: we think masonic comity requires this. We commend this matter to the consideration of Bro. DIEHL and those who hold with him, as one fraught with serious danger to the harmony of the craft.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The address of the Grand Master is a straightforward business paper, dealing with all questions of interest to the fraternity in the jurisdiction. The venerable Bro. Ira Berry is tenderly and fraternally remembered. We noted the death of the brother in our last report, and here repeat what we then said: 'May his memory be kindly cherished by the fraternity, and may peace enfold him forever.' The craft in Maine is 'dwelling together in unity.' The Grand Master announces the appointment of R. W. Bro. Robert Lee Scannell, present Senior Grand Warden, as Grand Representative of Maine near Utah. We can assure the Grand Master that he could not have chosen a better mason for the position. Bro. Scannell is a mason all over and a perfect gentleman."

Well, Bro. DIEHL, he is well matched in Maine; you have for Representative our Senior Past Grand Master, who wielded the emblem of power thirty-five years ago.

Bro. DIEHL, in his review of Oregon, makes an able argument against the doctrine of "perpetual jurisdiction," but it is just as able an argument against allowing a single black ballot to reject a candidate: if it proves that perpetual jurisdiction is wrong, it also proves that it is wrong to allow a single black ballot to reject.

We had supposed that our good brother is very familiar with German, and, therefore, should write it accurately: he has several phrases in this report, which we suppose he *intends* for German; but how *can* it be, when, even with our spectacles on, *we cannot read a word of it?*

VERMONT, 1892.

A capital portrait of Past Grand Master MARSH O. PERKINS is given as a frontispiece.

A special communication was held to bury Past Grand Master HENRY H. SMITH, who died June 20, 1891, a few days after the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, which he attended. Bro. SMITH was an able man, exceedingly active in Masonry, and his death is a serious loss to the craft.

At the annual communication Past Grand Master PARK DAVIS attended, was received and welcomed; he "responded in his usual feeling and happy manner." As he has been also Grand Master in his new home, the incident was of unusual interest.

We note that Bro. DAVIS was enrolled as a member of the Grand Lodge, and acted as such; we infer, therefore, that the law of the Grand Lodge of Vermont is the same as that of Maine in relation to the membership of Past Grand Masters in the Grand Lodge; will Bro. WAIT make a note?

A lodge amended its by-laws, in December, 1891, changing its annual meeting from December to April, but providing that the first election should be in April, 1893; but when April, 1892, came around new officers were elected, and both the new officers and the old ones were present in Grand Lodge claiming seats; the Grand Lodge decided that there could be no election till April, 1893, and, therefore, that those elected in 1892 were not legally elected. We presume that the point was that as the constitution required officers to be chosen annually that sixteen months could not elapse between two annual meetings; for the same reason, two meetings could not be holden within *eight* months of each other. But it will be found that if two meetings are held within a space of two years, and no more than two meetings are held within the space of one year, the constitution will be complied with. It is impossible to draw any other line, unless the Grand Lodge is more specific in its limitation.

The Grand Master (DELOS M. BACON) paid a tribute to the memory of Past Grand Master SMITH, and also to Bro. FRELON JESSE BARCOCK, of Oregon, but a native of Vermont, and made a mason in the Grand Master's own lodge. He was a very active mason in Oregon, having been Grand Secretary for nine years. He declined a re-election in 1889, on account of the failure of his health, which he never recovered. In addition to the masonic service which Grand Master BACON gives, he was, as we remember it, one of the founders of Cryptic Masonry in Oregon.

Among his decisions were the following:

"It is not the privilege of a secular lodge to lay corner stones. The ceremony is entirely within the province of the Grand Lodge under the authority of the Grand Master or his representative.

"All requests for a waiver of jurisdiction from lodges outside of the state, together with the granting of waivers of jurisdiction to foreign lodges, should be conducted by the respective Grand Masters.

"Nor can material belonging to another lodge be used at a district meeting, except by the formal consent of such lodge, expressed by a vote at a previous communication.

"The result of a ballot upon an application for the degrees or for affiliation, should be declared by the Master before the lodge is closed. Should the ballot be unfavorable to the petitioner and the Master should omit to announce the result before the lodge is closed, such omission, on the part of the Master, although unwarranted, would not render the ballot void, but would operate as a rejection, and should be so minuted by the Secretary.

"If it should be learned that a petitioner for the degrees of Masonry was not of lawful age when he signed the petition, it would be improper to submit it to a ballot, even if the petitioner had arrived at majority before the ballot could materially be taken."

He refused a dispensation authorizing a Past Master to preside at the annual meeting in the absence of the Master and Wardens.

We have run through the constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge, and we find nothing that modifies the Old Regulation, and so cannot see why a Past Master might not have presided without any dispensation.

He quotes approvingly the following from Mackey's Jurisprudence; this

used to be regarded as the old and settled law ; but in some jurisdictions, in which the idea is to change Masonry to conform to the times as times change, it is denied :

“ Undoubtedly every congregation of masons must originally have possessed an inherent right to make rules for their government ; but on the organization of Grand Lodges, the supreme legislation of the order was vested in these bodies. Hence, the law-making power is now admitted to reside primarily in Grand Lodges ; but a portion of this power—just so much as is necessary for making local regulations—has been re-conveyed by the Grand Lodges to their subordinate lodges, with the qualifying restrictions that all by-laws made by a lodge must be in accordance with the landmarks of the order and the regulations of the Grand Lodge, and must also be submitted for approval to the Grand Lodge. This right, then, of making by-laws is not an inherent and independent right, but one which is derived from the concession of the Grand Lodge, and may at any time be still further abridged or altogether revoked.’ ”

He recommended the appointment of a committee to consider and report the esoteric work and ceremonies attending the installation of a Master, sometimes called “ the Past Master’s degree.”

A proposition is pending before the Grand Lodge to return to the old rule of jurisdiction and give each lodge exclusive jurisdiction in the town in which it is located, and concurrent jurisdiction in all towns in the state in which there is no lodge. We do not believe in the wisdom of the change, but we are glad to see the question mooted, in order to remind lodges that they have no rights in candidates, although many are learning to believe so.

A candidate for membership was rejected ; the Master immediately changed the date of the petition, and put it in the hands of the committee as a new petition : at the next meeting, a ballot was taken, and the candidate elected ; it was held that the election was void.

In the second day’s proceedings, under the head of “ Distinguished Visitor,” we find the following :

“ The presence in the ante-room of M. W. Henry R. Taylor, Grand Master of Masons in Maine, was announced. The Grand Master requested R. W. Kittredge Haskins, Senior Grand Warden, to introduce the distinguished visitor. He retired and escorted M. W. Brother Taylor into the Grand Lodge, where he was received with the private Grand Honors, and was welcomed in fitting terms by the Grand Master, to which Bro. Taylor responded in a very pleasing manner.”

BRO. GEORGE O. TYLER, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was also present and received with the Grand Honors.

One unique case was before the Grand Lodge. There was a dissension in one of the lodges, and as a result a new lodge was chartered. The property of the old lodge was divided by agreement, and *the records became the property of the new lodge!* But the Grand Lodge directed that the old lodge should have a copy, and have access to the record for that purpose, but the new lodge refused. On application to the Grand Master, he ordered the lodge to obey the order of the Grand Lodge ; the lodge again refused, and

the Grand Master suspended its charter; the Grand Lodge directed the records to be placed in the hands of the Grand Secretary, to be copied at the expense of the old lodge, and the edict of the Grand Master to remain in force until the mandate of the Grand Lodge should be fully obeyed.

It occurs to us, that the proceedings pretty strongly suggest that a pertinent inquiry by the Grand Lodge would have been if it had not made a mistake in creating the new lodge, and whether there are not too many masons in that town; we have known a few expulsions to clear the air wonderfully in such cases.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following in relation to procuring candidates for "District Meetings":

"*Resolved*, That no work shall be done upon actual candidates at a District Meeting, except in the lodge located at the place where the meeting is held, and only upon candidates of that lodge, or of other lodges that have regularly requested such lodge to do their work. If one of the three principal officers of the local lodge is present, he may call members of other lodges to the stations, but the record should be made in the local lodge and report of the same should be made to and recorded by the lodge making the request. The fees should be paid to the lodge furnishing the work and by it be reported to the Grand Lodge."

A "District Meeting" had been held for the instruction of the District Deputy Grand Masters especially, and other brethren incidentally. Interesting and instructive addresses were made by the Grand Lecturer, W. SCOTT NAY, and others. The reports of the Deputies indicate that the meeting was productive of good results and that they transmitted to the lodges a goodly portion of the interest and enthusiasm that prevailed at the meeting. The proceedings of the meeting and the reports of the Deputies take up forty-six pages of the Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (124 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS.

Referring to the decision of the Grand Lodge of Alabama, that an E. A. or E. C. moving out of the jurisdiction cannot be advanced without the consent of the Grand Jurisdiction into which he has moved, Bro. PERKINS says:

"This is entirely contrary to the general usage and statutory regulations of the craft, and we are surprised that Grand Lodge concurred with the committee and Grand Master. With such a regulation, what becomes of the acknowledged right to the title of the material upon which work has been begun? And what jurisdiction will care to assume the title of material virtually rejected, and cast out like rubbish? And what, too, becomes of the rights of the material itself? With the looseness of the laws in many states, as to what constitutes residence, if for no other reason, it would seem as if Alabama's departure from the long established usage and custom of the craft was decidedly unwise, and that her best course now would be found in retracing her steps taken in this direction."

Replying to Bro. ELLIS, of California, he speaks for Maine, as well as Vermont, so far as the past is concerned:

"He errs, however, in assuming that Vermont favors innovations in the body of Masonry. The memory of man runneth not back to the time when

Vermont has held otherwise than that one capable, physically, of performing masonic labor is eligible to masonic rights and privileges, provided he is also mentally and morally qualified. As she is about to enter upon her second century, hers, therefore, is not the attitude of innovation. Personally, we think she might take a more advanced position, and yet be guiltless of disloyalty to landmarks. We also firmly believe that mental and moral qualifications should be the first *sine qua non*, not freedom from abbreviated fingers and toes. Does our brother pronounce this belief entirely heretical?"

Referring to the Tyler, he says that he should not vote on the guilt of the accused without hearing the evidence, and adds:

"Nor is he required to vote upon any other question, except possibly upon the petitions of candidates for initiation, or affiliation. We believe that every member of the lodge present should vote in such cases, and that the Tyler in the discharge of his duties is both constructively and actually present. That he has the right to vote, if a member, is admitted by Bro. Drummond. We believe it to be both his right and duty, and as firmly believe that he should not be excused from the performance of this duty, any more than any other member present."

If the Tyler properly performs his duty he cannot be "actually," that is *physically*, present: he can know nothing of the discussion or of any of the preliminary proceedings, and so we are still of the opinion that the general usage is the better usage.

The following is of special interest in our own jurisdiction at this time:

"Evidently Bro. Barkley but partially comprehends the situation. Vermont has a *single* authorized copy of the Lectures and Work, of which the Grand Lecturer is the responsible custodian. Its cipher is the initial letter of each word, and it is a thorough restoration of the lectures first adopted by the Grand Lodge of Vermont in 1817. The labor of restoration was performed by earnest, intelligent and conscientious brethren, who were fully mindful of their vows, and to whom the craft of Vermont are under deep and lasting obligation. Previous to 1877, for many years, the Work and Lectures were in a chaotic state for the very reason implied in Bro. Barkley's advice to 'learn the Work as it should be done.' Since that time, Vermont has attained to a degree of uniformity of work in all her lodges not excelled, even if equalled, by any other Grand Jurisdiction whatsoever. The Grand Lecturer authoritatively instructs the District Deputies; the latter instruct the W. M.'s and their brethren; and the good work goes nobly on with ever renewed and renewing activity and interest, with occasions like those noted above, in the Report of the Committee on the State of the Craft, so rare that they are marked exceptions."

Bro. PERKIN's report combines in a very happy manner abstract, extract and comment: the views, which he expresses, are so generally those which prevail in Maine that we find little room for discussion or quotation—except to emphasize a principle, or give information upon a subject of especial interest to us at this time.

VIRGINIA, 1892.

The Grand Master (WILLIAM HENRY PLEASANTS) after referring to the general prosperous condition of Masonry in other jurisdictions, says:

"Turning from the wider field of Masonry to our own jurisdiction, I am happy to be able to report that Masonry throughout our state is advancing, not perhaps with the rapidity which is apparent in some states, but with a solid and healthy growth. Above all, we should be fervently thankful that peace and harmony prevail, and that no disturbing questions have arisen to rend our harmonious brotherhood into discordant and warring factions. Heaven has blessed us, in common with all the citizens of our state, with plentiful harvests, and has spared us the visitations of flood, fire and pestilence."

He announces the deaths of *BROS. ISAAC STODDARD TOWER*, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and of *WILLIAM TAYLOR ALLEN*, Grand Treasurer, good men, good masons and greatly beloved.

Of the Masonic Home, he says:

"In compliance with a request of the Grand Lodge, made at the last Grand Annual Communication, I addressed a circular letter to all the lodges, calling attention to the claims of the Masonic Home upon their beneficence, and urging upon them the duty of making liberal contributions to this noble charity. I also, by request, in the same letter, commended to the craft the effort of the ladies of Richmond to raise funds, by a masonic fair, for the purpose of erecting at the Masonic Home a building for the shelter of the widows of Master Masons. The effort of these devoted ladies was very successful. A large sum of money was realized from the fair, and contributions of lodges and other masonic bodies have been sent direct to the Treasurer of the Home. The exact details of the sums received will doubtless be given in the annual report of the Board of Governors.

"I cannot too strongly urge upon this Grand Lodge, as well as its constituent members and individuals masons, the sacred duty of extending a generous support to the Masonic Home. The masons in Virginia are numerous enough and rich enough to establish and endow a home ample to care for all the indigent widows and orphans of Master Masons in our Commonwealth. What plan to adopt to accomplish this most desirable end, is for the Grand Lodge to determine. Some Grand Lodges levy a capitation tax upon their members for the maintenance of their homes. I am not prepared to recommend this plan to this body; for, as it seems to me, the essence of all true charity is its being perfectly voluntary. On the other hand, it may be urged, that if the support of the Home be left to the fitful and irregular contributions of the lodges and members, the enterprise will languish. I venture to make one suggestion, which, if adopted, will place the Home in the position which it ought to hold, viz: that of a Masonic Home, supported by the voluntary (not enforced) contributions of the whole craft. My suggestion is, that the Grand Lodge provide by law that at the communication of the subordinate lodges, on or before the Festival of St. John the Baptist in each year, the Charity Collection on that day be appropriated to the Masonic Home. I believe that often the slender support given to objects of undoubted merit, is due to the want of simultaneous and concerted effort; and I feel assured that the knowledge that a great brotherhood had appointed a certain day on which to make their offerings to an enterprise so commendable as our Masonic Home, would result in a large annual contribution."

We shall be glad to see this experiment tried: it is certainly contrary to the fundamental idea of masonic charity to tax for its support, those unwilling to contribute voluntarily. We have feared, however, that voluntary contributions would not give that assured continuous income that is necessary to maintain an organized charity, like a Masonic Home.

Among his decisions are these:

"2. That when a profane had removed his residence from the jurisdiction of one lodge, and had resided only one month in the jurisdiction of another, neither lodge had jurisdiction over him; the first lodge having lost jurisdiction, and the second not having yet acquired it.

"4. That it is improper for masons to appear, *as a lodge*, on Memorial Day.

"5. That it was optional for a lodge to grant masonic burial to a dimitted mason.

"6. That a lodge cannot lawfully *reconsider* the ballot on the reception of a member; that when the ballot is declared *closed* by the Master, it can only be reopened by dispensation."

The completion of the Masonic Temple is announced; the debt, including bills payable, is \$110,000, as we understand the statement; but the property is valued at from \$250,000 to \$300,000, exclusive of furniture, \$70,000 of which is real estate distinct from the Temple property, and which may be used, if necessary, for the payment of the debt.

As an evidence of the growing prosperity of the craft we note the granting of *six* charters and the extending of *five* dispensations—making eleven new lodges organized during the year.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That previous to connecting himself with the lodge of which he may desire to be a member, after having been raised to the Sublime degree of Master Mason, a brother must be examined in open lodge, touching his proficiency in the first section of that degree, and the lodge must be satisfied with his proficiency in that section."

The following was also adopted:

"Your committee deem it expedient to incorporate into the organic law, for the government of the craft, the requirement contemplated in the resolution; but are of opinion, that Masters of lodges should impress upon the brethren, especially upon those entering masonic life, that a thorough comprehension of the designs upon the trestle board depend as much upon proficiency in the third degree as does the attainment of that degree upon proficiency in the first and second."

Receiving the third degree does not make one a member of the lodge; it apparently gave him the right to sign the by-laws, and become a member; but he cannot do so until he has made suitable proficiency in the third degree.

The Committee on the Grand Master's Address reported as follows in relation to the Masonic Home;

"The Grand Master expresses with the terseness of an aphorism the true masonic doctrine 'all true charity is voluntary.' There can be no force or coercion or the offering will perish upon the altars before the incense can ascend to Heaven. The conclusions of the Grand Master are correct as to masonic laws and masonic polity and duty. This Grand Body should not, nor can it in our opinion, legally order or direct the subordinate lodges to levy taxes upon its members for any purpose outside the dues to the Grand Lodge and to their own subordinate organizations, but this Grand Lodge may and should exercise its paternal influence by recommending in language as strong and persuasive as it can employ, to all the lodges this loved offspring of Masonry for their sympathy, protection and support."

We are specially happy to note the presence in the Grand Lodge of Bros. WILLIAM E. DRINKARD, Chairman of Committee on Correspondence, and GEORGE W. DAME, Grand Chaplain. So far as the former is concerned, a report from his pen would add greatly to our pleasure in reviewing these Proceedings: as we take them up an involuntary sigh attests our recognition of the absence of the source of pleasure he used to give us.

WASHINGTON, 1892.

The address of the Grand Master (THOMAS AMOS) takes up twenty pages in fine print, packed full; he had been exceedingly busy, and while his sentences are terse, it required considerable space to give an account of his official acts.

The Grand Lodge met at Spokane, and was welcome by Past Grand Master LOUIS ZIEGLER. The Grand Lodge met there eight years before in a "hamlet of less than two thousand souls," which is now a city of *thirty-five thousand* inhabitants; but more than this: three years before a fire swept the town out of existence, and the physical city was scarcely three years old! Bro. ALFRED A. PLUMMER replied for the Grand Lodge, and referring to the fire, he recalled the fact that during the same year three other towns were in a like manner devastated. An incident connected with the Seattle fire deserves perpetual remembrance, and we will do our part by recording it. After the terrible disaster at Johnstown, the citizens of Seattle contributed liberally; then came the fire that swept the city almost out of existence; the day following—but we will let Bro. PLUMMER tell the story:

"Then was shown the spirit of those who had learned to suffer and be strong. Not an hour wasted in repining. A public meeting is called for discussing plans for the future and providing for the necessities of the present. So near the scene of the disaster that the heat of the smouldering ruins can be felt, they assemble. The necessity of aid for the homeless is presented. A member of the Johnstown relief committee arises and states that he holds in his hands a large sum of money contributed by the citizens of Seattle, which he had not had time to forward ere the fire broke out. What shall be done with this money?

"As one man that vast assemblage arose, forgetting their own misfortunes and their needs, remembering only the sorrow and suffering of others, they cry out, 'Send the money to Johnstown;' and it was sent."

The Grand Master decided that a member of a lodge in the Sandwich Islands, under the obedience of the Supreme Council of France, is entitled to recognition.

A lodge in his jurisdiction had conferred the degrees on a candidate who had been rejected in Oregon; the Grand Master of Oregon complained, but M. W. Bro. AMOS held in effect that the rejection in Oregon lost its effect when the candidate removed from that state, and as the Washington lodge proceeded in accordance with the laws of its Grand Lodge there was no clause of complaint against it. He also holds that the law of perpetual juris-

diction is unjust. We have already expressed our views as to what masonic comity requires.

Among his decisions, is the following :

"Can a lodge receive a petition from a candidate who has not resided six months within its jurisdiction, provided the lodge having jurisdiction in his former place of residence waives its jurisdiction? No; he had not gained a masonic residence, but had lost one by his removal. His residence in the new jurisdiction must be held in abeyance six months, the constitutional time."

We have quoted decisions like this, because we have been surprised to find that many *seem* to assume that a candidate must be eligible in *some* lodge.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. THOMAS M. REED (who is now in his *thirty fifth* year of service), says :

"The reports as received from all the lodges, with two or three exceptions, show a very healthy growth and prosperity in the work of the several degrees, and measurably in the acquisition of members by affiliation. The total number of degrees conferred during the year was 1,302; net increase in members, 665."

* * * * *

"Time flies apace! On the 8th day of December next, thirty-four years will have passed since the Grand Lodge of Washington was organized, and since your Grand Secretary first assumed duty in this relation. What changes time has wrought during that period! Only one of the elected and installed officers of that first assembly of Grand Lodge is now among the living. The Grand Lodge was called into being by the joint agency of four chartered lodges, aggregating about one hundred members."

* * * * *

"We scarce need point to its gratifying measure of progress now. Twenty-one prosperous lodges and more than one thousand members have been added during the past two years. There are now eighty-two active working lodges, having a combined membership of 4,091 Master Masons, and this is only the beginning of what the near future will bring forth."

And the committee justly say :

"All other matters not herein specially mentioned are concurred in, and your committee beg leave to add that this Grand Lodge may feel justly proud of their able Grand Secretary when they consider the great amount of labor which has fallen on his shoulders during the past year, and the fidelity and ability he has displayed in the discharge of those several duties."

The Constitution, By-Laws and a Digest of Decisions are published with these Proceedings.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was submitted by Bro. THOMAS M. REED, but he credits Bro. LOUIS ZIEGLER with the review of a dozen jurisdictions, among which is Maine.

Bro. REED, in his Introduction, discusses the "*Landmarks*" and the "*Prerogatives of Grand Masters*."

Of the former he says :

"They are not of a nature to be legislated upon, altered or changed without making an attack or innovation upon the body of Masonry." These

'landmarks' separately considered are not readily defined, as no structural presentation of them, as a whole, has met with universal, if indeed very general, acceptance among masonic writers or students."

* * * * *

"But in the practical application of the principles of Masonry to its personality or membership, systems of laws and regulations are instituted for the government of the Fraternity. They must accord and be in full unison with the design of the institution, not only as affording succor and support to its stately structure, but to establish and maintain the best possible guaranties of equality in national rights, freedom of thought and toleration in fraternal government. These laws and regulations must be builded upon the principles of enlightened reason, and suited to every age and condition in the world of progressive thought. Such laws are in a measure necessarily mutable, as the mind of man is mutable, and are made to serve the purposes and meet the exigencies and conditions existing. And while we may concede that 'Masonry is a law unto itself,' there is no sounder or more solid principle underlying the vital structure of the institution than that its system or governmental procedure must be consistent with civil rights, free from intolerance and the semblance of all autocratic power not in harmony with the charitable spirit and benevolent design of the institution."

If the principles are immutable, and the laws must be in accord with those principles, we are not able to perceive how the laws can be mutable.

In relation to the prerogatives of Grand Masters, he says :

"Experience has demonstrated, that for the better government of the Fraternity, and to meet exigencies that may arise from unforeseen causes or circumstances, to govern which no formulated laws or regulations have been provided, the Grand Master has the power and it is plainly his duty to institute and employ such adequate measures as shall in his wisdom effectually, if possible, meet such emergencies; not in subversion of, but in harmony with, both the letter and spirit of law and constitutional authority. A Grand Master succeeds to all the necessary executive functions of the Grand Lodge when that body is not in session. This is a constitutional warranty, and clothes him with power and authority to do such things as are (to quote the language of our Grand Lodge Constitution) 'inherent in and pertain to his office, in accordance with ancient usage, and not in conflict with this constitution.'"

The difference between his views and those of the older Grand Lodges is shown by the difference between the provision of the constitution of his Grand Lodge which he quotes, and the provision in the constitutions of the old Grand Lodges; we quote that of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts as a type :

"The Grand Master enjoys *ex officio* all the powers and prerogatives conferred by the ancient constitutions and the usages and landmarks of the craft" * * "and do all such other acts and deeds as are warranted or required of him by the regulations and the ancient usages of the Fraternity."

The limitation "and not in conflict with this constitution" is "a plant of modern growth"—and *very* modern at that, and illustrates the result of Bro. REED's views in relation to the landmarks. The old powers of Grand Masters are as much in harmony with the immutable principles of Freemasonry to-day as ever they were; but men have come to be of opinion that "the one man power" does not subserve their interests and have abolished it in civil government, and the logic of his position is, as it seems to us, that, therefore,

the laws of Freemasonry should also be changed. Or, in other words, that whether a law is in accord with the immutable principles of Freemasonry or not, depends upon the changing opinions of men! We have not so been taught.

BRO. REED takes no stock in perpetual jurisdiction over *rejected* material, but holds that when a lodge has *accepted* material, no other lodge can interfere. But let us see if these two positions are not in conflict. A lodge accepts a candidate and confers one degree upon him and then refuses to advance him, and he moves into another jurisdiction. We would like to have BRO. REED's views as to the difference in principle between perpetual jurisdiction over a candidate refused *initiation* and perpetual jurisdiction over one refused *advancement*. We once held to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, but became convinced we were in error and changed our views; but we confess to being considerably "jostled" as to the correctness of our conclusion.

Referring to the "unjust and unholy provision" of the Code of California, which in effect declares that an unaffiliated mason is not a mason, he says:

"To illustrate the workings of this most unjust and unholy provision of of the California code, we mention a case in point coming under our immediate observation. A member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, being feeble in health, concluded to visit the southern part of California for a few months, in the hope that the change would be beneficial to his physical condition. He was a worthy and devoted mason, but being a man of limited means, he thought it best to dimit from his lodge. After remaining a short time in California, and fearful lest his stay might be protracted for an indefinite period, he concluded to petition a masonic lodge in that vicinity for affiliation. He made the attempt. His petition was declined, unless he would first pay to the lodge six months' back dues and an affiliation fee of five dollars. Our brother was almost bewildered with astonishment. He was unaware that a cloud hung over his 'good name' or standing among masons. In his dilemma he appealed to his lodge to know 'if such things could be,' and for advice in the premises. The advice was 'return your dimit with a petition for affiliation to your old home lodge, and fear not what man can do or say unto you.' The result was satisfactory."

His Grand Lodge has a constitution and by-laws: we have always wondered why; the following explains:

"In our opinion, arrived at from long experience in such matters, constitutions should be as brief as possible consistent with clearness and language unmistakable, and confined to the enunciation of abstract principles of law and governmental polity. We recognize the fact that it is difficult to satisfactorily determine at all times the proper scope or limitations to which constitutional law should reach, as contradistinguished from laws subject to legislative change and control, and which relate essentially to the details and temporary conditions of government. But, in our judgment, our best constitutional models are confined within narrow limits and free from legislative details."

Of course such by-laws are of no binding force on the Grand Lodge, but are binding on lodges and individual masons. A vote of the Grand Lodge in conflict with such a by-law, repeals the by-law *pro tanto*. The reason,

(and we have always considered a good one) for full constitutions is to give stability to our system of laws and prevent frequent changes in them.

BRO. ZIEGLER's review of Maine (1891) gives us but little upon which to hang a discussion. In his former report he put us down as one who supports the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; we suggested that he "fails to see"; he thinks otherwise; but as the constitution of our Grand Lodge was amended ten years ago, by striking out the perpetual jurisdiction doctrine, and as we have never, until this report, doubted the correctness of this action, we must insist upon the correctness of our statement that he has "failed to see."

This Report has an amusing side. BROS. REED and ZIEGLER do not agree upon all questions of masonic law, and each stoutly maintaining his own views "regardless." The result is that we sometimes find the opposite sides of the same question ably argued in the same report. However, they never argue with each other; and when things seem "a little mixed, the reader has only to note the presence or the absence of the "Z" to understand it all.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1892.

A portrait of the incoming Grand Master and a sketch of him by the Grand Secretary greets us as we open the book.

Six special communications were held to do public masonic work, but the proceedings in detail and addresses are not given.

The Grand Master (LEWIS N. TAVENNER) says that the year had been a very prosperous one; the number of his official acts shows that it had also been an active and busy one.

He granted a dispensation to confer the second and third degrees upon a candidate at one meeting. The reason was that the candidate had to travel *seventy-five miles on horseback* to attend the lodge. To our mind this illustrates the wisdom of the dispensing power, and also that sometimes it may be wisely exercised for "the convenience of candidates." We hope that any one who undertakes to find fault with its exercise in this case, will qualify himself by making a journey of seventy-five miles from home on horseback and return, before he begins!

He decided that an E. A. who has neglected to apply for advancement for seventeen years is not entitled to visit a lodge opened in the first degree nor *to instruction*; but must petition over again, and yet should not receive or pay for the first degree: and the decision was approved by the Grand Lodge. This decision probably rests upon the local law of the Grand Lodge; but it seems to us that the decision and any law upon which it is based are decidedly erroneous. It seems to us that if a man is an E. A. to an extent that it is not proper to confer the degree upon him, he is entitled, above almost everything else, *to instruction*. He may have forfeited his right to apply for

advancement, but if he is a mason, he is entitled to recognition to the extent of being instructed in the degree to which he has attained.

They have a ballot for each degree: if a candidate applies for advancement within a year, the ballot is on *proficiency* only: if he delays beyond a year, he must petition, and the ballot is upon character as well as proficiency, and if he is rejected, he cannot apply again for a year. And yet, while the ballot may mean only that he has not made suitable proficiency, yet, according to the logic of the above stated, *he cannot be instructed* and must wait a year and try again.

Our discussion in our review of Texas suggests quoting the following decisions in relation to the Tyler:

"While it is usual in this Grand Jurisdiction in balloting upon petition for initiation, where the Tyler is a member of the lodge, to call him in to vote, yet there is no necessity for extending such courtesy in balloting upon the proficiency upon application for advancement.

"The Tyler is without the lodge and cannot act as Tyler and vote at the same time upon questions of business arising in the lodge. If relieved of his duties and actually sitting in and a member of such lodge, he would be entitled to vote."

The following in relation to the right of appeal is in accord with the general usage:

"The accuser has a right to appeal from the decision of a subordinate lodge as much as the accused; such appeal lies as a matter of course and need not be granted by the Grand Master."

The Grand Secretary reported that a sufficient number of copies of the Proceedings of the year previous had not been printed: so the number for 1892 was increased: he recommended that they be stereotyped; but no action was taken. This method has been adopted in several jurisdictions, and the question deserves consideration in all. Few jurisdictions can supply full sets of Proceedings for more than twenty years; frequently those of a single year only are wanting. It is a curious fact, that without any discoverable cause, the Proceedings of one year will be scarce, while the supply of those of the next year, when only the same number were printed, will be abundant.

This Grand Lodge has a Grand Lecturer, District Deputy Grand Lecturers and District Deputy Grand Masters: less than half of the Deputy Grand Lecturers made reports, and those show that this part of the system is a failure—a fact recognized by these officers themselves.

The District Deputies' reports make a better showing. One of them narrates the initiation of a candidate in presence of his father and grandfather.

Several failed to report—and so many, that it is apparent that there is some defect in their system; or else that unfit brethren were appointed: if all had performed their duty as well as those who made reports, the Grand

Lodge would have had a much better knowledge of the condition and wants of the craft.

The Grand Lodge archives were stored, and unfortunately were damaged by fire to an extent not known when the Grand Lodge met.

Between the first and second day, the brethren had a banquet, which was evidently highly enjoyed. Bro. O. S. LONG acted as Toast Master, and among those, who rose to his call, were Bros. GOODALE of Ohio, and STATON and COLEMAN of Kentucky.

A fourth edition of the Text Book was ordered to be printed and stereotyped. They have a Digest in a separate book, of which few copies had been sold.

The following report as to "avouchment" meets our views precisely:

"To insist that a mason cannot vouch for another unless he has sat in lodge with him is to confine the power of vouching within limits unreasonably close. There are other means of information as to masonic character just as trustworthy as the fact of having met a brother within the tiled recesses of the lodge. In fact, the power of avouchment may be safely left to the good common sense and sound judgment of a cautious man, and it cannot be properly limited by cast-iron rules which must in all cases be complied with; and hence the best definition of 'legal masonic information,' which we can readily frame in words is that already mentioned, viz: It must be such as to satisfy a prudent man beyond any reasonable doubt. It may be derived from having sat in lodge with a brother; from the avouchment of one who has so met the brother in lodge; or, from other sources equally trustworthy and equally conclusive to the mind of a prudent and cautious man."

A lodge came near being disciplined, because the "explanatory lecture" on the third degree was, on account of the lateness of the hour, postponed to another meeting. While, of course, the lecture *ought* to be delivered at once, yet as it is instruction, and instruction only, we do not see that its postponement under reasonable circumstances is a masonic offence.

The committee "to devise better means of securing greater precision and uniformity in esoteric work" reported that nothing had been done, and the committee was continued.

The Grand Secretary, GEORGE W. ATKINSON, prefaces his Report on Correspondence (193 pp.) with a portrait and brief sketch of Past Grand Master KEFHART D. WALKER.

BRO. ATKINSON is one of the few who sustain the California law in relation to non-affiliates; he says:

"We have always believed that a dimitted mason, after six months or a year's duration, should be cut off from all the benefits of Masonry. California fixes the time at six months. This is about right. We never could see the fairness of placing a brother who pays no annual dues, along side of another who holds his membership in his lodge, and giving to one all the rights and benefits that you give to the other. It is unfair and unjust, and therefore, should not be tolerated."

This would have force, if all the masonic relations of a man were *between himself and a lodge*; but as such is not the case, the argument fails. It is right that a wilful non-affiliate should be deprived of all claim to the benefits

arising from the lodge organization; but the lodge should be left with the power to make exceptional cases for sufficient reasons. But the law is utterly unmasonic, which undertakes to interfere with the relations of masons *to each other*, because they do not maintain relations with a lodge. Because a mason does not pay for "all the rights and benefits" which he might have, it is not right to take away those "rights and benefits" for which he has already paid; we use the words "pay" and "paid" in this connection, because such is the common practice, but we regard it as a sad day for Masonry when the "rights and benefits" of Masonry are "paid" for as if they were merchandise in the market.

Of the "Past Master's degree," he well says:

"We quote the decisions of our brother, and agree with him on all of them except two, viz: Wherein he holds that a Worshipful Master elect should receive the Past Master degree before he can be installed. There is in reality no such degree in Blue Lodge Masonry. Why, then, should a Master elect be required to take that which does not exist? If our brother would say that the incoming Master should receive certain *instructions* at the hands of competent brethren, which will be helpful to him, before he assumes his seat in the East, we will cheerfully agree with him."

He is rather inclined to hold that the decision, that a Master cannot preside at a trial in which he is to be a witness, is erroneous. We do not think so. Absence does not seem to us the only incapacity of the Master, which prevents his presiding in the lodge. The unlawfulness of his presiding in a trial in which he is interested as a party injured, or as a witness, has been quite universally recognized. In some cases, the Grand Master specially deputizes a brother to preside in his stead; but we think the rule is that when the Master is incapacitated to preside for any cause, the Warden succeeds to the chair, with all the powers of Master for the time being.

In his review of Maine, he classes Grand Master TAYLOR's address as "a very able document."

He says further:

"The fact is worthy of note that about one-half of the delegates to this Grand Lodge are Masters of lodges. This proves that the Masters who attend the sessions of the Grand Lodge are interested in the welfare and advancement of their lodges. The warm clasp of welcome, or the cordial notice, beaming more from the eyes and manner than from the lips of the Master, goes straight to a brother's heart. It is the talisman of present enjoyment, and is often treasured in pleasing remembrance for many, many years."

And also:

"All of the D. D. G. M.'s, twenty-three in all, made written reports to the Grand Lodge. It is something unusual for so many Deputies to make reports, without a single failure or exception. From their reports the minutest details of the craft can be obtained, and through them the Grand Master can ascertain everything of importance that occurs in all of the subordinate bodies."

Thanks to the excellence of our system, the care taken in the selection of competent brethren for the office, and (perhaps more than all the rest) the

appreciation, by these officers, of the responsible and honorable character of their duties, it is *very* rare that any one of them fails to report. We should just as soon expect such a failure from any other Grand Officer as from a District Deputy Grand Master.

We regret to find that Bro. ATKINSON uses "the scissors": we are nearly through with our *twenty-ninth* Grand Lodge report (and if we add those to other masonic Grand Bodies, it is very nearly our *one hundredth*), and we have never cut a pamphlet; we mark our extracts and send the pamphlets to the printer, from which he sets up the extracts (*solid*). Portland Masonic Library is largely made up of these very pamphlets.

WISCONSIN, 1892.

The Grand Master (N. M. LITTLEJOHN) says:

"This Grand Lodge has never met under more favorable auspices. Not even a ripple of discord has disturbed the placid surface of harmony that exists between our constituent lodges. Our increase in membership has been the largest we have known, being a net gain of over 500 members, which attests the fact that Masonry is retaining the confidence of our fellow citizens. The ability and high character of those seeking admission to the Order give promise that Masonry will keep advancing until it stands in the front ranks as a power for good. I think there has never been a year since the organization of Masonry in our state when so many substantial and commodious masonic edifices have been erected and dedicated to virtue and universal benevolence. This fact evidences not only prosperity on the part of our constituent lodges but a devotion on the part of the members that gives promise of a secure future for our beloved Order. From all parts of our jurisdiction come assurances that Masonry was never more prosperous—never so strongly entrenched in public opinion."

Several pages of his address are devoted to "Decisions" and "Constitutional Amendments."

No member can be excluded for non-payment of dues until he is two years in arrears. A member liable to exclusion, was summoned to appear and show cause why he should not be excluded. Thereupon he paid to the Secretary one year's dues, and did not attend in response to the summons. But the lodge excluded him: the Grand Master decided that the action was illegal, and also that he could not be disciplined for neglect of the summons. The action of the Secretary, in receiving the money, rendered the notice of no effect. "In other words, the case was settled out of court."

In a case of alleged mistake in balloting he decided:

"In no case can a lodge act upon the petition of a candidate who has been rejected, within one year previous to such action, without a special dispensation from the Grand Master."

He says:

"Jurisdictional limitations do not apply to non-affiliated masons."

In 1889, the Grand Lodge adopted regulations prohibiting the reception of petitions from candidates engaged in the "saloon business," but is silent as

to those already masons, who are engaged in it: in answer to inquiries he wisely and truly says:

"The answers here given to the foregoing questions are confined to the legal effect of the resolutions of 1889, and do not embrace those broader questions of duty and obligation to maintain unimpaired the reputation and the principles of our Order. It is, perhaps, possible in some countries, and in some communities of our country, to so conduct the business of selling liquor to be used as a beverage as to not offend public sentiment, and to not bring discredit upon those engaged in it. But to conduct a saloon as very many are conducted at the present day, or to establish a saloon in a community where public sentiment is strongly opposed to it, does bring discredit and odium upon those engaged therein, and if members of our Order, they may be very justly charged with conduct unbecoming a mason. When the conduct of an individual member tends to bring Masonry into disrepute, or to injure the Order, such conduct is unmasonic, and should not be allowed to remain unnoticed. But as the Grand Lodge cannot by a general rule that would be equitable in all cases circumscribe within definite bounds the conduct and practices of all members, it must be left primarily with the subordinate lodges to determine, in the light of all the surrounding circumstances, whether any brother by his conduct is, or is not, bringing reproach and injury to our institution. The resolutions of 1889 certainly do not excuse any subordinate lodge from due vigilance in keeping its members within the lines of masonic conduct."

A lodge assisted a destitute widow, whose husband had not been a mason; some of the members held that this action of the lodge was unconstitutional and wrong; the question was submitted to the Grand Master, who says:

"The action of your lodge was not only right and constitutional but it was also commendable. 'To do good and to distribute' is a cardinal christian virtue. Any pathway pointed out to us by that Great Light which rests upon the altar of every masonic lodge and which we accept as our rule and guide cannot be unmasonic, or counter to the teachings of our order. That 'Book of the Law' teaches us that 'pure and undefiled religion is this, to visit the widow and the fatherless in their affliction, and to keep ourselves unspotted from (the sins of) the world.' It also gives us the comforting assurance that 'blessed is the man that provideth for the sick and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble.' That beautiful charge sometimes used in closing the lodge, after admonishing us of the duties we owe each other as brethren, goes on to say: 'These generous principles are to extend further. Every human being has a claim upon your kind offices. Do good unto all.'

"All honor to your lodge for having demonstrated that masonic charity is neither narrow nor sectarian in its benefactions."

Another decision, unique and interesting, we give entire:

"A brother against whom charges had been preferred and whose trial was pending in his lodge, was charged in one of the specifications with 'having threatened to prevent Master Masons, members of his lodge, from taking the higher degrees in Masonry.'

"The accused was also a member of the chapter and the commandery, and he, by letter, appealed to the M. E. G. H. Priest of the Grand Chapter, claiming that the charge in the specification quoted, if a masonic offence, was one of which the chapter had jurisdiction and not the lodge. The M. E. G. High Priest sustained this claim, holding that the lodge had no jurisdiction; that, if an offence at all, it was one that did not affect the lodge; that the Master Masons of the lodge had received all that the lodge could confer, and that should the lodge render a verdict upon such a charge

it would be of no effect. The M. E. G. High Priest forwarded to me his decision in the matter and asked me to concur therein and have the trial discontinued, that there might be no conflict between the Grand Chapter and the Grand Lodge on the question of jurisdiction. I declined to concur in his opinion for the following reasons:

"*First.* The offence, if true as charged in the specification referred to, clearly shows unmasonic conduct on part of the accused, in that he has evinced towards his fellow members of the lodge an unfraternal and vindictive spirit. He has announced a determination to do them an injury, and to 'supplant them in their lawful undertakings,' and the lodge has an unquestionable right to enquire into such charges.

"*Second.* There is not, by the Ancient Landmarks, the Constitution and Edicts of the Grand Lodge, or any other recognized Masonic Authority, any right or power conferred upon the Grand Master to discontinue or interfere with a trial in a subordinate lodge when legally conducted upon formal charges and specifications.

"*Third.* There can be no conflict between the Grand Lodge and the Grand Chapter or any other order of so-called higher degrees on the question of jurisdiction, for the Grand Lodge as an organization does not recognize any higher masonic order, and has no knowledge of any masonic degrees beyond that of Master Mason."

The contention of the Grand High Priest was certainly erroneous, and probably founded on the equally erroneous assumption that the trial of the brother by his lodge deprived the chapter of jurisdiction of the same charge. This same question was before the Grand Encampment at its last conclave, and it decided (correctly, in our opinion) that a trial in a lodge does not oust the commandery of jurisdiction, whatever be the result. The question was quite fully discussed, as the decision overruled that of the Grand Master. We say "the same charge": this is not technically accurate; we should have said "the same act," because the charge is different in the different bodies; in the lodge, "conduct unbecoming a mason"; in the chapter, "conduct unbecoming a Royal Arch Mason"; and in the commandery, "conduct unbecoming a Knight Templar"; and the primary teachings of both the chapter and commandery are that a still higher standard of conduct than that required in the lodge, is required in them both, and it necessarily follows that the *charge* in each is essentially different.

We concur in the third branch of the *decision*, but not in the *reason* for it. At first thought the reason seemed to be in conflict with the ground upon which the charge was sustained: but the decision is correctly based on the broad ground that a vindictive attempt to supplant a brother in any lawful undertaking is a masonic offence.

In deprecating frequent changes of the constitution, he says:

"No law can be framed that will meet the views of all persons. Even that divine law that was inscribed upon tablets of imperishable stone and delivered to Moses amid the thunderings of Sinai, is not accepted and obeyed by all men, and, I fear, not by all who call themselves masons. Had that law been open to amendments by man, probably very little of the original would now be in force."

In opposing the reduction of the number of Representatives of lodges from *three to one*, he says:

"The only argument I have heard in favor of this proposition is that the Grand Lodge is becoming unwieldy in size. In my opinion no masonic body can be said to be unwieldy as long as each member observes gentlemanly and masonic deportment. Although this assemblage is large, yet I have too much faith in my brethren to think for a moment that any one here will disregard the rules of the Grand Lodge or the authority of their presiding officer. Our annual communications are looked forward to with pleasure by many of our brethren. They regard it as a sort of masonic festival, where they meet to renew old acquaintances and to form new ones, and to become familiar with masonic teachings and masonic laws. I am of opinion that the annual assembling together in large numbers is beneficial, not only to those present, but, through them, to the Order at large."

In reference to the proposition to limit the term of the Grand Master to one year, he says:

"The office of Grand Master is the highest office in Masonry and ought to command the best talent and experience the Order affords. To discharge its duties creditably one must devote much time and constant study to the numberless questions that will arise. This jurisdiction has had many able Grand Masters, but I doubt whether any one of them ever felt at the end of his first term that there was nothing more to learn. Would it be wise, by the limitation of time, to render it nearly impossible for the occupant of that important position to become proficient in its duties? It is a position of too much honor, too much responsibility, too much importance, to be bandied about by factional intrigue or used to gratify personal ambition. These suggestions refer to the policy of the proposed change. But there is an objection to it that I think must be conclusive to the mind of every loyal mason, which is this: The Grand Lodge has no right to place any restriction upon the choice of Grand Master. It is an ancient landmark that the craft have a right to select from their number him whom they would have for their Grand Master. The office of Grand Master was not created by the Grand Lodge, but existed long before Grand Lodges were formed, and were the present system of legislation by Grand Lodges to be abolished, the office of Grand Master would still exist, and the craft would have a right to meet as formerly in general assemblies and select their Grand Master. I trust that this Grand Lodge will not attempt to amend an unchangeable landmark."

We are not prepared to agree as to the last part, but most heartily concur in the rest.

The constitution provides that "The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master shall not be a Master of a lodge." A brother was elected Deputy, but being the Master of a lodge, the Grand Master decided that he was not eligible. Our Grand Lodge decided the other way, holding that election and installation in the Grand Lodge vacated the office in the lodge. If the brother had been elected Grand Master his decision must have been that he was eligible: would he still have remained Master of the lodge? We think not; and that the decision of our Grand Lodge is the correct one: to save question, however, the decision has been incorporated into our constitution.

We would be glad to copy his closing remarks, eloquent and instructive, but must limit ourselves to a brief extract:

"A mason may know the ritual from beginning to end, he may fluently repeat the sublime lectures of every degree, he may be able to perfectly interpret the beautiful language of masonic symbolism, but of what use is his Masonry if he never makes an effort to save an erring brother, if he never pours the precious ointment of sympathy and consolation into a

brother's wounded heart, if his afflicted and suffering fellow-beings never receive from him any visible token of that charity and universal benevolence he so eloquently portrays."

BRO. DUNCAN MCGREGOR submitted a Report on Correspondence (68 pp.) in his usual almost inimitable style. It is almost wholly written. He makes few extracts and fewer "clippings": one of the *very few* clippings is an extract from Grand Master TAYLOR'S address, which he quotes in Bro. TAYLOR'S words, "for the perusal of the brethren at home."

His terse abstracts of the sayings and doings of other bodies, in his own words, with an occasional line of comment, makes his report very readable; ordinarily the mere statement of what is done in other jurisdictions makes a dry report, that will be read only by those "in pursuit of knowledge."

He holds that the Proceedings should be indexed. So do we. The value of discussions in the reports of Committees on Jurisprudence and others is almost entirely destroyed for future reference, because no Index tells where they may be found. Our attention has been specially called to this matter by finding in Sayle's (Texas) Digest, many such reports made to the Grand Lodge, under the head of Digest of Opinions. While an Index of subjects discussed is scarcely to be expected, yet an Index or Table of Contents, referring to the principal matters, we agree with Bro. MCGREGOR in holding, ought to be given.

WYOMING, 1892.

This pamphlet is Part II of Volume IV: the Proceedings proper are paged consecutively for a volume; but the greater part is in the Appendix, which contains the Roll of Officers and Members of Lodges, the Statistics, Constitution, &c., and Report on Correspondence. The Appendices are not paged consecutively. We are inclined to favor putting in the body of Proceedings all except the Reports on Correspondence, which may go into appendices paged consecutively from year to year.

The Grand Master (PERRY L. SMITH) was detained at home by illness; his address was a very brief account of his official acts.

The business was chiefly routine: among the exceptions was the appointment of a committee to prepare and print a "key" to be submitted to the Grand Lodge at the next annual communication.

"Sickles' Monitor" was adopted as the "official monitor," and one copy ordered to be furnished to each lodge.

A committee to revise the constitution and by-laws was appointed, with instructions to report at the next annual communication.

The Report on Correspondence (54 pp.) was submitted by Bro. WILLIAM L. KUYKENDALL.

To say that this report is less iconoclastic than his former ones is to put it mildly; and we are glad to be able to say so.

The Grand Master of Arizona, misled by the egregious blunder (or worse) of somebody, said that "there are four hundred thousand non-affiliated masons in the United States": he says:

"We remain of the opinion that the way to cure this crying evil and defect is to change the form of certificate of dimit so the holder will be cut off from any and all rights and privileges after one or at least not exceeding two years after dimitting, after which such certificate shall be null and void, except for the purpose of affiliation and for the purpose of starting a new lodge. The dose is pretty strong, but will work like a charm. Start the ball, Arizona; one by one will fall into line. We are pleased to add that Wyoming has had little or no cause to complain of non-affiliates."

No statistics of unaffiliated masons have ever been taken: when one considers that that statement means that for every *three* affiliated masons there are about *two* non-affiliates, and recalls the result of his own observation, he will see that the statement is grossly false; we have carefully noted the statistics for thirty years and more, and in our judgment *one-eighth* of the number stated is nearer the fact than *one-fourth* of the number would be.

The law of Wyoming merely prohibits non-affiliates from visiting lodges more than twice a year: and yet they have little or no cause to complain: does it not occur to our brother that the same is likely to be true elsewhere?

The object of drastic measures is to *compel* masons to affiliate: the effort is to make it so much for their *personal mercenary interest* to be members, that they will be, although they have no desire to be. When we compare laws of this character with the form of petition for initiation, it makes us sick at heart. We require them to be "uninfluenced by mercenary motives" in order to get in, but once in, we undertake to keep them in by appealing in the strongest terms to mercenary motives. Upon the larger part of non-affiliates, such laws have no effect whatever; those who are influenced by them and are made or kept members by compulsion, are of no value whatever; they are a positive injury to the lodge; they reduce the average of interest, fraternal feeling and union of the membership of the lodge; it is better for Masonry that they should be *out* of the lodge rather than *in* it.

Men make mistakes; they think they are uninfluenced by mercenary motives and are prepared *in their hearts* to be made masons, when they are not; they are admitted and become masons in *name* but not in *fact*: they weary of the duties attendant upon lodge membership and dimit. The Almighty never qualified such men to be masons, and the attempt to do so by human laws, is as ridiculous as it is futile. It is as much beneath the dignity of the institution to undertake to hold unwilling members as it is to proselyte profanes, and equally in violation of its underlying principle.

As the institution is a human one and its members human, there will necessarily be more or less of the class which we have described. The question is what shall we do with them? The evil is not in mere non-affiliation; the evil is that non-affiliates do not take the interest in Masonry which their becoming masons gave us the right to expect, and which their duty demands;

the same thing is true of very many other masons; there are also many good men in the community whose admission would benefit us; but we should never dream of *compelling* these good men to join us, even if the laws of Masonry did not prohibit it; nor would we dream of arousing or increasing the interest of the second class, by compulsion; why, then, pursue such a course with the first class?

These two classes of masons differ only in degree, and the only remedy in either case is the old masonic one; of course, if a mason does not contribute to lodge funds, he should receive aid from lodge funds only in extraordinary and exceptional cases; but we believe that they and those of the second class, should be encouraged to visit lodges, and that the other usual masonic means should be used to arouse their interest in Masonry: in this way only can they be made masons of any benefit to the Fraternity.

We insist upon this course the more earnestly because we have found that many non-affiliates are ready to perform their masonic duties towards individual masons, as fully as affiliates.

But non-affiliation exists, and, of necessity, must continue to exist; it is a negative evil only, as non-action and want of interest in other matters are evils; the remedy for it is precisely the same as for want of proper interest in the membership of lodges.

Then let us have a rest in this everlasting bewailing and denouncing of the "gigantic evil of non-affiliation"; they cast a stigma upon the institution itself, when often "the fault is not in our stars, but in ourselves": if a policy must be adopted, let it be the let-alone policy; let us do our duties, and the resulting influence will have more effect than all the compulsory laws ever enacted.

We would ask Bro. KUYKENDALL what possible difference there would be in the effect upon Freemasonry between a brother's holding a dimit in force and holding one not in force? What difference in effect upon the holder?

We repeat: we would be glad to have all good material made masons; we would be glad to have all masons affiliates; we would be glad to have all affiliates take a lively, active interest in Masonry; but none of these things will ever happen; we do not, therefore, propose to spend our time and labor, bewailing and growling about it; we have enough to do in performing our own active duties, and at the same time we have the consolation of knowing that in no *other* way can we do so much to aid in the realization of our wishes in respect to others.

On a question, somewhat akin to this, he says:

"We notice a resolution declaring that no member or officer of a chartered lodge can become an applicant and officer of a lodge under dispensation. We thoroughly agree with this declaration, for the reason that where dual membership is not allowed trouble often arises over a brother's membership who is a petitioner for a new lodge while a member of a chartered one, and for the further reason that only those holding dimitts should be recognized as legal petitioners for such dispensation, said dimitts to be pre-

sented with the petition and filed therewith in the office of the Grand Secretary and not in the archives of such new lodge."

In Maine we found the same evil arising out of dual membership; but in order not to leave a brother out in the cold in case the dispensation or a charter should be refused, we allow him to retain his membership, but *with a suspension of all his rights and duties as such*, until the charter shall be voted, when he must file his dimit or not have his name inserted in the charter; if the charter is refused, or he does not take his dimit, he at once resumes all his rights as a member; this has been the law in Maine for quite a number of years, and it has worked perfectly well without any trouble or friction.

We find that we have correctly divined his reason for the law which he proposes in relation to dimit, for this is his view of the result in case of its adoption:

"What a hurrying and scurrying there will be among all the non-affiliates having any regard for Masonry, to get back into the hive of industry, and how every member will look well before he leaps into the sea of non-affiliation with a dimit in his pocket, whose vitality does not reach beyond the space of a short year or two."

Now our observation leads us to the directly opposite conclusion; the number of non-affiliates whom it would affect would be very few, and they would be moved by motives so evidently mercenary, that no one of them ought to be admitted to membership.

We find but little in his review of Maine that requires attention. By implication, he attributes to us views which we do not hold. We have never held that the installation obligation means a promise that the officer will actually serve the full term; we have no such obligation in Maine; we hold that officers *who acquire rank by service*, cannot properly resign; a Master, by serving a term, becomes a Past Master, and a Warden becomes a Past Warden, and thereby become eligible for other offices: we hold that a lodge shall not be allowed to manufacture Past Masters and Past Wardens by the wholesale, and, therefore, that the old usage should be continued.

He seems to think (but very erroneously) that because we have held that upon some important questions his views are unmasonic, we think that none of his views are correct, and that our endorsing of some of them is a joke. Nor do we think that he actually desires "to overturn Masonry," but as to some things he desires to do what, in our judgment, would "overturn Masonry," although not so intended.

He now limits his claim that a mason shall be a member of the nearest lodge, as follows:

"What we did and do advocate is that no member should be allowed to change his membership from the place where he actually and continuously resides to a distant lodge in the same or another state. In such case we reiterate that where he so continuously resides is the place for him to keep and retain his membership, whether it be in the nearest of two or more lodges in close proximity to him or not."

This class of cases can so rarely happen, that if we had so understood him we should not have noticed his remarks. But we do not admit that we supposed "an extreme case," for the cases we suggested actually exist by the hundred in the locality mentioned.

It seems to us that our brother has essentially modified his views and in the right direction, and we are very glad of it. But he cannot be content without an occasional fling at "the landmarks," although he admits that there *are* landmarks. We hope that he will not deem us discourteous, when we say that in our judgment much of what he says in this report about the landmarks is unworthy of a man of his ability.

He is chairman of the Committee upon the Revision of the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, and we shall look for his report with much interest. The present constitution, though rather incomplete and containing some provisions which we deem very objectionable, is constructed on the lines of those of the older Grand Lodges.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

We have now reviewed in alphabetical order the Proceedings which had been received as they were reached in our review. We now take up those which were not received in season, and so went practically to the foot of the list.

ARIZONA, 1892.

These Proceedings were received very soon after our first "form" went to press. If the first letter of the name had been a little further down the alphabet, they would have been noticed in their alphabetical place.

All the ten lodges were represented: all made returns and paid dues; all had conferred all three degrees during the year, and while some lost more members than they gained, there was a net gain in the total membership.

The address of the Grand Master (ANDREW G. OLIVER) was brief and business like.

It seems that a member of United Service Lodge, No. 1341, Hong Kong, China, on the Registry of the Grand Lodge of England, died in Arizona, and in August, 1891, his widow died, leaving four children, of whom the brethren took charge. His lodge contributed \$107.59; the Grand Lodge of England \$48.30; the local craft (Bisbee) \$280.20; the lodge at Tombstone, \$100.00; and Bro. GEORGE M. CARPENTER, of Providence, R. I., \$10.00. One of the children, a boy, was adopted by an uncle and aunt; the other three, girls,

were sent to the "Maria Kip Orphanage," San Francisco. After paying expenses the balance of the contributions was given to the Orphanage.

In relation to one matter of interest, the Grand Master says:

"Lodges in this jurisdiction are often called upon by visiting brethren from a distance for relief, and as the cost of living is far greater here than in eastern states, we are therefore compelled to charge more for dues to bear the burden of relief for the sick than would otherwise be necessary. Hence, looking at Masonry in Arizona from a business standpoint, we receive very few affiliated members considering the total number who come among us; but when sickness or distress overcome them, an alarm is made at our outer door for assistance, and we have never turned away a worthy destitute brother."

And the committee say:

"Your committee heartily concurs in the remarks of the Grand Master relative to the burden thrown upon the western jurisdictions in relieving the necessities of foreign brethren sojourning in our midst, and desire to express it as our judgment that, in view of the fact that such sojourners prefer continuing their affiliation with their parent lodge, rather than transferring their support to us, it is becoming and just that the lodges to whom they owe allegiance and render support, should assume all such liability incurred, and in case of their inability so to do, the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction over such subordinate lodge, should act in the premises."

The Grand Master had granted a dispensation for a new lodge and the Grand Lodge granted a charter.

BRO. MORRIS GOLDWATER, for the Committee on Correspondence, submitted a brief report acknowledging the receipt of Proceedings, and regretting that the finances of the Grand Lodge do not allow the printing of the report. We join the regrets, and add the hope that the growth and prosperity of the Grand Lodge will soon be such as to allow us to hear from Bro. GOLDWATER. The total membership is less than five hundred: and they do the main work of Masonry so well, that we can readily excuse non-appearance of a report.

FLORIDA, 1893.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held October 5, 1892, to bury Past Grand Master and Past Grand Secretary DEWITT C. DAWKINS, who had died two days before.

At the annual communication the Grand Lodge had the great satisfaction of meeting in the new Temple. This was delivered to the Grand Lodge with appropriate ceremonies. It was also dedicated in ample form. We may refer again to the address delivered on the occasion.

But considering the important part taken in Masonry for more than thirty years by Bro. DAWKINS, and the fact that he was personally well known to us in Maine, we deem it proper to devote our space to tributes to his memory.

The Grand Master (ASGUS PATERSON) in his excellent and able address said:

"But while we are rejoicing and enjoying our good fortune, we should pause and consider for a time the dark side of human life. There were others at the beginning of the year just closed, who would have been rejoicing with us to-day, but they have been called away from time into eternity, among whom was the most prominent, and, I may add, the most beloved member of this Grand Lodge. There are only a few members here now, if any, that ever saw the Grand Lodge of Florida, in annual session, without seeing Bro. D. C. Dawkins occupying an important position. I never saw it until to-day. In 1858, he was Senior Grand Warden; in 1859, he was Deputy Grand Master; and in 1860, 1861 and 1862 he was Grand Master; he was also Grand Master in 1866 and in 1868. In 1869 he was elected Grand Secretary, and held that position continuously until his death, which occurred on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1892. At our annual Grand Communication, nearly all the members would first call upon Bro. Dawkins, who had a kindly greeting and pleasant word for all, but those meetings with him are all over and past. No more will we be cheered by the smile of his greeting, or the cordiality of his fraternal grasp; no more will we behold his commanding form in our councils, or the bright glance of his eye when interested in some masonic theme. I called a special communication of the Grand Lodge, which convened on the 7th of October, and attended his remains to the grave, according to ancient custom. Notice of his death was sent to all the lodges, and also to other Grand Jurisdictions with which we on fraternal relations."

The Committee on Memorials say:

"As we turn our eyes slightly from the east, a vacant chair (an emblem of mourning) greets our sight. It tells us that the form of our beloved Bro. DeWitt C. Dawkins, is gone from the lodge below to the Grand Lodge above. Dawkins, a man loved and honored by craftsmen, not only in this Grand Jurisdiction, but throughout the masonic world. Born in Jasper County, Ga., April 30, 1829, DeWitt Clinton Dawkins, blind to masonic light, stood before the door of the Kimbrough Lodge, No. 118, Muscogee County, Ga., June 20, 1850, asking admittance that his heart might be bathed in masonic light. The same year he was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. But his thirst for masonic knowledge could not be satisfied. So stepping forth through the Blue Lodge, we find him in 1854 clothed with the vesture of a Royal Arch Mason, which honor he received from the Darby Chapter, Columbus, Georgia. Step by step we trace his masonic foot-prints until, at Macon, Georgia, we find him a Knight Templar. The same year (1854) he removes to Marianna, Florida, casting his lot with craftsmen in this Grand Jurisdiction. In the Grand Lodge of Florida, 1858, he was elected Senior Grand Warden; 1859, Deputy Grand Master. He filled the Grand East as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Florida during the years of 1860, 1861, 1862, 1866 and 1868. In 1869 he was elected Grand Secretary and held that position up to the time of his death, and there is not a subordinate lodge in Florida, but which has reason to ever remember him for his kindness and helpfulness to them as Grand Secretary. In the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Florida, he filled the positions as Grand Scribe, Deputy Grand High Priest, and for several years Grand High Priest, and for a number of years Grand Secretary of the Grand Chapter, which position he filled at the time of his death. For twenty-three years he filled the honored and trusted position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. At the time of his death he was a member of Duval Lodge, No. 18, Royal Arch Chapter, No. 12, and Damascus Commandery, No. 2, Knight Templars, all of Jacksonville. Of him it might be said, a man among masons, a man among men. No wonder the death of such craftsmen should cast a gloom over the brotherhood of this Grand Jurisdiction, which dark shadows are only cast aside when we remember

"There is an eye the darkest night
A vigil ever keeps,

The vision of unerring light,
O'er lonely vale, o'er giddy heights,
The eye that never sleeps.'"

Pending the adoption of the Memorial, Past Grand Master ALBERT J. RUSSELL, says :

"I do not feel that I can allow this moment to pass without expressing my sorrow at the loss of my dead brother, DeWitt C. Dawkins, P. G. M., R. W. Grand Secretary, holding and filling the last named office over a quarter of a century.

"Before he was made Secretary by the choice of his brethren, I knew him as Master of the craft in this jurisdiction, in which high office he was just, yet merciful, his sympathy being in full tune with the craft at large; he was indeed a master workman, gentle of spirit, learned in our lore; a strong exponent of our landmarks, he was well qualified for any position thrust upon him. We were associated as brethren of the Grand Lodge for so long a period as to make us intimate in our intercourse, and though we often differed in opinion upon subjects closely allied to the fraternity he so much loved, and in our fervency championed our favorite theories, with zeal and warmth, when done, no matter which was sustained by the brethren, we were satisfied, and as true brethren, as though the discussion had never occurred. My brother has crossed the dark river, I trust, finding its darkness dispelled by the radiance of the face of the Grand Architect of the Universe, to whom his work has been delivered, to be tried by the measure and square, and may we not trust has met with the welcome words, 'pass in.'

"A delightful incident occurred between the brother and myself, just about ten days before stricken with the disease which was the final summons to meet the Grand Lodge above: we had had some business correspondence, and in writing me the last letter I received, having concluded the business in hand, he wrote: 'I feel, Bro. Russell, that my health demands, if I can arrange for it, an outing during the summer; my asthma seems to almost carry me off sometimes, but my brother, *I am ready whenever the summons comes, for I have tried to do and be right.*' I was struck with these words, and laid the letter in a drawer, determined that as soon as I could snatch an hour from my pressing official duties, to write him at length. Some ten days passed, and receiving the morning daily, I read that my brother had been stricken with that presager of death, paralysis, and I thanked God that my brother had written me these words ere he confronted the last enemy.

"I am ready, my work is done, and is ready for inspection; I have been painstaking, I have tried to do my work right, and I have the inner-consciousness that all is right. Such is the climax of my brother's life. This death is to us a grievous loss, but to him, doubtless, an eternal gain. So mote it be.'"

Past Grand Master SAMUEL PASCO added:

"Before this subject passes from our consideration here in the Grand Lodge, I desire to say a few words with reference to our dear brother who has left us. A feeling of sadness has rested upon me ever since my attendance commenced here at this session. I have met Bro. Dawkins so often at our annual meetings in years gone by that his absence from his accustomed seat has continually reminded me of our great loss. My acquaintance with him, and our friendship, commenced when I first visited the Grand Lodge, more than thirty years ago. With a single exception, I have met him at every Grand Annual Communication since that time. It has often been my pleasure to meet him at other times and places. Whenever I had opportunity upon my visits to the city I would drop in upon him at his office, and occasionally at his home, and our meetings were always pleasant and profitable to me. He was a lovable man; always kind, gentle, sincere, earnest in his manner, positive in his convictions. He was entirely devoted to

Masonry, skilled in its work, thoroughly versed in its mysteries, well trained in its jurisprudence. A great and good man left us when our Grand Secretary died. A pillar of wisdom has fallen; a chief has departed from among us.

"His fame and influence as a mason were not confined to his own state. He was known all over the United States, and in other lands, by his connection with our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, as well as by his official positions as our Grand Master and Grand Secretary in successive years. Our brethren, in other Grand Jurisdictions, loved, honored and venerated him, and his opinions and views on masonic questions were valued and respected, and held as high authority throughout the masonic world.

"No mason was ever honored in this jurisdiction as he has been, with such continuous official recognition. During the sixty-three years of the existence of this Grand Lodge, he filled one of its four high positions for nearly thirty-one years. Only one brother ever held the office of Grand Master longer; and he was in his twenty-fourth year of service as Grand Secretary when he was called to his reward.

"After the beautiful and appropriate tributes to his memory, paid by the Committee on Obituaries and P. G. M. Russell, I felt that I could add nothing to what had been so well said; still, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I could not let the opportunity pass to put upon record my affection for him, and to bear testimony to his many virtues. Fare thee well, my brother."

We are able to add one item to his Masonic history. He was an Active Member of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, as is well known. But it may not be generally known that he received the *thirty-third degree* at a special meeting of his Supreme Council held in the limits of the Northern Jurisdiction. But such is the fact; with the permission of the Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction, Bro. PIKE called a meeting of his Supreme Council at Buffalo, during the session of the General Grand Chapter in 1877, at which Bro. DAWKINS received the thirty-third degree, and was crowned an Active Member. We had the honor and the pleasure to be present and assist in the ceremonies, taking the place of one of the absent officers. It is the only case in this country in which a brother has been crowned an Active Member in another jurisdiction, or in which two Grand Commanders took part in the ceremonies.

Our estimate of Bro. DAWKINS is so fully given in the extracts which we have made, we add no tribute of our own, beyond the remark that his death is a personal grief to us, as we lose one who has been a tried friend and brother for nearly thirty years.

There are many matters in these Proceedings that we would like to note but cannot. We congratulate our Florida Brethren most heartily upon the completion of their Masonic Temple, and still more upon the evident prosperity of the craft in that jurisdiction.

The Orator at the dedication of the Temple said:

"It is now 127 years since the erection of the first lodge in this jurisdiction. In the year 1768 the Grand Lodge of Scotland issued a warrant for a lodge at St. Augustine, of which Provincial Governor James Grant became Master; he was also appointed Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Southern District of America. This lodge becoming dormant and

losing its charter, on January 3, 1778, the Grand Lodge of England granted a warrant, numbered 204, for a new lodge. About the same time there was a St. Andrew's Lodge, in West Florida, of whose origin and history little is known, except that a memorial from it was read in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, on July 8, 1783. In the same year a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, numbered 56, to Pensacola. During the Spanish occupation of the Territory, these lodges were suppressed—the Roman Catholic authorities being then, as now, bitterly opposed to Freemasonry. In 1820, there was a revival of work, and on June 30th, the Grand Lodge of South Carolina warranted the lodge of 'Floridian Virtues' at St. Augustine, the lodge of 'Good Intentions' at Pensacola, 'Esperanza Lodge' at St. Augustine. These also became extinct, and the Grand Lodge of Georgia issued warrants for the erection of San Fernando Lodge at St. Augustine, and Jackson Lodge at Tallahassee. December 20, 1828, the same Grand Lodge warranted Washington Lodge at Quincy, and Harmony Lodge at Marianna, July 6, 1830. Three of these lodges organized the Grand Lodge of the Territory of Florida, the first Territorial Grand Lodge in America."

We quote this for the purpose of asking our Florida brethren if there are not mistakes in some of the details.

The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Alabama show that it chartered Jackson Lodge, at Tallahassee, December 19, 1825. The charter was suspended December 15, 1827, and declared forfeited December 8, 1829, but it was restored immediately afterwards on the payment of arrearages of dues. Was not this the lodge which took part in the formation of the Grand Lodge?

We have the date of the chartering of the lodge at Quincy as December 2, 1828, but that may be a clerical error.

We think that the Georgia Proceedings show that Harmony Lodge was chartered December 8, 1829.

KANSAS, 1893.

Since the Proceedings were published we have received the sad tidings of the death of Bro. JOHN H. BROWN, the veteran Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge. He was not present at the annual communication: and the following proceedings were had:

"The M. W. Grand Master announced the illness of the efficient and faithful Grand Secretary, John H. Brown, who was absent from his post for the first time in twenty-two years. The M. W. Grand Lodge united with the Grand Chaplain in prayer for his speedy recovery.

"On motion of Bro. C. C. Coleman, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary *pro tem.* be directed to forward to our Grand Secretary, R. W. John H. Brown, a telegram, expressive of our regrets for his absence, sympathy with him in his affliction, and our hopes and prayers for his speedy recovery.

"And telegram was sent as follows:

"HUTCHINSON, KANSAS, February 15, 1893.

"To John H. Brown, 632 Orville Street, Kansas City, Kansas:

"The Grand Lodge bowed in special united prayer for your recovery, and extends its sympathy and the assurance of hope.

"DAVID B. FULLER, Grand Master."

We have not received particulars: we only know the sad fact that our dearly beloved brother has stepped from the ranks of Grand Secretaries and Committees on Correspondence, nevermore to return to the posts which he has occupied with so much credit to himself and benefit to the craft.

Bro. BROWN became Grand Master in 1868, without having served as Deputy Grand Master or Grand Warden, and was re-elected in 1869 and in 1870; in 1871, he was elected Grand Secretary and has been re-elected annually ever since—in all twenty-three elections to this office. He was during all this time Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, *ex-officio*. His reports won for him and his Grand Lodge a high reputation. Indeed, it is difficult for us to conceive of the Grand Lodge of Kansas without him as a prominent feature in it. With feelings of a grievous personal loss, we record the announcement of his death.

Of the condition of the craft the Grand Master (DAVID B. FULLER) says:

"The year has been one of increasing toil and responsibility, and yet the labors have been sweetened by the uniform kindness and patient forbearance of all the brethren. Growth and prosperity are marked results of the year's labors. Most of the craft have wrought well, and many are the specimens of their work and skill. The new material for our mystic temple has been well selected. These are matters calling for hearty commendation."

He announces the death of Bro. EDWIN D. HILLYER, Past Grand Master—and an active mason in the jurisdiction for *thirty-five* years.

The Grand Master found that uniformity of work did not exist; the "Webb work" had been adopted in 1867, and no change had been authorized since. He says:

"When I assumed the office of Grand Master, there was delivered to me, by my predecessor, the original Webb work. At the first available opportunity I carefully examined this work, and was surprised to find that it agreed with my own personal knowledge of the work as taught at the time I obtained my commission as Assistant Lecturer, some six years ago."

He examined the Custodians in it, and of the result he says:

"The result of this examination was, that I found their work to be identical with the original work in my possession, with the exception of one slight change, which change, I was informed, had been made some years before under the direction of one of my predecessors. I thereupon informed the Board that in my opinion the work was a part of the constitution, and that neither the Custodians nor the Grand Master had any power to make any change in it in any particular, and, at my suggestion, the Custodians then agreed to correct their instructions in this one particular, and did so. I am, therefore, now prepared to say to this Grand Lodge, that the work held and being disseminated by the Custodians, and which will be exemplified by them at this annual communication, is the work specified in the constitution."

He says further:

"The original work in my possession is silent on many points connected with the floor work of each degree, and, although the Custodians were agreed upon all these points, yet, as there was no fixed determinate standard

upon these questions, I suggested that the floor work be fully determined, and, like the original work, be reduced to writing."

Among his decisions approved by the Grand Master was the following:

"All special dispensations issued terminate at the expiration of the term of office of the Grand Master issuing the same."

We except to this; the *Grand Master* issues dispensations; the "term" of the *Grand Master* never ends; the "term" of a brother holding that office expires, but it expires only by another brother's becoming Grand Master. The decision goes upon the basis, that a dispensation is the *personal* act of the brother, who is Grand Master, and dies with him; but we hold that it is the *official* act of the Grand Master and does not die at all, because the *Grand Master never dies*.

If a brother who is a Grand Master, calls a meeting of the Grand Lodge, and dies before it meets, still the meeting is valid, because some other brother succeeds at once to the office; for the same reason, if a brother, who is Grand Master, issues a dispensation to a lodge for a specific purpose and dies before that purpose has been accomplished, the lodge may still act upon it. In a word, a dispensation is the act of the *officer* and not of the *individual*. Who ever heard of a dispensation for a lodge *U. D.* being terminated by the death of the Grand Master issuing it?

The Grand Secretary, after having stated his custom in the distribution of the Proceedings, (and the distribution is a liberal one) adds the following, which describes also the experience of our own Grand Secretary:

"The demand the past few years for copies of our Proceedings by public and private libraries, as well as individuals, has been very great; indeed, the increase is surprising. We have new applications almost daily, and it requires quite an effort to shake them off. A more persistent set of workers never lived than those professional collectors. In addition to the above, we have applications, from business men for copies, for purely business purposes; from our Proceedings they can get a list of names to whom they can send advertising matter. To all such I have usually declined to send copies, for the reason I do not believe that such a distribution of our Proceedings would be productive of any special benefit to Masonry. When I send out copies of our Proceedings I want to feel that they are going into the hands of parties who will read and appreciate the contents, and not obtain the favor out of a morbid curiosity or for business purposes."

This Grand Lodge has a "Council of Administration" composed apparently of the first four Grand Officers, to which business is referred to be acted upon during the recess of the Grand Lodge.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a special assessment of one dollar for each member borne on the rolls of the lodges be made annually for five years, including the year 1893; said assessment to be for the benefit of the Masonic Home, and collected and paid with the annual dues to the Grand Lodge."

The Grand Lodge voted to appropriate four thousand dollars out of its Charity Fund for the same purpose.

The Report on Correspondence (152 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JOHN H. BROWN. It was evidently prepared during his illness, and when it was an effort to write: but in spite of all that, his cheery disposition animates it throughout. But we have no heart to review it, and we tearfully lay it aside.

LOUISIANA, 1893.

The Proceedings are adorned by a fine portrait of Bro. CHARLES F. BUCK, for six consecutive years Grand Master of his Grand Lodge. He found his Grand Lodge in serious financial difficulties; but during his administration the Masonic Temple has been completed, and the finances of the Grand Lodge put on a business basis, with a clear path to its freedom from debt.

A special communication was held for the dedication of the Temple, with imposing ceremonies, addresses and an oration. The latter displays great learning and research.

We can well understand the feelings of Grand Master BUCK as he welcomed the brethren at the annual communication:

"I greet you, to-night, to the work of the *Fifty-first Annual Grand Communication of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge*, with a heart filled with gratitude and joyous with content.

"I feel as if my task now were best and wholly accomplished, if I were but to ask you to call to mind, with memory's 'wizard wand,' the things that have been; the long struggle; the rise of hope; its fall; the weary discontent that banished joy and peace and satisfaction; and then, the dawn of new hope and the firm resolve to make its visions fact; and last, the goal attained; the things that are!

"This being done, I would be content to lift my soul in silence to Him, the giver of all good and perfect gifts, and thank Him that in his all bounteous mercy he has permitted us to be the humble instruments of His will.

"With this underlying sentiment of devotion I welcome you, my brethren, to the work and deliberations of this *Grand Communication*.

"Let us not be too confident of our possession, nor make undignified the contentment of success by arrogance or vain-glory. In the ever-changing caprices of fate and fortune, it is often as difficult to *maintain* as to *create*. Eternal vigilance is the price, not only of liberty, but of the possession of every permanent good.

"While I may well be permitted to congratulate the masonic fraternity of the State of Louisiana upon the achievements of the last few years—the erection and completion of our temple—I shall, at the same time, remind you, that though the temple be finished, our work is not yet fully done."

He announces the death of Bro. JOSEPH POTTS HONOR, who had been at the head of all the masonic Grand Bodies of his state, and, at the time of his death, was General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States; he died only a few weeks before the Grand Lodge met; Grand Master BUCK says:

"Until a few days ago, though I knew many of our brethren had gone from us, I hoped to have been able to end this part of my work here, by this general reference, without any special mention.

"But fate has decreed otherwise. There was one prominent above the

rest, dear to us, and known to all, engaged in the awful struggle of life and death. Since many months the conflict had been an unequal one. Those who surrounded him knew that human skill was at naught and human aid and love without avail. Yet so manful was the struggle and so heroic the endurance that all hoped, even against hope, he might yet conquer for a time. But the hope was vain. God's help alone could give respite; and He duly helped in his own inscrutable way, and called our honored and beloved brother from pain and weary suffering to his eternal peace."

* * * * *

"To the last, M. W. Bro. Horner remained faithful to his lodge as its Worshipful Master. Though his life trembled in the scales of death, and it was known he would be unable to perform its active duties, his brethren of Perfect Union Lodge elected him their Worshipful Master for the present year, and as such he was carried to his final rest by them.

"Such honors flit to her hero paid."

"What more shall I say of our departed brother? The record speaks for itself. I have omitted to enumerate the many subordinate positions, whose duties he performed before the top was reached. All in all, they show, without doubt, the most active and most comprehensive masonic record that ever man made in this, and perhaps any other jurisdiction. And it was all the hard earned reape of his own sowing. He fairly conquered fortune and success.

"He fought the battle of life, in and out of masonic spheres, armed only with his individual merit and caparisoned only with his own indomitable resolves. All esteemed, many loved, and none failed to admire him.

"His most striking characteristics were an independent individuality, directness of purpose and persistence in any line of object or action once determined on. An opinion once formed, a conclusion announced or an action resolved upon, he admitted no middle course. He never compromised with his adversaries: it was failure or success. But such was his candor and such the universal faith in the sincerity of his motives, that success never caused surprise and failure never lost him friendship or esteem;—and when the struggle was over and the asperities of conflict calmed and assuaged, the heart was as warm and the grasp as kindly for the foe of yesterday as for the friend of to-day."

We believe that Bro. Horner served consecutively (or nearly so) as Master of his lodge, for over twenty-five years. Whether we are precisely accurate or not, we think it will be found that few, if any, masons have served longer in that capacity than he did. We have known him many years, have visited him in his home, and we fully endorse what Bro. Buck said of him.

Inquiry was made of the Grand Master if a former resident of Pennsylvania, who had lived in Louisiana less than a year, could be initiated with the consent of the lodge of his former residence; in reply, the Grand Master well says:

"Of course, the answer is so obvious that the mere statement of the case suggests it. No masonic body pretends to exercise any jurisdiction over any persons who have not attached themselves to the order; the fact, therefore, that a person who has never applied for degrees moves from one masonic Grand Lodge jurisdiction into another does not in any way affect the question of his qualifications. These are simply determined by the laws of the jurisdiction to which he presents his application. As stated above, this matter seems so simple that but for the fact that misapprehension prevails as to the effect or scope of so-called 'waiver of jurisdiction,' it would be unworthy of notice."

We agree with him in the propriety of not announcing the number of black ballots customarily; but if any member requests it in a particular case, we hold that the W. M. must make the announcement; we add this qualification because in one instance, the opposite, and as we hold, erroneous, decision was given.

Of the financial condition and prospects, the Grand Master says:

"It is finished. What more should I say? Its conception,—the growth of the enterprise, etc.; the final consummation,—all have formed the subject of discussion and action during the last few years. The Proceedings of the Dedication Ceremony contained a full account of its history from beginning to end. The result exceeds all prediction. We have paid for everything in this building and \$3,500 interest for one year:—we have money in the treasury and do not owe one dollar except the bonded debt of \$70,000, now entirely floated at the rate of five per cent. per annum interest."

* * * * *

"The Overflow Fund debt has been extinguished. The last one thousand dollars due, under it, to Louisiana Relief Lodge, had been paid over to it. The relief lodge had not exhausted its resources, but being so near to the end, on the suggestion of the Committee on Audits and Accounts, I turned over the entire balance in order to close the account. Banquo's ghost is at rest; may it be forever.

"It will thus be my unspeakable pleasure to deliver to the worthy brother whom you will appoint to succeed me, a clean and well-defined record, a Temple erected at heavy cost and under serious misgivings, cherished by many conscientious brethren, but which has already shown itself to be not only self-sustaining, but able to pay for itself."

* * * * *

"There is one small cloud forming and hanging over us; yet I do not know that, as good citizens, we should be seriously worried about the matter, especially, since even if the worst possibilities should arrive, our financial condition will not be seriously affected; the effect would only be to postpone a little farther the extinction of the bonded debt."

This last refers to the question of taxation. The Grand Lodge has claimed exemption since 1855, and has succeeded in having its claim recognized up to 1889. A suit is pending for the taxes of that year: the Supreme Court has given a decision, partially in favor of the Grand Lodge, to the effect that property *used for masonic purposes* is exempt, and that all other is taxable. The case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the decision is adverse, the revenue will still be sufficient to pay interest and expenses, the only effect being to postpone the payment of the bonded debt.

The Grand Lodge dues are now one dollar *per capita*; the Grand Master proposed to give life exemption from Grand Lodge dues upon the payment of \$15.00 in advance: the plan is to extinguish the debt, and thus be enabled to use for ordinary purposes the \$3,500 *per annum* now payable for interest on the debt.

An examination of the returns leads to the conclusion that a larger degree of growth in numbers may be expected in the future; charters were granted to six new lodges, and the dispensations of two other continued. We believe, now the long agony of doubt in relation to the financial situation

has been relieved, that the fraternity will enter upon a new career of prosperity. Twenty years ago the total membership came close to 8,000; in fifteen years, it fell off more than fifty per cent; for the past five years, it has gradually increased, until it has reached about *sixty per cent.* of its *maximum*.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN Q. A. FELLOWS. He favors brief reports: he tabulates statistics; in this we agree with him, as we have done that almost ever since we commenced writing these reports: beyond the statistics, he gives no information concerning other Grand Lodges; in this we do not agree: he rarely mentions the decease of brethren, whereas we think that the craft are interested in accounts of the life and character of brethren who have done great service for the Institution: if the object of these reports were to discuss question of law, polity, &c., Bro. F.'s plan would be natural and the best plan. But we have found that brethren desire information in relation to matters in other jurisdictions, and to meet that want a report must be in the form usually employed. He refers to his experience of *thirty-five* years; but he apparently leaves out of account the fact that the number of Grand Lodges has nearly doubled in that time.

He gives quotations in relation to the "Landmarks," and thinks, with Bro. WAIT, that we presented a somewhat new view of this topic. We do not think so: we think the "new view" comes from those brethren. When "landmarks" are held to be synonymous with "fundamental principles," we think it about time to call a halt and consider the meaning of words. The very term "landmark" shows the character of that to which it is applied. A "landmark" is something "set," and an "ancient landmark" is one which has remained for a long time. "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set." On the other hand "fundamental principles" are, like truth, from everlasting to everlasting. Landmarks are of *human* origin, and "fundamental principles" are God's law. Belief in God is not a landmark of Freemasonry; it is a *divine* law; but the law, that only those, who believe in God, *can be made masons, is* a masonic landmark. The founders of the Institution "set" that landmark, and it has never been removed. If "landmarks" are anything else than laws of the craft, either originally expressly adopted or growing out of immemorial usage, the term is a misnomer, and its use ought to cease.

Moreover, a landmark may be "fundamental" and yet not a "fundamental principle"; so Bro. WAIT's argument, based on a different assumption, fails.

Bro. FELLOWS deduces some strange conclusions from the proposition which we took from Bro. WAIT's report in relation to the "right of the craft to govern itself": he says:

"The right of the craft to govern itself' being a fundamental principle, something that cannot be changed, it must be a landmark, this impossibility of change being of the essence of a landmark. The craft then having the right to govern itself, it may change *its form of government*; did so in 1717,

and has been doing so ever since, by virtue of this right to govern. The *form* of government being then subject to lawful change, is not, can not be a landmark, for landmarks are unalterable."

Upon this same method of reasoning, the Grand Orient of France abolished the law that belief in God is a necessary qualification for admission to Masonry. "The craft has a right to govern itself" only in the method originally adopted and ever since maintained: the *form* of government has become a landmark.

The extent to which our brother misconceives our position may be seen from his statement that he understands us to hold that the "Old Regulations" are "landmarks," although it is expressly stated in them, that the Grand Lodge can alter the old ones or make new ones; provided, of course, that the changes are not in violation of the landmarks.

He says further:

"As we remarked under another head, '*the craft has a right to govern itself*,' and by the craft we do not mean the masons in a particular locality, but, as Bro. Drummond would say, 'masons throughout the world.' All, wherever dispersed, have an equal interest in fostering the institution and in seeing that the landmarks are not subverted. To make this effectual, we must insist that the landmarks are the fundamental principles, and not the form of government, which is subject to change; and we go further, and say that when the *form* of government becomes destructive of its proper ends, that a revolution is justifiable as the only remedy for the preservation of the rights of the masonic people."

This *practically* makes him agree with us: for if he denies to Grand Lodges the right to "change the form of government of the craft" and holds that it rests only *in the whole body of the craft*, his theory is a harmless one, because it can never be put in practice. The last part of this paragraph supposes what is possible only when "the proper ends" of masonic government are changed from the "ends" originally designed. It is possible that, under the teachings of some masons, a Grand Lodge will come to the conclusion that the old form of masonic government "is destructive of its proper ends" and deem a "revolution justifiable"; but there is one consolation: it will not revolutionize Masonry, but *revolutionize itself outside of Masonry*. The Grand Orient of France has presented a signal illustration of the correctness of our statement; and we believe that if the brethren, who have adopted the line of argument which we are combatting, would read the arguments which the French revolutionists used to justify their course, they would be almost appalled to find how closely they themselves are following the same line as their French prototypes.

We are very glad to find, however, that Bro. FELLOWS perceives the danger of introducing new features into Masonry; taking some remarks of ours as a text, he very forcibly emphasizes our sentiments; we would be glad to copy all he says, but must be content with some extracts.

He says:

"The sudden rise in recent years of many secret and semi-secret societies, and their existence with a large membership, have sensibly checked the growth of the masonic institution, and materially affected its prosperity. The effect of these upon Masonry have been deleterious in several ways, but chiefly in two, which the present seems to be a fitting time to present to the consideration of our fraternity. The first—preventing a healthy increase of membership—has, it seems, reached the culmination, and a return of our prosperity in this regard no longer should give us much concern. But the second still remains, and, indeed, without our utmost care has but just begun to show its deleterious influence upon the future of our Order; that is, *the danger of engrafting upon—of infusing into—the principles of true Freemasonry, wrong ideas of the Institution.* Indeed, we have for some time past seen this, unless checked, fatal tendency."

He uses the "insurance feature" as an illustration—the system of benefits and dues; after forcibly portraying the workings of the system, he says:

"The whole scheme, of each and all, is based on false premises. It engenders false ideas of life and business. It inculcates wrong principles, and leads men into erroneous habits of life. There is nothing of benevolence, or charity, or brotherly love about it. It is an attempt to get from another by indirection, without a *quid pro quo*. It is near akin to gambling. It is not an incentive to good morals or right living. Being all this, all these institutions must sooner or later come to an end, as founded on wrong ideas and incorrect principles of conduct. Hence, there has been in the minds of clear, calm thinkers, little fear of their long continuance."

But while they perish, they leave a sting behind:

"In our Institution the effect is immediate, and unless carefully combatted, will be pernicious, and may be destructive. It will happen this way; indeed, to some extent, it already exists in our lodges. To a great extent, even now, the rule is that to get the benefits of Masonry we must contribute *dues* regularly, and of a fixed amount, and if in old age or poverty, or adversity, there is a failure in the contributions the obligation of relief is forfeited."

He adds:

"In the associations which we have had in view, the rich and the poor, the pauper and the millionaire, contribute the same monthly dues, and are promised the same stipend in the end. There is no charity or act of brotherly love about it. But as now in part engrafted upon our Institution, the poor man, who supports his family as a day laborer, is called upon for as much as the possessor of millions, and the idea of charity, universal benevolence and brotherly love is being obliterated. Many of us have begun to say, when a personal appeal is made, 'I have paid my dues to the lodge for this purpose, go to Master and get what he may have on hand to give you.'

"With those who think and speak thus there is no brotherly love; there is no universal benevolence; there is no masonic charity. Our obligations are not simply to contribute a certain amount of dues to the lodge treasury, as the sum of our charity, but *'to contribute personally to any one in necessitous circumstances, and more especially to one who has been obligated as a brother, as far as his necessities may require and our means will permit.'* This is the true measure of our obligation as masons; there is nothing of lodge dues in it—the lodge funds derived from dues is not a charitable fund, but are for the current expenses of the lodge; the lodge is not an organization to give systematic relief—masonic relief is *personal*, and the *conscience of the giver* is the only guide as to his ability or the want of the recipient. In this the poor contributes of his little, the rich of his abundance, and thus the obligation is fulfilled."

* * * * *

"It is these principles which, with us, are fundamental, which are of the landmarks which distinguish us from all other so-called benevolent societies and organizations. Our only danger from these organizations is that those from them, who may come among us, will infuse their health and life insurance notions into our organizations, and displace, as they already have in a measure, the true principles of our order, of brotherly love and relief, as personal obligations of each mason to every other. Let us guard the portals of our lodges from the intrusion of the unworthy, but above all things suffer not innovations to creep in, nor the fundamental principles of our Institutions to be vitiated, so that we, knowing '*what it is to be a Freemason,*' may remain such."

Amen! and Amen!

We fraternally suggest to Bro. FELLOWS to inquire whether this splendid argument is not directly against the views he expresses in the earlier portion of his report. He believes that the introduction of *this* feature is destructive of the Institution; many other brethren hold otherwise, and that the power of Freemasonry for good is largely promoted by it; other brethren hold that his views of the proper form of government of Freemasonry are dangerous to its prosperity, and even to its existence; others favor other changes; but does not all this suggest, with overwhelming force, that the only safe course is to administer Masonry as our fathers did; to "stand on the ancient ways"; to remove no ancient-landmark; in a word, that we should give our might, mind and strength to practice Masonry as it *has been* and *is*, rather than to efforts to improve it?

QUEBEC, 1893.

We are indebted to R. W. Bro. ISAACSON for an advance copy of these Proceedings; we regret to find that ill-health prevented his presence at the annual communication; we trust that ere this he has fully recovered.

Of the condition of the craft, the Grand Master (FRANK EDGAR) says:

"From all the information at my disposal, I am able to state that the condition of Masonry in our own jurisdiction is in every way satisfactory. Our lodges are prosperous and zealous in the work. The manner in which the several degrees are conferred is beyond praise. The social relations of the members are all that can be desired. The cultivation of the social virtues has received commendable encouragement from the Grand Officers and officers of lodges, with the best results. Our finances are in a satisfactory condition. The demands on our funds for benevolence and relief meet with cheerful response, and there are no worthy claims refused. There are a few exceptions, no doubt, to the general peace, harmony, and prosperity which prevail in our ranks; but, on the whole, we have reason to be thankful to a kind Providence which has favored our beloved order in such a marked degree during the past two years. If anything is left to be desired, it is that more frequent fraternal intercourse should prevail between our country lodges and those working in the cities. It would be well that deputations from the various lodges should visit each other, and thus cement the good feeling which has always existed between our lodges wherever situated, and lead us to unite, even more than we have ever done, in forming a column of mutual defence and support."

The visitation of other lodges by a number of brethren is becoming more common, and the result of our observation is that it is productive of much good.

He makes deserved mention of the History of Freemasonry in Quebec, by Past Grand Master JOHN HAMILTON GRAHAM, a copy of which was sent by the Grand Lodge to each of the other Grand Lodges. The work is an important and very interesting one and deserves a place in every masonic and historical library. The Grand Lodge of Quebec may well feel proud of this achievement.

He had occasion to enforce the old law and thus "step on" some modern ideas:

"My reason for bringing these matters before you in this address, is, that in the course of the proceedings in both these cases, appeals were taken to the M. W. the Grand Master, and on his decision being given, the parties adversely affected showed a disposition to appeal against the ruling of the Grand Master. In fact, documents purporting to be to this effect were sent to me through the Grand Secretary. These documents I promptly instructed the Grand Secretary to return with the information that they could not be received, there being no appeal from any ruling or decision of the Grand Master. It must be evident to all that if the government of the craft, while the Grand Lodge is not in session, is to be carried on properly and effectively, it can only be done by the Grand Master exercising all the powers, privileges and prerogatives of his office."

The following shows that the hopes of some brethren are not likely to "end in fruition."

"The third matter of unfinished business, is that relating to the future action of this Grand Lodge in dealing with the three lodges working in this city under Warrants from the Grand Lodge of England, and which have existed in this way, and have carried on the usual work of lodges ever since the formation of this Grand Lodge.

"It is not necessary here to detail the action taken by us at different times to influence these lodges to unite with their brethren in this masonic Province, or the means adopted by this Grand Lodge to enforce its right to supreme masonic jurisdiction over every lodge and brother in the territory of the Province of Quebec.

"Nor is it necessary to remind you that all our acts have failed to carry out the desired result. You will remember that our sister Grand Lodge of Canada, through M. W. Bro. Walkem of Kingston, offered to act as mediator between the Grand Lodge of England and this Grand Lodge, in reference to this matter, and that at the request of Bro. Walkem, and with the object of furthering the endeavors of the Grand Lodge of Canada, we consented to withdraw the edict of suspension and non-intercourse with these three lodges, and with the Grand Lodge of England, which was in force at that time. We were glad to be able to do anything that would advance the interests of peace and harmony among all bodies of the craft, without prejudice to our rights and privileges of a Grand Lodge.

"Nothing has since that time come officially before me either from Bro. Walkem, or the Grand Lodge of England, or the Grand Lodge of Canada. Believing that undue prominence was given in the past to this matter to the detriment of more important business, I have suffered it to rest during my term of office, but I deem it my duty now to report to Grand Lodge that the three lodges in question are still working in this city under English warrants—and that their future position in our jurisdiction is a matter yet to be decided by this Grand Lodge."

We are beginning to regret the leniency which the Grand Lodge of Quebec has shown, in common with other Grand Lodges. We are beginning to think that the only way of bringing these lodges and their members to a sense of their masonic duty was to have treated them as irregular and clandestine. If they had been so declared and in consequence been excluded from all masonic associations, it might have opened their eyes. We do not find that the Grand Lodge took any action.

BRO. ISAACSON was elected Secretary for the twenty-third time and by unanimous vote: has been Grand Secretary ever since the Grand Lodge was organized, except during the first year. During that time there have been eight Grand Masters, only one of whom was Junior Grand Warden, none Senior Grand Warden, and only four Deputy Grand Master.

The Report on Correspondence (140 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

We note that he says that "Another reviewer estimates at 400,000 the number of unaffiliated masons," &c. We have no recollection of seeing such a statement, and believe that we must have overlooked it, because it is, in our opinion, so grossly and absurdly exaggerated that if we had seen it we should have noticed it. We have, elsewhere in this report, given our views in detail in relation to it.

In relation to Masonry in Mexico, he says:

"The Grand Lodge of Texas has recognized the Grand Dieta of Mexico, but not until after a careful and exhaustive examination into its claims. Grand Master Tyler, who conducted this enquiry, has by so doing rendered an incalculable benefit to Masonry, for the peculiar condition of the Craft in Mexico made it exceedingly difficult for most Grand Lodges and Foreign Correspondence Committees to understand the grounds upon which the Grand Dieta based its claims for recognition. Some of the sticklers for refusing recognition to the Grand Lodges, all of whose subordinates were not of Grand Lodge parentage, are naturally shocked at the action of Texas in this matter. But we are of those who welcome all legitimate Masonry into the Grand Lodge system, and the accident of birth, at least in countries where the only recognized masonic system hitherto has been that controlled by Grand Orients, does not, for us, stamp as illegitimate the Masonry that has been conferred as we have received it, and that now pledges obedience to a Grand Lodge constituted by the great majority of the lodges and being the only one established in its jurisdiction."

But he concurs with us in the propriety of taking further time for examination.

He repeats and endorses the opinion expressed by Bro. ISAAC H. STEARNS, when Grand Master, that if the Grand Master should select the Deputies instead of confirming the nomination made by the Representatives, the efficiency of those officers would be increased. We think so too. We will add that the method thus endorsed prevails in Maine; but the Grand Master consults, necessarily, with the Representatives from each district; we say "necessarily" because he has not sufficient acquaintance to be able to

select them without assistance; but he obtains the different views and not the mere choice of the majority.

He makes an admirable defence of Royal Arch Masonry against the modern idea that the degrees are not "legitimate masonic degrees."

He devotes about six pages to a very pleasant and approving review of Maine.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"What has Freemasonry to do with the peace of the world?' asks Bro. Vaux in the words we have already quoted from him. Much every way. For 'Masonry hath been always injured by war, bloodshed and confusion,' and so the newly initiated entered apprentice is early taught to countenance no act 'that may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society.'

"Why this injunction, if Masonry has nothing to do with the peace of the world?

"We are anxious not to be misunderstood. We differ from Bro. Vaux in believing that Freemasonry has a great, a humanitarian mission to perform in the non-masonic world, for which it has lessons in morals and in manners, and a message of love, of peace and good-will.

"We differ from Bro. Littlejohn in our abiding faith that this mission can best be accomplished in the old accustomed way, and that we need no further object, can, in fact, have no grander one, for which to unitedly labor."

Of course we fully concur. An Institution has scarcely a right to exist, if its only object is the supremely selfish one of seeking to advance its own interests without regard to the good of mankind.

FOREIGN GRAND LODGES.

We have received documents from Foreign Grand Lodges (other than those already reviewed, if we follow the example of many of our *confreres* and put the Canadian Grand Lodges in that list), but generally of a character quite different from those which we are accustomed to call "Proceedings," which we will proceed to notice.

MEXICO.

Referring to our report last year, we find that our caution was well founded. We have not succeeded in obtaining a copy of the constitution of the "Gran Dieta," but we have received a pamphlet purporting to be a communication from RICHARD E. CHISM, Master of Toltec Lodge, chartered by the Grand Lodge of Missouri to the Grand Master, of that Grand Lodge, in which he assails the pretensions of the Grand Dieta. This document has been extensively circulated, thus in a way challenging criticism. The letter is quite partisan and its value impaired by the arguments of its author inter

mingled with his statements of fact. We shall, so far as practicable, omit the argumentative portions. He says:

"The first objection that we have to Masonry as it exists in Mexico is the want of union amongst Mexicans themselves. It has been falsely asserted, and these assertions have been propagated largely throughout the United States, that the so-called Grand Dieta of Mexico has united within itself all bodies of Mexican Masonry and that it properly assumes the exclusive jurisdiction over the Symbolic degrees in this country, from the fact that it represents the fusion of all pre-existing rites. This is not so.

"The Mexican National Rite, which has been in existence ever since the year 1825, has always protested, and protests strongly against the claim of the Grand Dieta to exclusive jurisdiction, and has maintained its own individuality. The head of this rite at the present time is Mr. Francisco P. Gochicoa, who is now the Postmaster General.

"The Reformed Scottish Rite is a much younger organization than the Mexican National Rite; it goes back only to the year 1871. The Sovereign Grand Commander, Joaquín Peña, 33°, of this rite also strongly objects to, and protests against the claims of the so-called Grand Dieta to the exclusive jurisdiction over the symbolic degrees. The Reformed Rite claims sovereignty over the Symbolic degrees through the Independent Grand Lodge of Free Masons of the Federal District of Mexico.

"There is yet another body which is perhaps better known in the United States than either of the above; it is called the Grand Lodge of the Federal District, F. & A. M., and is quite distinct from the Independent Grand Lodge mentioned above. The Grand Master of this lodge is Mr. Benito Juárez, the son of the great Juárez, the Saviour of Mexico, and one of the greatest figures of our century. This organization also protests against the asserted supremacy of the Grand Dieta, and has not united itself with that body, nor has it any intention of so doing."

"The history of the above bodies may be of interest. The Mexican National Rite was formed, as we have stated, in the year 1825, by the fusion of the York and Scottish Rites, as far as they could be fused, by the efforts of some nine or ten masons of both rites. The Scottish Rite in its present form was introduced into this Republic about the year 1866. The Reformed Scottish Rite was the result of a split from the A. & A. S. Rite in 1871, which left the Supreme Council with only 25 members remaining under its allegiance.

"In the year 1883 the Supreme Council 33° announced that it would renounce what jurisdiction it had over the three Symbolic degrees of Masonry. This same body had before had a number of Symbolic Lodges working under its direct supervision. In pursuance of the proclamation above alluded to, a number of these lodges, through their representatives, organized the body which is now known as the Grand Lodge of the Federal District, F. & A. M."

"The beginning of the Grand Lodge of the Federal District was attended by some dissensions amongst the Symbolic Lodges and another Grand Body, claiming to have equal jurisdiction and powers, was organized on the same night and in another department of the same temple by the discordant parties. We believe that this second organization was afterward converted into or became a body known as the Grand Orient of the A. & A. S. R.

"In the course of some years which followed the organization of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M., the powers which governed the A. & A. S. R. became dissatisfied with the working of that Grand Lodge, and on December 27, 1890, the Supreme Council 33°, of the A. & A. S. R., issued a decree which called into existence a new body for the government of Symbolic Masonry, to be known as the Grand Symbolic Scottish Diet of the Republic of Mexico. This body, in pursuance of the said decree, came into existence in February, 1891."

He says that the organization of the "Gran Dieta" was not the result of a convention of Masons. We do not quite see how a "Gran Dieta" can be organized without a convention of masons, and we regret that Bro. CHISM does not tell us how it was done. But while we cannot accept his statement as conclusive, it shows that we ought to have the official proceedings of the organization before attempting to pass upon the validity of the body. He alleges that the Gran Dieta practices (according to the statement of its Grand Secretary) "Universal Masonry." The constitution ought to settle that point.

He alleges that the differences in the ritual of the lodges of the obedience of the Gran Dieta and that of our lodges are so essential as to prevent recognition. This is a matter of the last importance and should be investigated fully before acting upon the question of recognition.

He states that the Gran Dieta holds masonic correspondence and visitation with a lodge in the City of Mexico working under the Grand Orient of France; and moreover, he claims, in effect, that no "Book of the Law" is used in the lodges. If these allegations are correct there is an end of recognition.

He reviews the action of the Grand Lodge of Texas in 1891. He criticises the manner in which the Grand Master of Texas acted, but he adds nothing of value to what he had already stated.

He gives the statements of several who had been members of Mexican lodges, who had afterwards joined his own lodge. He assumes that Regeneration Lodge, in which the proceedings were not masonic, was under the Gran Dieta, and yet his witness says expressly that that lodge "protested against the jurisdiction of the Dieta."

Bro. CHISM falls into the error of assuming that the existence of clandestine bodies is a reason for withholding recognition from the Gran Dieta: upon his statement as to the other bodies, if the Gran Dieta can show that it is a regularly organized masonic Grand Lodge, it would be entitled to be recognized as having exclusive jurisdiction in Mexico, as well over Toltec Lodge as the others. However, his communication is sufficient to stop all recognition until the matter can be thoroughly investigated; and the first thing to be done is to examine the constitution of the Gran Dieta; this we propose to do as soon as we can secure a copy.

ENGLAND.

We have nothing from this Grand Lodge.

IRELAND.

We have the usual list of Grand Officers, the financial statements and a few other details.

Seven warrants had been issued during the year and two had been suspended. Two brethren had been expelled, three suspended, and sixty-three dropped from the roll.

Fifteen lodges on the roll are in Queensland, and two are in New Zealand: none of them are credited with dues, but they probably pay dues through the Provincial Grand Lodges, both of which paid dues and both are in arrears.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We have nothing from this Grand Lodge in the way of Proceedings later than those for the year ending June, 1891, which we reviewed last year. We are somewhat at a loss to account for this, as heretofore we have received them regularly and quite promptly. Upon examination, we find that the Proceedings for 1891-2 have been published and probably forwarded but lost in the mails.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have the Proceedings for the Annual Communication in April, 1892, and the Quarterly Communications held in July and October, 1892, and January, 1893.

At the first, it was officially announced that two lodges under the English Constitution and one under the Irish Constitution had given in their allegiance to the new Grand Lodge, and two new lodges had been chartered.

The Grand Master (HENRY THOMPSON) in discussing the question whether a lodge can transfer its allegiance by a majority vote, cites the following decision of the Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of England and approved by that Grand Lodge:

“The question was raised during the formation recently of the various Australian Grand Lodges, and it was then officially decided that it was a case where the majority of the members had a right to decide the matter on behalf of their lodge, and that the rule contained in Act 219, Book of Constitutions, which allows three members to hold the warrant, did not apply, as the majority were not retiring from the lodge, but were merely transferring its allegiance to another masonic power. And the Grand Registrar considers that this ruling should apply to the case of the New Zealand lodges.”

“In reply to a second communication the Grand Secretary says: ‘An appeal from Victoria . . . came before Grand Lodge, the precise question now raised presented itself, and came before the Colonial Board, and the Grand Registrar—the legal advisor of Grand Lodge—after carefully revising the matter in all its bearings, came to the conclusion that Article 219, Book of Constitutions, does not apply to such a case, and advised the Board accordingly. That Board, which is both the consultative and executive authority of Grand Lodge in Colonial questions, unanimously adopted the advice so given, and in that sense it decided the case before it.’

“And again, in reply to a further appeal, the Grand Secretary says: ‘This question, as to the majority taking the lodge over, has twice been answered to the Deputy Grand Master of Wellington, who has been informed that the Grand Registrar, as the legal advisor of Grand Lodge, has officially ruled

that Article 219 of the Book of Constitutions was framed for *domestic* purposes, and was never intended to meet the case of a lodge severing its allegiance from its mother Grand Lodge. Consequently, then, a majority can take the lodge over. I may mention that this view was taken in the recent Australian Grand Lodge movements, and was officially confirmed by the Colonial Board."

He says further :

"Since this, the Grand Lodge of England has been advised to pass a resolution allowing a minority to hold the charter. The Grand Registrar recommended the reversal of his former decisions, chiefly on the ground that, on further consideration, the matter appears to have an important difference—namely, that it was believed that 'the Grand Lodge movement in this colony (New Zealand), was strongly supported, and would speedily come to a successful issue, but that since then it has been found that the movement is not of the character supposed, and that there seems to be no probability of its present success.' Hence he recommended the reversal by Grand Lodge of his own rulings in the instances before referred to. Whilst the President of the Board of General Purposes, in seconding the Grand Registrar's resolution, advises 'that Grand Lodge should have a *free hand to deal with them as circumstances, policy, expediency, and masonic harmony might suggest.*' And the Grand Registrar's resolution was adopted by the Grand Lodge."

Of the result of the movement, Bro. GILLON, the Installing Officer, said :

"On this occasion, when our first Grand Master retires in favour of a successor, it will be opportune to ask, has experience justified the expectations of those who called this Grand Lodge into existence? I can answer this unhesitatingly in the affirmative. In many respects our anticipations have been far exceeded. The formation of the Grand Lodge has put new life into Freemasonry in New Zealand. Not only have our own lodges thriven wonderfully under the new rule, but it has stirred up the dry bones of other constitutions as well, and there is more vitality in the craft now than ever before. The benefits of self-government, of masonic home rule, have been thoroughly appreciated by every lodge which has joined us. I do not think one of them has ever for a moment regretted the step. The lodges have grown, thriven, and prospered, increasing in strength and numbers, and exercising stricter discrimination in choice of candidates. The evils of undue competition have been lessened, if not altogether swept away, and in two cases at least judicious amalgamations have been effected."

In July, three other lodges, one Scotch and two English (the former by a unanimous vote) had given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge.

In October, the applications of two other lodges, one English and one Scotch, to transfer their allegiance were presented.

In January, still other accessions are reported, so that the number of active lodges is now *eighty-six* with a total membership of over *three thousand*.

Since the foregoing was written, we have received the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its annual communication in April, 1893.

We have also received an anonymous broadside published and circulated in the interest of the opponents of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master (MALCOLM NICCOL) reports *eighty-nine* lodges on the roll, one of the Scottish lodges having given in its adhesion, and two new lodges having been organized since the quarterly communication.

On the other hand, a large majority of the members of one lodge had resigned with the view of reorganizing under their old English charter; of this the Grand Master says :

"The only reason given, is that it was necessary that steps should be taken to secure possession of their property, which is vested in Trustees for Lodge Eden, No. 1530, E. C.

"If there is any other reason it has not been disclosed, nor do I for one moment believe that there is any—our relations were never otherwise than agreeable, and many of the members have called on me to express their regret that the steps they have taken should have been unwillingly forced upon them.

"The re-opening of Lodge Eden, No. 1530, E. C. which had transferred its allegiance to us, is an illegal act, contrary to all masonic usage, and I recommend Grand Lodge not only strongly to protest against it, but to take such further action in the matter as may be necessary to vindicate our rights."

He had visited *forty one* lodges during the year, traveling from one extreme end of the colony to the other: and was greatly disappointed that he could not visit others.

Of the growth of the Grand Lodge, he says :

"As some attempts have recently been made to cast doubt upon the progress of Grand Lodge, it may be well to quote a few figures to prove the substantial nature of the progress we have made. In April, 1890, Grand Lodge was inaugurated with 41 lodges on its roll; in April, 1891, this number had increased to 73; in April, 1892, it had reached 78; to-day, we have 89. The number of members in the different years above stated was 1,236, 2,193, 2,897, 3,090."

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is healthy. It had disbursed nearly \$800 in charity, and still had a Charity Fund closely approximating \$2,500.

The question, of course, arises whether many of the lodges on the roll may not be merely *nominal* lodges, without actual existence; but an examination of the returns show that *eighty* of the *eighty-one* lodges existing Dec. 31, 1892, paid Grand Lodge dues for the year ending that day.

In one respect the Grand Lodge has acted with too little caution—with respect to the recognition of other Grand Bodies. It has recognized some that can scarcely secure recognition by regular Grand Lodges. Of course, young Grand Lodges are eager to be recognized; but also Bodies, whose regularity is not, are the most eager; it is therefore that the American Grand Lodges use the caution of which Grand Master Niccol says :

"In America every application from a Grand Lodge for recognition is referred to a committee of skilled experts in masonic jurisprudence, who exhaustively enquire into the regularity of the creation of the applying Grand Lodge, and the validity and justice of its claims; the fact, therefore, of our application being favourably reported on after this thorough examination, is in each case a fresh certificate from unbiased and impartial judges of our unquestionable right to existence; and lays at the door of our parent Grand Lodges another indictment for their unnaturally and wholly unwarrantably withholding from us our undoubted right, which we have done nothing to forfeit.

"But brethren let us still show that we know how to suffer and be strong :

"In the end of ends only the right conquers."

We have devoted this space to this Grand Lodge, because our own Grand Lodge is bound to consider the question of recognition, and to act justly in relation to that question.

The examination of these Proceedings has inclined our mind towards the conclusion that it is the duty of the Grand Lodge of Maine to recognize the Grand Lodge of New Zealand as a regular Grand Lodge, entitled under masonic law and usage to exclusive masonic jurisdiction in that Colony.

An examination of the broadside, which we have mentioned, removes our remaining doubts. The anonymous author is so reckless in his assertions, that they are absolutely unreliable, and make against the conclusion at which he wishes us to arrive. Of course, the effusions of an anonymous newspaper scribbler ought not, as a rule, to affect injuriously the cause which he advocates; but in this particular case, the broadside is circulated manifestly, by the parties whom he represents, so that the opponents of the new Grand Lodge, by thus adopting *his* statement as *their* statement, become themselves responsible.

It has been difficult to ascertain with certainty the number of the old lodges which have given in their adhesion to the new Grand Lodge. What made it difficult was the extraordinary action of the Grand Lodge of England. In previous cases, and at first in this case, that Grand Lodge held to the universally recognized masonic law, that the voice of the majority is the voice of the lodge upon the question of organizing a Grand Lodge; but afterwards, by affirmative action, adopted a new law reversing its position upon this question, and *even made it retroactive*; and, thereupon, opponents of the new Grand Lodge of the type of the writer of this broadside, set themselves at work, and in quite a number of cases induced brethren enough to hold the charter, under the new law, to organize and *call themselves* the lodge. It was quite difficult to get at the details in these cases of dual lodges, sufficiently to determine which ought to be recognized.

But it is now certain that a large majority of the *nominally* existing lodges, and a larger majority of those *actually* existing, have given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand.

These documents are received after the communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine for 1893 (although before our report is completed), so that no action can be had this year; but we believe that at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, it should extend full recognition to the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, as very many of the American Grand Lodges have already done.

PERU, 1893.

We have a "Cuadro," giving list of Grand Officers for year commencing March 25, 1893, and list of lodges.

Our Representative Bro. FRANCIS L. CROSBY, heads the list of Past Dep.

Grand Masters in the list of permanent members, and is Chairman of the Committee on Construction of the Temple.

There are twenty-six lodges on the roll, of which *twenty* are in Peru, *five* in Bolivia and *one* in Ecuador. The lodges in Bolivia and Ecuador and one in Peru are "*en receso*," that is, have temporarily suspended labor. Nine of the Peru lodges are in Lima.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1892.

These proceedings include the Quarterly Communications in July and October, 1891, and in January and April, 1892 (the latter being really the annual communication), and a special communication in March, 1892.

The proceedings were generally of a routine character. At the special communication a difference between the Trustees and the Representatives of the Grand Lodge, in relation to the title, &c., of the Masonic Temple, was discussed very earnestly; the result was the appointment of a committee of conference. The Grand Lodge had paid more than one-fifth of the principal invested, and did not propose to have its interest in the property ignored by the Trustees. One singular fact is stated; the original capital was about \$20,000; the amount invested was about \$50,000; there is no debt; the difference had been made up by rent of halls and hotel, sale of lease, &c., so that the \$4,000 invested by the Grand Lodge now represents more than \$12,000.

This Grand Lodge gives statistics: it has thirty-nine lodges on its roll; but as all the members (17) of one are included in the "Resigned," it must have surrendered its warrant. For the year ending December 31, 1891, the membership had increased from 2,250 to 2,323: initiated, 493; joined, 116; resigned, 165; died, 22; erased, 49.

An able committee had been at work on the ritual: it had held "thirty-five meetings, each of considerable duration" and carried on a voluminous correspondence. Great regret was expressed that the committee had been unable to secure uniformity of action in the Australian Grand Lodges, as had been attempted. Its work included the ceremonies of Installing Master.

As some points in this report are of special interest to us, we condense and quote from it.

"Your committee have carefully considered the course which ought to be pursued by Grand Lodge in dealing with these revised ceremonies, and are not aware of any instance in which a Grand Lodge has considered or adopted a proposed ritual in writing. The very nature of a masonic ritual demands that nothing written shall be recognized or sanctioned by Grand Lodge, and an examination of the practice hitherto observed under similar circumstances discloses precedents consonant with that principle."

* * * * *

"Shortly before the union in 1813. * * * the Prince Regent warranted a Lodge of Promulgation which was constituted for the purpose of promulgating the Ancient Landmarks of the Society, and instructing the craft

in all such matters as might be necessary to be known by them in consequence of a resolution of Grand Lodge of 12th April, 1809. After anxious consideration and discussions, in one at least of which H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex took part, the ceremonies were *settled* with great care and deliberation. Afterwards the Masters of the London lodges were summoned to attend the Lodge of Promulgation, and these ceremonies were then *rehearsed* in their presence. Hence it appears that no part of the ritual was written, and that a knowledge of the ceremonies, as newly settled, was diffused by means of an object lesson given to the Rulers in the craft."

The articles of union provided that nine of each party should be appointed to hold a Lodge of Reconciliation, at which Provincial Grand Masters and Masters of lodges were to be notified to attend: this was done and the work *rehearsed* in presence of many representatives of lodges.

"Subsequently in Grand Lodge itself the obligations of the first two degrees were *repeated*, and it was ordered that all lodges should practice them. At the same meeting of Grand Lodge forms and ceremonies for opening and closing in the three degrees were *exhibited* by the Lodge of Reconciliation, and were ordered to be used and practiced; and at a later meeting of Grand Lodge the Lodge of Reconciliation opened a lodge in the first, second and third degrees successively, and *exhibited* the ceremonies of initiating, passing and raising a mason, as proposed for general adoption by the craft. At the next meeting of Grand Lodge, which was held very soon afterwards, the minutes of the next preceding meeting were confirmed; two alterations in the third degree were resolved on; and then the several forms and ceremonies, which had been recommended, were approved and confirmed.

"The foregoing brief description of the mode of procedure adopted in 1815 by the mother Grand Lodge manifests that she—no doubt with consummate prudence,—rigorously excluded from her confines everything written. Your committee respectfully state their opinion that any departure by the Grand Lodge of South Australia from that principle would be not only out of harmony with the traditions of the craft, but would also constitute an untoward precedent."

The committee proposed the following method of bringing the proposed ritual to the knowledge of members of the Grand Lodge, it being impracticable to do this at its ordinary sessions:

"Your committee feel that they, not constituting a lodge, are not warranted even to rehearse in practice the ritual of which they are prepared to propose the adoption, and they respectfully recommend that the M. W. the Grand Master shall be requested to authorize them by special license or warrant and authority (under Constitution 135) to hold a Lodge of Instruction for the purpose of exhibiting the various ceremonies, and that the proposed mode of working shall, but only for the purpose of such exhibition, be sanctioned at once by Grand Lodge. Your committee further recommend that such Lodge of Instruction be empowered to summon to attend its meetings the W. Masters and officers of lodges in Adelaide and its neighbourhood, and be directed to consider the intended ritual, and to report thereon to Grand Lodge at its next Quarterly Communication. Grand Lodge will then be in a position to determine whether it will require further an *exhibition* before itself in practice of the ceremonies, or, without any practical display of them, will rely upon and sanction whatever ritual may be recommended by the special Lodge of Instruction. Grand Lodge can then also direct the measures necessary to be taken in order to secure the universal practice within its jurisdiction of all ceremonies of which it shall prescribe the adoption."

TASMANIA, 1893.

We have pamphlet No. 7, containing the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge at its annual communication held January 18, 1893.

Thirteen lodges were represented: the Board of General Purposes reported the reorganization of one lodge, and the constitution of another: the Grand Lodge of Scotland had not accorded recognition.

The Grand Secretary reported a heavy and increasing correspondence: there had been 103 initiations and 35 affiliations. He reported (among others) the official recognition by our Grand Lodge.

There are *twenty-two* lodges on the roll, but one is not working, another is a new lodge whose membership was not returned; the other twenty have 996 members.

VICTORIA, 1892.

The four quarterly communications and a special meeting to exemplify the work were held during 1892. Grand Officers were elected at the Quarterly in March, when also the patent of R. W. Bro. WILLIAM STRACHAN, P. S. G. W., our Representative, was received and ordered to be forwarded to him.

From the report of the Board of Benevolence, it appears that during 1891, the lodges had expended in charity, on an average, about \$100 per lodge, in addition to nearly \$9,000 expended by the Grand Lodge.

A Master of a lodge and his lodge were complained of for initiating "a very undesirable member"; thereupon he was ordered to suspend further proceedings in the matter, pending an investigation; he disobeyed, and was suspended for one year for his disobedience; upon investigation of the complaint the Master was suspended for two additional years, and the lodge for one year; the lodge, however, "made due submission," and the suspension was changed to a reprimand. This action was taken by the Board of General Purposes; the Master appealed to the Grand Lodge, but the appeal was couched in such improper language that the Board refused to put it on "the Agenda Paper," but reported the fact to the Grand Lodge, which took no action, however.

Three Brethren, who had been "convicted of misdemeanors," were recommended by the Board for expulsion by the Grand Lodge. It seems to be the usage to expel such persons without further trial.

In one of these cases, the brother paid his dues and resigned before conviction, but his resignation was not accepted; after his conviction, the Master interviewed him and told him, if he would withdraw his resignation, the lodge would exclude him, and take no further action; but the lodge refused to carry out this arrangement and recommended him for expulsion; he claimed that he should be allowed to resign; but the Grand Lodge expelled him.

Both of the others asked, for reasons which they gave, that they might be allowed to resign, but the Grand Lodge refused.

Another brother was recommended for expulsion for having been convicted of bigamy. He was present and was called upon to make any statement which he desired. He said he was asked to become a mason, and he agreed to do so and paid his initiation fee. His conviction for bigamy *had taken place five years before*, and the whole circumstances were known to the lodge when they elected him. He thought that he ought to be allowed to resign, and his money be refunded him. He then retired, and it was explained that his wife became a dissolute woman, and he heard that she had died in a hospital; after his second marriage, his first wife turned up, and he was convicted. It was stated that the brother, who had induced him to petition, had been suspended. Motions to suspend and expel the brother were made, put and lost; and the Grand Lodge voted to allow him to "resign and sever his connection with Freemasonry."

It would seem that a brother may be expelled for an offence committed before initiation, and known to the lodge, and also, that if a brother is convicted by the court, no matter what the facts of the case may be, he must sever his connection with Freemasonry.

The lodges of the obedience of this Grand Lodge number up to *one hundred and seventy-four*; how many are active, or what the total membership is, we find no means of even estimating. But we note that up to November 23, 1892, the Board of Benevolence had granted in charity almost \$10,000! This is in addition to amounts expended by the lodges. We find that the amount thus expended does not arise from the income of an invested fund but from contributions by lodges.

We must modify one of our statements; since writing it, we have carefully gone over the four tables in which the lodges are credited with the payments made, and we find that *one hundred and fifty-seven* lodges contributed to the Fund of Benevolence about \$10,000, and that the ten others paid Grand Lodge dues—leaving but *seven* out of *one hundred and seventy-four* which paid no dues. There can, therefore, be but few vacant numbers on the roll.

POSTSCRIPT.

We had closed our report with two vacant places: Massachusetts, 1892, and North Carolina, 1893. But before the last portion had actually gone to press, we are rejoiced by receiving

MASSACHUSETTS, 1892.

The portrait of the beloved Past Grand Master, Bro. WILLIAM PARKMAN, meets us as we open the volume, to remind us of what the craft in Massa-

chusetts and many, *very* many of us elsewhere, have lost during the year, Bro. CHARLES A. WELCH, in his tribute to the memory of Bro. PARKMAN, says:

"There are few present who were not more or less familiar with the face and form of him who was lately our Senior Past Grand Master. Until a short time before his death he was able to accompany the Grand Master on his many official visits to the different lodges throughout the Commonwealth, and he was seldom, if ever, absent from the Quarterly and Annual Communications of this Grand Body. Always cheerful, and, notwithstanding his age, interested in everything pertaining to Masonry; quick to express his kind feelings to each individual brother, and address, when called upon, the assembled brethren on public occasions; he was perhaps better known to the Fraternity in general than any other of our members. He also had the good fortune to retain his health and buoyant spirits till a few weeks before his death, and was present, I believe, at the communication, immediately preceding, of the ancient lodge, to which he had belonged for nearly fifty years."

He attended our Centennial Celebration in 1862 and was elected Grand Master in December following: he served three years, so that his term was almost exactly contemporaneous with that of our Grand Master, WILLIAM PITT PREBLE. While he took an active interest in *all* masons, brethren from Maine always seemed to stand in his affection second only to those of Massachusetts. In his own state, he received evidence of the affection and respect in which he was held, for before he died there were a William Parkman Lodge and a William Parkman Commandery.

The Centennial of the Union of 1792 came around in March, but was not specially observed, save that at the Quarterly Communication in March, Grand Secretary SERENO D. NICKERSON gave a most valuable historical address, which, at the special request of the Grand Lodge, he afterwards wrote out for publication in the proceedings. Bro. NICKERSON is distinguished for the patient thoroughness of his historical investigations and the consequent accuracy of his conclusions. He has made a study of the early history of Masonry in this country and has no equal in his knowledge of it. This address is worthy of its author, to whom the craft in Maine, as well as in the "Mother Commonwealth," are under great obligations for it.

Special communications to dedicate halls, lay corner stones, constitute lodges, attend centennial celebrations and for other purposes had kept the Grand Officers pretty busy, as there were no less than *ten* of these, in addition to the "Quarterlies" and the "Annual." The interest manifested in these occasions shows a high degree of prosperity and activity among the craft.

This volume is rich and abundant in material for masonic reading—it surpasses in that respect all its predecessors; it will be found in our libraries; go there and read it, brethren.

An important amendment to the Constitution was adopted, after a good deal of consideration and discussion; it related to fees for the degrees: the purpose was to secure uniformity among lodges having concurrent jurisdic-

tion. When the amendment was acted upon, so much of it as makes the fees in Boston fifty dollars was adopted and the rest rejected, a new amendment was proposed in its stead and unanimously adopted, as follows:

"Wherever two or more lodges are located in any city or town, except Boston, they shall agree upon a minimum fee of not less than twenty-five dollars; and in case they cannot agree, the fee shall be fixed by the Grand Master. These regulations shall apply to all candidates admitted after March 1, 1893, and no reduction shall be made in the fees for degrees required by a lodge, excepting by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge. No lodge under this jurisdiction shall charge less than twenty-five dollars for the degrees, or take a note of hand for the fees, or grant any time of credit therefor, or confer any degree gratuitously or without the regular charge therefor, or return any fees after the three degrees have been conferred."

An interesting incident was the formal introduction to the Grand Lodge, of Bro. JOHN K. HALL, eighty-four years of age, Bro. THOMAS ADAMS, within a few months of ninety years of age, and Bro. LUCIUS R. PAIGE, a few months over ninety.

It was hoped that Bro. CHARLES BRECK, four years the senior of Bro. PAIGE, would be present, but he felt unable to come and sent a letter of regrets.

Bro. NICKERSON paid an impressive tribute to the memory of Bro. MACCALLA, with whom he had had many earnest debates upon questions of masonic history. We copy the closing paragraph:

"For twenty-three years Bro. MacCalla has labored most devotedly and zealously to support and maintain the dignity, the purity and the usefulness of the fraternity, not only in his own jurisdiction, but wherever his influence could be extended. Most worthily had he earned the honors his brethren bestowed upon him, and most becomingly did he wear them. We have sometimes thought that he was inclined to be over-zealous in advocating his own view, and somewhat blind to the claims of the other side. Inasmuch, however, as some of his surviving brethren may be thought to be open to the same criticism, we do not propose to lay it up against his memory. Whatever differences of opinion we entertained on matters of history, our friendly relations were not interrupted during his life, and our respect for his memory will be in no degree diminished."

Resolutions of sorrow and sympathy were adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following very important amendment to the constitution was proposed:

"The fees for initiating, crafting and raising shall entitle the applicant to membership in the lodge in which the application is made, without further charge or ballot."

We learn that it was adopted at the Quarterly Communication in March of this year by pretty close vote. We believe it to be correct, but must postpone all discussion of it till our next report.

We are regretfully obliged to forego further review of these Proceedings for lack of time.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1893.

An accident to our printer's press delays the printing of the last "form" of our report, and after it has been twice completed, we receive these Proceedings, to which we are glad to give a review—hasty though it must be.

The frontispiece is a portrait of DONALD W. BAIN, another of the "quarter-of-a-century Grand Secretaries," who has died during the past year. Bro. BAIN died November 16, 1892, "after a long and painful illness."

He was of Scotch descent, and it is probable that the Banes (now Beans), of old York, Beans of Old Exeter, N. H., and BAISs, of North Carolina, were from one common stock. Bro. BAIN's family, however, came to this country about one hundred and fifty years after the immigration of the other two families.

We quote from the "In Memoriam," published in these proceedings:

"Donald W. Bain was born in Raleigh, N. C., April 2, 1841. His educational training was secured in the schools of his native place and in the high schools at South Lowell and Pittsboro.

"Upon the death of his father, William T. Bain, who had been Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge from 1836 to 1867, Bro. Bain was elected Grand Secretary, and held that office without interruption, and to the entire satisfaction and delight of the Fraternity, until his death.

"He was also, for years, Secretary of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and also Grand Recorder of the Grand Council. For the years 1885, 1886 and 1887 he was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of the State of North Carolina, and, as a member of the Scottish Rite, had received thirty-two degrees—a high testimonial to his character as a member of the masonic Fraternity.

"In the death of Bro. Bain the Fraternity of the State and at large sustains a loss that cannot easily be supplied, for his life was devoted to the good and advancement of the Order he loved so well. His memory will be cherished by thousands of masons throughout the length and breadth of his native state and by many sister and foreign jurisdictions.

"He was not only esteemed by masons, but by every class of citizens, as was evidenced by the many positions of trust and distinction he was called upon to fill. When a lad sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the office of the Comptroller of North Carolina, and retained that position until his appointment as Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, under State Treasurer Jonathan M. Worth, in 1865. He remained in this position under all successive Treasurers up to 1884, when he was nominated and elected State Treasurer. At the expiration of his first term of office he was again nominated and elected for a second term; and in 1892 he was re-elected for a third term, he being so universally popular as to break down all opposition to his holding the same office for three successive terms.

"In 1879 he was selected as one of the Commissioners to adjust and renew the bonds issued by the state on account of the North Carolina Railroad. In every position of trust imposed on him he rendered to his State efficient and faithful service and merited and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of every one."

"Bro. Bain was a useful member of the church with which he had been connected since boyhood, the Edenton Street Methodist Church of Raleigh, and served it in many capacities. For years he was one of its official members and Secretary of the Official Board. He was for a long time Secretary of his District Conference, and was every year elected a lay delegate to the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which body he had been the most highly honored Secretary since 1883. He was elected by his Annual Conference to the General Conference of his Church, held in Richmond in 1886, and the one held in St. Louis in 1890.

"His personal character was faultless, and of his public life too much cannot be said. A friend and companion, in writing of him, said: 'He was a dear friend and intimate companion. We have traveled together and occu-

pied the same room and the same bed for weeks and for months at a time, and the closest scrutiny afforded by this intimate personal contact with him revealed in him one of the purest hearts, one of the sweetest spirits, and one of the loftiest characters we ever knew."

"As a mark of respect to his memory the city bell was tolled at his death, the State Capitol and Grand Lodge buildings were draped in mourning, the flags were floated at half-mast, and his body laid in state in the rotunda of the Capitol until Friday evening, November 18, at 3 o'clock, when the remains were carried to Edenton Street Church, followed by the Grand Lodge officers and masons, the Odd Fellows, the Official Board of Edenton Street Church, the State officials and a very large concourse of people. At the church a vast audience had assembled. The funeral services were very impressive. The beautiful tributes paid him found a response in the hearts of those present, and tender, loving hands laid him to rest.

"Thus closed the last tribute of respect to the memory of one of the truest and noblest men North Carolina possessed. Peace to his ashes."

The committee say (among other things):

"Bro. Bain applied himself to the study of masonic precedent; he perfected himself in every detail of his laborious office; he made the personal acquaintance of every prominent mason in the jurisdiction. His service was single-hearted; his zeal unflagging. He became a living encyclopedia of the history, the decisions and the membership of this Grand Jurisdiction, and every Grand Master sought his counsel and relied upon him. His reports were models of clearness and accuracy; his finances were always absolutely correct; the proceedings were always ably and promptly reported."

We have met him personally; we have corresponded with him; we have examined every official report he made during all the time he held his office and we have reviewed his Reports on Correspondence; so far as these have shown his personal character and ability, we most emphatically agree in all that we have quoted in relation to him. We join earnestly in the expressions of sorrow for his death.

His father was Grand Secretary *thirty-one* years; he served *twenty-five*, and WILLIAM H. BAIN succeeds him.

The address of the Grand Master (HEZEKIAH A. GUDGER) and the reports of the other Grand Officers show a continuation of the growth which we have noted in the few past years.

We note with much pleasure the prosperity of the Orphan Asylum; it has become free from debt, has 215 inmates, two more than a year ago, twenty-five having been admitted, seventeen "placed in homes," and *six* discharged. The State contributes \$10,000; the Grand Lodge \$2,500, and over \$8,000 had been contributed. The details of the disbursements (\$23,018.90) are not given; but deducting what was for the payment of debts and "temporary loans," the net running expenses average about \$90.00 to each inmate.

The Report on Correspondence (67 pp.) is from the pen of Bro. JULIUS C. MARTIN.

He says:

"It has been our purpose to write a plain, concise statement of such portion of the doings of the brethren in other states and countries as appears

to us might be of general interest. We have not intended to indulge in 'word-painting' or 'sky-scraping,' and trust that we have not been guilty of 'pompous verbosity or needless prolixity.'"

* * * * *

"Our brethren everywhere are taking a bolder stand in the cause of Temperance and are doing great things to purge the lodges of all those who indulge in the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

"Some Grand Lodges, especially in the West, have enacted by-laws to the effect that no applicant who engages either as principal or agent in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors shall be eligible to the degrees of Masonry, and that any member of a lodge who shall enter into or be engaged in such business shall be expelled.

"These brethren 'show their faith by their works.'"

* * * * *

"Cerneauism is about to be a thing of the past. The rebellion in Ohio of four lodges, and their setting up a so-called Grand Lodge at Wentworth, in that state, and its repudiation by even the highest Cerneau authority, is the last we hope to hear from it.

"The great heart of Masonry is sound to the core, and there are no great and impending dangers in sight."

* * * * *

"Well, now what is a '*Masonic banquet*'? If there is or can be any such thing as a '*Masonic banquet*' in the true sense of the term then we will give in that the learned brother is right.

"'*Masonic*'—what does it mean? '*Pertaining to Masonry.*' Now are there any '*banquets*' in Masonry? We must say we have never seen or heard anything in either of the three degrees that teaches about banquets.

"To appropriate the funds of a lodge which are collected to help, aid and assist distressed worthy brethren and their widows and orphans to such a purpose is, in our humble opinion, contrary to the principles and purposes of Masonry, and therefore unlawful."

Quoting a decision that the Junior Warden does not succeed to the West, when the Senior Warden presides, he adds:

"The first decision here is clearly right, but we call special attention to it because we have known instances where a different rule was observed; that is, the Junior Warden was put in the West, while the Senior Warden performed the duties of Master, and the South was filled by temporary appointment."

We agree, but have assumed that the Acting Master may, if he sees fit, name the Junior Warden to act temporarily in the West, the same as any other brother.

Bro. MARTIN adheres so closely to his announced purpose (quoted above), that he gives little scope for quotation.

STATISTICS.

We append our usual Table. The figures for all the Grand Lodges are those given in the Proceedings during the year ending June 1, 1893.

GENERAL TABLE.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,.....	11,178	820	564	586	12	27	411	235
Arizona,.....	482	36	27	17	0	1	10	15
Arkansas,.....	13,098	843	679	562	25	20	322	215
British Columbia,.....	860	81	53	34	1	.....	*19	6
California,.....	16,767	785	723	413	5	2	278	307
Canada,.....	21,428	1,267	501	623	1	14	59	258
Colorado,.....	6,174	460	281	222	7	.....	*92	66
Connecticut,.....	15,820	631	130	94	3	5	164	94
Delaware,.....	1,840	109	14	17	3	.....	*5	39
Dist. of Columbia,.....	4,520	391	120	54	0	0	55	88
Florida,.....	4,147	312	240	246	6	.....	*119	56
Georgia,.....	15,816	1,315	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	377
Idaho,.....	941	80	108	49	1	.....	*12	10
Illinois,.....	46,021	3,227	1,690	1,399	25	.....	*663	648
Indiana,.....	25,376	1,584	832	767	48	20	438	380
Indian Territory,.....	2,017	297	189	131	4	10	47	32
Iowa,.....	23,016	1,415	865	1,092	22	7	438	244
Kansas,.....	19,140	1,246	761	843	16	8	228	198
Kentucky,.....	117,206	1,504	846	677	23	.....	*641	268
Louisiana,.....	4,613	358	152	97	1	.....	*57	114
Maine,.....	21,487	827	186	243	2	3	223	321
Manitoba,.....	1,902	174	110	123	0	4	34	22
Maryland,.....	6,080	188	41	37	1	0	41	42
Massachusetts,.....	32,685	1,731	386	426	4	0	281	508
Michigan,.....	34,472	2,037	778	790	22	.....	338	497
Minnesota,.....	13,384	943	368	437	.....	10	176	142
Mississippi,.....	8,685	486	400	299	8	4	288	170
Missouri,.....	29,724	1,768	1,337	1,029	36	40	635	457
Montana,.....	2,179	185	94	68	0	0	48	25
Nebraska,.....	10,239	713	719	543	13	.....	*259	95
Nevada,.....	966	34	40	36	1	.....	*34	28
New Brunswick,.....	1,818	61	25	58	0	.....	*36	27
New Hampshire,.....	8,631	.....	390	81	0	2	39	179
New Jersey,.....	14,601	821	270	222	3	2	274	270
New Mexico,.....	731	48	34	23	2	.....	*18	12
New York,.....	80,623	5,377	2,220	1,103	20	0	2,430	1,344
North Carolina,.....	9,405	756	325	376	14	86	119	153
North Dakota,.....	1,732	189	81	108	0	1	31	15
Nova Scotia,.....	2,984	220	86	81	0	0	49	41
Ohio,.....	37,044	2,091	792	836	19	1	1,019	549
Oregon,.....	4,176	274	266	165	4	6	90	74
Pennsylvania,.....	44,026	2,654	660	406	.....	.....	547	750
P. E. Island,.....	502	10	6	9	0	0	9	8
Quebec,.....	3,162	212	58	90	0	5	109	39
Rhode Island,.....	4,332	232	280	36	1	1	17	70
South Carolina,.....	6,082	341	.....	193	.....	.....	163	102
South Dakota,.....	3,725	343	207	244	0	2	59	31
Tennessee,.....	17,554	916	620	580	21	25	312	333
Texas,.....	24,128	1,624	1,579	1,478	50	.....	*484	443

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
Utah,.....	622	63	48	23	0	2	21	7
Vermont,.....	8,976	420	96	161	4	5	61	109
Virginia,.....	11,424	.....	.....	368	8	6	183	202
Washington,.....	4,091	433	544	159	3	2	46	49
West Virginia,.....	4,767	339	153	133	1	7	42	67
Wisconsin,.....	14,498	930	458	367	8	0	241	173
Wyoming,.....	746	71	38	33	0	0	6	9
Total,.....	722,333	44,270	22,270	19,287	448	346	12,820	11,193

* Including suspensions for non-payment of dues.

† Total membership not given; this is the number in our last report, with "net gain" added.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. 1893.	Totals. 1893.	G. Lodges. 1892.	Totals. 1892.	G. Lodges. 1891.	Totals. 1891.
Members,	56	722,733	56	695,193	56	673,643
Raised,	55	44,270	54	42,417	55	36,781
Admissions, &c.,	53	22,270	55	25,609	54	22,065
Dimissions,	55	19,287	56	20,263	55	18,368
Expulsions,	54	448	54	476	52	372
Suspensions,	40	346	40	345	38	276
" npt. dues,	55	12,820	56	14,250	55	13,573
Deaths,	56	11,193	56	10,463	55	9,058

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following tables give the Proceedings reviewed, the date and length of the annual communication, and the page of these Proceedings upon which the review of each commences.

Grand Lodge.	Date and Length of Annual Convocation.	Page.
Alabama,	December 6 and 7, 1892.	789
Arizona,	November 15 to 17, 1892.	979
Arkansas,	November 15 and 16, 1892.	791
B. Columbia,	June 23 and 24, 1892.	794
California,	October 11 to 14, 1892.	797
Canada,	July 20 and 21, 1892.	802
Colorado,	September 20 and 21, 1892.	807
Connecticut,	January 18 and 19, 1893.	811
Delaware,	October 5 and 6, 1892.	815
Dist. of Columbia,	November 9, 1892.	818
Florida,	January 17 to 19, 1893.	980
Georgia,	October 25 to 27, 1892.	823
Idaho,	September 13 to 15, 1892.	827
Illinois,	October 4 to 6, 1892.	830

Indiana,	May 24 and 25, 1892.	837
Indian Territory,	August 16 to 18, 1892.	841
Indian Territory,	February 7 and 8, 1893.	843
Iowa,	June 7 to 9, 1892.	846
Kansas,	February 15 and 16, 1893.	984
Kentucky,	October 18 and 19, 1892.	852
Louisiana,	February 13 to 15, 1893.	987
Manitoba,	June 8 and 9, 1892.	856
Maryland,	November 14 and 15, 1892.	858
Massachusetts,	December 27, 1892.	1006
Michigan,	January 24 to 26, 1893.	861
Minnesota,	January 11 and 12, 1893.	865
Mississippi,	February 11 and 12, 1892.	868
Mississippi,	February 8 to 10, 1893.	868
Missouri,	October 13 to 15, 1892.	878
Montana,	September 21 and 22, 1892.	882
Nebraska,	June 15 to 17, 1892.	886
Nevada,	June 14 and 15, 1892.	890
New Brunswick,	April 26 and 27, 1892.	891
New Hampshire,	May 18, 1892.	892
New Jersey,	January 25 and 26, 1893.	898
New Mexico,	October 3 and 4, 1892.	900
New York,	June 7 to 9, 1892.	902
North Carolina,	January 10 to 12, 1893.	1008
North Dakota,	June 23 and 24, 1892.	910
Nova Scotia,	June 8, 1892.	912
Ohio,	October 19 and 20, 1892.	914
Oklahoma,	Organization.	919
Oregon,	June 15 to 17, 1892.	921
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1892.	925
Prince Edward Island,	June 24, 1892.	936
Quebec,	January 25 and 26, 1893.	993
Rhode Island,	May 16, 1892.	937
South Carolina,	December 13 and 14, 1892.	939
South Dakota,	June 14 and 15, 1892.	941
Tennessee,	January 25 to 27, 1893.	945
Texas,	December 6 to 8, 1892.	952
Utah,	January 17 and 18, 1893.	954
Vermont,	June 15 and 16, 1892.	956
Virginia,	December 6 to 8, 1892.	960
Washington,	June 14 to 16, 1892.	963
West Virginia,	November 15 and 16, 1892.	967
Wisconsin,	June 14 to 16, 1892.	971
Wyoming,	December 6 and 7, 1892.	975

Mexico,	996
England,	998
Ireland,	998
New South Wales,	999
New Zealand,	999
Peru,	1002
South Australia,	1003
Tasmania,	1005
Victoria,	1005

CONCLUSION.

May your chairman be allowed to put on record here one of the most interesting and delightful experiences of his masonic life, in place of a formal "Conclusion" ?

We had occasion to visit Washington last October, during the week when the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Southern Jurisdiction was to be in session. We arrived in the evening and went quietly to our hotel without meeting any of the members of that body. In good season the next morning, we went to the Headquarters; we walked into a room pretty well filled with brethren exchanging greetings with each other, not one of whom recognized us. Let it be remembered that we had corresponded through these reports and by letters, for many years, with brethren whom it had not been our good fortune to meet personally, and for whom, it is scarcely necessary to say, we had an affectionate regard. As we entered that room, we knew some of them were there, and we smiled at the look of half curious inquiry which some of them gave us. We, too, gave in return earnest looks, in order to see if we could recognize *any of them*; we were beginning to *guess*, when a brother sitting at a desk, which had prevented our seeing him, sprang up, and grasping our hands with both of his own, exclaimed, "*Why, Brother DRUMMOND!*" What came next we can scarcely tell; beaming faces, interlocked hands and words of heartiest welcome lovingly assailed three senses at once. Is it a wonder that we were almost bewildered, and that *for once* speech failed us? Or that we stood with tearful eyes and trembling lips, as the thought entered our mind, that *such* a greeting from *such* brethren, of itself would bountifully repay a life time of service to Freemasonry ?

We met that week (and the majority of them for the first time) Bros. BATCHELOR of Washington, D. C., TUCKER of Texas, CASWELL of California [safely down out of that tree!], CARR of Kansas, JORDAN of Nebraska, TODD of Louisiana, LONG and WALKER of West Virginia, COLLINS of Missouri, FELLOWS of Louisiana, HAYDEN of Oregon, MEREDITH of Maryland, PARVIN and SHERMAN of Iowa, NUNN of Georgia, BOWEN of Nebraska [but "concurrent membership" was forgotten!], ADAMS of Minnesota, SHERMAN of Kansas,

SHERMAN and PIERCE of California, PARSON and MORROW of Missouri, WRIGHT of Tennessee, REED and ZEIGLER of Washington [and never a word about Prerogatives of Grand Masters!], HENRY of Arkansas, BLATT of South Dakota, and FRED WEBBER and other resident brethren too numerous for mention here, and others from both jurisdictions with whom we had been acquainted previously: we met also many other brethren with whom we had not corresponded but knew well by reputation as earnest, active masons. Previous arrangements to devote a portion of our time to business and to other friends prevented our seeing so much of our brethren as we would, if the experience should be repeated. As it is, the desire of many years has been fulfilled: we have met personally those whom we have ever hoped we might not die without seeing face to face; we may not literally have "renewed our youth," but we have memories which will

"through our journey shine
And crown our journey's end."

It will interest our Portland Brethren to know that Bro. OSCAR M. METCALF, formerly of Portland, now of Minnesota, received the thirty-third degree at a meeting at which we were present.

We had the pleasure and honor of installing as Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council, Bro. JAMES C. BATCHELOR, for so many years the able Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, and our friend of twenty years' standing: in the view of the brethren, the interest of the occasion was heightened by the fact that it was the *twenty-fifth anniversary* (of the *session*, not of the *day*) of our own first installation into the same office in the Northern Jurisdiction.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
EDWARD P. BURNHAM, } *Committee.*
STEPHEN BERRY, }

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Bro. E. P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, verbally reported back the Amendments to the Constitution, proposed by Bro. DRUMMOND, for such action as the Grand Lodge might see fit to take.

On motion of Bro. DRUMMOND,

Voted, That the proposed amendments be taken up and acted upon *seriatim*.

The following amendments, heretofore adopted, were incorporated into the constitution in the form presented, to wit :

Sections 56, 57, 63, 65, 74 and 96, to read as follows :

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.

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.

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.

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.

Add to Section 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.

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 an 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.

The following amendments were adopted :

Section 4 was amended by changing " shall have powers " in the first paragraph to " has powers."

Section 14 was amended in the first line by changing " shall have power " to " has power."

Section 10 to read as follows :

SEC. 10. All other elected or appointed Grand Officers, if present, shall be installed in open Grand Lodge; if not present, he may be installed by some brother specially authorized by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master; or he may present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, or to a District Deputy Grand Master; the installing officer shall cause a certificate of the installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, who shall note the same on his record. No officer can be installed by proxy.

Add to Section 19, the following :

In case of a vacancy in both the offices of Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the ranking Grand Warden succeeds to the duties of Grand Master as provided in Section 17.

In case of vacancy in any office ranking below that of Junior Grand Warden, the Grand Master shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the remainder of the term, and cause the appointee to be installed as provided in Section ten. If a bond is required of such officer, it shall be in such amount, and with such sureties as the Grand Master shall approve.

Section 54 to read as follows :

SEC. 54. 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.

Add to Section 69, as follows :

Any two lodges, having concurrent jurisdiction, or whose territorial

jurisdictions are contiguous, may consolidate into one lodge in the manner following:

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 provisions, 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.

Section 92, to read as follows:

SEC. 92. No lodge, without the permission of the Grand Master, shall receive the petition of a candidate until he has resided in this state one year, nor (except sea-faring men absent only on a voyage to sea) unless he has had his dwelling place and personally been within the jurisdiction of the lodge six months during the year next preceding.

Section 95, by striking out "ninety-two" and inserting instead thereof "ninety-four."

Section 113, as follows:

SEC. 113. Lodge membership may be terminated in either of the following methods:

I. 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 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 shall note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

III. Or a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he shall state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge (naming it); 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 thereby become a member.

Add to Rule 3, Section 115, the following:

"The accused may testify in his own behalf."

Section 118 to read as follows:

SEC. 118. No restoration of an expelled or indefinitely suspended mason shall take effect until it is confirmed by the Grand Lodge; and in all such cases a copy of the charges and findings of the lodge shall be filed in the Grand Lodge before action thereon.

Section 125 to read as follows:

SEC. 125. Lodges should take cognizance of masonic offences committed within their territorial jurisdiction by any brother, except members of lodges having concurrent jurisdiction.

Section 127 to read as follows:

SEC. 127. No lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district it is located. And it is proper, as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death.

Section 131, by inserting the words "or lunar" after the word "calendar."

On motion of Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, the Constitution was further amended by inserting in the fourth line of the second paragraph of Section 2, after Grand Lodge, "the Grand Organist and."

Section 140, was re-enacted as follows :

SEC. 140. This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, unless such alteration or amendment be first proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge, when the Grand Lodge shall proceed to consider the question *whether the proposition shall be entertained*; and if decided in the affirmative, the proposed alteration or amendment shall be referred to a committee, entered upon the records, published with the other Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and sent to the several subordinate lodges for their consideration; and it shall be deemed in order to take up the subject and act upon it definitely, at the next annual communication, and not sooner. But no alteration or amendment shall be adopted, unless a majority of the members present concur therein.

Voted, That the constitution, as amended, be printed with the Proceedings of this year, and that a sufficient number in pamphlet form be issued by the Committee on Publication.

SAN DIEGO BOARD OF RELIEF.

BRO. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, for the Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers, submitted the following report, which was accepted :

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, PORTLAND, May 4, 1893.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers have examined the papers in the matter of the claim of the National Board of Relief, at San Diego, California, against Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland, and have conferred with the Master of said lodge. It appears that the lodge has paid to said Board \$172.38 for the burial and other expenses arising from the death of CHARLES H. MARSTON, a member of said lodge, and also November 11, 1891, and subsequently, declined to pay more. The Board of Relief ask for the payment of \$117.62 for subsequent furnishings to the widow of BRO. MARSTON and her children, and ask to have \$15 paid monthly for several months. These payments have also been refused. It also appears that BRO. MARSTON married a widow in California, who at the time had three children. Your committee do not consider it to be within the province of this Grand Lodge to direct lodges to pay bills of the character before mentioned. We consider that masonic charity is of a personal character, and that a lodge granting it cannot hold it as a claim against a lodge to which the donee may belong.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	} Committee.
ALBERT MOORE,	
MARQUIS F. KING,	

PAY ROLL.

BRO. E. P. BURNHAM offered the following :

Resolved, That the name of LEANDER M. KENNISTON, of Camden, P. S. G. Warden, a member of the Committees on Pay Roll and Leave of Absence, be placed upon the pay roll for this session.

Resolution adopted, and the schedule made up by the Pay Roll Committee ordered paid.

The Grand Master appointed the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WILLIAM N. HOWE, CHARLES R. DENNING, HENRY A. TORSEY.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, W. SCOTT SHOREY, SAMUEL L. MILLER.

On History of Masonry in Maine.

HERBERT HARRIS, WILLIAM C. MASON, ALFRED S. KIMBALL.

On Dispensations and Charters.

ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE, ALBERT MOORE.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING, FRANK E. SLEEPER.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALBRO E. CHASE.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, E. HOWARD VOSE, CHARLES D. SMITH.

On Transportation.

STEPHEN BERRY, LEANDER M. KENNISTON, WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD.

On Library.

HORACE H. BURBANK (*ex-officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, GEORGE R. SHAW.

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, ISAAC N. HURD.

Special Committee on Ritual.

HORACE H. BURBANK (*ex-officio*), JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, CHARLES I. COL-
LAMORE, FESSENDEN I. DAY, FRANK E. SLEEPER, ALBRO E.
CHASE, STEPHEN BERRY, CHARLES W. CROSBY, HERBERT
HARRIS, HUGH R. CHAPLIN, WEBSTER HAZLEWOOD.

Representatives to Fraternal Congress at Chicago.

HORACE H. BURBANK (*ex-officio*), AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, JOSEPH A. LOCKE,
JOSEPH M. HAYES, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, ALBERT M. PENLEY,
MOSES TAIT.

THANKS TO RETIRING GRAND MASTER.

M. W. EDWARD P. BURNHAM offered the following,
which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Lodge are due and
are tendered to M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR, Past Grand Master,
for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has per-
formed the duties of Grand Master the past two years.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bro. E. HOWARD VOSE, for the Committee on Un-
finished Business, reported that the business of the
annual communication was fully transacted, and the
report was accepted.

MINUTES.

Voted, To omit reading the minutes, and that they be made
up by the Grand Secretary under the supervision of the Grand
Master.

At 12.15 the Grand Lodge was closed in ample
form, prayer being offered by Grand Chaplain SUMMER-
BELL.

Attest :

Stephen Berry,

Grand Secretary.



Grand Lodge of Maine,

Free and Accepted Masons.

Office of the Grand Master,

Saco, May 15, 1893.

Pursuant to the authority constitutionally vested in the Grand Master, the several lodges of the State are hereby divided into the following districts, and their limits assigned as follows, namely:

DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEO. W. MOSHER, Presque Isle.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland</i> . | 170 Caribou, <i>Caribou</i> . |
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton</i> . | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn</i> . |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield</i> . | 197 Aroostook, <i>Blaine</i> . |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

District Deputy Grand Master—MOSES TAIT, Calais.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRED A. CHANDLER, Addison.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 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.

District Deputy Grand Master—WALTER J. CREAMER, Penobscot.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 4 Hancock, Castine. | 171 Naskeag, Brooklin. |
| 19 Felicity, Bucksport. | 177 Rising Star, Penobscot. |
| 71 Rising Sun, Orland. | 187 Ira Berry, Bluehill. |
| 128 Eggemoggin, Sedgwick. | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

District Deputy Grand Master—ELMER A. BREWSTER, Dexter.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 39 Penobscot, Dexter. | 124 Olive Branch, Charleston. |
| 44 Piscataquis, Milo. | 149 Doric, Monson. |
| 52 Mosaic, Foxcroft. | 163 Pleasant River, Brownville. |
| 109 Mount Kineo, Guilford. | 168 Composite, La Grange. |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

District Deputy Grand Master—WILLIAM E. BOGART, Hampden.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. | 83 St. Andrew's, Bangor. |
| 60 Star in the East, Oldtown. | 87 Benevolent, Carmel. |
| 65 Mystic, Hampden. | 137 Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag. |
| 66 Mechanics', Orono. | 174 Lynde, Hermon. |
| 69 Howard, Winterport. | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

District Deputy Grand Master—TILTON A. ELLIOTT, Brooks.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45 Central, China. | 111 Liberty, Liberty. |
| 58 Unity, Thorndike. | 129 Quantabacook, Searsmont. |
| 85 Star in the West, Unity. | 146 Seabasticook, Clinton. |
| 102 Marsh River, Brooks. | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRANK E. CROWLEY, Belfast.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 24 Phoenix, Belfast. | 119 Pownal, Stockton. |
| 62 King David's, Lincolnville. | 126 Timothy Chase, Belfast. |
| 68 Mariners', Searsport. | 151 Excelsior, Northport. |
| 89 Island, Islesboro'. | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

District Deputy Grand Master—MARK D. AMES, South Thomaston.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, Camden. | 79 Rockland, Rockland. |
| 15 Orient, Thomaston. | 82 St. Paul's, Rockport. |
| 16 St. George, Warren. | 84 Eureka, Tenant's Harbor. |
| 31 Union, Union. | 145 Moses Webster, Vinalhaven. |
| 50 Aurora, Rockland. | 189 Knox, South Thomaston. |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES W. STETSON, Damariscotta.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, Wiscasset. | 135 Riverside, North Jefferson. |
| 43 Alna, Damariscotta. | 144 Seaside, Boothbay Harbor. |
| 61 King Solomon's, Waldoboro. | 158 Anchor, South Bristol. |
| 74 Bristol, Bristol. | 196 Bay View, East Boothbay. |
| 103 Dresden, Dresden. | |

DISTRICT NO. 11.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN H. BARTON, West Windsor.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. | 41 Morning Star, Litchfield Corner. |
| 25 Temple, Winthrop. | 104 Dirigo, Weeks' Mills. |
| 32 Hermon, Gardiner. | 110 Monmouth, Monmouth. |
| 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. | 141 Augusta, Augusta. |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES W. CROSBY, North Wayne.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, Waterville. | 108 Relief, Belgrade. |
| 48 Lafayette, Readfield. | 118 Messalonskee, Oakland. |
| 53 Rural, Sidney. | 133 Asylum, Wayne. |
| 54 Vassalboro', North Vassalboro'. | 166 Neguemkeag, Vassalboro'. |
| 99 Vernon Valley, Mt. Vernon. | |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

District Deputy Grand Master—W. SCOTT JONES, North Anson.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, North Anson. | 116 Lebanon, Norridgewock. |
| 34 Somerset, Skowhegan. | 161 Carrabassett, Cunaan. |
| 80 Keystone, Solon. | 194 Euclid, Madison. |
| 92 Siloam, Fairfield. | 199 Bingham, Bingham. |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE B. RANDLETTE, Richmond.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 8 United, Brunswick. | 63 Richmond, Richmond. |
| 14 Solar, Bath. | 114 Polar Star, Bath. |
| 23 Freeport, Freeport. | 121 Acacia, Durham. |
| 26 Village, Bowdoinham. | 155 Ancient York, Lisbon Falls. |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

District Deputy Grand Master—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, Farmington.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 20 Maine, Farmington. | 154 Mystic Tie, Weld. |
| 21 Oriental Star, Livermore Falls. | 156 Wilton, Wilton. |
| 67 Blue Mountain, Phillips. | 167 Whitney, Canton. |
| 123 Franklin, New Sharon. | 191 Davis, Strong. |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

District Deputy Grand Master—JARVIS C. BILLINGS, Bethel.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, Norway. | 100 Jefferson, Bryant's Pond. |
| 30 Blazing Star, Rumford. | 147 Evening Star, Buckfield. |
| 57 King Hiram, Dixfield. | 152 Crooked River, Bolster's Mills. |
| 94 Paris, South Paris. | 182 Granite, West Paris. |
| 97 Bethel, Bethel. | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHAS. E. SNOW, Portland.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 Portland, Portland. | 86 Temple, Westbrook. |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. | 127 Presumpscot, North Windham. |
| 36 Casco, Yarmouth. | 180 Hiram, Cape Elizabeth. |
| 38 Harmony, Gorham. | 183 Deering, Deering. |
| 70 Standish, Standish. | 186 Warren Phillips, Cumb'd Mills. |
| 81 Atlantic, Portland. | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN A. FARRINGTON, Lovell.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11 Pythagorean, Fryeburg. | 132 Mount Tir'em, Waterford. |
| 13 Oriental, Bridgton. | 153 Delta, Lovell. |
| 56 Mount Moriah, Denmark. | 169 Shepherd's River, Brownfield. |
| 117 Greenleaf, Cornish. | |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

District Deputy Grand Master—WM. B. LITTLEFIELD, North Berwick.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, Saco. | 162 Arion, Goodwin's Mills. |
| 22 York, Kennebunk. | 176 Palestine, Biddeford. |
| 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. | 179 Yorkshire, North Berwick. |
| 51 St. John's, South Berwick. | 184 Naval, Kittery. |
| 76 Arundel, Kennebunkport. | 198 St. Aspinquid, York Village. |
| 142 Ocean, Wells. | |

DISTRICT NO. 20.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEO. W. SMITH, Mattawamkeag.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, Lincoln. | 165 Molunkus, Sherman Mills. |
| 98 Katahdin, Patten. | 172 Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag. |
| 148 Forest, Springfield. | 175 Baskahegan, Danforth. |

DISTRICT NO. 21.

* *District Deputy Grand Master*—AUGUSTUS O. GROSS, Deer Isle.

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.

District Deputy Grand Master—AUSTIN I. HARVEY, Newport.

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.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES H. OGDEN, Springvale.

27 Adoniram, <i>Limington</i> .	115 Buxton, <i>West Buxton</i> .
42 Freedom, <i>Limerick</i> .	118 Drummond, <i>Parsonsfeld</i> .
55 Fraternal, <i>Alfred</i> .	143 Preble, <i>Sanford</i> .
107 Day Spring, <i>West Newfield</i> .	190 Springvale, <i>Springvale</i> .

DISTRICT NO. 24.

District Deputy Grand Master—EDWIN K. SMITH, Lewiston.

12 Cumberland, <i>New Gloucester</i> .	105 Ashlar, <i>Lewiston</i> .
29 Tranquil, <i>Auburn</i> .	150 Rabboni, <i>Lewiston</i> .
73 Tyrian, <i>Mechanic Falls</i> .	164 Webster, <i>Webster</i> .
101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner</i> .	178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn</i> .

The craft in this jurisdiction will take due notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

By order of

HORACE H. BURBANK,
Grand Master.

Attest:

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary*.

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

SACO, May 22, 1893.

Pursuant to the authority in me vested, I do hereby appoint Wor. Brother EDWIN K. SMITH, of Lewiston, to be District Deputy Grand Master of the 24th Masonic District of Maine for the ensuing year. The craft will take due notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

HORACE H. BURBANK, *Grand Master.*

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,

SACO, June 5, 1893.

By virtue of the authority in me vested, I do appoint Wor. Bro. GEORGE B. RANDLETTE, of Richmond, to be District Deputy Grand Master of the 14th Masonic District. The craft will take due notice hereof and govern themselves accordingly.

HORACE H. BURBANK *Grand Master.*

~ REPORTS ~

OF

District · Deputy · Grand · Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my first annual report of my official labor in the First Masonic District.

December 10, 1892. My first official act was at Ashland. I visited Pioneer Lodge, witnessed work on the third degree. All things considered, it was fairly well done. There were present nineteen members. My instructions were kindly received. After this we sat down to a fine oyster supper.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, is the oldest lodge in this district. Although it has the prestige of age, with an extensive territory, sparsely settled, Ashland being a lumbering center, it attracts a large floating population, which has not in the past afforded material to sustain and build up the lodge. Rather unfavorably situated. Neglected by the District Deputies. Many who visited the lodge officially did not grasp the situation, the lodge being composed of factions hard to harmonize. All things considered, Pioneer Lodge has had a hard struggle, and has not received the encouragement due it. They own their lodge room, which is fairly furnished. I have faith to believe a prosperous future awaits them.

December 31, 1892, visited Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, Blaine, H. W. SAMPFORD, Master. This is one of the most prosperous lodges in this district, with a fine hall well furnished. Witnessed work on two candidates in M. M. degree. The work was well rendered. The records are well kept. The dues are well collected, one of the great secrets of their success, for which Bro. RAMSEY comes in for his share of credit. There was a large delegation from Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle, members from Monument and other

lodges were present, who were served with an excellent oyster supper, which all seemed to enjoy, after which lodge closed, and all returned to the cares and responsibilities of the world. I had an invitation to install the officers, but poor health and bad roads would not permit.

February 15, 1893, I visited Monument Lodge, No. 96, Houlton. They have the finest hall and the best furnished one in the district. Here we find the home of Aroostook R. A. Chapter and St. Aldemar Commandery, and with a large population from which good material can be easily obtained. Also natural advantages which the lodges situated so much farther from the outside world do not enjoy, and for this reason one would expect a great deal of interest manifested by the members, and a large attendance. As I had written the Master to have the lodge convened to best suit him, judge of my surprise at meeting the smallest attendance of any lodge in the district. In that large hall the members reminded me of sentinels posted around army camps. It must have made a peculiar impression on the candidate, if I may be allowed to judge. I witnessed work on two candidates in the E. A. degree, with Past D. D. G. M. JAMES ARCHIBALD in the chair. The work was nearer Grand Lodge work than any I had witnessed. I expected good work, and was not disappointed. The dues have not been well collected. The Master had commenced to work them up. The records are a model of neatness and accuracy; will compare favorably with any lodge record in the state, for which Bro. C. E. F. STETSON should have considerable credit.

March 1st, I visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Fort Fairfield. This lodge has the smallest territory of any lodge in the district, situated near the border of New Brunswick on the east, for which reason they do not have the same advantages in regard to numbers to select from as the other lodges. Work was exemplified on M. M. degree, which was quite well done. This lodge is not having much work just now. The officers elect have not been installed, the Master elect being absent on business. The dues are not collected as they should be. The attendance was good. The records are well kept, for which Bro. MARTIN should receive credit. The Master, ALFRED D. SAWYER, M. D., has filled the chair with credit to himself and honor to the lodge. The education of the candidates has been well looked after.

March 2d, I visited Caribou Lodge, No. 170, Caribou. This lodge room is well furnished and the lodge in good financial condition. I witnessed work on M. M. degree, PERLEY L. McNELLY in the chair. The officers were all new in their places. All things considered, the work was fairly well rendered. The members are interested in the affairs of the lodge. The attendance was good. Bro. C. G. LITTLEFIELD is entitled to a good deal of credit. Since he was elected he has reduced the dues from about four hundred to about one hundred and sixty, and he has introduced a system which gives at a glance a complete history of each member's connection with the lodge, and must do away with a vast amount of work in looking up past events, and when perfected it ought to come into general use.

March 8th, I visited Washburn Lodge, No. 193. This lodge, constituted July 25, 1888, is in good financial condition. The officers are mostly young men, new in their respective places. I predict for them a good working lodge. The Master, H. S. SLEEPER, is new at the work, but awake to the responsible duties of his office, and worked the E. A. degree as well as I ever saw a new beginner work it. The lectures were passed. Dues fairly collected. Records, in the hands of J. M. STORY, are up to the average. Attendance good.

Trinity Lodge, No. 130, Presque Isle, is the one of which I am a member, and I have attended most of their meetings. The officers are new in their places. H. B. THAYER, the Master, has been Secretary for some years, and has not done work outside that office. Z. P. SHAW, the present Secretary, is new in the business, as are most of the officers. Still they work well for beginners, and have a large amount of work on hand. The dues are fairly well collected. The records are well kept, and the lodge out of debt. Own their building, have a nice lodge-room, well furnished, have electric lights. The affairs of the lodge are well looked after. Each candidate receives a masonic education. Under the present management the lodge must prosper.

All the lodges in this district are in excellent condition. One of the lodges has done no work for the past year, but the prospect for the present year seems to be good. The selection of officers is good, especially that of Masters, all of whom are interested in Masonry and well qualified to carry out the principles and intentions of the Order. I have done what I could to impress the officers with the dignified duties and responsibilities of each and every office. In the work I made my suggestions and corrections in accordance with Grand Lodge work, as I understand it. Thanking all for attention and courtesies extended,

Fraternally,

GEORGE W. MOSHER, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report of my doings as District Deputy Grand Master of the Second Masonic District.

November 3, 1892, agreeably to a notice received from the Grand Lecturer, R. W. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, I attended a lodge of instruction, held at Dexter on the above date. The instruction received at that greatly assisted me

in my inspection and correction of work, where necessary, when visiting the lodges in this district.

November 7th, having had no opportunity previous to this, I presented myself to the Master of Eastern Lodge on this date, at a stated communication of the lodge, and was duly installed, Past D. D. G. M. WILFORD J. FISHER presiding.

December 14th, granted a dispensation to W. Bro. WILLIAM G. GIBSON, Master of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, Calais, to repair with his lodge to St. Ann's Church in that city, and engage in services commemorative of St. John the Evangelist, on December 25th, deeming it for the good of the fraternity.

December 21st, at the request of the W. Master of Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, issued a notice to the lodges in the district, to meet at Princeton on the above date. All were represented but Crescent, and they were afraid to drive so far in the cold. The stations were filled by selecting from the different ones present, so that it might be seen what was the practice throughout the district. The E. A. and F. C. degrees were exemplified in the afternoon. At the close of each session sufficient time was given for criticism and corrections. At six o'clock the visiting brethren were escorted to an adjoining hall, where the lady associates of the home lodge had made a generous provision for our comfort. Words fail to express the gratitude we felt towards them for this kindness. After the banquet, cigars were lighted, and an hour spent in social converse. On returning to the lodge room, the officers of Lewy's Island Lodge assumed the stations, and exemplified work in the M. M. degree. I have never seen better work presented for inspection. This lodge is under the care of Past D. D. G. M. B. F. CHADBOURNE, one of our best ritualists, and cannot be other than up to the best. Records are well kept, finances in good condition, and lodge room well furnished. Remarks were made during the evening by the following members of the Grand Lodge: R. W. E. H. VOSE, Past J. G. Warden; W. and Rev. CHARLES WHITTIER, G. Chaplain; W. MOSES TAIT, G. Steward; also the following Past D. D. G. Masters: S. D. MORRELL, J. B. NEAGLE and E. W. BROWN, and a number of Past Masters of our own and sister jurisdictions. From the interest manifested by the older members of the order, in going so far to be present at these meetings, no doubt need be entertained of the good results that will follow.

January 2, 1893, I installed the officers of Eastern Lodge into their respective stations. The Secretary is now serving his thirty-first term. Modesty forbids that I should enlarge on the condition of this my home lodge, further than to say that we endeavor to hold our end up, and practice out of the lodge the sublime principles taught therein.

March 1. Visited Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, on above date, it being the stated meeting for the month. No work was presented. I

have the pleasure to report that there are no delinquent members in this lodge. There is a goodly sum in the treasury, and the records are models of neatness.

March 6th, attended a stated communication of St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais. I have often seen this lodge do work and know that they do it well, yet I felt that an evening devoted to an inspection of its internal welfare would not be unprofitable. I am satisfied that the financial condition is good, but might be improved if the delinquents were dealt with. The records are in the hands of a well qualified and painstaking Secretary, Bro. MORRELL.

March 8th, paid an official visit to Crescent Lodge, No. 78, and was greeted with a cordial and courteous reception. The work was in the M. M. degree. W. Bro. HERSEY, a Past Master, was a short time since installed as Master. As he is in the habit of doing good work there was little call for corrections. At the proper time the brethren repaired to the banquet hall, where a spread was laid, such as the Pembroke brethren are in the habit of providing.

After the banquet and cigars had been disposed of, the brethren returned to the lodge room, where the business of the evening was resumed. Questions were asked, advice given, and remarks made by the members and visiting brothers. The pleasure enjoyed by the eighteen visiting brothers from Eastern Lodge, who accompanied me, cannot easily be effaced. I am glad to report that, from what I can learn, the lodges in this district are in a healthy and prosperous condition, well officered, and disposed to work, and live up to the moral precepts and teachings of Masonry. The lodge rooms are well equipped for the proper rendering of the work.

One thing I am pleased to notice, that in all my intercourse with the craftsmen, whether in the lodge rooms, or without, that degree of sociability is manifested which cannot but root Freemasonry more firmly in the affections of its members and show to the world at large that it is indeed a universal brotherhood.

In closing, I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me to this responsible office, and the officers and members of the different lodges in the district, for the fraternal kindness and courtesy with which I have been received as your representative.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ALBERT W. CLARK, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Eastport, April 19, 1893.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Third Masonic District.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report the order in this district in a harmonious and prosperous condition, the lodges, as a rule, well officered, and the records in good hands, neatly and correctly kept.

With one exception, I have had the privilege of visiting and installing the officers in all the lodges.

The installation at Lookout Lodge, No. 131, Cutler, was postponed until late in March, and at the time appointed I was unable to be present, on account of a severe storm and bad traveling, P. M. ACKLEY installing the officers for me.

In every case the installations were semi-public.

I made an informal visit at Harwood Lodge, No. 91, January 9th, and saw them confer the E. A. degree on one candidate. There was a fair attendance and a good degree of interest manifested in the work, which was done in a very pleasing manner.

Jonesport Lodge, No. 188, intend building a new hall, 40 by 60 feet, this coming season, which they are in great need of, as the room now occupied by them is too small to accommodate the members and allow space for good work.

Within the past few years, Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, has shown renewed interest and has initiated some young and excellent material.

Tuscan Lodge, No. 106, is my masonic home. I have been present at nearly every meeting held the past year. The lodge is in good financial standing, having a large hall, well furnished, and a surplus in the treasury. The officers work very smoothly, there is usually a large attendance and the brethren seem to manifest much interest.

The annual convention of the lodges in this district was holden February 28th, with Tuscan Lodge, at Addison, it being most centrally located, but owing to the bad condition of the roads, caused by a drifting storm a few days previous, there were not as many present as I wished to see. Jonesport, Narraguagus, Pleiades and Harwood Lodges were represented, however, there being in all about ninety present.

At the afternoon session, officers from different lodges exemplified the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees, which was followed by criticisms.

At the evening session, Tuscan Lodge conferred the M. M. degree on two candidates, after which refreshments were served in the lower hall.

The convention was voted a success, and all seemed well pleased with the time spent.

Allow me at this time to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges in this district for their kindness and courtesy during my official visits; and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

FRED A. CHANDLER, D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In submitting my report it gives me pleasure to state that this has been a year of great interest to the craft in the Fourth Masonic District, and that all the lodges are in a prosperous condition and are doing good work.

The membership of the district has been decreased by eleven, owing to suspensions for non-payment of dues.

Dues are being collected promptly all over the district, and those who do not pay their dues are suspended.

Two masonic conventions have been held this year, one at Sedgwick, with Eggemoggin Lodge, and one with Naskeag Lodge, at Brooklin. The convention at Sedgwick was well attended, but on account of a storm the convention at Brooklin was not so well attended.

These conventions are of great value to the craft and are enjoyed by the brethren, and I hope they will be continued.

I have visited all the lodges in the district at least once.

I am under obligation to W. and Rev. O. H. FERNALD, of Castine, for valuable assistance in making our masonic conventions interesting and instructive. Also to the officers and members of the several lodges in the district for their kindness and attention.

I thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment as your representative and have endeavored to attend to the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER J. CREAMER, D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.

Penobscot, April 1, 1893.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith have the pleasure to submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Fifth Masonic District.

October 1, 1892, I officially visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, and witnessed work in the Third degree, which was very well done. A goodly number present. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, the records well kept and a well filled treasury. By invitation I publicly installed officers December 31st.

October 6th, I visited Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Willimantic. A dispensation having been granted by Most Worshipful Grand Master, two candidates were raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. The work was done nearly correctly. There were nine lodges represented. The financial condition of this lodge is good. Records well kept in the hands of Bro. HAYNES.

December 12th, I publicly installed the officers of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, Brownville, Bro. JOHNSON acting as Grand Marshal. After installation I was highly entertained by a pleasing programme arranged for the occasion and followed by supper in the banquet hall.

January 26, 1893, I visited Mosaic Lodge, No. 52. Installed the officers; but few present. This lodge is not enjoying the prosperity it should. Found the records very neatly kept by Bro. ROBERTS.

March 1st, I visited Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, Charleston; witnessed work in the Third degree, which was very well done. Attendance good. This lodge has a pleasant home and is nearly out of debt. Dues well paid and records properly kept.

March 2d, I visited Composite Lodge, No. 168, at La Grange. This lodge is somewhat scattered, many of its members being away during the winter months. Work was exemplified in the Entered Apprentice degree; very fairly done. This lodge is carrying quite a debt and their dues are in arrears. I strongly recommended that they should devise some plan for collecting back dues. A historian was appointed to furnish a history of the lodge.

March 31st, I was unable to visit Piscataquis Lodge, but appointed Bro. BRIDGES, Worshipful Master of Penobscot Lodge, to visit it. He reports that he witnessed work in the Entered Apprentice degree, and that it was fairly well done. A good attendance for the time of year, and plenty of work on hand.

Penobscot Lodge, No. 39. This is my masonic home, and I have been present at nearly every meeting for the year. This lodge has been carrying a heavy debt, and two years ago a committee was appointed to raise funds to cancel the debt, and much credit is due them and the Worshipful Master O. W. BRIDGES for their faithfulness in raising the full amount, which was about \$1,600. This is a good working lodge, with a fair amount of work on hand.

Now, most honored sir, allow me to express my appreciation of the high honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

ELMER A. BREWSTER, D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District.

June 23d, I attended a special communication of the Grand Lodge of Maine, holden at Rockport, for the purpose of dedicating the new hall of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 82, and the next day attended the centennial celebration of Lincoln, No. 3, at Wiscasset. It was an especial privilege and pleasure, to witness those most impressive and instructive ceremonies and participate in the enjoyment of that occasion.

I had made arrangements to attend the Grand Lecturer's Convention at Dexter, but bad roads and a storm on that day prevented me.

I have visited *all* the lodges in this district, and am pleased to report all as working harmoniously and in good financial condition.

I received invitations from, and installed the officers of the following lodges: Lynde Lodge, at Hermon, December 3d; Mystic Lodge, at Hampden, December 10th; Howard Lodge, at Winterport, December 27th; and Mechanics' Lodge, at Orono, January 13th. The ceremonies were performed in the presence of the brethren, their families and invited guests, and in each case a bountiful collation was provided, to which all did ample justice.

June 6th, I visited Benevolent Lodge, at Carmel, and witnessed work on the F. C. and M. M. degrees. The work was well done, and I found by the records that the attendance had been good. The records are well and neatly kept.

September 10th, visited Lynde Lodge, at Hermon, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. The work was well done, and the records were well and neatly kept. A large number of members and visitors were present. An ample collation was provided, to which the brethren did ample justice.

October 5th, visited Kenduskeag Lodge, at Kenduskeag. There were three candidates who had been accepted, but none making their appearance, lectures in the E. A. degree were passed in a very creditable manner. Records well and neatly kept.

January 2d, visited Star in the East Lodge, Oldtown, and witnessed work on two candidates in the M. M. degree. There was a large attendance of members, with visiting brethren from Mystic, Lynde, Mechanics', and Mosaic Lodges. The work was exceedingly well done, and the records well and neatly kept. After the lodge closed the visitors were invited to a hotel, and a bountiful supper provided, to which the brethren did ample justice.

February 28th, visited Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, at Bangor, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The attendance was large and work well done. The records are kept by Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, and we all know they must be well and neatly kept.

March 3d, visited St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 85, at Bangor, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. A large number were present, and although the officers were new to their stations, the work was performed in a very perfect manner. The records were not present for inspection, but being in the hands of Bro. A. B. MARSTON, they must be well and neatly kept.

Mystic Lodge, No. 65, at Hampden, has been my masonic home the past thirty-six years. I have attended every meeting the past year. The attendance has been good, and harmony has prevailed. We have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity. The officers have endeavored to excel in their stations, and have always been ready to receive suggestions and do their work well. The records are well and correctly kept.

April 12th, visited Mechanics' Lodge, at Orono, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. The work was well performed, and I found the records well and neatly kept.

It has been my intention to visit Howard Lodge, at Winterport, again, and I requested the W. M. to notify me if he had work, but not having heard from him concluded they had no work.

Allow me to extend my thanks to the members of the different lodges, for their kindness and courtesy during my official visits, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor you have conferred upon me by this appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

WM. E. BOGART, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Hampden, April 14, 1893.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my first report of the Seventh Masonic District.

I do not deem it necessary to report each lodge separately, as many of them are so nearly alike that what might be said of one would also apply to the others.

I have visited each lodge in the district once and some of them twice. Have witnessed work in most instances, and am very glad to report that every lodge in the district is in good working order, although some are doing much more work than others.

The records are kept neatly and correctly, as we have an excellent corps of Secretaries in our district, some of whom have held the office nineteen years, and it is very interesting to look over their work.

It may be well for me to make special mention of Liberty Lodge, No. 111, as they were unfortunate in losing their home by fire.

I would say that they have been equally fortunate in securing a new home which has many advantages over the old, and I think that the brethren appreciate it.

Under a special dispensation October 26, 1892, I went to Liberty, and, accompanied by Brothers O. W. LANE, M. J. DOW and M. S. STILES, of Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, and others who were present, dedicated the hall of Liberty Lodge in due form. This was the beginning of my work in the district. In the evening following the dedication I publicly installed their officers.

I would say further that all the lodges in the district have their offices filled by good, energetic men and are prospering well financially. That brotherly love prevails and all are at peace and harmony, no trouble of any nature having occurred during the year to mar our peace.

Allow me to thank the brethren for their kindness to me in my visits to the several lodges. Although a stranger to many of them but a few months ago, I feel that I have many friends among them to-day. And I would thank you, M. W. Grand Master, for the honor you have conferred upon me in appointing me to this office.

Faternally,

TILTON A. ELLIOTT, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

April 1, 1893.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the laws of the Fraternity, I have the honor to submit the following report as D. D. Grand Master of the Eighth Masonic District.

I have visited each lodge in my district, with two exceptions, at least twice during the year, some of them several times; two, however, I have been able to meet with but once; I have installed all their officers except those of Timothy Chase Lodge, their installation occurring on the same evening as that of Island Lodge. All the installations, with one exception, have been public and have been attended by the members with their families and brethren from neighboring lodges, and each has been the occasion of many pleasant greetings.

I refrain from making a detailed report, for the reason that what I might say of one would seem to apply with equal force to all.

It affords me much pleasure to say that all the lodges are in an excellent financial condition, records well kept, and officered by brothers who mani-

fest a lively interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of their respective lodges, especially in the esoteric work; if some are better versed in the work than others, it is because of superior advantages of the one and not from any want of interest on the part of the other; therefore I feel justified in saying that the lodges in my district are in a prosperous and healthy condition. I have always noticed, and I think it is a rule almost universal, that when the officers are interested in their work and prompt in the discharge of their duties, the brethren naturally fall into line.

It seems to me that if a meeting of all the lodges in a district were held, at least once in each year, it would result in much benefit, not only in the advancement in masonic knowledge, but also in cultivating a more intimate and fraternal acquaintance among the brethren.

In conclusion, allow me to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges in my district for the many courtesies extended to me during the past two years. I trust, and doubt not, they will receive my successor with that cordiality which has made my official duties so pleasant and agreeable.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. E. JOHNSON, D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present my second report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District.

June 8th, by your direction, I inspected the new Masonic Hall at Rockport, and found the brethren of St. Paul's Lodge had a finely arranged hall and commodious ante-rooms especially fitted for masonic purposes, and with a slight change proposed by Bro. CARLTON, I officially gave consent for their use.

November 5th, publicly installed the officers of St. George Lodge, Warren. After the ceremony of installation, listened to an able address from Bro. C. B. EMERY, after which there was a supper at Hotel Warren, where about seventy enjoyed the hospitality of the good brethren of St. George Lodge. "May their shadows never grow less."

November 9th, attended a Deputy's meeting at Kennebunk, held by Bro. GEORGE E. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer.

November 26th, visited Amity Lodge, of Camden, who held their meeting in St. Paul's Lodge room at Rockport. The brethren rendered the work on the M. M. degree in fine shape, notwithstanding the unusual discouragement they have met with in the loss by fire of their fine lodge rooms, this being

the second time within a few years. The first was on March 13, 1888, of a fine Masonic Hall, completed but a short time, by fire, with all their furnishings, including charter, furniture, all working paraphernalia, library, which they had been accumulating for years, and many other valuables which they cannot replace. November 10, 1892, Amity Lodge was again burned out, with everything except jewels, charter and records, the charter being left in bad shape. But not being discouraged they are again making preparation to rebuild, having formed a stock company with \$25,000 capital, with which they intend to erect a fine building for masonic and other purposes, and we trust better luck will attend them in the future. The records are in the hands of Bro. L. M. KENNISTON, which insures them of being in perfect shape.

December 15th, at the request of the brethren of Union Lodge, Union, I went there for the purpose of publicly installing their officers. Found the lodge room well filled with the brethren and their ladies, also a quartette which did much to enliven the ceremony of installation. After the installation we listened to an address by Bro. J. D. PAYSON, and remarks from ladies and brethren. A supper being prepared in the rooms below, we with others started on a tour of investigation, where we found tables beautifully and abundantly loaded with good things, to which we did ample justice.

January 17th, installed the officers of Orient Lodge, Thomaston. After the ceremony the brethren were served with refreshments in the shape of oyster stew, hot coffee, &c. Bro. MAGOON, of St. Paul's Lodge, gave us one of his songs, which was highly pleasing to all, both old and young. Quite a number of visitors were present, among whom was Past District Deputy AMES, of Knox Lodge.

January 26th, visited Union Lodge, Union. Found a large number of the brethren gathered, with delegations from other lodges. The work of the evening was the M. M. degree, which was well done. I made such suggestions as seemed proper. I found the records still in the hands of the faithful and efficient Secretary, Bro. B. BURTON. The lodge being closed, refreshments were served, which closed a very pleasant, and I trust, profitable session.

January 28th, visited Knox Lodge, South Thomaston. On entering, I found the rooms well-filled with the brethren and visitors from a number of other lodges. Work on M. M. degree, on two candidates, was impressively and correctly rendered. The brethren of this lodge deserve credit for the care they observe in rendering the work so nearly in accordance with the ritual. The records were not present, but as I have examined the work of the Secretary, Bro. M. E. BASSICK, on a former visit, I can avouch for their correctness. After closing, the brethren sat down to a clam chowder which was highly appreciated by all.

March 6th, visited St. Paul's Lodge, Rockport. This lodge made preparation for this visit some two weeks before and had a large attendance, with

work on M. M. degree, but the big snow storm prevented my attending. This evening I met with a small gathering. The work was on F. C. degree, which was done in their usual impressive manner. Made a few corrections and suggestions, also advised some slight changes in the manner of keeping the records, Bro. FOSTER being a new Secretary.

March 6th, went to Camden at the request of Amity Lodge, to inspect a room which they wished to use in conferring degrees, which request I communicated to yourself March 8th. I am pleased to know their wish was granted.

March 2d, visited Rockland Lodge, Rockland; met a large number of the brethren, also visitors. The work on the M. M. degree, on four candidates, was well rendered. The records are finely kept, Bro. R. H. BURNHAM showing himself particularly well qualified for that position. After closing, the brethren assembled in the refreshment room, and did ample justice to the good things set before them, and with many regrets we said good night to the genial brethren of Rockland Lodge.

March 27th, visited St. George Lodge, Warren, at their stated meeting. After the regular business of the meeting, the brethren exemplified work on the F. C. degree. This work very closely followed the ritual, and the brethren of St. George Lodge fully sustained their reputation of doing first class work. The records are in good shape, Bro. A. V. HINKLY being Secretary. The lodge being closed, the brethren repaired to the refreshment room, where they were served with hot coffee, doughnuts, &c. With many pleasant greetings, we passed a very interesting hour.

March 28th, officially visited Orient Lodge, my masonic home. This lodge has done very little work the past year, conferring the degrees on only one. The meetings are well kept up, and the attendance is about the same as usual. The officers are interested in using the correct ritual. The work this evening consisted in exemplifying the M. M. degree, which was carried through in such a manner as to prove the good working qualities of the officers. Made such corrections as appeared to be needed. The records are in the hands of Bro. A. O. TORRE, who makes a careful and faithful Secretary. After closing, the brethren were served with clam chowder, coffee, cigars, &c, which terminated another very enjoyable occasion for the members of Orient Lodge.

April 5th, visited Aurora Lodge, Rockland. Met a large gathering of the brethren and many visitors from other lodges, St. Paul's, Amity and Orient being represented. This being a stated meeting, some time was consumed with regular business; after which the M. M. degree was conferred on three candidates in a very interesting and impressive manner, the ritual being closely followed. Made such few corrections as seemed needed. The Secretary, Bro. L. S. ROBINSON, shows a fine set of records. After a few remarks by some of the brethren, the lodge was closed and we repaired to the banquet room and found the tables bountifully supplied, to which one hundred and

fifty sat down and partook of the many good things before them. This gathering broke up at a late hour. The brethren of Aurora Lodge fully understand the art of making it pleasant for visitors.

April 11th, visited Moses Webster Lodge, Vinalhaven. Met with a small number of the brethren. This being a stated meeting, the regular business was gone through with, after which they exemplified the E. A. degree, which, on a regular candidate, would have been fairly well done. Made such corrections as seemed needed. The records are all that can be wished for. The Secretary, Bro. C. E. BOMAN, is painstaking and correct in all the details. The financial condition of this lodge is in good shape. They labor under the disadvantage of the depressing effects of the labor troubles in the granite business for the past year, but this seems now to be one of the things of the past, and the brethren are feeling more confident of increasing prosperity. After closing we found awaiting us a fine collation at a restaurant, which kept us until a late hour. I met with a most cordial and hearty reception, and am indebted to Worshipful Master SMITH, Bro. DOAK and others, for special attention.

I cannot make a full report on Eureka Lodge, Tenant's Harbor, as I have not been able as yet to make them a visit. Hope to do so soon. They have had a fairly prosperous year, making five members, and from my visit last year, correspondence, &c., I can report them in good condition.

In closing this, my second report, I wish, Most Worshipful, to express my sincere thanks for the appointment of District Deputy Grand Master. I can say I have been received with that uniform courtesy which the dignity of the office demands. Although interfering somewhat with business arrangements, I highly appreciate the advantages and pleasures of the office.

If proper, I would suggest the importance of the Deputy's meeting once or more during the year with the Masters, officers, and all who could attend of the lodges under their care, for the purpose of comparing their work, making arrangements for meetings, getting acquainted, and many other things which would be of great advantage to themselves and for the good of Masonry.

Truly and fraternally yours,

LEVI MORSE, D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District.

January 26th, I officially visited Bay View Lodge, No. 196, at East Boothbay, and witnessed work on the Third degree, which was performed in a very fine and impressive manner, and left very little in the way of correction to be done. I expected it, for it is the home of P. D. D. G. M. W. IRVING ADAMS. W. M. HAGAN is ably supported by an efficient corps of officers. The records, in the hands of Bro. FULLER, are neatly and correctly kept. Peace and harmony prevail, and their lodge rooms are commodious and neat.

On Wednesday afternoon, September 14, 1892, by authority of a dispensation granted me for the purpose of dedicating the new hall of Riverside Lodge, No. 135, situated at East Jefferson, in the Tenth Masonic District, I convened the Deputy Grand Lodge of Maine, and dedicated the hall in due and ancient form. The minutes of the meeting, from no fault of mine, were lost, and I am unable to give a list of the officers, as some were strangers to me. I am under obligations to R. W. P. J. G. W. WETHERBEE and W. O. CARNEY, Grand Tyler, and all who kindly assisted after the dedication. Rev. Bro. CHARLES S. CUMMINGS delivered a very fine oration, which was listened to with great interest by all present. A sumptuous supper was then served, such as the wives and daughters of the brethren of East Jefferson are noted for. At 7 p. m. the lodge was called from refreshment to labor, and the Third degree was conferred in a very fine manner. After this another supper followed, with Dr. JOHNSON, S. W., as Toastmaster, and at 1.30 a. m. the brethren repaired to their homes.

On December 7th, I again visited this lodge with a delegation from our lodge (Alma). Work on the Third degree was finely done.

January 11, 1893, I publicly installed their officers. An entertainment, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, followed, a large company being present, with another supper as usual.

On Wednesday evening, March 15th, I made my official visit and witnessed work in the Third degree, which was an improvement and in every sense finely done. Bro. JACKSON, the W. M., is deserving of praise, for he, with his efficient corps of officers and members, have done grandly. They own their building, and it was dedicated free of debt; everything is new and nice; their hall is frescoed. There was a feeling on account of the location, but I am happy to say it has vanished away, and peace and harmony prevail in all their borders. Success to them.

On January 25th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Seaside Lodge, No. 144, at Boothbay Harbor, in the presence of a large company. The programme for the occasion was finely selected and beautifully rendered, by three young ladies and two young men, assisted by a mixed quartette. They rendered their several parts admirably, as did also the organist. After the installation services, the brethren, with their ladies and invited guests, repaired to the banquet hall, where a sumptuous collation, prepared by the ladies, was partaken of.

On February 17th, I made my official visit, and witnessed work on the Third degree, which was finely done, very little correction being needed. W. M. BAKER is an earnest, faithful worker, having the interest of his lodge at heart, and he is ably assisted by his officers, who gave evidence of their deep interest in the very correct manner in which they rendered their several parts. Delegations from Bay View and Alna Lodges were present. Refreshments were served at the close. The Secretary, Bro. H. S. PERKINS, is the right man in the right place: his records are fine, and he was the first to make his returns.

Alna Lodge, No. 43, Damariscotta, is my home lodge. I have not deemed it necessary to officially visit it, for when at home I esteem it a great privilege to be present and mingle with my brethren, who have borne with me kindly, and our relations are very pleasant. We have a very fine corps of officers. Our Master, Bro. AMASA B. HALL, is a fine worker, as also a fine man, and he is ably supported, with P. M. GEORGE H. WEEKS in the West, P. M. WALTER M. BAKSTOW, as S. D., and the remaining officers all young, enthusiastic masons, with the exception of the two veterans, P. M. J. W. DAVID as Treasurer and Bro. A. W. JONES, Secretary. On Wednesday evening, March 8th, the third degree was worked. Invitations were given to all the lodges in the Tenth District, and eight out of the nine responded. We had masons from Bangor to Maryland, over one hundred present. Supper was served at the close, with a social hour following. The prospect is very encouraging indeed for the ensuing year.

On Monday evening, January 9th, I publicly installed our officers, assisted by P. M. FRED. D. MARCH, as Grand Marshal, and Rev. C. S. CUMMINGS, as Grand Chaplain, assisted by a female quartette, which added very largely to the success of the services. After the installation, Bro. CUMMINGS delivered a very fine oration, which was listened to very attentively by the large number present. There was a large delegation from Bristol and Anchor Lodges. There was a banquet at the close, and all voted it a fine time.

On Thursday, March 9th, I made my official visit to Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset, and witnessed an exemplification of the work on the E. A. degree, which needed much in the way of correction. The Master, Bro. WILBUR F. MERRILL, is worthy of better support than I should judge that he receives. A marked lack of interest was manifest on the part of the brethren who compose this, one of our oldest lodges. They were conspicuous for their absence. The faithful ones, as shown by their records, were present. I gave them such instruction as I deemed the case demanded. The records, in the hands of Bro. WM. D. PATTERSON, are very finely kept, indeed.

On Wednesday, December 30, 1892, by request, I installed the officers elect of Anchor Lodge, No. 158, assisted by Past D. D. G. M. WILLIAM A. SRETSON, as Grand Marshal; after which refreshments were served, for which the good brethren of this lodge are noted; and up to eleven o'clock

the time was spent socially, and to understand this term fully one needs to visit this lodge by the sea.

On Wednesday, February 22, 1893, I made my official visit and witnessed an exemplification of the Third degree, which was rendered in a fine manner. W. M. JOHN F. FRENCH is a workman who needeth not be ashamed; his officers are good men and true, having a deep interest in the prosperity of their lodge and an ardent desire to do good work. There can truthfully be said of this lodge, few errors in their work appeared. Refreshments were served at the close.

On Monday evening, March 6th, I made my official visit to King Solomon's Lodge, No. 61, Waldoboro, and witnessed work on the Third degree, which was finely done. It being the home of P. D. D. G. M. S. KENNEDY, MILLER and RICHARDS, I expected to witness good work and was not disappointed. There was little to criticize. W. M. CLARKE is deeply interested in his work and lodge, and with P. D. D. G. M. MILLER in the West, and Bro. ACHORN in the South, who rendered his part perfectly, as did Bro. EATON, the Senior Deacon, I have no fears for King Solomon's Lodge. Bro. REED makes a very fine Secretary, indeed. Records a model of neatness and finely kept. Finally, all of the officers of this fine lodge are deeply interested in its prosperity. Refreshments and the usual social hour are a characteristic of this lodge. A delegation from Alna Lodge was present, who were very much pleased with the work and with their kind reception.

On Friday, March 3d, I officially visited Dresden Lodge, No. 103, at Dresden Mills, and witnessed work on the Third degree, which was performed finely. W. M. GAHAN is a young mason, but full of zeal, and presides gracefully over his lodge, and, if I mistake not, will make his mark among craftsmen. I was pleased to meet with our genial Bro. P. M. GEO. PALMER, who presided in the West. He is noted for his presence rather than his absence, as the manner of some is, at the meetings of their lodge, especially after they have passed the chair. The Senior Deacon, Bro. P. M. WILBUR CATE, is a fine working officer, doing his work correctly. The Secretary, Bro. P. M. J. H. MAYERS, keeps a nice record, and all of the officers are doing good work. I found little to criticize, but gave them such instruction as I thought that they needed. Refreshments were served at the close.

On Wednesday evening, December 21st, by request, I publicly installed the officers of Bristol Lodge, No. 74, in the Union Church, at Round Pond, Rev. CHARLES S. CUMMINGS as Chaplain, and P. D. D. WILLIAM A. STETSON as Marshal. At the close of the installation, Bro. CUMMINGS, the Orator, delivered a very fine address, that held the closest attention from the large audience from beginning to end. A very fine orchestra was present, which, with as fine a quartette, added very much to the pleasure of all, and reflects very much of credit upon the brethren of this fine lodge. A royal banquet closed the exercises.

On Monday evening, March 27th, I made my official visit, and witnessed an exemplification of the Third degree, which was finely done, and very few corrections were necessary. W. M. ROBBINS has the interest of his lodge at heart, and is ably assisted by his officers. The records, in the hands of P. M. J. E. ERVINE are very fine, correct and neat.

In closing, please accept my thanks for the appointment to this position, and I would also tender my grateful thanks to the brethren of this district for kindness shown me.

Yours very truly and fraternally,

CHARLES W. STETSON, D. D. G. M. 10th M. D.

Damariscotta, April 3, 1893.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I beg leave herewith to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

On October 3d, I visited Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, and installed its officers, assisted by Bro. J. L. GRAY as Marshal. Although the weather was unfavorable, a goodly number of the fraternity, with their families, were present, and some invited guests. After the ceremonies and remarks from some of the brethren, we enjoyed a fine supper, which was furnished by the wives of the brethren. They deserved and received our thanks. This is my masonic home. I have attended most of their meetings, and though they have little work they are sustaining their reputation given in former reports. Records safe in the hands of Bro. SPROWL.

October 25th, I visited Hermon Lodge, No. 32, where I was cordially received by nearly two hundred brethren, among whom were R. W. Bros. LANDERS, HAWES and WEBSTER. The third degree was conferred on three candidates in a very spirited and impressive manner. Very few, and slight mistakes were made in the work; records well kept. Hermon Lodge is a live lodge, as their returns will show.

November 15th, I visited Augusta Lodge, No. 141. Attendance not large, owing to a meeting of another order the same evening. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was as nearly perfect as that of any lodge in the district. Records very finely kept.

November 28th, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, and installed their officers, assisted by Wor. Bro. McMURDIE as Grand Marshal. Fine music was rendered by Bros. PHILBROOK, of Waterville, and WARD, HUNT and CHANDLER, of Augusta. After spirited remarks by many brethren, the meeting closed with a bountiful banquet, which needs no description, as it

was furnished by Augusta's caterer, Bro. L. B. WEEVER—two hundred and fifty plates.

January 4th, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 25. They exemplified work in the M. M. degree fairly well. They have done little work, but I have no doubt will perform it in a satisfactory manner when it comes. Records in good form.

February 8th, I visited Kennebec Lodge, No. 5. Work in the third degree. Both the W. M. and the S. W. were absent. R. W. Bro. H. O. HAWES presided, and the work was well done. Records need no inspection while in the hands of R. W. Bro. JONES.

February 18th, I visited Monmouth Lodge, No. 110. Work in the third degree. Though the first time the present officers had worked that degree, it was finely done, the floor work exceptionally so. Monmouth Lodge will be all right so long as R. W. Bro. BOSTON is as interested and active as at present. I wish to express thanks to him for his hospitality during my visit.

February 27th, I visited Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35. Large attendance of members and visiting brethren. Inspected work in the M. M. degree, which was well done, though the first time the officers had worked the degree. There is no doubt but that, with practice, they will maintain the high reputation they have had in the past.

February 28th, I visited Morning Star Lodge, No. 41. The roads were in so bad a condition that the attendance was small, nearly all the officers being absent. There being no work, I examined the records, which are very neatly kept by Wor. Bro. GILBERT, and I think they show less delinquency in dues than any other lodge in the state. I was pleased to meet R. W. Bro. KINDRICK, who, although a P. M. and a Past D. D. G. M., is by no means a past mason, and so long as he, and many other well informed masons, take as much interest as at present, you need not fear for the prosperity or correct work of Morning Star Lodge.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I wish to thank the officers and brethren of this district for the respect shown me at all times as your representative, and personally, for the kindness and hospitality received at their hands.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN H. BARTON, D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth Masonic District in Maine.

I am happy to be able again to report that I have visited all the lodges in this district.

The financial condition of a majority of the lodges is very good. I have learned that but two of the lodges are in debt and three at least have money at interest, and one or two others have their funds invested in their halls.

Some progress has been made in collecting dues and I trust the good work will go on.

The returns do not show quite so many initiations as last year, but they do show a revival of work where for years there has been but little or none. There is also a slight falling off in the total membership, which is due to the fact that some of the lodges have suspended a number of members for non-payment of dues.

Vernon Valley Lodge is, I believe, the only one to furnish its history for the past decade; the history of Asylum is in preparation.

I have found the work generally very well done. I have found no lodge so correct, however, that it was unnecessary to call the attention of the brethren to more or less errors. Such a condition will, no doubt, long continue from the constant change of members and officers. The brethren evinced in every case a willingness and desire to conform to the established ritual as fast as they can master it.

I attended the convention of Deputies at Skowhegan. If the Grand Lodge can devise some means to induce the Deputies to attend these conventions they will become of great value to the craft. At Skowhegan I met but two Deputies besides Bro. Howe, who was present as the Representative of Grand Lecturer RAYMOND. The meeting was a very profitable one to me.

On October 10th, I issued dispensations to Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, and Asylum Lodge, No. 133, to form a public procession at Wayne, October 11th, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the constitution of Asylum Lodge.

While harmony in a great measure prevails throughout this district, I am compelled to believe, and sorry to say, that in one or two of the lodges there is not that spirit of brotherly love manifest which is the strength and support of Masonry.

June 4th, in company with the special committee appointed to investigate the affairs of Relief Lodge, I visited that lodge. The proceedings at that meeting will be reported by the committee.

December 3d, I visited Rural Lodge, No. 53, at Sidney. There was no work and but few brethren were present. The brethren have reduced the debt of their lodge about one-third since last year and hoped to place the balance at a less rate of interest. The interest in the lodge is confined to a very few members.

The officers elect were installed on the occasion of my visit by Wor. Bro. GORHAM K. HASTINGS, the retiring Master.

The records, which last year were in bad shape, are now well kept.

December 17th, I witnessed work on the E. A. degree in Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, Readfield, which was fairly well done. January 28th, the M. M. degree was worked, though not so well as this lodge can do and has done. February 11th, I witnessed work on the M. M. degree again, which was well done. Wor. Bro. W. G. HUNTON retired from the East at the annual election, after three years' service, which have been years of prosperity to Lafayette Lodge. The records have been well kept.

January 30th, I visited Waterville Lodge, No. 33, Waterville. This was a stated communication, which gave me an opportunity to observe the business methods of the lodge, which were very good. The work was that of the E. A. degree, and taken as a whole was as good work on that degree as I ever saw. I was particularly well pleased with the lectures given by the Wardens. The eloquent and intelligent manner in which they were delivered was a fine tribute to the skill and ability of those officers. Wor. Bro. WALKER is exceedingly fortunate in being able to command so skillful a corps of subordinate officers. I found the records well kept.

February 14th, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, at Mt. Vernon. For several years this lodge has done no work. The past season has seen a notable change in this respect, and an abundance of work has presented itself. On the occasion of my visit, the work was that of the M. M. degree. There were evidences in the work of the long vacation, but for all that it was very well done. Attention has been given to the collection of dues the past year, with some good results. The history of the lodge has been written by Wor. Bro. DANIEL H. THING.

On March 2d, I traveled thirty miles to visit Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 106, Vassalboro, and found four members of the lodge present. For some reason—and I think it is not far to seek—this lodge is not so prosperous as it should be. It seems to be located in a very good jurisdiction, although somewhat small. It owns its hall and has money at interest. R. W. Bro. STILLSON is Master and is interested and works for the welfare of the lodge. There are also a few other of the brethren who have the welfare of the lodge at heart, but the interest is gone from the most of the members. The records are kept in very good shape.

March 4th, I made my official visit to Messalonskee Lodge, No. 118, at Oakland. This is a live and prosperous lodge, and the duty which calls an officer to visit them becomes a pleasure indeed. The work on this occasion was that of the M. M. degree, and was performed in a manner creditable to the officers and brethren. One feature of the work I had never seen before, but when it is possible to do so I think it would add to the work to adopt it. The records are still in the hands of R. W. Bro. GILMAN, which is sufficient guaranty of their correctness.

April 11th, I visited Vassalboro' Lodge, No. 54, at North Vassalboro' the communication being a special one, called at my request. It was the intention of the brethren to exemplify the work of the M. M. degree, but as there was not a very large attendance, the S. W., who is the acting Master, asked to be excused from attempting it. I examined the records, and found them kept in an elegant style of penmanship, and very good as to form. This lodge, like many others, has been troubled with its dues. The Secretary asked my advice by letter as to what course to pursue. I could of course advise but little else than to follow the plain provisions of the Constitution, and the directions given in the Text Book, and that I advised him to do vigorously, and I was glad to find, on the occasion of my visit, that proceedings had commenced in good earnest. Vassalboro Lodge is by no means an unprosperous one, but on the contrary is one of the best in the district, with a good substantial membership, yet having the same difficulties to contend with as other country lodges.

April 12th, I visited Belgrade, and saw a few of the brethren of Relief Lodge. It does not appear to me that the state of affairs here has improved since last year; rather it has grown worse. Four of the most interested and influential members have died during the past year, and others have moved from town. There are but three or four members now left within a radius of four or five miles. The questions in Court have not yet been decided, and altogether the outlook is very gloomy. I have no recommendation to make in this place.

To my own lodge, Asylum, No. 133, I have made no official visit, but have been present at all the meetings during the year. There has been no work during the year except to confer the M. M. degree on one candidate initiated last year. The records are well and correctly kept, the dues are very well collected, and the revenues sufficient to meet the running expenses. I have seen in no lodge so good a system of annual reports by the Secretary, Treasurer and Finance Committee, as that in vogue in Asylum Lodge. On the eleventh day of October last we celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the constitution of our lodge in a manner highly creditable to the order. A procession was formed at Masonic Hall, and, preceded by the Livermore Falls band, marched to the Methodist Church, where Rev. Bro. J. L. SEWARD, of Waterville, delivered a splendid oration. At 5 o'clock the brethren and their ladies, to the number of 150, sat down to a fine banquet spread in Wayne Hall. In the evening there was a reception and ball, at which a large company was present. The lodge entertained as their guests a delegation of the members of Oriental Star Lodge, Livermore Falls, and Lafayette Lodge, Readfield, which last lodge was present in its organized capacity.

Most Worshipful, I have now completed my record of the proceedings in this district. To you, for the honor a second time conferred, I again return my thanks. I trust, most sincerely, that whoever my successor may be he

may be one more worthy of the honor and more able to fulfill the important duties of the office. To the officers and brethren of the several lodges, I return my most sincere thanks for the very friendly and courteous official and personal treatment which I have received at their hands.

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. CROSBY, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

North Wayne, April 17, 1893.

+ THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report for the Thirteenth District. It has, unfortunately for me, so happened that I have been unable to personally visit all of the lodges in this district during the past year, and while I personally regret that such is the fact, yet the lodges, I doubt not, have been gainers thereby, as I appointed in my stead brothers who were well skilled in Masonry and well qualified to give any needed instructions or recommendations.

Each lodge has been visited either by myself personally, or by some competent brother for me, so that the work has not been neglected. Last summer nearly all of the officers of the lodges in this district, and many who were not officers, met with Bro. SLEEPER in this town and received valuable instructions and suggestions in the work, by which we were greatly benefitted, and in visiting the lodges since the occasion of his visit I find that his instructions have been observed.

The present number of members of lodges of this district (not including Bingham Lodge, v. D.) is 829. Number of initiates during the past year, 46. Lowest number initiated by any lodge in the district, 4. Highest number, 14. An unusual degree of interest seems to be felt in Masonry at present, and the lodges have all been doing such good work that a more detailed report seems to be unnecessary.

Thanking you for the honor conferred, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

GEO. W. GOWER, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

The work performed by me during the past year has been more easily done than that of the previous year, owing largely to the fact that the management of the affairs of the lodges comprising the district is in nearly every case continued in the same hands. Especially is this the case with the finances and records, but one lodge reporting a change of Secretary.

At my first visits I made it a point to examine quite closely into the business affairs of the lodges in order to make an intelligible report, as well as for my own information, as I am aware that upon these points it is the most difficult to arrive at just conclusions.

In this report I shall not enter so much into details as I did a year ago, although I have endeavored not to lose sight of this responsible part of the duties of an inspecting officer, and am glad to be able to report them uniformly well managed. The Secretaries were prompt in forwarding their returns and dues, and to them I would extend my thanks for the excellent manner in which they did their work.

Not so much masonic work was reported as last year, but the additions were more evenly divided among the lodges. More suspensions for non-payment of dues occurred, which is to be viewed with regret or considered as presenting a more healthy condition of the fraternity, according to the manner in which the matter is considered.

I have personally visited all the lodges in the district, in each case on the evenings of their stated meetings, and have followed about the same lines of work as I marked out for discussion during the previous year, with such variations and additions as seemed expedient. I have found more or less errors and short comings in every lodge, calling for criticism, and my suggestions have been generally well received, and accepted in the spirit which prompted their utterance.

The following is an account of my work in the lodges:

November 1, 1892, I visited Acacia Lodge, No. 121, Durham, and found the brethren there in their usually prosperous condition. The attendance was fully up to the average. There being no candidates for the degrees, work in the M. M. degree was exemplified in a manner highly creditable to the lodge and the officers filling the different positions. The average amount of masonic work, which is never large, has been performed through the year. The finances of Acacia Lodge are especially well managed, and its condition is among the strongest in the district. On the evening of my visit measures were taken to prepare the lodge history.

January 9, 1893, I visited Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath. The attendance was not so large as at the time of my visit a year ago. This lodge is second in point of numbers in the district, and for the past two years has had the largest number of initiates. The financial condition is good, with money in the treasury. The work performed before me was the exemplification of the M. M. degree, and I am glad to be able to report a decided improvement over that of a year ago. The officers had evidently applied themselves more closely to the work of preparation for their duties, showing improvement in several lines in which I had previously made corrections.

February 14th, I visited United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick, and witnessed an exemplification of the M. M. degree. A candidate was to have been raised at this meeting, but on account of sickness was prevented from being present. The attendance was small, and a chain of unfavorable circumstances, such as sickness, bad traveling, etc., prevented the lodge from making so favorable a showing as I had anticipated. The officers were newly installed and had never before opened a lodge. Only a part of these were present, but such as were acquitted themselves with credit, manifesting an interest in their duties and an eagerness to receive instruction. As I have seen several of them under more favorable conditions, I feel confident they will become good working officers. After the lodge was closed I held an informal meeting for instruction, in which I think I was able to be of some assistance to them in their weak points. In conversation with the Master and other officers later in the season, I learned that they had got into better condition and were prosperous, with applicants seeking admission.

On February 27th, I attended a meeting of Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Falls. The attendance was unusually large, there being visitors from several neighboring lodges. The financial condition, especially in the decrease in the number of members in arrears of dues, is much improved. Quite an amount of work has been done during the year, with more to follow. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate in a highly impressive manner. The W. M. has bestowed a great amount of labor upon the duties of his office, and is strongly supported by an efficient corps of officers, bearing out the prediction I made a year ago, that there was here material for a set of good working officers.

March 6th, I visited Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath. The attendance was large, among those present being many visiting brethren, with several from foreign jurisdictions. A good degree of interest was manifested, and I saw no reason to change my opinions formed on a previous visit to this lodge. The financial condition is good, the treasury showing a bank deposit of no mean proportions. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate. The work was not without occasion for corrections, but on the whole was well rendered. This was the first time the officers had conferred this degree, but

they evidently had made thorough preparation for entering upon their respective duties.

March 27th, I visited Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond. They expected to confer the E. A. degree, but through some cause the candidate failed to appear and the F. C. degree was exemplified instead. The work was very well rendered, and with the paraphernalia used in conferring this degree, possessed by this lodge, would make a lasting impression upon a candidate. I was pleased to notice that the work showed an improvement in some points over that of last year. The brethren of this lodge should pay closer attention to some minute matters connected with their work and cultivate the social virtues more extensively.

March 29th, accompanied by several brethren from United Lodge, I visited Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham. The attendance was not large but good interest was manifested. During the past year this lodge has made extensive repairs on their hall and added new furnishings, making it one of the neatest and most tasteful in the district. The E. A. degree was conferred upon one candidate in an excellent manner. The lectures were delivered in full, and, although calling for some corrections, were well rendered. After twenty-eight years' continuous service, their venerable Secretary, Bro. HIGGINS, resigned and his place is filled by another brother. From the limited examination of the records I was able to make, owing to the fact that they were present but a short time, I see no reason why they are not in safe hands.

To Webster Lodge, No. 164, Sabatis, I have made no visit in an official capacity, but make it a point to attend the meetings as regularly as possible. I think that I can safely report for Webster a new era of marked prosperity. For several years but few members had been added, some had allowed their dues to accumulate, and the work of supporting the interest in the lodge fell upon a small number. During the past winter this condition has changed. The lodge determined to support these non-paying members no longer, and several have been dropped from membership. More applications for degrees have been received than during the same length of time for years. A new set of officers, coming into the management of affairs under such circumstances as these, naturally take an increased interest, which is not confined to them alone, but is caught by all, and in consequence the meetings are better attended and the general welfare greatly enhanced.

In closing, Most Worshipful, as I am about to lay aside the cares of the office and give way to my successor, I wish to return to you my sincere thanks for my appointment to the office, which I leave with an increased idea of its responsibility. To the officers and members of the lodges who have generously assisted me in my labors I would also extend my thanks.

Respectfully submitted,

Sabatis, April 15, 1893.

JUDSON BANGS, *D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.*

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It gives me great pleasure to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

It again becomes my duty to report to you in regard to the lodges of this district. I have visited all of the lodges once, and some of them many times, and have found them, as a whole, in a prosperous condition. There has been a large amount of work, and consequently the membership has largely been increased in this district during the past year.

October 3, 1892, visited Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield. I was invited to this lodge to witness work on the second degree, also to install the officers elect. After waiting in vain for the candidate, I installed the officers elect for the ensuing year. After the installation ceremonies, I went through the work of the three degrees with the officers, and am satisfied that the evening was well spent for the brethren. Records well kept.

October 25th, visited King Hiram Lodge, No. 57, at Dixfield. At this time, as well as last year, there being no work on hand, I installed the officers elect for the ensuing year. After the installation ceremonies, we held a meeting of instruction for the benefit of the brethren, which they considered was very profitable to them. Records in good hands.

November 4th, visited Davis Lodge, No. 191, at Strong. They were to work the Third degree, but the candidate did not put in an appearance, so they exemplified the work on the Third degree. It being the first time that the officers had worked any degree, I considered that it passed off very well. Records well kept.

November 22d, visited Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, at Weld. I am sorry to say that this year, as well as last, there was no work on hand. I asked them to exemplify the work on the First degree. It is a good working lodge; the officers all did their parts well. They are fortunate in having four or five Past Masters, who are well posted, to instruct them, and they also have a great interest in Masonry. Records in good hands.

December 6th, visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123, at New Sharon. No work on hand, therefore the work on the Third degree was exemplified. It was the first time that the officers ever worked; my judgment is that they worked very well under the circumstances. Records neatly kept.

January 4, 1893, visited Wilton Lodge, No. 156, Wilton. This lodge I visited without giving them notice that I was coming, which, I think, is well for District Deputies to do occasionally. The Master did not put in an appearance, neither did any of the officers except the Senior Warden and Secretary. It was a stated meeting and not a very bad night; but of course we could not do anything. I did not think it was just right and condemned them for

not taking more interest, and also the officers for not putting in an appearance at their regular meetings. There were only nine members present; they have worked only two candidates for the past year. My judgment is that they will profit from the lecture which I gave them on that evening. Records well kept and in good hands.

January 25th, visited Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls. This being their annual meeting, I was invited to install their officers. After the installation, I witnessed the work on the Third degree; work was well done. Their retiring Master, Bro. GAMMON, worked the degree, is a good officer and very well posted, therefore the work could not help being satisfactory. Records in good hands.

February 25th, visited Nezinscot Lodge, No. 101, at Turner. This year they had no work on hand. I asked the Master to exemplify the work on some degree; he therefore chose the First degree, which was well done. This lodge has always performed good work. The members take a great interest, many of them living some distance from the hall, but are, nevertheless, prompt in their attendance. I mentioned last year, if memory serves me correctly, that this was the home of Past D. D. G. M. FAULKNER, and it is sufficient to say that they could not render poor work under his skillful eye. Records are in good hands.

March 6th, visited Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, where they raised five candidates. The meeting was called at five o'clock in the afternoon; work was well done. The Master called on several Past Masters to assist in the ceremonies of the evening; officers all present, and there was also a good attendance of brethren from various lodges. The evening was passed very pleasantly, and also, in my judgment, very profitably to all present. Records in good hands.

March 8th, visited Rabboni Lodge, No. 150, at Lewiston. They worked the first degree on five candidates; unfortunately, they did not get through until twelve o'clock. Officers were most all present; work was well rendered. My opinion is that the workings of this lodge will compare very favorably with others throughout the district. The members take a great deal of interest, and it is a prosperous lodge in every sense of the word. Records very neatly kept.

March 15th, visited Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips. They worked the Entered Apprentice degree on one candidate. It being a very stormy night there were not many out. The candidate was blockaded in a snow-drift, had to leave the train a mile above the hall and make his way to the lodge-room under the difficulties of a blizzard; did not reach the hall until nine o'clock. Much credit is due the candidate for his pluck under the existing circumstances. Part of the officers were not present; work was very well rendered under the circumstances, and it can be called an average working lodge. Records in good hands.

March 21st, visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn. Worked

the third degree on two candidates. Senior Warden absent on account of sickness, all other officers present. The floor work in this lodge was particularly well performed; officers all work well. This lodge is one of our new lodges, and the officers as a whole take a great interest in Masonry and render the ritual about as nearly correct as any lodge in this district. Records well kept.

March 27th, visited Maine Lodge, No. 20, at Farmington. They worked the Third degree on two candidates; officers mostly present. The Master of this lodge had been sick, ought not to have been out on this occasion, but nevertheless he was, and performed his work very well. He has a good support of officers, and I considered the work well rendered. They have a method of requiring the candidates to commit a large part of each preceding degree before advancing, which, I think, is very beneficial to them individually; especially is it so on visiting other lodges where they are not acquainted. Records are in the hands of Bro. CRAGIN, which is sufficient to say that they are neatly kept.

April 13th, visited Whitney Lodge, No. 167, at Canton. This lodge had no work on hand. The Master has been away all winter. I understand by them that they have had no work for six months, therefore the brethren have lost a great deal of their interest, and they have only a small attendance at their meetings. They exemplified the work on the First degree, which was very well done. The Master, on arriving home a few weeks previous, took great pains to commit the ritual, and on this occasion he performed the work very well. Records in good hands.

And now, previous to closing, I wish to mention Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn. I have not officially visited this lodge, because, as I stated last year, it is my own lodge, and through the year I attend their meetings; but can assure you that they perform good work and take a deep interest in rendering the ritual of each degree, and can recommend this lodge to you as being in a flourishing condition. The records are still in the hands of Bro. JAMES F. ATWOOD, and it is unnecessary for me to repeat the tribute paid in my report last year to his elegant penmanship and accurate work.

And now, having completed my visitations to all of the lodges of this district for the second year, it becomes my duty at this time to thank the brethren of the several lodges which I have visited, for the courtesies extended me; and you, M. W., for the honor which you have conferred upon me in the re-appointment as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

Fraternally yours,

W. FREEMAN LORD, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Auburn, April 21, 1893.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Sixteenth Masonic District.

This district is composed of eight chartered lodges, seven of which I have visited at least one during the year; have witnessed work in nearly all of them; have made such suggestions and corrections as I deemed expedient; and am pleased to be able to report them all as working harmoniously, and as a whole, enjoying a fair degree of prosperity.

January 30th, visited Oxford Lodge, No. 18, at Norway. In the absence of the W. M., work on the M. M. degree was performed in an able and impressive manner by Past Master S. S. STEARNS. I made a few corrections, after which a collation was served, to which all did ample justice. In this lodge we find many of the prominent and influential men of the town and county, which affords excellent material to fill the several stations. The records, in the hands of Bro. SMITH, our present Junior Grand Warden, are models of neatness and accuracy.

February 9th, visited Bethel Lodge, No. 97, at Bethel Hill. On account of several entertainments in the place on that evening, and perhaps a lack of interest on the part of some of the members, the attendance was small, and no work was exhibited; but am satisfied of their ability to show good work. Records in excellent condition.

February 28th, visited Jefferson Lodge, No. 100, at Bryant's Pond. Work was exemplified on the Entered Apprentice degree, which was well rendered. Refreshments were served. A pleasant and enjoyable evening was passed. Bro. BOWKER's past experience in the chair and as a Deputy render him most admirably fitted for the position of Secretary, as the fine condition of his records plainly shows.

March 1st, visited Granite Lodge, No. 182, at West Paris. Witnessed the conferring of Fellow Craft degree upon two candidates, which was fairly well rendered. A few errors appeared, to which I called their attention. Records neatly and correctly kept.

March 2d, made my official visit to Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, at Bolster's Mills. Witnessed work on Fellow Craft degree, which was very well performed. This lodge has made marked improvement the past year, and with continued efforts, will soon take rank among the best working lodges of the district. Records well kept.

March 16th, visited Tyrian Lodge, No. 73, at Mechanic Falls. Witnessed the conferring of M. M. degree upon four candidates, which was performed in a manner which reflects much credit upon Bro. DENNEN and his associates. But few errors appeared and those few were very slight. After which all

repaired to a room below, where a fine banquet was served which greatly refreshed the inner man and occupied the time until a late hour. This is the largest, as well as one of the most flourishing lodges in the district, and is well officered. The average attendance is large, which is conclusive evidence of a good degree of interest. This occasion will long be remembered by me as one of the most enjoyable of my official visits. Records neat and systematic, and the financial condition of the lodge is good.

March 28th, visited Paris Lodge, No. 94, at South Paris. Work was exemplified on the Fellow Craft degree, and was very correctly rendered. The amount of work for the year is not large, but of good quality. Records kept in a correct and methodical manner.

Fearing I could not visit Blazing Star Lodge, of Rumford, before making my returns, I requested R. W. EDGAR H. POWERS, of Hanover, to perform that duty for me, which he kindly did, and reports that lodge in good condition financially. Records well kept by Bro. COLBY. Bro. BARTLETT has been its W. M. for seven years and is capable of doing excellent work.

In conclusion, I desire to extend my thanks to you, Most Worshipful, for the unexpected honor conferred by my appointment; and to the officers and brethren of the district for the uniform kindness and courtesy shown me during my visits among them.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

MOSES E. HALL, D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is very gratifying to me to be able to report to you the harmony and prosperity which exist in the Seventeenth District at this time, with the usual exception, Standish Lodge. Although the exhibit of work will show a slight falling off from last year, yet it must be remembered that at that time the number of candidates was exceptionally large. The lodges are in good financial condition and the balances are on the right side. A great improvement is manifest in the collection of dues, and the Secretaries seem to fully understand their duties. I have visited officially every lodge in the district, and have presided at the public installations of Deering and Casco Lodges. Both of these occasions were exceedingly pleasant, and large audiences were present, and must surely bring forth good results.

The custom of inviting our ladies and our friends to witness the installation ceremonies ought to prevail more than it does at present for past ex-

perience has shown to me that lodges who practice this usage are always in an excellent condition.

Cumberland Lodge seems to have taken a new lease of life, and notwithstanding their limited jurisdiction, good material is being added in the way of candidates, and the members are feeling greatly encouraged.

Deering Lodge still maintains its reputation for good work. They have an exceptionally fine line of officers, and have been selected to be present and exemplify the Entered Apprentice degree before the Grand Lodge.

Portland Lodge still continues in health and vigor, and is constantly increasing in its store of knowledge and usefulness, as the large attendance at its meetings will testify.

Atlantic Lodge is composed of a staunch and active set of masons, who take great pride in maintaining the interest of the institution. I was pleased to meet so many of its Past Masters upon the occasion of my official visit.

My visit to Ancient Landmark Lodge was of more than ordinary interest, as it was the largest lodge meeting I ever attended, over four hundred being present, including a large delegation from Massachusetts. The beauties of our Maine work were faithfully portrayed. Bro. W. E. HOWELL, as "spokesman" of Fellowcrafts, gave a perfect rendition of that work, which was highly appreciated. A most sumptuous banquet was served at the close, and some excellent remarks were made by P. G. M. CHASE, W. Bro. LOCKE and others. Wor. Bro. BICKFORD may well feel proud of this occasion, which reflects so much credit upon Ancient Landmark Lodge.

Harmony Lodge did not present work, but a profitable evening was spent on the ritual.

Temple Lodge and Warren Phillips Lodge presented work at their meetings which was very acceptable. Quite a number of brethren were present as visitors on each occasion.

Freeport Lodge was out in full force at the time of my visit, and a deep interest in masonic work was manifest.

Presumpscot Lodge is prospering, and its officers and members devote themselves to the interests of the craft with zeal. They deserve success.

Hiram Lodge is traveling in the right path, and although a small number were present, yet a cordial reception was tendered to your representative, and the work was excellent.

Standish Lodge has managed to hold two meetings during the past fourteen months. At one they elected officers, and installed at the other. At the time of my visit only five were present, and the lodge was not opened. We spent the evening trying to invent some method to put life in the lodge and its members.

And now, in closing my report, I desire to thank the brethren throughout this district for their kindness, and for the many favors shown, and I assure

them it has been very pleasant for me to meet them and share their hospitality and friendship.

I desire to thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor you have conferred upon me during the past two years. I have tried to faithfully perform my task, and I trust that no act of mine will reflect any discredit upon the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Very courteously and fraternally,

WM. N. HOWE, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Eighteenth Masonic District. I have visited all the lodges in this district once during the year. The work for the past year has been light compared with some of the previous years, yet what has been done I think is with an eye single to using first class material only, which is in my opinion a mark of good judgment.

November 9, 1892, I attended a meeting at Kennebunk, appointed by the R. W. Grand Lecturers for the purpose of teaching the work. R. W. Bro. RAYMOND was ably assisted by R. W. Bro. HARRIS, and the instructions and suggestions that they gave to the brethren present were in my judgment very essential to the uniformity of work throughout this Grand Jurisdiction, and I have endeavored to impart to the lodges under my jurisdiction those instructions, hoping they may bring forth the desired results.

December 3d, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, accompanied by Bro. E. L. BELL, Secretary of Delta Lodge. We were very courteously received. Work was done in the F. C. and M. M. degrees in a fairly creditable manner. It being the annual meeting of the lodge, the necessary election of officers, with other business that necessarily comes before a lodge at its annual meeting, took up so much time that the work perhaps was not quite so well done as it would have been under more favorable circumstances. I made some suggestions, agreeably to instructions of the R. W. Grand Lecturers, tending to promote uniformity of work in the different lodges, which I trust were kindly received. The records are well kept.

December 15th, by special invitation, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, at Brownfield, at a special meeting called for the purpose of installation of officers. This installation was public, limited to Master Masons, their families and invited guests. After the installation services were performed the whole company proceeded to the banquet room and partook of a bounteous

collation, consisting of everything good in the eatable line; then, those who wished repaired to the town hall and indulged in dancing until "the wee small hours in the morning."

December 27th, visited Mount Tir'em Lodge, at Waterford. They having no actual work on hand, substitution was made by exemplifying work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner, and there seems to be a very earnest desire on the part of this lodge to perform all its duties in strict conformity to the laws of Masonry. The financial condition of this lodge is first class in every respect and the records are well kept.

January 3, 1893, by special invitation, I visited Mount Tir'em Lodge, at Waterford, at a special meeting called for the purpose of installing their officers. This installation was public to all who wished to witness it. The officers were duly installed by me into their several stations and places. At the close of the installation services, all were invited to the public hall, where a banquet had been prepared by the ladies of Waterford, and a glance at the tables would convince any one that the ladies had succeeded in that line to a superlative degree. Ample justice having been done to the good things set before us the hall was cleared and dancing was indulged in until suitable bed time.

January 25th, I visited Mount Moriah Lodge, at Denmark, accompanied by Bro. E. L. BELL, Secretary of Delta Lodge. This lodge seems to suffer from a lack of interest. A new set of officers had just been elected and installed into their several stations and places, and their knowledge of Masonry was not up to that degree of efficiency necessary to do good work, yet the officers seemed interested in the duties pertaining to their different stations and places, and I doubt not that with proper application upon their part they will show good progress before a great while. They having no actual work on hand I examined them in the ritual, made the necessary corrections and gave instructions, all of which I trust were kindly received. The records are kept in a neat and intelligible manner.

January 28th, I visited Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton, accompanied by Bro. PRESTON B. WALKER, S. W. of Delta Lodge. The officers of this lodge seem anxious to do their whole duty. No candidate being present, no actual work was done, but the W. M. ordered work in the E. A. degree exemplified, which was fairly well done. Some corrections were necessary, and were accordingly made. The records are kept in a very efficient manner, and are worthy of imitation by other lodges.

January 30th, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, at Fryeburg, accompanied by Bro. W. M. BENTON, of Delta Lodge. This lodge has had no work for the past year, yet their interest in Masonry is so strong that Pythagorean Lodge stands now, as it has in the past, in the foremost rank with any of the lodges in this district. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree and well done; no criticising necessary. The records are well kept.

February 24th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, and witnessed

work in the M. M. degree, which was well done. R. W. Bro. BRACKETT is in the East, which is an assurance that the interests of Masonry will not suffer. This lodge, I should judge, is doing a fair amount of work, being very careful in using only first class material. Its financial condition is first class. Bro. PARKER makes a very efficient Secretary, and his records are neatly kept.

Delta Lodge is my masonic home, and I have been present at every meeting the past year.

March 9th, I made my official visit and witnessed work in the Third degree which was done in a very efficient manner, closely following the ritual in all its details. Modesty forbids me from bestowing too much praise, yet truth compels me to say that there is no finer working lodge in this district. This lodge has made extensive repairs in its lodge room, covering the walls and ceiling with beautiful paper appropriate for halls of this kind, and spread upon the floor is a neat and tidy looking carpet, which makes it a pleasant and attractive place for the brethren to assemble and perform their work. The records are still in the hands of Bro. E. L. BELL, which is sufficient for saying that they are properly and well kept.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and brethren of all the lodges throughout the district, for the uniform kindness and courtesy that I have received as your representative, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred by my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. FARRINGTON, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

Lovell, March 20, 1893.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is not with a feeling of confidence and satisfaction, which comes from duties well performed, that I make my fourth and last report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Nineteenth Masonic District.

Business engagements have prevented me from visiting all of the lodges in the district during the past year, but I have endeavored to ascertain the condition of every one of them, and am pleased to report that they are in good hands and working harmoniously.

In October, I visited St. John's Lodge, No. 51, of South Berwick, and installed their officers in public. The friends of Masonry were present in goodly numbers, and the lodge received much benefit from the meeting. The character of the work performed by this lodge ranks well, and the records are well kept.

In the same month I visited Ocean Lodge, No. 142, of Wells Depot, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which, considering the circumstances was fairly conferred. We anticipate better days for this old lodge.

In March, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, No. 179, of North Berwick, which is doing excellent work, and the spirit of harmony which prevails among its members is sure to be followed by prosperity. The brethren are rejoicing in the anticipation of a new hall at no very distant day.

April 3d, I was present at Dunlap, No. 47, of Biddeford, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree for the first time by the new officers. The officers had much to embarrass them on the above evening, but the work was quite well performed.

I am always present at the meeting of Naval Lodge, No. 184, unless prevented by some unavoidable circumstances. The officers of this lodge are nearly all young men, who are anxious to do their work promptly and correctly.

I have twice visited St. Aspinquid Lodge, v. d., of York, and witnessed work in the Third degree. Few lodges, if any, in the district are doing better work. Every officer follows the ritual very closely, and the degrees are conferred in an accurate and impressive manner. The records are neatly kept by Bro. JOHN C. STEWART. This lodge should be visited by some of the older lodges in the district. The brethren who compose it can furnish a model lesson of what energy and enterprise can accomplish. They have fitted and furnished a very attractive and comfortable hall, and are provided with suitable and acceptable clothing.

The lodges in the district not mentioned are in a healthy and vigorous condition.

Most of them have added to their membership during the past year, and are striving to excel in good words and work.

In conclusion, I would thank the brethren for the many courtesies extended to me during the four years I have had the honor to fill this place, and their assistance in aiding me to perform my official duties.

Faternally submitted,

HORACE MITCHELL, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of presenting my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twentieth Masonic District.

On the 23d day of June, 1892, accompanied by Bro. GILBERT L. FENLASON,

of Pine Tree Lodge, I attended the dedication and consecration of the new Masonic Hall at Rockport.

On the 24th, we attended the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset.

November 3d, with Bros. EDSON P. REYNOLDS, W. M., and JOHN E. CLARK, S. W. of Pine Tree Lodge, I attended the Lodge for Instruction held at Penobscot Lodge hall, in Dexter, under the instruction of W. GEO. E. RAYMOND, Grand Lecturer, where we saw the work exemplified in the three degrees. I think these meetings are of great benefit to the craft and hope they will be continued.

I have talked with the officers and brethren of the several lodges which I have visited in regard to the matter, and they all say that they would willingly bear their proportional part of the expense of a Lodge for Instruction in the Twentieth District if the Grand Lecturer could spare time to attend to it. Why would it not be well to have one such lodge held in each masonic jurisdiction each year, the lodges in said jurisdiction, bearing the expense of the same, which I think they would willingly do?

December 27th, I installed the officers of Pine Tree Lodge in the presence of their wives and families. After the installation, refreshments were served in the banquet room.

February 13, 1893, I visited Molunkus Lodge, No. 165. Owing to circumstances beyond their control, there were but few present. There being no work for the meeting, I had them exemplify the work in the Third degree, which was very well done, considering that many of the officers were absent. This lodge has suffered a loss of five members during the year; two having died, one dimitted and two suspended. I examined the records, which were nicely and correctly kept. I was disappointed in not meeting the Secretary, Bro. GOSNELL, who was detained at home on account of sickness in his family. The members of this lodge have the true spirit, as they have taken hold with a will to finish their new hall. They have hired two hundred dollars for the purpose, the members are contributing work, and they are strong in the faith that it will be dedicated by July of the present year. When they do get into it, they will have a home of which they may well be proud. They have promised to write up the history of their lodge in the near future.

February 14th, I visited Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, which I found in a prosperous condition, they having made a gain of three members during the year. They have a nice hall and money at interest. They are contemplating enlarging their hall in order to give them more room for preparation rooms, which they need very much. The work was in the First degree and well done, the officers being well posted in the ritual work. The records are well kept. I suggested some changes in the manner of keeping them, which I think they will find a convenience. They have not as yet finished their history, but Bro. PERRY assures me that they are still at work on it,

and no doubt it will be finished in due time. An oyster stew was furnished after the meeting, to which all did ample justice, and I am in hopes that Bro. QUINCY, who furnished it, and took his First degree that evening, did not find himself in as penniless a situation after it as he did before.

February 25th, I visited Pine Tree Lodge. This is my home lodge, and as I have not missed being present at any meeting for the past nineteen years, I can report it in good condition; and well officered. They have made a net gain of seven during the year; there have been three initiated, one dimitted, and none have died.

February 28th, in company with Bro. EDSON P. REYNOLDS, I visited Horeb Lodge, No. 93, it being their stated meeting. I was in hopes to find a goodly number present, but from some cause there were but the W. M. and four members present. This is the lodge in which I took my degrees, and the mother of all the lodges in the twentieth jurisdiction. There was no work, and hardly enough of us to exemplify the work, but I did instruct them a little in the M. M. degree. I examined their records and found them correctly and neatly kept, and in fact they could not be otherwise while in the hands of Bro. CHARLES F. PLUMLY. The lodge is in good condition financially, has good rooms and furniture, and is well officered. They have made a gain of six members during the year. They have written their lodge history, and it is now in the hands of the printer.

March 7th, accompanied by Bro. REYNOLDS, of Pine Tree Lodge, and Bro. JOSEPH LORING, of Horeb Lodge, I visited Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175. This lodge I find in commodious quarters in their new hall, well officered, and in a prosperous condition. The work was in the E. A. degree and very nicely done, Past Master GIBSON giving the lectures in as fine a manner as I have ever heard. Their history is not written yet, but the W. M. assures me that it will be attended to at once. This lodge shows a loss of seven during the year, sixteen having been suspended for non-payment of dues. Bro. PARKER, the Secretary, was not present, being in Augusta helping make laws for the state. I examined his records and found them well and correctly kept, and the dues nearer collected than in any other lodge.

March 11th, with Bro. STARK WEBSTER, of Pine Tree Lodge, I visited Forest Lodge, No. 148, and found that the brethren had made great improvements in their lodge room, having remodeled it, painted and frescoed the ceiling, and made other improvements. They now have a convenient and comfortable home. The officers of this lodge are well posted in the ritual work. The records are neatly and correctly kept. The work was in the M. M. degree and well done, the candidate being the only one that got rattled during the time. I gave them some instruction in regard to raising a candidate. The suggestions were well received and no doubt will be acted upon. The lodge has made a net gain of four during the year. After the meeting, refreshments were served by ladies in the banquet hall, and I can assure you that there was no occasion for any to go away dissatisfied. Perhaps this

will account for the large number present. The W. M. informs me that their history had been written up to date and forwarded to the Grand Lodge Historian.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Secretaries in my jurisdiction for their promptness in making their returns and to the brethren for the kind and cordial manner in which I have been received, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred in the appointment.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEO. W. SMITH, D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.

Mattawamkeag, April 12, 1893.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit the following report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-first District.

On account of the very severe winter, conveyance by steamer has been very uncertain, and I was obliged to make all my visits by team, thus necessitating extra expense. I have officially visited all the lodges in the district once, and some of them twice, and witnessed work in every lodge but one, and in that case work was exemplified. I am pleased to report that the masonic interests are generally carefully looked after, and that the condition of the lodges is generally healthy, although in some cases more attention should be paid to delinquents. In these cases I have reminded the lodges of the fact, and am assured that the matter will be looked after more closely in the future. There has been an average amount of work in the district, and all the lodges seem anxious to perfect themselves in the ritual, and conform to the correct work when they "find out the right."

I had the pleasure of attending the Convention at Skowhegan, October 28, 1892.

November 12th, visited Reliance Lodge, No. 195, at Green's Landing, in company with several members of Marine Lodge. Witnessed work on Fellow Craft and Master's degrees, which on the whole were well rendered, but made note of quite a number of errors, and instead of reviewing the work and making the corrections, as it was very late I suggested that we hold a union meeting of the two lodges in town for instruction, and I accordingly appointed a meeting November 22d, for this purpose, but Reliance Lodge was not represented.

Saturday evening, January 21st, by invitation I publicly installed the officers, an occasion which seemed to be much enjoyed by the large company

present. I hope and expect to make another visit to this lodge before Grand Lodge meets. The Records are finely kept, and the finances are properly cared for.

On December 7th, I visited Lygonia Lodge, at Ellsworth. Examined the records, which are very neat and correct. Bro. PARSONS is a most efficient Secretary. The amount of uncollected dues is more than it should be, and I called the attention of the lodge to the matter, and feel certain that delinquents will be looked after more closely in future. Witnessed work on E. A. degree, which was very well done. The use of the stereopticon adds decidedly to the interest and impressiveness of the work. I made quite a number of corrections in the work, which were gladly received. This lodge is in a healthy condition and the prospect for increased amount of work is good.

Officially visited Esoteric Lodge at Ellsworth, December 8, 1892. The E. A. degree was conferred in a very thorough and impressive manner, but found it necessary to make some corrections. The lecture was given by the aid of the stereopticon, with wonderfully good effect. W. Bro. NEALLY, who is serving his third year in the East, is devoted to the interests of his lodge and the general welfare of the Fraternity. This lodge is fortunate in being able to retain Bro. McGOWAN as Secretary. He is an adept at the business. The arrearage of dues is quite large and I urged the importance of looking after it.

Saturday evening, January 7, 1893, I visited Mount Desert Lodge, at Mount Desert. They having no candidate, work was exemplified on the Fellow Craft degree in a very satisfactory manner, after which some time was spent in discussing the ritual. The officers and brethren manifested a desire to learn the correct work, and seemed to appreciate the corrections which I made. I regret to be obliged to report this lodge also as having a large amount of uncollected dues, some of them of many years' standing. I tried to impress upon them the evil of it, and trust an effort will be made to reduce the amount the coming year. The lodge meetings are well attended, and a degree of interest maintained. The records are in good hands and are well and faithfully kept.

I visited Tremont Lodge, at Southwest Harbor, Monday evening, January 9th, a special communication called for my convenience. Notwithstanding the severe storm a goodly number assembled, and with pleasure I witnessed the conferring of the Third degree by the newly installed officers. Considering this was the first time the degree had been conferred by the new officers, it was quite satisfactory. The errors in the work were corrected. I found the arrears of dues more than they should be, and advised that they be collected. The records, kept by Bro. KEENE, show that he is interested in the duties of his office.

I met the brethren of Bar Harbor Lodge, Tuesday evening, January 9th. The meeting was specially called for my convenience, a candidate having been reserved for the occasion. The Master's degree was conferred. The officers are efficient, earnest workers, and the ritual was followed very closely. The whole work of the degree was well rendered. Having noted some errors, I pointed them out to the lodge. Carefully examined records and the financial standing. Was much pleased to find that the dues are faithfully looked after—none more than two years due. Peace and harmony prevail among the brethren; is doing a fair amount of work and its membership is composed of excellent material; is at present prosperous and its future prospects bright.

January 11th, I had the pleasure of officially visiting Winter Harbor Lodge. Arrangements having been previously made to install the officers at this time, the brethren were convened in the afternoon, and the Master's degree was conferred in a most impressive and satisfactory manner. In the evening I performed the ceremony of a public installation in the church, after which a bountiful repast was served in the public hall. The occasion was highly appreciated by all, and one that I shall remember with pleasure. That Bro. BUNKER takes an interest in the duties of Secretary can be plainly seen by the neat and correct manner in which the records are kept. There is not a lodge in the district whose dues are so promptly paid as in this. At the annual meeting only \$2.00 were unpaid, and at the time of my visit \$30.00 of the present year's dues were paid. Wor. Bro. PARKER manifests a deep interest in the welfare of his lodge, and I can see nothing but a brilliant future in store for Winter Harbor Lodge.

It has been my privilege to attend nearly all the meetings of Marine Lodge, at Deer Isle, which is my home lodge, and to witness the most of the work that has been done. My predecessors have complimented this lodge for the very correct and excellent manner in which it does its work. I will simply say that Marine Lodge is capable of doing fine work, and that I have not witnessed work in any other lodge in the district where the ritual has been followed more closely and correctly. The records are in excellent hands (those of Bro. A. D. HASKELL) and are nicely kept. The dues are promptly collected every year. Have just completed changes and repairs which are a decided improvement to our hall. Have rendered assistance to needy brethren, and still have funds in the treasury. We hope during the year to further adorn our lodge room, by adding some new furniture. The officers were installed by me Tuesday evening, January 17th, and the interests of the lodge, entrusted to W. Bro. M. D. JOYCE (the present Master), are in good hands.

I regret that my business has prevented me from devoting the time and attention to the duties which this most honorable and responsible office demands, but I trust the Fraternity has not suffered on that account.

I heartily thank you and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge for the honor conferred.

Fraternally submitted,

AUGUSTUS O. GROSS, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

Deer Isle, March 25, 1893.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report as D. D. G. M. for the Twenty-second Masonic District.

Owing to the fact that my appointment to this office was made after all the meetings for instruction had been held, I was deprived of the benefit of the special preparation afforded thereby, and was obliged to assume my duties at a slight disadvantage. I have, however, received some very valuable hints and instructions from R. W. CHARLES E. VICKERY, P. D. D. G. M., which have aided me greatly in my work, and for which I desire to express my gratitude.

I have visited all the lodges in the district, and am pleased to report that they are in good condition, although the amount of work for the past year seems small. In the matter of actual work, Plymouth is the banner lodge of the Twenty-second District, having made nine masons during the past year, a greater number than have been made in the aggregate by all the remaining lodges in the district.

December 16, 1892, by invitation of the W. M., Bro. N. B. RUNNELS, I made my first official visit to Meridian Lodge, No. 125, at Pittsfield. This was a special meeting. There was a good attendance, all of the officers being present except the S. S. A lodge of F. C. was opened in due form, and work exemplified in that degree. The officers are all interested and well posted, and the work was well shown. No criticism is necessary in the work of this lodge as exemplified in the F. C. degree. The lodge is in fine working condition. Its records are well kept, and its affairs are in a very satisfactory state.

December 27th, I visited Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, at Plymouth. The officers were all present, and there was a good attendance of members and visiting brethren. This was a stated meeting, and after opening in M. M. degree, and transacting some routine business, work was suspended. A lodge of E. A. opened, and this degree was conferred on a candidate. The work was well done, and showed a very commendable degree of interest, which augurs well for the future. A few slight corrections were made, and instructions

given for future guidance. The records are models of neatness and accuracy. Bro. S. P. WATERHOUSE, who has kept them for a number of years, left them in a condition which will be difficult to improve. Bro. WALTER G. LOUD, the present Secretary, is well adapted to the position, and it is safe to say that the records have passed into able hands.

December 29th, by invitation of Bro. S. E. PLUMMER, W. M. elect of Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, Newport, I installed the officers of that body. This is a good working lodge, and its officers are well qualified for their respective positions. The records, which have been for so many years in the hands of Bro. FRANCIS M. SHAW, are silent and impressive witnesses of his care and capability. For the past year they have been in the care of Bro. W. H. MITCHELL, whose skill and ability in such work are of the first order. The lodge has a fine hall and its financial condition is fair.

January 25, 1893, I had the pleasure of attending a stated communication of Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, at Hartland. There was a good attendance. The officers were all new in their several stations, having had no opportunity for work or practice since they were installed. Notwithstanding this, the E. A. degree was exemplified in a very thorough manner. The lodge has a new and very commodious hall, finely furnished throughout, and a model of convenience, which it has just occupied. The records need a little more attention, not being fully up to the standard. After making a few suggestions for future use, the lodge was closed in due form. Refreshments were served in the ante-room, to which all did ample justice.

January 28th, I visited Parian Lodge, No. 160, at Corinna. This was a stated communication, and after the regular business was disposed of, work in M. M. degree was suspended, and the E. A. degree was exemplified. The work was well done, after which a few corrections were made, and very kindly noted. This is a live lodge. Its officers are well qualified, and interested in their work. The records are in the care of Bro. O. L. JONES. They are well kept, and reflect much credit on the Secretary. Refreshments closed a very pleasant evening.

January 31st, I visited Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, located at Cambridge. This was a stated meeting, and I had the pleasure of witnessing work in the F. C. degree. There was a fair attendance. The officers were installed in the early part of the evening, and though most of them were filling their stations for the first time, the work was very well done. There seems to be a commendable degree of interest in the work and a fair amount to do. Corrections were made and suggestions offered for future use, which were kindly received.

March 1st, in company with Bro. J. D. ROBINSON, P. M. of Meridian Splendid Lodge, No. 49, Newport, I visited Pacific Lodge, No. 64, Exeter. This was a stated meeting, and considering the condition of the traveling, which was very bad, there was a fair attendance, most of the officers being present. After routine business in M. M. degree, work was suspended and

the lodge proceeded to exemplify the E. A. degree. The work was very well shown, requiring little correction. This lodge is in good condition financially and can do good work. The records are well kept, and show an amount of care and painstaking which reflects much credit on the Secretary.

March 9th, in company with Bro. F. M. SHAW, P. M. of Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, I visited Archon Lodge, No. 139, East Dixmont. This was a special meeting, called for the purpose of receiving the official visit of your representative. Owing to the bad condition of the roads and the scattered membership, but few were present. The officers, however, were all in their stations except the Stewards. This lodge has had nothing to do for two years, and as a natural result the work is hardly up to the standard; yet the officers display much interest in Masonry, and are anxious to do themselves credit. A few hints and suggestions were kindly received, and I have no doubt will be acted upon when the lodge has work to do. The records are in the hands of Bro. BENJ. PORTER, who has had them in charge for the past ten years. It is needless to say they are well kept.

This, Most Worshipful, closes my official report. So far as in me lies, I have tried to do my duty by the lodges placed under my care. While it would have been more gratifying to have seen a larger exhibit of actual work, it gives me much pleasure to inform you that the work which has been done is of a high order, and that so far as I am able to ascertain, peace and harmony prevail among the brethren throughout the Twenty-second District.

In conclusion, I desire to tender my sincere thanks to the officers and brethren of the various lodges, for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which I have been received, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment.

Fraternally,

AUSTIN I. HARVEY, D. D. G. M. 22d M. D.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. HENRY R. TAYLOR,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

As D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third Masonic District, I beg leave to make the following report:

I am happy to be able to report that I have visited all of the eight lodges in this district, and find them in a fair and prosperous condition.

On March 10th, I installed the officers of Springvale Lodge, No. 190, at Springvale. There was a fair attendance. They have initiated three during

the past year; the records are neatly and correctly kept, and the officers are much interested in their work.

Visited Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, Alfred, Wednesday evening, January 25th. There was a very poor attendance, just enough to fill the officers' chairs. They have not done much work during the past year, having initiated but one member. The records are in good hands. I did not have the opportunity to witness any work. What business there was done, was done in a fair manner.

Visited Day Spring Lodge, No. 107, West Newfield, Wednesday evening, February 1st, and witnessed an exemplification of work in M. M. degree, which was done in a very creditable manner. A very large number of members were present. This lodge has lately painted and refitted their hall, purchasing new furniture. I find the members of this lodge a very genial body of masons. After the close of the meeting the members repaired to the Grand Army Hall, where a supper was served, the members and their families sitting down together. They have done no work for the past year, but expect to do better in the future.

Visited Drummond Lodge, No. 118, Parsonsfield, Thursday evening, February 2d. The officers exemplified the work in the M. M. degree. The officers were new in their respective positions, consequently the work was not done so well as I should have liked to have seen it. I pointed out some of the mistakes, which the brethren were kind enough to receive in truly masonic spirit. They have not had a visit from a Grand Lodge officer for three years. They have done some work during the past year, having initiated four. The records were fairly kept; some improvement might be made, which will no doubt be made the coming year.

Visited Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, Limington, Tuesday evening, February 28th. There was not a very large attendance on account of the very bad traveling, my visit occurring very soon after the great snow storm, which blocked up all of the cross roads, and made it impossible for some of the brethren to get to the lodge. There was no attempt to do any work. The opening and closing was done in a fair manner. I found the records in very bad shape and a great many delinquent members on their books. The Secretary resigned his office during my visit, and another brother was elected to fill the position. I gave them some advice, which no doubt will be profitable to them. As the dues of this lodge are but fifty cents per year, it seems to me the members ought to be more prompt in their payment.

Visited Freedom Lodge, No. 42, Limerick, Wednesday evening, March 1st, and witnessed the work in the E. A. degree upon two candidates, which was fairly well done, considering that the officers have had no work for some time. They have lately had their lodge room newly painted and a nice carpet laid down on the floor. They intend to put more masonic spirit in their work the coming year. Their present membership is only twenty-nine.

They need a new set of by-laws. The records are neatly and correctly kept, the present Secretary being very proficient in his line of duty.

Visited Preble Lodge, No. 143, Sanford, Friday evening, March 10th. There was a large attendance of members during my visit. A candidate was raised to the sublime degree of a M. M.; which was done in a first class manner. In fact, I must give this lodge the credit of doing the best work in the district. This lodge requires a candidate to become familiar with the work in the preceding degree before he can be advanced, a system which I heartily recommend to some of the other lodges in this district. The records are a marvel of neatness, and the officers are alive to their work. They have initiated four during the past year.

Visited Buxton Lodge, No. 115, West Buxton, Monday evening, March 27th. There was a fair attendance of members, but no attempt to do any work, as the officers were new to their respective positions. The opening and closing was done in a correct manner. The records are in good hands and neatly kept. Spent a very pleasant evening in answering questions from the members in regard to different degrees, which I trust will be advantageous to both officers and members.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the brethren for the kindness with which they have received me as their D. D. G. M., and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred. Fraternally yours,

CHARLES H. OGDEN, D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.

ADDRESSES.

HORACE H. BURBANK, *Grand Master*, - - - Saco, Me.

FREDERICK FOX, *Grand Treasurer*, - - - Portland, Me.

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary*, - - - Portland, Me.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, - - - Portland, Me.

Chairman of Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.



MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
TUESDAY, May 2, 1893.

The Trustees of the Charity Fund met at 11.30 A. M.

Present—HENRY R. TAYLOR, *President*,
HORACE H. BURBANK,
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,
STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,
FESSENDEN I. DAY,
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,
A. M. WETHERBEE.

Grand Treasurer FOX submitted his annual report, as follows :

The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine,
In account with FREDERICK FOX, Grand Treasurer.

Dr.

1892.	To cash paid beneficiaries,.....	\$1,026.00
May,	" " Grand Master Taylor,.....	300.00
	" " rent of box, Safe Deposit Co.,.....	15.00
	" " H. M. Payson & Co., for bond Ea. St.	
	Louis Water Co., 6 per cent.,.....	510.00
		<hr/> 1,851.00
"	balance of cash in First National Bank, May 1,	
	1893,.....	<hr/> 2,268.55
		<hr/> \$4,119.55

Cr.

By balance on settlement of last account,	\$2,133.80
" cash of Bro. Bennett towards principal,	500.00
" " " " " interest,	112.50
" " balance from G. M. Taylor,	3.35
" " interest coupon Denver City,	60.00
" " " " Delaware Bond,	30.00
" " " " Leeds & Farmington,	60.00
" " " " Brunswick, 4 per cent.,	40.00
" " " " Portland aid R. R.,	30.00
" " " " City of Portland,	180.00
" " " " M. C. R. R. 7 per cent.,	35.00
" " " " Columbus, Ohio,	25.00
" " " " East St. Louis,	15.00
" " div. Canal National Bank,	200.00
" " " Casco " "	296.00
" " " National Trader's Bank,	88.00
" " " First National "	72.00
" " " Portland Savings Bank,	81.60
" " " Maine " "	76.76
" " " Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution,	80.54
	<hr/> \$4,119.55

Respectfully submitted,

FRED'K FOX, *Grand Treasurer.*

Portland, May 2, 1893.

The report was referred to Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM to be audited.

Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM reported that he had examined all the accounts and securities, and had found them correct.

The report was accepted.

Adjourned till 5 P. M.

AFTERNOON.

Met at 5.

Present—Bros. TAYLOR, BURNHAM, TALBOT, WETHERBEE, SLEEPER, BERRY, BURBANK and FARNHAM.

The Secretary presented sixty-two applications for relief, with a schedule of the same.

Voted, That the bond of the Grand Treasurer be fixed at \$25,000.

The applications and schedule were referred to a committee of one for examination.

Voted, That when we adjourn it be to meet at half past eight Wednesday morning.

Voted, That all the old bonds given by Grand Treasurers WILLIAM O. FOX and FREDERICK FOX be called in and deposited with the Grand Secretary.

Voted, To adjourn.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1893.

Met at half past eight.

Present—Bros. TAYLOR, BURNHAM, COLLAMORE, WETHERBEE, BURBANK, TALBOT and BERRY.

Voted, That the bond of the Grand Treasurer be approved.

The schedule was presented as prepared by the committee.

Voted, That "one" represent seven dollars.

Voted, That the schedule be accepted, and that \$1,225.00 be appropriated to pay the same.

Voted, That the sum of \$300.00 be placed in the hands of the Grand Master.

Voted, That the Grand Treasurer be directed to invest any surplus funds in such manner as may be approved by the Grand Master.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Attest:

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*.

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 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:

STEPHEN BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

 1893.

HORACE H. BURBANK, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Deputy Grand Master,	"
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, Senior Grand Warden,	"
WM. FREEMAN LORD, Junior Grand Warden,	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	elected May 5, 1891, for three years.
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 5, " " " "
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 3, 1892, " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 3, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 2, 1893, " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 2, " " " "

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

M.W.	HIRAM CHASE,	Belfast,	P. G. M.
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	Portland,	"
"	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	New Brighton, 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 I. DAY,	Lewiston,	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	Sabatis,	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	Portland,	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	Machias,	"
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,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	Lewiston,	"
"	GOODWIN R. WILEY,	Bethel,	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	Gardiner,	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	Thorndike,	"
"	WILFORD J. FISHER,	Eastport,	"
"	SAMUEL G. DAVIS,	Denmark,	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	Auburn,	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET, JR.,	Freeport,	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	Waldoboro,	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Norway,	"

Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1893.

M. W.	HORACE H. BURBANK,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Saco.
R. W.	AUG. B. FARNHAM,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor.
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Portland.
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Auburn.
"	FREDERICK FOX,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary.</i>	Portland.
"	GEORGE W. MOSHER,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st District,</i>	Presque Isle.
"	MOSES TAIT,	" 2d "	Calais.
"	FRED A. CHANDLER,	" 3d "	Addison.
"	WALTER J. CREAMER,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	ELMER A. BREWSTER,	" 5th "	Dexter.
"	WM. E. BOGART,	" 6th "	Hampden.
"	TILTON A. ELLIOTT,	" 7th "	Brooks.
"	FRANK E. CROWLEY,	" 8th "	Belfast.
"	MARK D. AMES,	" 9th "	So. Thomaston.
"	CHAS. W. STETSON,	" 10th "	Damariscotta.
"	JOHN H. BARTON,	" 11th "	West Windsor.
"	CHAS. W. CROSBY,	" 12th "	North Wayne.
"	W. SCOTT JONES,	" 13th "	North Anson.
"	GEORGE B. BROWLETTE,	" 14th "	Richmond.
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	" 15th "	Farmington.
"	JARVIS C. BILLINGS,	" 16th "	Bethel.
"	CHAS. E. SNOW,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	JOHN A. FARRINGTON,	" 18th "	Lovell.
"	WM. B. LITTLEFIELD,	" 19th "	North Berwick.
"	GEO. W. SMITH,	" 20th "	Mattawamkeag.
"	AUGUSTUS O. GROSS,	" 21st "	Deer Isle.
"	AUSTIN I. HARVEY,	" 22d "	Newport.
"	CHAS. H. OGDEN,	" 23d "	Springvale.
"	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" 24th "	Lewiston.
W. & Rev.	MARTYN SUMMERBELL,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Lewiston.
"	LEWIS W. PHILLIPS,	" "	Lubec.
"	ELMER E. NEWBERT,	" "	Augusta.
"	WILLIAM A. NEWCOMB,	" "	Thomaston.
W.	HERBERT HARRIS,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	East Machias.
"	HENRY R. MILLETT,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Gorham.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	GEORGE O. MITCHELL,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Bucksport.
"	W. SCOTT SHOREY,	" "	Bath.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	" "	Liberty.
"	HORACE MITCHELL,	" "	Kittery.
"	HENRY A. TORSEY,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Lewiston.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Standard "</i>	Portland.
"	WILLIAM O. FOX,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	" "	Ellsworth.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabatis.
W.	GEORGE E. RAYMOND,	" "	Portland.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
Bro.	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

LIST OF SUBORDINATE LODGES, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1893.

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- Acacia, 121, Durham. Horace M. Beal, m; Everett L. Macomber, sw; Joseph S. Lang, jw; Josiah L. Wright, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. Joshua W. Small, m; Charles H. Cutler, sw; Frank M. Bradbury, jw; Charles E. Small, acting s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Amasa B. Hall, m; George H. Weeks, sw; Isaac C. Stetson, jw; William A. Jones, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Orris I. Gould, m; Charles A. Wilson, sw; Henry L. Maker, jw; Leander M. Kenniston, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. John F. French, m; Albert M. Thompson, sw; Alonzo Otis, jw; Elliott P. Gamage, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. M. Perry Buchanan, m; Isaac Goddard, sw; William S. Noyes, jw; Lewis A. Cobb, s. Meeting third Tuesday; election, October. 24
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Fred. E. Bickford, m; Frank R. Redlon, sw; Charles P. Costello, jw; John S. Russell, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Charles H. Keopka, m; Walter E. Plummer, sw; Fenton Haigh, jw; William Parkin, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14
- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. John F. Tasker, North Monroe, m; Porter Lufkin, South Newburgh, sw; C. Hale Thurlough, Monroe, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22

- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. J. Burton Roberts, m; Frank S. Day, sw; Loring W. Hill, jw; Leonard C. Walker, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Almon O. Nutter, m; Frank A. Luce, sw; Elijah A. Tompkins, jw; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday after full moon; election, December. 1
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. Isaac P. Gooch, m; Henry A. Heckman, sw; Ruel W. Norton, jw; Joseph A. Titcomb, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Henry A. Torsey, m; Frank H. Johnson, sw; Eugene P. Brett, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. Benj. H. J. Ridley, m; James M. Moulton, sw; Clarence M. Stevens, jw; B. Frank Bradford, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Andrew M. Hazeltine, m; George C. Ricker, sw; Edwin G. Jackson, jw; Charles D. Smith, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Daniel W. Emery, m; P. H. S. Vaughan, sw; Smith S. Randall, jw; Edmund McMurdie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Charles E. Meserve, m; Stephen H. Cables, sw; Frank A. Peterson, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Harrison E. Wakefield, m; Luther A. Leach, sw; Frank O. Alley, jw; Benj. L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Bushrod W. Stinchfield, m; W. J. Kingston, sw; L. H. Tuck, jw; D. C. Parker, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Dennis M. Hagan, m; Samuel D. Murray, sw; C. Tyler Hodgdon, jw; Norman S. Fuller, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Samuel W. Otis, m; Daniel W. Sylvester, sw; Ernest B. Harvey, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Davis G. Lovejoy, m; Caleb Wight, Jr., sw; Newton E. Richardson, jw; Jarvis C. Billings, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16
- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Edwin H. Gay, m; Albert T. Murphy, sw; John G. Rowe, jw; James E. Blanchard, s. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11
- Bingham, U. D. (199), Bingham. Wm. W. Hamblet, m; Ervin W. Moore, sw;

- Arthur N. Burke, *juv*; C. A. Coleman, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Centre. Florus H. Bartlett, *m*; Winfield S. Howe, *sw*; James W. Stuart, *juv*; Henry M. Colby, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Christopher L. Boston, *m*; Levi F. Hoyt, *sw*; Benj. W. Johnson, *juv*; M. Sewall Kelley, *s*. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol. Calvin V. Robbins, *m*; Matthias A. Benner, *sw*; Geo. W. Russell, *juv*; Edwin J. Irvine, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. John A. Fellows, *m*; John H. Severance, *sw*; Edward C. Ambrose, *juv*; Cyril P. Harmon, *s*. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Andrew H. Bailey, *m*; Charles A. Mitchell, *sw*; Jacob T. Brown, *juv*; Walter H. Ring, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Perley L. McNelly, *m*; Parker S. Hardison, *sw*; Chas. B. Margesson, *juv*; Chas. G. Littlefield, *s*. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. Samuel J. Moore, *m*; Walter H. Smith, *sw*; Frank Weymouth, *juv*; George W. Johnson, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Charles R. Denning, *m*; Leone R. Cook, *sw*; Fred A. True, *juv*; Monroe Stoddard, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. James O. Fish, *m*; Carroll W. Abbott, *sw*; John A. Woodsum, *juv*; Willis W. Washburn, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Composite, 168, La Grange. Rodney Q. Lancaster, Howland, *m*; Fred H. Savage, *sw*; Henry B. Dyer, *juv*; Andrew H. Dyer, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Charles A. Moulton, *m*; Michael Dyer, *sw*; Calvin Blake, *juv*; John S. Page, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. David W. Hersey, *m*; Jesse L. Knowlton, *sw*; Eugene S. Wilbur, *juv*; Bailes A. Campbell, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Simeon A. Turner, *m*; Oscar V. Edwards, *sw*; William H. Noyes, *juv*; Leander Dorman, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Ozias M. Goff, East Gray, *m*; Elbridge G. Robinson, Danville, *sw*; Silas W. Foster, Dry Mills, *juv*; George H.

- Goding, South Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon ; election, November. 24
- Davis, 191, Strong. Andrew J. Norton, m ; Nelson Walker, sw ; Charles F. Thompson, jw ; G. S. Porter, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full ; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Carlton French, m ; George E. Mitchell, sw ; Thomas Bond, jw ; George O. Hannaford, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Deering. Albert F. Berry, m ; Herbert N. Maxfield, sw ; Fred. H. Thompson, jw ; Francis E. Chase, Woodfords, s. Meeting second Monday ; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. Elmon J. Noyes, m ; Preston B. Walker, sw ; William R. Kneeland, jw ; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday ; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. John W. Boynton, m ; John F. Plummer, sw ; Charles W. Pierce, jw ; Orrin F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon ; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Livingstone S. Hall, (deceased) m ; Otis C. Wood, sw ; Calvin R. Waugh, jw ; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon ; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden. L. B. Gahan, m ; L. W. Carlton, sw ; C. J. Cheney, jw ; John H. Mayers, s. Meeting Wednesday, on or before full moon ; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. John Neal, m ; Stephen E. Towle, sw ; Luther E. Sanborn, jw ; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon ; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. Charles Walker, m ; Harry J. Tatterson, sw ; Lucien McIntire, jw ; James Beaumont, s. Meeting first Monday ; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Woodbury F. Cleveland, m ; Eben A. Holmes, sw ; James I. Brewster, jw ; Noel B. Nutt, s. Meeting First Monday ; election, December 27th. 2
- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. William W. Slocomb, m ; Frank O. Osborne, sw ; George S. Stevens, jw ; Nelson H. Martin, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, December. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. William H. Wilson, m ; Julian H. Hooper, sw ; Yetts H. Cain, jw ; Orrin P. Carter, s. Meeting second Monday ; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Joseph W. Nealley, m ; Robert F. Sweeney, sw ; Truman C. Lord, jw ; James A. McGown, s. Meeting first Thursday ; election, December. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Charles A. Wilber, m ; Leonard O. Paine, sw ; Granville D. Perkins, jw ; Joseph H. Hoyle, s. Meeting first Monday ; election, September. 13

- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. Whitney Long, m; Fred. Sheerer, sw; Hiram Russell, jw; Angus A. Morrison, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Josiah W. Whitten, m; Fred L. Chesley, sw; Olpha L. Varney, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Asa I. H. Pitcher, m; Chas. N. Bird, sw; Chas. A. Orcutt, jw; Fred B. Glidden, s. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, October. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Calvin O. Page, m; J. Robert Emery, sw; Wm. O. Buck, jw; Edward A. Crocker, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 4
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Ralph Scribner, m; Edgar A. Blanchard, sw; William E. Murdock, jw; Lysander W. Trask, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. A. T. Stinson, m; John L. Harding, sw; James H. Howes, jw; John C. Whitmore, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Samuel J. Mitchell, m; Lawton M. Sayward, sw; Willis W. Linscott, jw; John M. Akers, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Edwin Ilsley, m; Joshua C. Lane, sw; James H. Cobb, jw; Fred W. Libby, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, February. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Perez S. Burr, m; Winthrop C. Fogg, sw; Wilnot B. Mitchell, jw; George W. Moses, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Francis H. Packard, m; Walter H. Barker, sw; Leonard B. Swan, jw; C. H. Lane, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Howard Brackett, m; Josiah G. Sanborn, sw; Oscar H. Thompson, jw; George H. Parker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Bennett D. Perkins, m; John P. Shepherd, sw; Edward F. Davies, jw; Charles H. Hooper, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Cornelius N. Hayes, m; Charles H. Ridlon, sw; Charles E. Wright, jw; Fred W. Harding, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Eldredge H. Bryant, m; Amos L. Heaton, sw; Stephen Hadley, jw; Cyrus W. Beverly, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermion, 32, Gardiner. Orrington G. Andrews, m; Hiram W. Potter, sw;

- Arthur C. Brown, *mw*; Charles H. Marr, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, Cape Elizabeth. Walter H. Dyer, *m*; Douglas A. Taylor, *sw*; John Melia, *mw*; Stephen Scamman, Knightville, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Lewis H. White, *m*; Benjamin H. Chesley, *sw*; George W. Haskell, *mw*; Charles F. Plumly, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 60, Winterport. Augustus I. Mayo, *m*; Seth H. Morgan, *sw*; Geo. Blake, *mw*; Walter Haley, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Harvey P. Hinkley, *m*; Pearl S. Parker, *sw*; Robert Bisset, *mw*; Frank A. Davis, *s*. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. George A. Warren, *m*; Joseph L. S. Coombs, *sw*; Nason E. Pendleton, *mw*; Thomas R. Williams, North Islesboro', *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, February. 8
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. Arthur C. Rieker, *m*; Horatio D. Bryant, *sw*; Clark B. Rankin, *mw*; James L. Bowker, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Charles H. Mansfield, *m*; William A. Sawyer, *sw*; Edward B. Sawyer, *mw*; Eugene L. Kelley, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. George F. Burleigh, *m*; Alonzo A. Porter, *sw*; Geo. F. Weeks, *mw*; Charles C. Perry, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 20
- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert Hodsdon, *m*; E. Allen Pierce, *sw*; Fred W. Perkins, *mw*; William C. Spratt, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Elbridge E. Lehr, *m*; Charles W. Richards, *sw*; A. C. Harrington, *mw*; James J. Jones, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Leslie W. McIntire, *m*; Malon Patterson, *sw*; Lyman C. Jewett, *mw*; Perry S. Longley, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. William A. Bragg, *m*; Stanley H. Freeman, *sw*; William L. Howe, *mw*; Edward M. Coleman, *s*. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. Don A. Gates, *m*; William M. Kidder, *sw*; Geo. D. Kidder, *mw*; Charles L. Dillingham, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 15
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Walter E. Clark, *m*; Samuel L. Miller, *sw*; Frank Achorn, *mw*; I. Gardner Reed, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10

- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Joshua P. Spaulding, m; Julian Snow, sw; George C. Horn, jw; Milton E. Bassick, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. George E. Coleman, m; Carter B. Keene, sw; John L. Davis, jw; Ernest A. Morgan, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, Norridgewock. Herbert E. Hale, m; George E. Porter, sw; Charles B. Davis, jw; Henry C. Powers, South Norridgewock, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 13 *
- Lewy's Island, 138, Princeton. Albert A. Williams, m; Lemuel Brehant, sw; Leander R. Horsman, jw; Samuel O. Hoar, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Edwin A. Porter, m; Otis S. Wing, sw; Charles W. Bagley, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, first stated meeting in September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Wilbur F. Merrill, m; Alfred J. Rowe, sw; Charles H. Metcalf, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Silas E. Turner, m; Forest S. Stevens, sw; Hermitta U. Davis, jw; Fred W. Thurlow, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Alonzo W. Packard, m; Chas. A. Allen, sw; Fred L. Mason, jw; James E. Parsons, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- Lynde, 174, Hermon. Thurston Hunt, m; Chas. N. Patten, sw; Charles E. Welch, jw; Edgar S. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Lauriston A. Smith, m; George McL. Presson, sw; John M. S. Hunter, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Moses D. Joyce, m; Benjamin G. Barbour, sw; Cecil E. Wasgatt, jw; Austin D. Haskell, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 21
- Mariners', 68, Searsport. James E. Wentworth, m; Charles O. Sawyer, sw; Ephraim S. Cyphers, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Isaac Leathers, m; Charles S. Brackett, sw; Elmer G. Rogers, jw; Forrest K. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Andrew J. Durgin, m; William R. Bolstridge, sw; Jos. A. M. Smith, jw; Elbridge W. Merrill, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Alfred H. Webendorfer, m; David W. Manock,

- sw; Cyrus S. Noble, *fw*; Ernest Maxfield, *s*. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. S. Earnest Plummer, *m*; Cyrus W. French, *sw*; Alvin B. Ireland, *fw*; William H. Mitchell, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. Horace A. Burrill, *m*; Lorenzo D. Mariner, *sw*; Theodore P. Dearborn, *fw*; J. Wesley Gilman, *s*. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- *Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Elijah F. Harriman, *m*; George W. Webber, Jr., *sw*; Sylvanus P. Hussey, *fw*; John Gosnell, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 20
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Frederick O. Flanders, *m*; Henry C. Jacobs, *sw*; Otis K. Prescott, *fw*; Horace S. Bent, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Robert N. Ruth, *m*; George A. Gorham, *sw*; Finley McDonald, *fw*; Charles E. F. Stetson, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 1
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corner. William H. Tarr, *m*; Herbert M. Starbird, *sw*; Chapin Lydston, *fw*; Irving W. Gilbert, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Warren L. Stoddard, *m*; Allen P. Clark, *sw*; Frank H. Glover, *fw*; James T. Roberts, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Moses Webster, 145, Vinalhaven. Levi W. Smith, *m*; Robert A. Dyer, *sw*; Winslow H. Roberts, *fw*; Claes E. Boman, *s*. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. George A. Somes, *m*; Abram C. Fernald, Jr., *sw*; Clifford B. Richardson, *fw*; Lyman H. Somes, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. John Houston, *m*; James B. Greenleaf, *sw*; Angus O. Campbell, *fw*; David Pearson, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. Myron E. Bacon, *m*; S. Ernest Gilman, *sw*; Isaac H. Berry, *fw*; Sydney T. Brown, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. William Douglass, *m*; Jesse W. Warren, *sw*; Charles L. Bartlett, *fw*; Andrew S. Hapgood, South Waterford, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. Wilbur W. Emerson, *m*; George H. Sherman, *sw*; David J. Crogan, *fw*; Walter H. Nason, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Jacob S. Jones, *m*; Charles F. Chandler, *sw*; Wm. A. Allen, *fw*; Eugene S. Twaddle, *s*. Meeting Tuesday of the week of full moon; election, December. 15

- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Emerson K. Wilson, m; Sumner S. Hutchinson, sw; David W. Campbell, jw; Geo. G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskag, 171, Brooklin. Fred. S. Herrick, m; Owen L. Flye, sw; Wm. H. Freethey, jw; Augustus G. Blake, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. James H. Walker, m; Clarence M. Prince, sw; David G. Walker, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Charles A. Stilson, m; William S. Dutton, sw; Charles L. Gifford, jw; Daniel Rollins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. Albion W. Roberts, m; William H. Downing, sw; William H. French, jw; Seth D. Andrews, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 24
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Clarence Mantor, m; Samuel S. Gould, sw; W. Scott Jones, jw; Wilbur C. Simmons, s. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells' Depot. Jere G. Hall, m; Albert H. Hatch, sw; George Getchell, jw; Frank L. Baker, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Olive Branch, 124, Charleston. George S. Walker, m; Lewis W. Coy, sw; Henry W. Russell, jw; Oscar L. Smith, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Charles G. Brackett, m; Andrew D. Lamb, sw; William A. Hastings, jw; A. O. Tobie, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. D. Eugene Chaplin, m; Lewis H. Corliss, sw; Frank W. Seavey, jw; Richard T. Bailey, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. Fred. Raymond, m; Charles L. Day, sw; A. D. Cole, jw; George O. Eustis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. Vivian W. Hills, m; Theodore L. Webb, sw; Herbert F. Andrews, jw; Howard D. Smith, s. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Silas E. Walker, m; George A. Reed, sw; Frank Champion, jw; Roswell C. Rich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Palestine, 176, Biddeford. Nathan W. Kendall, m; James F. Boardman, sw; Henry T. Spencer, jw; Jesse W. Muttart, s. Meeting third Monday; election, January. 19
- Parian, 160, Corinna. Charles L. Jones, m; John H. Shepherd, sw; Chas.

- A. Gray, *rw*; Oliver L. Jones, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Albert W. Walker, *m*; J. Harry Stuart, *sw*; Joseph A. Kenney, *rw*; Frank L. Doble, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Owen W. Bridges, *m*; Alberto P. Bement, *sw*; Wm. C. Elder, *rw*; Chas. S. Hutchinson, *s*. Meeting Monday on or next before full moon; election, at last stated meeting preceding 27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 24, Belfast. Lorenzo E. McMahan, *m*; Henry J. Chaples, *sw*; Benj. F. Neal, *rw*; James Pattee, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. Edson P. Reynolds, *m*; John E. Clarke, *sw*; John D. McCain, *rw*; George W. Smith, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, third Monday in December. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. Alonzo T. Kalloch, *m*; Joshua Bartlett, *sw*; Ebenezer R. McKay, *rw*; Geo. S. Orcutt, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Louis C. Ford, *m*; Justus C. Crockett, *sw*; Frank E. Monroe, *rw*; Will S. Owen, *s*. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Miles W. McIntosh, *m*; Moses B. Herrick, *sw*; James Callaghan, *rw*; Edgar C. Smith, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Justin A. Walling, *m*; Fred Dyer, *sw*; Henry H. Gay, *rw*; Andrew R. Perkins, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Isaiah M. Whiting, Detroit, *m*; Charles S. Thompson, *sw*; Frank H. Pickard, *rw*; Walter G. Loud, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. George H. Clark, *m*; Francis Gallagher, *sw*; Clinton Child, *rw*; Albert G. Eaton, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Ermon D. Eastman, *m*; Herbert W. Robinson, *sw*; Chas. Dunn, Jr., *rw*; George F. Gould, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton. Rufus P. Harriman, *m*; Albert M. Ames, Stockton Springs, *sw*; Clifford N. Fletcher, *rw*; Lewis M. Partridge, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Calvin Longbottom, *m*; Charles F. Moulton, *sw*; Francis L. Senior, *rw*; Charles B. Albee, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, No. Windham. Sumner C. Maxfield, *m*; Alphonso N.

- Witham, sw ; Harrison R. Waterhouse, *sw* ; William H. Cram, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon ; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Frank Sawtelle, *m* ; Frank L. Mark, *sw* ; Frank A. Hill, *sw* ; Richard S. Howe, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon ; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Ariel B. Knight, *m* ; Llewellyn L. Cross, *sw* ; James Fuller, Jr., *sw* ; Loima C. Poor, *s*. Meeting first Saturday ; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Danville B. Stevens, *m* ; Wilbur H. Judkins, *sw* ; Hiram B. Warner, *sw* ; George F. Turner, *s*. Meeting Wednesday after full moon ; election, September. 24
- Reliance, 195, Green's Landing. Wilmot B. Thurlow, *m* ; John L. Goss, *sw* ; Stephen B. Thurlow, *sw* ; Henry N. Haskell, *s*. Meeting first Saturday ; election, December. 21
- Relief, 108, Belgrade. ——— *m* ; Charles D. Bachelder, *sw* ; Edwin C. Taylor, *sw* ; Charles A. Yeaton, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon ; election, October. 12
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Elbridge G. Pert, *m* ; George B. Jenkins, *sw* ; Mark T. Costellow, *sw* ; William R. Fairclough, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon ; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. William L. Bowden, *m* ; Cyrus K. Bridges, *sw* ; Hosea B. Wardwell, *sw* ; Ellery R. Bowden, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday ; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Henderson R. Cotton, *m* ; William G. Ayer, *sw* ; Seth R. Hutchins, *sw* ; I. Perry Harriman, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday ; election, December. 4
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Philip H. Coombs, *m* ; Frederick M. Laughton, *sw* ; Walter S. Bolton, *sw* ; Charles I. Collamore, *s*. Meeting last Tuesday ; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Alton A. Jackson, *m* ; Williston Johnson, *sw* ; Elmer E. Davis, *sw* ; William A. Jackson, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon ; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Henderson E. Nash, *m* ; Henry M. Sanborn, *sw* ; Henry J. Keating, *sw* ; Robert H. Burnham, *s*. Meeting first Tuesday ; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. Albert H. Reynolds, *m* ; Nathan A. Benson, *sw* ; Sewall A. Clark, *sw* ; James F. Warren, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon ; election, September. 12
- Saint Aspinquid, *v. d.*, York. Frank W. Smith, *m* ; Wilson L. Hawkes, *sw* ; Albert D. Walker, *sw* ; John C. Stewart, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon. 19
- Saco, 9, Saco. Harry C. Quimby, *m* ; Simon E. Batchelder, *sw* ; Herbert H. Dame, *sw* ; George A. Emery, *s*. Meeting first Wednesday ; election, January. 19

- St. Andrew's, 83, Bangor. Langdon S. Chilcott, m; George M. Fletcher, sw; Edwin S. Emerson, jw; Arlington B. Marston, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- St. Croix, 46, Calais. James Curry, m; George R. Gardner, sw; Thomas S. Boles, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- St. George, 16, Warren. Chester M. Hall, m; John W. Dunbar, sw; Chas. E. Blackington, jw; Alvin V. Hinkley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- St. John's, 51, South Berwick. Calvin L. Morrison, m; Frank W. Colcord, sw; Horace A. Farnham, jw; Edward A. Chesley, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, May. 19
- St. Paul's, 82, Rockport. Allen Sylvester, m; Charles W. Jenkins, sw; Jas. A. Russ, jw; John S. Foster, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 9
- Sea Side, 144, Boothbay Harbor. William F. Buker, m; William Reed, sw; Harry G. Stevens, jw; Henry S. Perkins, s. Meeting Friday before full moon; election, December. 10
- Sebasticonk, 146, Clinton. David S. Wardwell, m; George P. Billings, sw; Isaac Bingham, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Frank G. Ham, m; James R. Hill, sw; James S. Hunt, jw; Hubert F. Fish, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. Herman W. S. Lovejoy, m; George C. Eaton, sw; George Tozier, jw; Henry F. Arnold, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Seth T. Snipe, m; Herbert L. Grinnell, sw; Charles H. Mason, jw; J. Lufkin Douglas, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Francis H. Wing, m; Harry A. Dinsmore, sw; Charles H. Gardner, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. George W. Hatch, m; John F. Houston, sw; Benjamin P. Hamilton, jw; Frank H. Dexter, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. I. Clinton Shaw, m; Eugene H. Parker, sw; John H. Rich, jw; John D. Higgins, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Oldtown. Melvin L. Emerson, m; Chas. A. Dillingham, sw; John W. Gould, jw; George T. Sewall, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. William H. Rolf, m; Fred H. Hunt, sw; Chas.

- E. Stevens, *rw*; Reuel M. Berry, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. James E. McIlroy, *m*; Levi E. Jones, *sw*; Edgar H. Jackson, *rw*; Elmer L. Lovejoy, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. George A. McCubrey, *m*; Harlan P. Babb, *sw*; Fred. W. Babb, *rw*; Oliver A. Cobb, *s*. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Frank L. Field, *m*; Evander L. French, *sw*; Charles E. Stevens, *rw*; Charles E. Johnson, *s*. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8
- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. George B. Attwood, *m*; Henry L. Haskell, *sw*; R. Elton Attwood, *rw*; James F. Atwood, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, Tremont. Nathan Clark, *m*; William L. Gilley, *sw*; John L. Stanley, *rw*; William R. Keene, South West Harbor, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Harvey B. Thayer, *m*; Sherman W. Boone, *sw*; Leon S. Howe, *rw*; Zadoc P. Shaw, *s*. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison. Uriah W. Curtis, *m*; Osmond A. Holmes, *sw*; Oscar A. Curtis, *rw*; Amasa D. Tracy, *s*. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Hollis E. Dennin, *m*; M. C. B. Prince, *sw*; Jas. W. Wayne, *rw*; Lewin Jefferies, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. Fred M. Lucas, *m*; Frank H. Pratt, *sw*; Peter C. Robbins, *rw*; Benjamin Burton, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Charles H. Nash, *m*; Eleazer W. Haskell, *sw*; Nathan H. Pierce, *rw*; Lemuel H. Stover, *s*. Meeting second Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Edwin H. Littlefield, *m*; Elisha P. Webster, *sw*; Alonzo H. Higgins, *rw*; John N. Tilton, *s*. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 7
- Vassalboro', 54, North Vassalboro'. Josiah C. Evans, *m*; Samuel S. Lightbody, *sw*; Abel Wall, *rw*; T. Melvin Williams, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mt. Vernon. William T. Morrill, *m*; Irving R. Bradley, *sw*; William M. Tyler, *rw*; Silas Burbank, *s*. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Henry E. Cornish, *m*; Wm. R. Frost, *sw*; Chas. L. Mosher, *rw*; William A. Wood, *s*. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14

- Woolwich, Me.; John M. Elden,* May 20; Charles W. Belknap,* July 21; David Averill, July 22, in Portland, Oregon; John H. Hannaford,* September 17.
- 18 Oxford—Samuel Freeman, January 17; Adna F. Dyer,* February 28, aged 24.
- 19 Felicity—Joseph P. Ames, April 13; B. F. Farnham, January 23.
- 20 Maine—Almon A. Gerrish, February 16.
- 21 Oriental Star—Eli N. Berry, May 19; S. J. Burgess, January 26.
- 22 York—James E. Benton, February.
- 24 Phoenix—Amos R. Boynton, April 19; Alfred G. Ellis, May 26; Reuben Smart, June 13, in Swanville.
- 25 Temple—E. O. Kelley, July 14.
- 27 Adoniram—William Manson, May 21; Charles I. Randall, October, suicide.
- 28 Northern Star—Joseph W. Vaughan, April 12.
- 29 Tranquil—Albert E. Blake,* March 16, died at So. Paris, masonic service held by Paris Lodge.
- 31 Union—Henry Bowes,* Sept. 15; B. F. Sprague.
- 32 Hermon—Orrin Tyler, April 9, aged 51; Samel E. Marshall, August 18, aged 70; A. F. Plimpton, August 10, aged 59; James D. White, Jan. 20, aged 62.
- 33 Waterville—Christopher C. Spear, April 11; Theodore E. Crummett, May 12; Jacob Peavey, January.
- 34 Somerset—Darius Daggett,* September 8.
- 35 Bethlehem—Charles H. Guppy,* March 22; John H. Nason,* March 24; Rolon C. Irish, September 4; Charles H. Plummer, Nov. 1; Reuben P. Clark, November 14; George E. Weeks, February 22.
- 36 Casco—Daniel S. Moody, March 24; William B. Pierce, December 18; Samuel H. Sweetsir, February 15.
- 37 Washington—John O. Baker, November 21; Simon Ryarson, July 13.
- 38 Harmony—William W. Cressey,* May 2; Horace A. Cloudman,* Feb. 22; James G. McDonald,* February 19.
- 39 Penobscot—Newell H. Bates, August 16; John Shaw, December 12.
- 40 Lygonia—Charles B. Fullerton,* March 30; Henry C. Rusea, Dec. 12.
- 41 Morning Star—William F. Flagg,* May 13; Ephraim S. Bessie,* Dec. 21; Wilbert Woodbury, January 18.
- 43 Alna—Samuel Oliver,* January 23.
- 44 Piscataquis—George Holman, February 17.
- 45 Central—Jonathan B. Besse,* March 5; Timothy H. Hamlin, August 2.
- 46 St. Croix—Benjamin Young, July 8, died in Nebraska, remains brought to Calais; Benjamin F. Huckins, March 22.
- 47 Dunlap—Daniel S. Roberts, April 25; Thomas Haley, May 10; Horace Woodman, May 12; William Bardsley, January 22.
- 48 Lafayette—Levi Collins, September 27.

- 49 Meridian Splendor—Jesse Hiscock, December 10, at Exeter, N. H.
- 50 Aurora—Enos B. Morton, June 7; Henry J. Sleeper, August 29; David Vose, September 24; William H. Titcomb, January 16, member of Finance Committee over 35 years.
- 51 Saint John's—Herbert A. Cooper, September 30.
- 52 Mosaic—Orlando W. Trask, March 18.
- 53 Rural—Daniel W. Smiley, February 11.
- 55 Fraternal—Silas Derby, May 7; Ivory Brooks, April; Jefferson Moulton, January.
- 56 Mount Moriah—Foster Trumbull, October 14.
- 57 King Hiram—John H. Ellis, May 10; George R. Weld, December 8.
- 58 Unity—George H. Flye, March 26.
- 60 Star in the East—John Buffum; Charles S. Davis,* April; Alonzo B. Merrill.
- 61 King Solomon's—Austin W. York, August 28.
- 62 King David's—W. A. Alexander, March 27; J. D. Tucker,* September 6; David Howe,* September 14; Joseph Remington,* February 20.
- 63 Richmond—Franklin Blair, July 27; Solon White, July 27; Herbert B. Gifford, May 19.
- 64 Pacific—Nathaniel Barker, December 26.
- 65 Mystic—George H. Higgins, March 13; Harrison Greeley, October 29; David J. Tribon, February 20.
- 66 Mechanics'—Benjamin M. Foss, April 2; Rufus C. White, Nov. 16.
- 67 Blue Mountain—Stanwood W. Phinney, July 8; Charles F. Phinney, his son, November.
- 68 Mariners'—Charles A. Webber,* Oct. 20, died at sea, remains brought home and buried with masonic rites.
- 69 Howard—Elisha C. Arey, November 2.
- 70 Standish—Israel Small, July 29; William H. Libby, March 1.
- 71 Rising Sun—Roscoe D. Sparrow, April 30; John B. Westendoff, July 12.
- 72 Pioneer—Jarvis Hayward, August 24.
- 73 Tyrian—Luther Perkins, April 5; John C. Denner, November 7.
- 74 Bristol—Loring H. Fassett, October 25, died in East Indies and buried there; Allen Lewis,* November 16, died at Insane Asylum at Augusta.
- 75 Plymouth—Benjamin F. Allen, September 6; Everett E. Woodman, July 22.
- 76 Arundel—Samuel R. Shehan, August 6; John B. Maling, December 29.
- 77 Tremont—Arthur C. Lurvey, April 24, of consumption; Maurice P. Rich, August 8, killed by an accident in a mill.
- 78 Crescent—Heman N. Hersey,* June; Rufus H. Hallowell, lost at sea and never heard from.
- 79 Rockland—Augustine Eastman, April 26; Hiram Smith, May 26;

- Horace E. Burkmar, June 7; Joseph Emery, January 15; Nelson Spear, January 24; John Bird, March 11.
- 81 Atlantic—Hans Hansen, March 18; Francis Tibbetts, March 20; James M. Kimball, May 7; Walter H. Thomas, May 11; Howard M. Small, June; Ralph B. King, August 13; Nathan Cleaves, September 5; John U. P. Burnham, September 29.
- 82 St. Paul's—Ephraim Orcutt, September 26; Charles E. Eells, October 8; John M. Tolman, November 4.
- 83 St. Andrew's—George W. Smith, April 26, 1891; Philip B. Tewksbury, April 8; Isaac M. Currier, November 9, honorary member.
- 84 Eureka—John H. Long,* February 26, aged 81.
- 86 Temple—George F. Parker, August 1, at Freeport, Maine, aged 43 years, 6 months; Hiram B. Sproul, October 29, aged 53 years; Oliver Hardy, aged 83, at West Falmouth, February 3. The oldest brother in the lodge.
- 87 Benevolent—George E. Rollins.
- 88 Narraguagus—Daniel T. Small, April 17.
- 89 Island—Lincoln Coombs, April 3, a retired ship master; Winsor W. Williams, November 23, a worthy ship master.
- 92 Siloam—Henry Fogg, May 24.
- 93 Horeb—Melvin Jennings,* January 21, a Past Master.
- 95 Corinthian—Hall C. Merrick, July 27; Andrew Bradford.
- 96 Monument—David Crawford, September 8, at Andover, N. B.; Albert Lovejoy, 2d,* August 26.
- 97 Bethel—Charles W. Kimball, July 4; William W. Mason,* June 27; Simeon W. Sanborn; Charles M. Anderson.
- 98 Katahdin—Stillman Buxton,* March 25; John Steen*, October 24.
- 99 Vernon Valley—John R. Heath, died in Boston, Mass., April 2, aged 52; Charles Black,* at Fayette, Me., May 2, aged 64; Moses T. Bean,* June 17, aged 62; Sanders Morrill,* August 16, aged 76 years 6 months; Benjamin F. Philbrick,* September 2, aged 81.
- 100 Jefferson—Charles E. B. Libby, February 24.
- 102 Marsh River—James S. Huxford, May 21.
- 103 Dresden—B. S. Cate, February.
- 104 Dirigo—Cornelius A. Merrill, of pneumonia, March 29, Secretary of Dirigo Lodge at the time of his death.
- 105 Ashlar—Benjamin F. Emerson, November 21; George H. Pilsbury, February.
- 106 Tuscan—Seward W. Gray, April 30; Stillman Heath, January 4.
- 107 Day Spring—Nathan N. Loud, September 20, aged 76, a prominent man and the first to be initiated in this lodge, 32 years ago.
- 108 Relief—Edwin C. Taylor, May, drowned; James C. Mosher, August; Howard Chandler; Thomas Eldred, October; Melvin J. Mills; Rufus K. Stuart, November.

- 109 Mount Kineo—David Gilmore, October 29, made a mason in the Lodge of St. John, Greenock, Scotland; Thomas Titcomb, February 5.
- 111 Liberty—George T. Peavey, * March 20.
- 113 Messalonskee—Charles K. Sawtelle, * April.
- 114 Polar Star—Frederic J. Small, August 27; George F. Alexander, Sept. 20; Thomas W. Lucas, November 13; Benjamin Soule, February 20; James M. Brown, February 27, dropped dead of heart disease in New York City.
- 115 Buxton—Moses Burnham, March 1; William H. Smith, * October 14.
- 117 Greenleaf—Benjamin F. Clark, March 7; Levi Clough, July 4; Roscoe G. Green, July 24; Austin M. Gupstill, September 24.
- 119 Pownal—Irring M. Hichborn, April 10; Isaac Lanpher, * October 21; Nathaniel G. Clifford, in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 3; Clifford L. Stowers, in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 14.
- 121 Acacia—True Tuttle, August 2.
- 123 Franklin—Jacob T. Hodgkins, March 27; George E. Dyer, June 17.
- 124 Olive Branch—George W. Dunning, November 29.
- 125 Meridian—David Pushor, * in Dakota, September 22; Alvan D. Mitchell, * November 8, a Past Master of Meridian Lodge.
- 126 Timothy Chase—A. D. Bean, September 27; George B. Ferguson, Feb. 25.
- 127 Presumpscot—Levi Libby, August 7; Charles Rogers, November 6; William W. Field, February 21.
- 128 Eggemoggin—Luther G. Philbrook, September 9; James A. Babson, at Washington, D. C., February 23.
- 129 Quantabacook—Daniel C. Ryan, * August 31.
- 130 Trinity—David Merryman; Lemuel Hathaway, December 22.
- 132 Mount Tir'em—Elmer E. Saunders; Charles L. Wilson, April 7, first Master of Mt. Tir'em Lodge; David P. Bisbee, May 6, fifth Master of Lodge; Edwin N. Kilgore, May 20.
- 135 Riverside—Beniah P. Brown, August 3.
- 137 Kenduskeng—Levi F. Towle, in Boston, Mass., January 15.
- 138 Lewy's Island—Joseph Neal, January 20; Daniel S. Farrar, February 4.
- 140 Mount Desert—Mark T. Richardson, June 4; William J. Richardson, November 24.
- 141 Augusta—Edgar G. Adams, March 7; Thomas Lombard, December 28; Millard F. Spaulding; Edward F. Wyman, September 27.
- 143 Preble—George Brearey, April 1, Past Master.
- 144 Seaside—Wilmot Lewis, * September 3, aged 69 years.
- 145 Moses Webster—Charles B. Vinal, May 28, Past Master; Edwin W. Smith, May 29, died at Insane Hospital; Robert Kessel; William G. Fraser, January 24, accidentally killed; Michael Carlin, January 28; Frank H. Webster, March 4, 1893.
- 146 Sebasticook—Gersham Flagg, May 6; Thomas Kennedy, August 25.

- 147 Evening Star—Renaldo Mank, October 23.
149 Doric—Charles H. Hammond,* October 28; Livingston S. Hall,* Feb. 3, was W. M. at the time of his death.
150 Rabboni—E. H. Cummings.
152 Crooked River—William W. Chute,* May 21, aged 54 years.
157 Cambridge—John N. Bachelder, July 3; Frank L. Herrick, January 30.
158 Anchor—Stephen H. Farrar,* July 13.
159 Esoteric—Charles M. Smith, at Surry, Me.; Henry Whiting, at Boston, Mass., November.
160 Parian—Anson Fisher, July 29, a charter member; Robert Knowles, December 29, a charter member and Past Master.
163 Pleasant River—Lorin L. Page, December 27; Seth W. Merrill, Jan. 19, first Master of the lodge.
165 Molunkus—George M. Frye, May; John C. Hussey, December 20.
167 Whitney—William R. French, September 24.
170 Caribou—Sumner S. Hackett, March 31.
173 Pleiades—John L. Bray, June; Edgar E. Sawyer, lost at sea; Charles F. Turner.
174 Lynde—Rufus Johnstone, September; Stephen S. Hewes, January 18.
177 Rising Star—James L. Thompson, June 1, a charter member; George E. Thompson, November 2, Senior Deacon.
178 Ancient Brothers—Elijah E. Wheeler, July 20, buried in Massachusetts; body escorted to train by officers of lodge.
179 Yorkshire—Samuel A. Nash, January 5, a charter member.
180 Hiram—Fred A. Jordan, June 8; William Thomas, June 22; Henry Nutter, December 27, a charter member.
182 Granite—Herman A. Fuller.
183 Deering—Benjamin M. Lowe,* March 24; Cyrus M. Poole, May 7; Edward K. Wagg,* May 29; Cyrus Greene, December 29, a charter member and Treasurer from its constitution; Samuel Bell,* Feb. 18; Henry S. Colby,* February 25; John Bell.
184 Naval—Hugh Allen Sawyer, March 30.
185 Bar Harbor—Joseph W. Higgins,* November 19, aged 28.
186 Warren Phillips—Harry L. Edwards, lost at sea, date unknown; Edwin W. Ayer, November 29.
188 Jonesport—George W. Smith,* 2d, August 16; Everett L. Wallbridge, October 6; Merrill C. Woodward, November 9.
189 Knox—Allen R. Lent,* in Santos, Bazil, S. A., November 10.
190 Springvale—Alonzo W. Shackley,* March 3.
191 Davis—Simon W. Lambert, February 20.
192 Winter Harbor—Homer C. Guptill, December 11, S. W. of the lodge.
193 Washburn—James P. Nutting, February 21.
197 Aroostook—Ulysses G. Luce,* June 2, aged 27.

PERMANENT MEMBERS DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. SAM'L L. VALENTINE,	P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" GEORGE THACHER,	P. S. G. W.
" WILLIAM SWAN,	"	" JOHN L. MEGQUIER,	"
" CHARLES FOX,	"	" JOEL MILLER,	"
" SAMUEL FESSENDEN,	"	" EZRA B. FRENCH,	"
" ROBERT P. DUNLAP,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
" NATHANIEL COFFIN,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING,	"
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT,	"
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" REUBEN NASON,	"
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" FRYE HALL,	"
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	"
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" OLIVER GERRISH,	"
R. W. PELEG SPRAGUE,	P. D. G. M.	" JOSEPH COVELL,	"
" AMOS NOURSE,	"	" FRANCIS J. DAY,	"
" DAVID C. MAGOUN,	"	" THOMAS K. OSGOOD,	"
" ASAPH R. NICHOLS,	"	" HENRY H. DICKEY,	"
" JAMES L. CHILD,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
" ELISHA HARDING,	"		

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama, Dec. 6, 1892,	Francis L. Pettus, Selma.
Arizona, Nov. 16, 1892,	John M. Ormsby, Tucson.
Arkansas, Nov. 15, 1892,	R. J. Laughlin, Bentonville.
British Columbia, June 23, 1892,	William Downie, Vancouver.
California, Oct. 11, 1892,	Charles R. Gritman, Napa, Napa Co.
Canada, July 20, 1892,	J. M. Gibson, Hamilton.
Cuba,	Antonio Govin y Torres, Havana.
Colorado, Sept. 20, 1892,	William D. Wright, Denver.
Connecticut, Jan. 18, 1893,	Samuel Bassett, New Britain.
Delaware, Oct. 5, 1892,	John B. Book, Clayton.
Dist. of Columbia, Nov. 9, 1892,	L. C. Williamson, Washington.
England,	Prince of Wales.
Florida, Jan. 17, 1893,	Marcus Endel, Gainesville.
Georgia, Oct. 25, 1892,	John S. Davidson, Augusta.
Idaho, Sept. 13, 1892,	Isaac C. Hattabaugh, Moscow.
Illinois, Oct. 4, 1892,	Monroe C. Crawford, Jonesboro.
Indiana, May 23, 1893,	Daniel Noyes, La Porte.
Indian Territory, Feb. 7, 1893,	Andrew Hardy, Ardmore.
Iowa, June 6, 1893,	Liberty E. Fellows, Lansing.
Ireland, March 7, 1893,	Duke of Abercorn.
Kansas, Feb. 15, 1893,	William D. Thompson, Minneapolis.
Kentucky, Oct. 18, 1892,	John S. Smith, Richmond.
Louisiana, Feb. 13, 1893,	George W. Bolton, Pineville.
Maine, May 2, 1893,	Horace H. Burbank, Saco.
Manitoba, June 8, 1892,	John W. H. Wilson, Portage La Prairie.
Maryland, Nov. 15, 1892,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Dec. 14, 1892,	Richard Briggs, (deceased) Boston.
Michigan, Jan. 24, 1893,	George E. Dowling, Montague.
Minnesota, Jan. 11, 1893,	William F. Dickinson, Redwood Falls.
Mississippi, Feb. 1893,	Irvin Miller, Walnut Grove.
Missouri, Oct. 11, 1892,	John R. Parson, St. Louis.
Montana, Sept. 21, 1892,	Moses Morris, Helena.
Nebraska, June 14, 1892,	James P. A. Black, Bloomington.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Henry C. Armstrong, Montgomery.
 George J. Roskrue, Tucson.
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 Walter J. Quinlan, Victoria.
 George Johnson, San Francisco.
 John J. Mason, Hamilton.
 José F. Pelton, Havana.
 Ed C. Parmelee, Denver.
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
 Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.
 William R. Singleton, Washington.
 Edward Letchworth, London.
 Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.
 A. M. Wolihin, Macon.
 James H. Wickersham, Boise City.
 Loyal L. Munn, Freeport.
 William H. Smythe, Indianapolis.
 Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
 Theodore S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
 Archibald St. George, Dublin.
 Matthew M. Miller, Clay Center.
 Henry B. Grant, Louisville.
 Richard Lambert, New Orleans.
 Stephen Berry, Portland.
 William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
 Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
 Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
 Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
 Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
 John L. Power, Jackson.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.

Palmer J. Pillans, Belknap.
 Morris Goldwater, Prescott.
 Sam H. Davidson, Evening Shade.
 Marcus Wolf, Nanaimo.
 James W. Anderson, Sacramento.
 Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
 Enrique A. Lecerf, Havana.
 Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
 Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford.
 Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
 William R. Singleton, Washington.
 None.
 Albert J. Russell, Jacksonville.
 Benjamin H. Bigham, LaGrange.
 Charles C. Stevenson, Boise City.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 William Commons, Union City.
 Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
 James C. W. Coxe, Washington.
 None.
 Matthew M. Miller, Clay Center.
 William W. Clarke, Hopkinsville.
 John Q. A. Fellows, New Orleans.
 Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
 William G. Scott, Winnipeg.
 Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
 None.
 Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
 Irving Todd, Hastings.
 Andrew H. Barkeley, Crawford.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 William R. Bowen, Omaha.

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Nevada, June 15, 1892,	John H. Hubbs,* Virginia.
New Brunswick, April 26, 1892,	Thomas Walker, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 17, 1893,	John Pender, Portsmouth.
New Jersey, Jan. 25, 1893,	James H. Durand, Rahway.
New Mexico, Oct. 3, 1892,	Joseph H. Kuhns, Albuquerque.
New South Wales, 1891,	Earl of Jersey, Sydney.
New Zealand, April 28, 1893,	Malcolm Niccol,
New York, June 8, 1893,	Frederick A. Burnham, New York.
North Carolina, Jan. 10, 1893,	John W. Cotton, Tarboro.
North Dakota, June 13, 1893,	James McDonald, Grafton.
Nova Scotia, June 14, 1893,	Duncan C. Fraser, New Glasgow.
Ohio, Oct. 11, 1892,	Allen Andrews, Hamilton.
Oklahoma, Feb. 15, 1893,	August J. Spengel, Guthrie.
Oregon, June 14, 1893.	J. C. Moreland, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1892,	Michael Arnold, Philadelphia.
Peru, March 25, 1893,	José Payan, Lima.
Prince Edward Island, June, '92,	Simon W. Crabbe, Charlottetown.
Quebec, Jan. 25, 1893,	Thomas Page Butler, Montreal.
Rhode Island, June 24, 1892.	Stillman White, Providence.
Scotland,	Sir Archibald C. Campbell, Blythswood.
South Australia, Jan. 18, 1893,	Earl of Kintore, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 13, 1892,	Stiles P. Dendy, Walhalla.
South Dakota, June 14, 1893,	R. C. McCaffister, Madison.
Tasmania, Jan. 18, 1893,	E. O. Giblin, Hobart,
Tennessee, Jan. 25, 1893.	Bun F. Price, Memphis.
Texas, Dec. 6, 1892,	Thomas B. Cochran, Austin.
Utah, Jan. 18, 1893.	Albion B. Emery, Park City.
Vermont, July 14, 1893,	John H. Whipple, Manchester Center.
Victoria, Dec. 19, 1892,	Sir William J. Clarke, Melbourne.
Virginia, Dec. 6, 1892,	William Henry Pleasants, Hollins.
Washington, June 14, 1892,	Alfred A. Plummer, Port Townsend.
West Virginia, Nov. 15, 1892,	George Davis, Charleston.
Wisconsin, June 14, 1893,	William C. Swain, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Dec. 7, 1892,	John C. Davis, Rawlins.

* Died at San Francisco, May 10th, aged 41.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson City.
 Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John.
 George P. Cleaves, Concord.
 Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.
 Alpheus A. Keene, Albuquerque.
 Donnelly Fisher, Sidney.
 William Ronaldson, Auckland.
 E. M. L. Ehlers, New York.
 William H. Bain, Raleigh.
 Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
 Hon. William Ross, Halifax.
 J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
 Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
 Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia.
 J. Arturo Ego Aguirre, Lima.
 B. Wilson Higgs, Charlottetown.
 John H. Isaacson, Montreal.
 Edwin Baker, Box 213, Providence.
 D. Murray Lyon, Edinburg.
 J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 Charles T. McCoy, Aberdeen.
 J. G. Steele, Hobart.
 John Frizzell, Nashville.
 William F. Swain, Houston.
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Warren G. Reynolds, Burlington.
 T. H. Lemprière, Melbourne.
 William B. Isaacs, Richmond.
 Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
 George W. Atkinson, Wheeling.
 John W. Laffin, Milwaukee.
 William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

R. L. Fulton, Reno.
 John V. Ellis, St. John.
 Albert S. Waite, Newport.
 Henry Vehslage, Irvington.
 Max Frost, Sante Fé.
 None.
 Jesse B. Anthony, Troy.
 John R. Pender, Tarboro.
 Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
 T. B. Flint, Yarmouth.
 William M. Cunningham, Newark.
 James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
 Stephen F. Chadwick, Salem.
 Richard Vaux, Philadelphia.
 Eduardo Laverne, Lima.
 None.
 E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.
 Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
 None.
 None.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 William Blatt, Yankton.
 George C. Connor, Chattanooga.
 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.
 William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

REPRESENTATIVES

of the Grand Lodge of Maine near other Grand Lodges.

-
- Alabama*—B. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Oxford.
Arizona—MARTIN WILLIAM KALES, Phoenix.
Arkansas—OLIVER C. GRAY, Fayetteville, Washington County.
British Columbia—MARCUS WOLF, Nanaimo.
California—NATHAN W. SPAULDING, Oakland.
Canada—JOHN W. MURTON, Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado—EDWARD C. PARMELEE, Denver.
Cuba—EDUARDO LOREDO, Havana.
Connecticut—ALBERT H. CARGILL, Fairhaven.
Delaware—J. THOMAS BUDD, Middletown.
District of Columbia—GEORGE WALLACE, Washington.
Florida—
Georgia—WILLIAM K. MILLER, Augusta.
Idaho—GEORGE W. RICHARDS, Hailey City.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, Chicago.
Indiana—WALTER VAIL, Michigan City.
Indian Territory—WALTER N. EVANS, Tahlequah.
Iowa—WILLIAM WILBRAHAM, Cresco.
Kansas—DAVID B. FULLER, Eureka.
Kentucky—JOHN AUGUSTUS WILLIAMS, Harrisburg.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—SAMUEL R. MARLATT, Portage la Prairie.
Maryland—LUCIUS A. C. GERRY, Port Deposit (Cecil County.)
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—L. Z. ROGERS, Waterville.
Mississippi—JOHN F. MCCORMICK, Perkinston, Harrison Co.
Missouri—XENOPHON RYLAND, Lexington.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena City.
Nebraska—THOMAS K. SUDBOROUGH, Omaha.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS, Elko.
New Brunswick—JOHN STARR DEWOLFE CHIPMAN.
New Hampshire—EDWIN GUSTINE, Keene.
New Jersey—JAMES G. ATKIN, Trenton.
New Mexico—JOSIAH H. PISHON, Las Vegas.
New York—ELON G. BROWN, Utica.
North Carolina—
North Dakota—FRANKLIN ESTABROOK, Inkster.
Nova Scotia—JOHN W. RUHLAND, Halifax.
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 Carolina—CLAUDE E. SAWYER, Aiken.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tasmania—W. STROUD, (Dep. G. Sec.) Hobart.
Tennessee—LEWIS R. EASTMAN, Nashville.
Texas—T. W. HUDSON, Collinsville.
Utah—ROBERT LEE SCANNELL, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—ALBRO F. NICHOLS, St. Johnsbury.
Victoria—WILLIAM STRACHAN, Melbourne.
Washington—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.
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—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.
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—SAMUEL L. MILLER, Waldoboro.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.
Minnesota—JOHN B. REDMAN, Ellsworth.
Mississippi—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON, Monmouth.
Montana—ARLINGTON B. MARSTON, Bangor.
Nebraska—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco.
Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—STEPHEN J. YOUNG, Brunswick.
New Jersey—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—MANLY G. TRASK, Bangor.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
North Carolina—ALBERT MOORE, North Anson.
North Dakota—ALGERNON M. ROAK, Auburn.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oregon—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
Pennsylvania—
Peru—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tasmania—WILFORD J. FISHER, Eastport.
Tennessee—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Texas—“ “ “
Utah—HIRAM CHASE, Belfast.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.
Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY, Bethel.
Washington—WM. R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
West Virginia—NATHAN WOODBURY, Lewiston.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, JR., Freeport.

Recapitulation---1893.

Lodges enrolled,.....	197
" extinct,.....	6
" working,.....	191
" chartered at communication 1893,.....	2
" represented at communication 1893,.....	180
" " by proxy exclusively,.....	68
Number of representatives,.....	242
Lodges to make returns,.....	191
Making returns in time,.....	191
Initiated,.....	838
Raised,.....	827
Affiliated,.....	123
Re-instated,.....	63
Total increase,.....	—1013
Dimitted,.....	243
Died,.....	321
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,.....	3
Expelled,.....	2
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,.....	223
Total decrease,.....	—792
Net increase,.....	221
Members, March 1, 1893,.....	21,487
Grand Lodge Receipts,.....	\$6,244.84
" " Disbursements,.....	5,137.41
Amount of Charity Fund,.....	26,318.55

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ISSUED AUGUST 8, 1893.

CONSTITUTIONS
AND
GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE
OF
FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE,

As Revised and Adopted May 4, 1893.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GRAND LODGE.



PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.
1893.



State of Maine.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE MASTER, WARDENS AND MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That WILLIAM KING, SIMON GREENLEAF, WILLIAM SWAN, NATHANIEL COFFIN, their associates and successors, be, and they hereby are incorporated into a body politic, by the name of the Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine; with power to sue and be sued; to have a common seal, and to change the same; to make any by-laws for the management of their affairs, not repugnant to the laws of this State, nor to ancient masonic usages; to take and hold, for charitable and benevolent uses, any real estate to the value of twenty thousand dollars, and any personal estate to the value of sixty thousand dollars; and to give and grant, or bargain and sell the same; and with all the privileges usually granted to other societies instituted for purposes of charity and beneficence.*

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, That the first meeting of said corporation shall be holden at such time and place, and be notified in such manner, as the majority of the persons herein named may direct.*

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, That the powers granted by this act may be enlarged, restrained or repealed, at the pleasure of the Legislature.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 15, 1820.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

PENJ. AMES, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, June 16, 1820.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

JOHN CHANDLER, *President.*

June 16, 1820.—Approved:

WILLIAM KING.

Copy from original:

Attest:

ASHUR WARE, *Secretary of State.*

CONSTITUTIONS AND GENERAL REGULATIONS
OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

We, the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Maine, in order to form perfect fraternal union, establish order, insure tranquillity, provide for and promote the general welfare of the Craft, and secure to the Fraternity the blessings of masonic privileges, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

PART FIRST.

OF THE GRAND LODGE.

ARTICLE I.—*Style and Title.*

SEC. 1. The style and title of this GRAND LODGE shall be, "THE MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND LODGE OF ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF THE STATE OF MAINE."

ARTICLE II.—*Officers and Members—Rank and Title.*

SEC. 2. The Grand Lodge shall consist of the following officers and members; and their rank and title shall be as follows:

A Most Worshipful Grand Master ;
 A Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master ;
 A Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden ;
 A Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden ;
 Most Worshipful Past Grand Masters ;
 Right Worshipful Past Deputy Grand Masters ;
 Right Worshipful Past Grand Wardens ;
 Right Worshipful Grand Treasurer ;
 Right Worshipful Recording Grand Secretary ;
 Right Worshipful Corresponding Grand Secretary ;
 Right Worshipful District Deputy Grand Masters ;
 Worshipful and Reverend Grand Chaplains ;
 Worshipful Grand Marshal ;
 Worshipful Grand Senior Deacon ;
 Worshipful Grand Junior Deacon ;
 Worshipful Grand Stewards ;
 Worshipful Grand Sword Bearer ;
 Worshipful Grand Standard Bearer ;
 Worshipful Grand Pursuivants ;
 Worshipful Grand Organist ;
 Brother Grand Tyler.

All of whom, together with the Worshipful Masters and Wardens, for the time being, of the several chartered lodges under this jurisdiction, or their legally appointed proxies, shall be entitled to vote as members of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Organist and the Grand Tyler excepted.

Each member of the Grand Lodge shall have one vote, and one only, in his own right: *provided, however,* That if but two of the officers of a lodge, who are members of the Grand Lodge, are present, the superior officer shall have two votes, and the other one vote; and if only one of such officers, or in the absence of all, the proxy of the lodge is present, he shall have three votes.

ARTICLE III.—*Time and Place of Meetings.*

SEC. 3. The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge

shall be holden in Portland, on the first Tuesday in May, at nine o'clock A. M.

Special Communications may be called, as the Grand Lodge or Grand Master may direct.

ARTICLE IV.—*Powers of the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 4. The Grand Lodge, by the ancient Constitutions and usages of the fraternity, is invested with certain original, essential and unalterable powers and privileges belonging to the ancient craft, and has powers especially :

First—To enact and enforce all laws and regulations for the government of the fraternity, and to alter, amend and repeal the same at pleasure.

Second—To constitute new lodges by granting dispensations and charters under seal ; and, for good cause, to suspend, revoke or annul the same at pleasure.

Third—To establish and preserve a uniform mode of working and lectures, in accordance with the ancient landmarks and customs of Masonry.

Fourth—To assess and collect from the several lodges under its jurisdiction, such sums of money as may be deemed necessary for the benefit of the craft.

Fifth—To hear and determine all questions of dispute between two or more lodges.

Sixth—To hear and decide all cases of appeal from the decision of subordinate lodges.

Seventh—To demand and receive such fees and charges for granting dispensations, charters, certificates and diplomas, as may be reasonable.

Eighth—To hear and decide all charges and complaints against any officer of the Grand Lodge, or Master of a lodge, and to inflict such punishment on the delinquent and guilty as may appear just and proper.

Ninth—To exercise all such powers, and perform all such acts, as by custom are exercised and performed by Grand

Lodges within the ancient constitutions and landmarks of Freemasonry.

ARTICLE V.—*Qualifications of Grand Officers.*

SEC. 5. No brother shall be eligible to the office of Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Warden, or District Deputy Grand Master, unless he shall have been regularly elected and duly installed Master of a duly constituted lodge, and shall have faithfully discharged his duties in such office for one term. And no one of the officers above named during his continuance in office shall be Master or Warden of a lodge. And any such Past Master, notwithstanding he may be, at the time being, the Master or Warden of a lodge, shall be eligible to any office in the Grand Lodge; but upon installation into either of the offices above named, vacates his said office in the lodge.

SEC. 6. No brother shall be eligible to an office in the Grand Lodge, except he be a Permanent Member thereof, or a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction; and a brother having been duly elected to either of the stations of Grand Warden, and having served in said station for one year, shall not be re-elected to the office the year following.

ARTICLE VI.—*Elections.*

SEC. 7. The Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Grand Treasurer and Recording Grand Secretary, shall be elected by ballot at the annual communication, on the first Tuesday in May, the election to commence at three o'clock P. M. A majority of the votes collected shall be necessary to a choice. All Grand Officers, not herein designated for election, shall be appointed by the Grand Master.

ARTICLE VII.—*Installation.*

SEC. 8. The officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed, shall be installed at the annual communication of the

Grand Lodge, as soon after their election and appointment as may be. The Grand Master shall be installed by his immediate predecessor, or, in his absence, by the Senior Past Grand Master present, and in the absence of such Past Grand Master, by the Senior Past Master present; preference, however, being given to Past Grand Officers according to their rank.

SEC. 9. In case the Grand Master elect be absent at the time of installation, he may be installed at such time and place and by such person as the Grand Lodge may specially authorize and appoint; and if he declines the acceptance of said office, the Grand Master shall call a special communication of the Grand Lodge to elect his successor.

SEC. 10. All other elected or appointed Grand Officers, if present, shall be installed in open Grand Lodge: if not present, he may be installed by some brother specially authorized by the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master; or he may present himself for installation to one of the first four officers of the Grand Lodge, or to a District Deputy Grand Master; the installing officer shall cause a certificate of the installation to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, who shall note the same on his record. No officer can be installed by proxy.

SEC. 11. The several Grand Officers, previous to their installation, shall make the following declaration: "I solemnly promise upon the honor of a mason, that in the office of———, I will according to the best of my abilities, strictly comply with the Constitutions and Regulations of this Grand Lodge, and all other ancient masonic usages, so far as the same shall come to my knowledge."

SEC. 12. All Grand Officers, elected or appointed, when installed, shall be proclaimed by the Grand Marshal, and shall hold their respective offices until their successors are duly elected and installed.

SEC. 13. No elected officer of the Grand Lodge, or of any lodge, shall act as such, until he is duly installed.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Of the M. W. G. Master.*

SEC. 14. The Grand Master has power and authority, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, to grant dispensations to new lodges, to continue in force until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge; to arrest the dispensation or charter of any lodge, for good cause, until the next communication of the Grand Lodge; and for dereliction of duty, or other unmasonic conduct, he may suspend a brother or lodge until the next communication of the Grand Lodge, when he shall present the reason for such arrest or suspension, in writing. He may convene the Grand Lodge at pleasure, giving reasonable notice thereof to the lodges and members of the time and place intended for the meeting, and stating therein the object of it. He may convene any lodge within his jurisdiction, preside therein (with his officers or otherwise), inspect their proceedings, and require their conformity to the regulations and edicts of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 15. The Grand Master has authority from time to time, as he may think for the good of Masonry, to divide the State into districts, and assign their limits. Every newly-constituted lodge shall be assigned by him to some district, and notice given to the District Deputy Grand Master of the same.

He may also grant dispensations for processions, and for conferring degrees, and do all other acts and deeds that are warranted and required of him by the regulations and ancient customs of the fraternity.

It shall be the duty of the Grand Master, or presiding officer, at every annual communication of the Grand Lodge, to give, or cause to be given, at least one section of the lecture of each degree, or an exemplification of the work in each degree.

ARTICLE IX.—*Of the Deputy Grand Master.*

SEC. 16. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Grand Master to attend all the communications of the Grand Lodge, and to render to the Grand Master such assistance as may be required

of him; and in the absence of the Grand Master, he shall preside in Grand Lodge, and perform such duties, and possess such authority while presiding, as appertain to the Grand Master.

SEC. 17. In case of the death, or removal from the State, of the Grand Master, the Deputy Grand Master shall, *ex-officio*, exercise all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Grand Master, as herein provided, until the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge; and during the temporary absence of the Grand Master, he may, by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Wardens, call special meetings of the Grand Lodge, should the interest of the craft in their opinion require it. And he may grant dispensations for processions.

ARTICLE X.—*Of the Grand Wardens.*

SEC. 18. It shall be the duty of the Grand Wardens to assist the Grand Master in the Grand Lodge; and when required, they are to attend in the examination of any particular lodge, and act as his Wardens.

SEC. 19. In the absence of the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master, the Senior Grand Warden shall preside over the Grand Lodge; and in his absence, the Junior Grand Warden; and, in the absence of all these, then the Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, and Past Grand Wardens, according to seniority; and if no officer of either grade be present, the Senior Past Master is to preside, unless he waive his right to another brother, who is Past Master. In either of these cases, the presiding officer, unless he be Past Grand Master, shall wear the jewel of the Deputy Grand Master.

In case of a vacancy in both the offices of Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, the ranking Grand Warden succeeds to the duties of Grand Master as provided in section seventeen.

In case of vacancy in any office ranking below that of Junior Grand Warden, the Grand Master shall fill the vacancy by appointment for the remainder of the term, and cause the ap-

pointee to be installed as provided in section ten. If a bond is required of such officer, it shall be in such amount and with such sureties as the Grand Master shall approve.

ARTICLE XI.—*Of the Grand Treasurer.*

SEC. 20. The Grand Treasurer shall have the custody and charge of all the property and funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, give bond with surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Board of Trustees, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his trust; and shall, from time to time, invest all unappropriated funds in his hands, in such manner as the Grand Lodge or said Board of Trustees may direct.

SEC. 21. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, on the first day of the annual communication thereof, a statement of his accounts, exhibiting the amount received and paid out, and on what account, with the respective dates of receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 22. He shall receive all moneys from the District Deputy Grand Masters, as well as all other moneys paid to the Grand Lodge; shall pay all bills passed by the Committee of Finance, and such sums as the Grand Lodge or the Trustees of the Charity Fund shall direct; shall have in his care all the Regalia not entrusted to the Senior Grand Steward, all Charters, Records, Seals and Regalia returned to the Grand Lodge, and all Charters and Dispensations for constituting new lodges; shall annually render to the Committee of Finance a statement of his accounts, together with the vouchers, with a schedule of the Funds of the Grand Lodge; and shall deliver to his successor in office, the Funds and other property of the Grand Lodge, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall deposit with the Recording Grand Secretary.

ARTICLE XII.—*Of the Recording Grand Secretary.*

SEC. 23. The Recording Grand Secretary shall attend upon the communications of the Grand Lodge, observe and record the proceedings thereof, and preserve the same in suitable books kept for that purpose.

He shall give notice of all the meetings of the Grand Lodge, by addressing a circular to the several officers and permanent members thereof; and one to each lodge, stating the time when the returns should be made and the dues paid.

He shall receive all petitions, applications and appeals, and lay them before the Grand Master.

He shall have the custody of the seal of the Grand Lodge.

He shall engross, attest and affix the seal to all warrants, charters, commissions, diplomas and certificates, when ordered by the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge.

He shall send the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, blanks for applications for the charity fund, blanks for returns, with a circular stating when they must be returned, and diplomas from his office directly to the lodges, keeping an account with each lodge of the number of diplomas furnished, and charging each lodge with the price, at cost, of all over the number to which it is entitled.

He shall keep a list of all lodges under this jurisdiction, according to seniority.

He shall furnish the chairman of every committee with a copy of the vote of his appointment, and attend all committees with the records and papers of his office, when required; and shall record all reports of committees which may be accepted by the Grand Lodge.

He shall, as soon as may be, after its several communications, forward to each member of the Grand Lodge, such number of copies of the edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, including a list of the Grand Officers for the time being, as shall be directed by the Grand Master; and all such other transactions

of the Grand Lodge as may be necessary for the information and regulation of the subordinate lodges.

When required, he shall cause a transcript of the journal of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge to be printed, as soon after the annual communication as the same can be done, and shall forward three copies thereof to each of the Grand Lodges of the United States, and also to the Grand Lodges of such foreign States as may be in communication with this Grand Lodge, and one copy to each officer and permanent member of this Grand Lodge, and four copies to each lodge.

At the intervals of the communications of the Grand Lodge, he shall, at his discretion, answer all communications addressed on the subject of Masonry.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Of the Corresponding Grand Secretary.*

SEC. 24. The Corresponding Grand Secretary shall, under the direction of the Grand Master, answer any foreign communication made to the Grand Lodge, and when present may, if desired by the Grand Master, read all communications to the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Of the District Deputy Grand Masters.*

SEC. 25. The District Deputy Grand Masters shall visit the several lodges in their respective Districts, once at least in every year; preside in the same, when present; and shall inspect their by-laws, records and mode of working; but if unable to visit any lodge, they may appoint some suitable brother to perform that duty.

They shall have power to grant dispensations for public processions; shall communicate to the lodges all such edicts and regulations of the Grand Lodge, as may be received by them from the Recording Grand Secretary; shall receive and receipt

for all dues to the Grand Lodge; receive the returns of the lodges, and make their remarks thereon.

They shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, make a report of their doings to the Grand Master; and they shall attend annually in the Grand Lodge; and they shall pay to the Grand Treasurer all moneys in their hands, or transmit the returns and money to the Grand Treasurer, on or before the fifteenth day of April. They shall be re-imbursed their expenses in visiting the lodges, their accounts being first examined, and passed by the Committee of Finance.

Each District Deputy Grand Master, on receiving from the Grand Treasurer the jewel of his office, and the record of the District over which he is appointed, shall give a receipt to the Grand Treasurer, in substance as follows, viz :

“Whereas, I, ———, have been appointed and duly commissioned District Deputy Grand Master for the ——— Masonic District, and have received the collar and jewel appertaining to said office, and the book of records of said district, I hereby promise to return the same at the expiration or revocation of my commission, to the Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Maine; and in default thereof, I promise to pay to the Treasurer of said Grand Lodge the sum of fifty dollars.”

ARTICLE XV.—*Of Grand Chaplains.*

SEC. 26. There shall be not less than four Grand Chaplains, appointed by the Grand Master on the day of his installation, who shall attend the communications of the Grand Lodge, and perform such duties as may be suitable to the occasion, and as are established by masonic usages.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Of the Grand Marshal.*

SEC. 27. The Grand Marshal shall direct the organization of the Grand Lodge before it is opened; collect from the members

and petitioners in the Grand Lodge all communications, and place them before the Grand Secretary; introduce visitors; direct the formation of, and conduct processions; call the lodges when required, and execute all commands of the Grand Master not otherwise provided for.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Of Grand Deacons.*

SEC. 28. The Grand Deacons shall communicate messages, and attend the Grand Master in processions.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Of Grand Stewards.*

SEC. 29. There shall be four Grand Stewards, annually appointed by the Grand Master. The Senior Grand Steward, under the direction of the Grand Treasurer, shall have in charge all the jewels, clothing, furniture and regalia of the Grand Lodge; and with the assistance of his brother Stewards, properly distribute the jewels and clothing of the Grand Lodge, and take due care of all that comes to his charge.

ARTICLE XIX.—*Of Grand Sword Bearer.*

SEC. 30. The Grand Sword Bearer shall take rank as Assistant Grand Marshal, and in his absence perform the duties of Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XX.—*Of Grand Standard Bearer.*

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the Grand Standard Bearer, to carry the Grand Banner of the Order in processions and public ceremonies.

ARTICLE XXI.—*Of Grand Pursuivants.*

SEC. 32. The Grand Master shall annually appoint two Grand Pursuivants. Their stations shall be at the inner door of the

Grand Lodge, and it shall be their duty to attend to the officers, members and visitors; to see that they appear in Grand Lodge suitably clothed, and, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, that they take their proper stations. In all public processions of the Grand Lodge, they shall precede and assist the Grand Marshal.

ARTICLE XXII.—*Of Grand Tyler.*

SEC. 33. The Grand Tyler shall duly guard the outer door, and see that none, except the Grand Officers and members, enter without the special permission of the Grand Master.

ARTICLE XXIII.—*Of Grand Lecturers.*

SEC. 34. Whenever, in the opinion of the Grand Master, the interest of the craft requires it, Grand Lecturers may be temporarily appointed, whose duty it shall be to exemplify the work and lecture in Grand Lodge, if required, and impart instruction to any lodge requiring their services, such lodge paying them a reasonable compensation therefor. The Grand Lecturer shall not, as such, be entitled to vote in Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXIV.—*Clothing in Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 35. The clothing of a Grand Officer shall be a purple velvet collar, gold or gilt jewel, and a white apron trimmed with purple ribbon. An officer of a lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar trimmed with lace, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron.

ARTICLE XXV.—*Of Committees of the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 36. At each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, a *Committee of Finance* shall be chosen by ballot, consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine and pass all

bills against the Grand Lodge, and audit the accounts of the Grand Treasurer; to examine the records of the Grand Secretary, and see that they are properly kept; and recommend such compensation for the services of those officers or either of them, as may be just and proper. They shall report to the Grand Lodge, at each annual communication, and before the election of officers, an account of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding year, with a statement of all funds in the hands of the Grand Treasurer; an abstract of which shall be inserted in the published proceedings of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 37. There shall be appointed after the installation of the Grand Officers, and before the close of the annual communication, the following committees to be composed of three members each :

1. On Credentials.
2. On Returns, of which the Grand Secretary shall be *ex-officio*, a member and chairman.
3. On Grievances and Appeals.
4. On Publication.
5. On History of Masonry in Maine.
6. On Dispensations and Charters.
7. On Amendments to the Constitution.
8. On Masonic Jurisprudence.
9. On Foreign Correspondence.

SEC. 38. There shall be appointed, as soon as convenient after the opening of each annual communication of the Grand Lodge, the following committees, to be composed of three members :

1. On Doings of the Grand Officers.
2. On the Pay Roll.
3. On Unfinished Business.

And all vacancies in the other Standing Committees shall also be filled.

SEC. 39. The committees, named in Section thirty-seven,

shall hold their office until the close of the next annual communication: the Grand Master may refer to any of those committees, during the recess, any matter for their consideration, and he, or the Chairman, may call the committee together during the recess, if deemed expedient: and in all cases, in which it is practicable, said committees shall be in readiness to report on the first day of the annual communication.

The committees named in Section thirty-eight shall act, as such, during the communication for which they are appointed.

SEC. 40. All committees, whose election is not herein provided for, shall be appointed by the Grand Master, or in his absence, by the presiding officer, unless otherwise ordered by the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 41. The appointment of these committees shall not preclude the Grand Master or Grand Lodge from appointing any other Standing or Special Committees whenever it is deemed expedient, to which any matters may be referred.

SEC. 42. No brother, not a member of the Grand Lodge, shall be appointed on any committee therein. This, however, is not intended to militate against the right of the Grand Master to commission any brother in writing, for a specific purpose: and a member of the Grand Lodge shall not vacate his place upon a committee, by ceasing to be a member of the Grand Lodge after his appointment upon such committee.

SEC. 43. The first brother, chosen or appointed on a committee, shall be the Chairman, and shall duly notify each member of the committee of the time and place of meeting; unless the Grand Master, who, *ex officio*, has a right to act as a member and chairman of every appointed committee, shall see fit to act.

SEC. 44. The necessary expenses of all committees shall be paid by the Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE XXVI.—*Rules for the government of the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 45. The Grand Master shall direct the business of the Grand Lodge, according to his own judgment, except as specially provided in the following Rules :

Rule 1. None but members of the Grand Lodge, officers or past officers of other Grand Lodges excepted, shall be present at the opening of the same, nor shall any visitor be admitted during the session except by permission of the Grand Master, or by vote of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 2. Members and visitors shall keep the seats assigned them, except the Grand Marshal and officers whose duties may call them about the lodge.

Rule 3. All resolutions shall be submitted in writing, as shall all motions, if the presiding officer or any brother desire it.

Rule 4. All questions shall be decided by a show of hands, unless five members shall call for the yeas and nays, in which case the members shall vote as provided in section two, upon the call of the roll : at the request of any ten members, the yeas and nays shall be recorded, the representatives of lodges by the number of their lodge, and the other members by name, or the title of their office.

Rule 5. Each member shall vote on all questions, except where he is personally interested, unless excused by the Grand Lodge ; and no member can delegate his right of voting to another.

Rule 6. Every member who speaks shall rise and remain standing, addressing himself to the presiding Grand Officer ; nor shall he be interrupted without his consent, except by a call to order from the presiding officer, or from some member of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 7. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except to lay on the table, to commit, to postpone

or to amend, which motions shall take precedence in the order above named.

Rule 8. A motion to amend, until decided, shall preclude all other amendments of the main question.

Rule 9. Any member may call for a division of the question, where the same will admit of it.

Rule 10. No new motion, which totally changes the subject matter on which the original motion was intended to operate, shall be admitted, under color of amendment, as a substitute for the motion under debate.

Rule 11. No member, except one of the majority which decided the question, shall be allowed to move for a re-consideration.

Rule 12. After a motion is stated by the presiding Grand Officer, it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the Grand Lodge, and shall not be withdrawn by the mover, against the objection of any member, without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 13. There shall be no debate upon any question after it has been put by the presiding Grand Officer.

Rule 14. All motions and reports may be committed at the pleasure of the Grand Lodge.

Rule 15. While the presiding Grand Officer is addressing the Grand Lodge, or putting a question, or a brother is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse, or pass between the speaker and the chair.

Rule 16. No brother shall leave the Grand Lodge during the session, without permission of the Grand Master.

Rule 17. No brother shall speak more than twice upon the same question, unless to explain, without permission from the Grand Lodge, if any member objects.

Rule 18. A motion for re-consideration may be made on the same day the decision was made, or on the next day, and not afterwards.

Rule 19. All motions, not finally disposed of at the close of the Grand Lodge, unless in the hands of a committee, or postponed to the next communication, are lost.

ARTICLE XXVII.—*Discipline by the Grand Lodge.*

SEC. 46. The Grand Lodge may punish summarily, as for contempt, any offence committed in its presence, or by any member while in attendance upon a communication thereof.

SEC. 47. The Grand Lodge has exclusive power to try and punish its own officers for any offence; and the rules herein prescribed for the government of subordinate lodges, in the trial of offences, shall govern the Grand Lodge in like cases, so far as the same may be applicable, except as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 48. It shall not be competent for a lodge to try its Master. Any five members of the lodge, or the District Deputy Grand Master, may impeach him before the Grand Master, who shall order an investigation of the charges; and if in his opinion they are well founded, and of a character to justify the proceedings, he may suspend the delinquent, and summon him to appear at the next communication of the Grand Lodge, to show cause why he should not be dealt with according to the regulations and usages in such cases established. But the Grand Master, without such impeachment, may proceed in the same manner.

SEC. 49. The Grand Lodge has power to try and punish any mason residing within its jurisdiction, whether a member of one of its lodges or not, for any offence committed by him; and when the M. W. Grand Master shall suspend a brother and present the reason of such suspension, as provided in Section thirteen, the Grand Lodge shall act upon such reason as upon a charge duly filed.

SEC. 50. The Grand Lodge shall hear all appeals upon the record as sent up, unless for special reasons it shall determine

to hear other testimony; and, according to its immemorial usage, may confirm, modify or reverse the proceedings appealed from, and it may give such final judgment and sentence as it deems just, or remand the case to the lodge for a new trial.

SEC. 51. The Grand Lodge shall review the proceedings of lodges in all cases in which the penalty of suspension or expulsion is inflicted, with same power of confirmation, modification or reversal, as contained in the preceding section.

SEC. 52. When the Grand Lodge reverses or abrogates the judgment of a lodge, suspending or expelling a brother, he shall at once be entitled to all his masonic rights and privileges, including membership in his lodge.

SEC. 53. The Grand Lodge may restore any brother suspended or expelled, but he shall not thereby be restored to membership in his lodge.

SEC. 54. 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.

PART SECOND.

ARTICLE I.—*Grand Charity Fund.*

SEC. 55. The Charity Fund established by the Grand Lodge shall be styled, "THE CHARITY FUND OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MAINE."

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.

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.

SEC. 58. The Charity Fund shall be held in the name of the "*Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine*," but shall be under the direction of a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Wardens, Recording Grand Secretary, and six brethren, who are not acting officers of the Grand Lodge, to be elected by ballot, for the term of three years; and to constitute, during that term, a permanent part of the Board. And if a vacancy occur in said Board, it shall be reported to the Grand Lodge, and be filled at its next meeting. The Board of Trustees thus constituted, shall be styled "*The Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge of Maine*"; who shall invest the accruing funds in the manner they shall deem most safe and productive; and no part of the principal of said fund shall be expended for any purpose whatever.

Provided, That it may be lawful for said Trustees to exchange said fund from one investment to another, at a meeting of the Board, and not otherwise.

SEC. 59. The Trustees of the Charity Fund shall meet at Portland, at five o'clock in the afternoon of the day of the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, and at such other times as may be thought expedient. A majority of the Board shall be necessary for every act, except that of adjournment. *Provided*, That if, at the annual meeting of said Trustees, a majority of the whole Board shall not be present, vacancies may be filled by ballot as aforesaid, in Grand Lodge, for the time being; so that all necessary business may be transacted.

SEC. 60. The Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge shall be, *ex-officio*, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, whose duty it shall be to keep just and fair records of their proceedings, and report the same to the Grand Lodge whenever required.

SEC. 61. The Trustees have the power to adopt such regulations for their own government and proceedings as are not inconsistent with the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

PART THIRD.

SUBORDINATE LODGES.

ARTICLE I.—*Lodges under Dispensation.*

SEC. 62. 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.

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 recommendation be unreasonably withheld.

SEC. 64. The fee for such dispensation shall be twenty-five dollars, to be paid to the Grand Treasurer; and every dispensation shall be returned to the Grand Lodge at the next annual communication, together with a written petition for a charter, an attested transcript of all the proceedings and the by-laws of the lodge, the dues, and the limits of such of the petitioners as were members of other lodges. If these be approved by the Grand Lodge, a Charter of Constitution may be issued to the petitioners, bearing even date with the dispensation, for which they shall pay to the Grand Treasurer the further sum of thirty dollars, five of which shall be for the Recording Grand Secretary.

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 thereby, 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."

SEC. 66. Lodges under dispensation have all the rights and powers of chartered lodges, except the election and installation of officers and the rights growing out of election and installation ; and the membership, in other lodges, of their members, is suspended during the continuance of the dispensation.

ARTICLE II.—*Chartering and organization of new lodges.*

SEC. 67. No charter can be granted save by the Grand Lodge : and hereafter the name of no brother, who is a member of another lodge, shall be inserted in a charter ; but the Grand Secretary, under the direction of the Grand Master, shall omit from the charter the names of all who do not file their dimitts, or proper evidence that they are not then affiliated.

SEC. 68. Every newly-chartered lodge may work under dis-

pensation until constituted under the charter, unless the Grand Lodge or Grand Master otherwise order.

SEC. 69. Every new lodge shall be solemnly constituted by the Grand Master and his officers, or by some competent brother especially appointed by him for the purpose: and no new lodge is owned, or entitled to representation in this Grand Lodge, unless it be regularly constituted, solemnly dedicated and registered, and its officers installed.

Any two lodges having concurrent jurisdiction, or whose territorial jurisdictions are contiguous, may consolidate into one lodge in the manner following:

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 provisions, 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.

ARTICLE III.—*Surrender, Forfeiture, and Revocation of Charters.*

SEC. 70. Every charter surrendered to the Grand Lodge, whether or not with the intention of being resumed at a future period, shall be accompanied by the by-laws, records, seal, regalia, funds and other property of the lodge of every description; and all the property of a lodge surrendering its charter with the intention of resuming it, shall be held by the Grand Lodge in trust until such time as the charter shall be restored, or the intention of reclaiming it abandoned. The interest arising from said funds and other property, shall be made a part of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge; and in case of forfeiture, the principal shall be disposed of as the Grand Lodge shall direct. No charter thus deposited shall be restored, unless upon the petition of seven Master Masons, of whom four at least of the petitioners for its restoration were members of the lodge at the time of its surrender. And it shall be the duty of the petitioners to notify the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, and the lodge nearest their residence, of their intention to petition for the restoration.

SEC. 71. Every charter, when declared forfeited, shall be returned to the Grand Lodge, with the records, by-laws, seal, regalia, funds and other property of the lodge, of every description; and all members of a lodge who shall refuse to make such surrender, or who shall vote to divide the funds among themselves, or to appropriate them in any other way than is here designated, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the rules and regulations of Masonry.

SEC. 72. If at any time it shall be found necessary to suspend or cancel the warrant or charter of any lodge under this jurisdiction, for irregular or unmasonic conduct, the members of said lodge implicated in such irregular or unmasonic conduct, at the time of its having incurred such penalty, shall be disqualified to join or visit any other lodge, without special permission from the Grand Lodge obtained on memorial.

SEC. 73. Any mason assisting at the work of a lodge, knowing its warrant or charter to have been suspended or canceled, shall be liable to expulsion from the rights of Masonry.

ARTICLE IV.—*Proxies of Lodges.*

SEC. 74. As the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, it necessarily possesses a supreme superintending authority and power, and in its acts should be assisted by all the light and intelligence of its own members, and the whole craft.

It is the duty, therefore, of every lodge, to be represented at the communications of the Grand Lodge, by its Master and Wardens, or by a proxy duly commissioned under the seal of the lodge, and the attestation of the Master and Secretary. And that there may be no neglect of this duty, each lodge is required, at the stated communication next before any communication of the Grand Lodge (unless it has been previously done), to appoint a Master Mason of regular standing, not holding office in Grand

Lodge, and being a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction, as proxy to represent them in the Grand Lodge, and such proxy shall have a right to a seat in the Grand Lodge during the masonic year in which he was appointed, and to cast the vote of the lodge he represents when neither the Master nor either of the Wardens shall be present.

The letter by which a lodge shall appoint a proxy is to be in form and substance as follows, viz:—

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine:

BE IT KNOWN, That Brother ———, of ———, having been
 { L. S. } chosen by the members of ——— Lodge, in ———,
 to represent said lodge in Grand Lodge the ensuing
 year, I do in their behalf appoint him their repre-
 sentative; for them to appear, and upon all subjects
 relating to the craft in general, and this lodge in
 particular, to act and decide, as fully as though we
 were personally present.

Confirming the acts of our beloved brother in his capacity, we pray that he may enjoy all the protection and privileges to which we are entitled.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of our lodge to be affixed, this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

Attest:

Secretary.

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.

SEC. 75. Every lodge represented by proxy in Grand Lodge, shall issue the commission annually. All commissions of proxies of the Grand Lodge shall expire with the closing of the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication after such appointment, and no brother shall represent more than one lodge at the same time, either as representative or proxy.

SEC. 76. No informality in the form of the commission shall

preclude the Grand Lodge from admitting to a seat any brother who has been duly elected as the proxy of a lodge.

ARTICLE V.—*Powers and duties of lodges.*

SEC. 77. All lodges under this jurisdiction have a right to convene as Free and Accepted Masons, to receive and Enter Apprentices, pass Fellow-Crafts and raise Master Masons, and establish fees therefor; to choose officers annually, establish funds for charitable purposes, and transact all matters appertaining to Masonry, agreeably to their charters, the laws of the Grand Lodge, and the ancient usages of the craft.

SEC. 78. The lodges under this jurisdiction shall be formed into districts by the Grand Master; for each of which a District Deputy Grand Master shall be annually appointed. And it shall be the duty of every Master or presiding officer of a lodge, when notified of the intended official visit of the District Deputy Grand Master, to convene his lodge, receive him as the representative of the Grand Lodge, resign to him the chair, while making his official communication, and submit to his inspection the by-laws, records, and mode of working.

SEC. 79. The lodges under this jurisdiction shall make returns in triplicate annually, of their officers and members, and of all the work done during the year ending on the first day of March, agreeably to the form established and on the blanks furnished by the Grand Lodge; and the Secretary shall, on or before the fifteenth day of March, send one copy to the Grand Secretary, and two copies, with the dues, to the District Deputy Grand Master, who shall receipt for the dues upon one copy and return it to the Secretary to be preserved on the files of the lodge, and shall, as provided in section twenty-five, forward or deliver the other copy to the Grand Treasurer, with a duplicate receipt for the dues.

SEC. 80. Should any lodge neglect to make its returns and payments to the Grand Lodge for the space of two years, the

Master and Wardens of such lodge shall not be permitted to attend, in their official capacity, any meeting of the Grand Lodge, until such returns and payments are made. And should the delinquency continue for three years, the charter, funds and regalia of such lodge may be declared forfeited to the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 81. No petition for the removal of a lodge from the place in which it is located, shall be sustained in Grand Lodge, unless said petition is sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said lodge is situated, and has the approbation of the lodge nearest the place where said lodge is intended to be held, unless such approbation be unreasonably withheld. Nor shall any lodge hold meetings, unless authorized by the Grand Master, in any town other than the one designated in its charter, under the penalty of a forfeiture thereof; nor move its hall more than one-half a mile from where it is now* located, or where it may be located when the lodge is constituted, without the consent of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 82. Every warranted lodge is a constituent part of the Grand Lodge, in which body all the power of the Fraternity resides; and no other authority, except that possessed by the Grand Lodge, can annul, abrogate or destroy the power of a warrant. If, therefore, the majority of a lodge should determine to leave the institution or that lodge, the constitution or power of assembling remains with the rest of the members who adhere to their allegiance. If the number remaining, however, be reduced to less than seven, the charter shall be returned agreeably to the regulation in such cases provided.

SEC. 83. If the Master and Wardens of any lodge be summoned to attend, or to produce the charter, books, papers or accounts of their lodge to the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose jurisdiction it is located, or to any committee authorized by the Grand Lodge, and shall

* 1875.

refuse to comply or to give satisfactory reasons for non-compliance, they may be suspended, and the proceedings shall be notified to the Grand Lodge, when, in case of contumacy, expulsion or revocation of charter shall be the penalty.

SEC. 84. Whenever any lodge under this jurisdiction shall have lost its charter by casualty or otherwise, it shall be the duty of said lodge to apply for a new charter or dispensation, which application shall be signed by at least seven Master Masons who are members of said lodge, and sanctioned by the District Deputy Grand Master of the District where said lodge is situated; and if, in the opinion of the Grand Lodge or the Grand Master, a new charter or dispensation should be granted, the same may be issued by the Grand Master; the lodge applying therefor paying to the Grand Secretary a fee of five dollars for engrossing the same, which shall be the only fee demanded for said charter.

SEC. 85. Each lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge fifteen cents each for all of its members, including honorary members and those absent from the state, and two dollars for every candidate initiated. Each lodge shall be entitled to receive as many diplomas from the Grand Lodge, as they make Master Masons. And no dues will be remitted, unless upon petition of the lodge and the report of a committee of the Grand Lodge thereon.

SEC. 86. Every lodge, after adopting or revising by-laws, shall send a transcript of such by-laws for revision immediately to the Grand Secretary for examination, and await the approval of the Grand Master before recording or printing.

SEC. 87. No lodge should "call off" from one day to another: but when the business cannot conveniently be completed at one session, a lodge may close to open on another day, without further notice, and so on from time to time, until the business is completed; and the subsequent meetings shall be held to be a continuance of the first meeting, but no business shall be transacted except such as was pending on the first day.

SEC. 88. No lodge under this jurisdiction shall hold more than one stated meeting in each month, at which they can receive petitions and ballot for candidates, except by dispensation.

SEC. 89. Immediately after the installation of the officers of a lodge, the Secretary shall return to the Grand Secretary the name and address of the Master, Wardens and Secretary.

SEC. 90. Any officer below the rank of Junior Warden may resign; any such officer removing permanently from the state thereby vacates his office. Whenever a vacancy occurs in any of said offices, it may be filled at the next or any succeeding stated communication of the lodge.

SEC. 91. The proceedings furnished to the Master and Wardens of lodges are not their property, but should be transmitted to their successors. Every lodge must preserve one copy in the hall, and when a volume is completed should bind it for the use of the lodge.

ARTICLE VI.—*Work of Lodges.*

SEC. 92. No lodge, without the permission of the Grand Master, shall receive the petition of a candidate until he has resided in this state one year, nor (except sea-faring men absent only on a voyage to sea) 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.

SEC. 93. If any person, who wishes for initiation in any lodge, resides without the state, he shall first obtain the consent of the lodge within whose jurisdiction he resides, by unanimous vote at a stated communication, and the permission in writing of the Grand Master within whose jurisdiction he resides, which consent and permission shall be annexed to his application.

SEC. 94. 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.

SEC. 95. A candidate, in other respects eligible, may apply to any lodge, with the consent of the lodge having jurisdiction of him, under section ninety-four; but such consent can be granted only by a unanimous vote, taken by the secret ballot, at a stated communication, upon an application presented at the preceding stated communication.

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.

SEC. 97. No petition for the degrees shall be received by any lodge from any candidate, who has been rejected in that lodge, within less than six months after the rejection.

SEC. 98. A candidate, rejected in any lodge and subsequently residing in the jurisdiction of another lodge, may apply to either with the consent of the other, obtained in the manner and under the conditions hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 99. The general rule which governs the order in the admission of members and candidates is, that such admission is to be sanctioned by entire unanimity; and so sacred and fundamental does the Grand Lodge conceive this rule to be, that no candidate shall be initiated in any lodge under this jurisdiction, without a clear and unanimous ballot in his favor. Every member present shall ballot on the application, unless excused by the lodge.

SEC. 100. By the ancient regulations, the physical deformity of an individual operates as a bar to his admission into the fraternity. But as this regulation was adopted for the government of the craft, at a period when they united the character

of *operative* with that of *speculative* masons, this Grand Lodge authorizes such a construction of the regulation as that, when the deformity of the candidate is not such as to prevent him from being instructed in the arts or mysteries of Freemasonry, and does not amount to an inability honestly to acquire the means of subsistence, the admission will not be an infringement upon the ancient landmarks, but will be perfectly consistent with the spirit of our institution.

SEC. 101. All applications for initiation must be made and the ballot thereon taken at stated communications, except by dispensation.

Each application must be made in writing, under the signature of the applicant, stating his age, residence, that he has resided in the state one year, and in the jurisdiction of the lodge the six months next preceding the date of his application (except in the cases above provided), and whether he has made application and been rejected by any other lodge.

No candidate shall be balloted for in any case, until his application has been referred to a committee, and strict inquiry made into his moral character and fitness to be made a mason.

And no candidate shall be balloted for in less than four weeks from the presentation of his application, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

No petition for initiation, or application for membership, shall be withdrawn after it has been referred to the committee of inquiry, without the consent of the lodge, nor until after a report of the committee and ballot had thereon, nor unless the ballot shall be clear. But if it shall appear at any time before a rejection, that the lodge has not jurisdiction over the candidate, or that he is not eligible under section one hundred, the fact shall be entered of record, and the petition and fee returned to the candidate.

SEC. 102. There shall be but one ballot for all the degrees, which must be free and secret; and in balloting for the degrees or for membership, if more than one negative vote appear, the

balloting shall cease and the candidate be declared rejected; but if on the first ballot one negative only appear, a second balloting shall immediately take place, and if a negative still appear, the candidate shall be declared rejected.

An objection by any member before the initiation is equivalent to rejection by ballot, and must be so recorded; such objection may be made privately to the Master, or to the lodge, and the reasons therefor cannot be required; and if any mason shall declare the name of the objector, or assist in the initiation of any one against whom he has knowledge or information that objection has been made after the acceptance, he shall be liable to be expelled from the institution; but if objections are made after initiation, to the advancement of the candidate, they must be made known to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 103. Whenever a dispensation is granted for receiving or balloting upon a petition or for conferring degrees, it shall be the duty of the officer granting the same, to require and receive of the lodge to whom the same may be granted, the sum of three dollars for the dispensation, which shall be paid to the Grand Treasurer for the use of the Grand Lodge; and the lodge shall require of the candidate five dollars in addition to their usual fee.

SEC. 104. No candidate should be permitted to receive the degree of Fellow Craft or Master Mason, without a sufficient knowledge of the preceding degree to prove himself as a mason of such degree in the usual manner, unless in a case of absolute emergency.

SEC. 105. No lodge shall permit more than one candidate to be present at a time in the first section of the first, or the second section of the third degree. And no lodge shall confer more than five degrees at the same communication of the lodge, or hold more than one communication upon the same day.

SEC. 106. A candidate for the degrees, whose petition has

been accepted, who does not present himself for initiation within one year from such acceptance, shall forfeit all right by reason of such acceptance, and shall not be initiated except on a new petition; but any time, if more than three months, such person is temporarily absent from the state shall be deducted.

SEC. 107. No Entered Apprentice, or Fellow Craft, shall be passed or raised in any lodge, without the recommendation of the lodge in which he was first admitted.

SEC. 108. No candidate shall receive more than two degrees at one and the same communication of the lodge, and no lodge shall hold more than one communication on the same day for the purpose of conferring the degrees upon the same candidate, without first obtaining a dispensation therefor.

SEC. 109. The fee demanded by a lodge for conferring the first three degrees in Masonry, shall not be less than twenty dollars, including the fee to the Grand Lodge; but clergymen, approbated by competent authority to preach the gospel, may be initiated, crafted and raised, without any fee whatever: and no lodge under this jurisdiction shall take notes of hand for fees, or grant any time of credit therefor.

SEC. 110. No lodge, in the absence of the Master and Wardens, shall initiate, craft, or raise a candidate, unless a Past Master is present to preside; and no ballot shall be taken for initiation or membership, unless there are at least seven members of the lodge present.

ARTICLE VII.—*Membership of Lodges.*

SEC. 111. Every candidate who shall receive the third degree in any lodge in this jurisdiction, shall thereby become a member of said lodge, and the Secretary shall record his name upon the roll of membership.

SEC. 112. Every unaffiliated Master Mason, residing in this

jurisdiction, is required to affiliate with some lodge in this state or elsewhere, or if rejected from membership, to cause himself to be enrolled upon a special Register (which the Recording Grand Secretary shall provide), by furnishing the proper evidence of his legal raising, and to pay yearly dues of one dollar to the Grand Lodge therefor so long as he shall remain unaffiliated.

Any unaffiliated mason registered as above provided, shall be entitled to masonic relief for himself and family, to masonic burial, to the right of visiting, and uniting in all masonic ceremonies and labors, as if affiliated: but no Master Mason unaffiliated, unless registered as above provided, shall be entitled to such rights, except such of them as may be voluntarily accorded to him by the lodges or brethren.

SEC. 113. Lodge membership may be terminated in either of the following methods:

I. 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 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 shall note on his record the giving of the notice and the issuing of the dimit.

III. Or a member, first getting permission of his lodge, may apply to another lodge for membership, in which he shall state in his petition that he is still a member of —— lodge (naming it); 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 thereby become a member.

SEC. 114. A certificate of affiliation shall relieve the enrolled mason from further yearly dues to Grand Lodge.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Suspensions and Expulsions.*

SEC. 115. Whenever a member of a lodge, or a brother under this jurisdiction, shall be accused of any offence, which, if proved, would subject him to discipline, he shall have a fair and impartial trial, and the proceedings shall be conducted substantially as follows :

Rule 1. The accusation shall be made in writing, under the signature of a Master Mason, and given in charge to the Secretary of the lodge, who, under the direction of the Master, shall serve, or cause the accused to be served, with an attested copy of the charges, and shall give him seasonable notice of the time and place of hearing, if his residence be known : if he resides out of the jurisdiction of the lodge, such copy and notice may be sent by mail to his last known post office address. If the accused do not appear at the time fixed, the lodge shall determine whether the required notice has been given, and this determination entered of record.

Rule 2. The examination of the charges shall be had in a lodge specially notified and convened for the purpose, at which none but members of the lodge or of the Grand Lodge shall be admitted, except as counsel or witnesses.

Rule 3. The accused may select any brother for his counsel, and the witnesses shall testify on their honor, and if masons, on their honor as such. Hearsay evidence shall be excluded. The accused may testify in his own behalf.

Rule 4. If the witnesses cannot or will not attend the lodge, their depositions may be taken and read as evidence. Reasonable notice of the time and place of taking each deposition shall be given in writing to the opposite party, by the person appointed to take the same ; the dependant shall give his testimony on his honor ; both parties may be present with their

counsel, and put such questions to the deponent as they please and as are relevant. The deposition, having been reduced to writing, shall be read to and then signed by the deponent, and sealed up in his presence, and returned unopened to the lodge.

Rule 5. The question, "*Is the accused guilty or not guilty?*" shall be distinctly put to each member of the lodge, by name, commencing with the youngest. The Secretary shall record the answer as given.

Rule 6. If two-thirds pronounce him guilty, the Master shall put the question of expulsion, indefinite suspension, definite suspension and reprimand, in order, until one is adopted.

Rule 7. If the verdict be suspension or expulsion, an attested copy of the proceedings shall be sent to the Grand Lodge at the next ensuing meeting thereof, for examination and final action.

Rule 8. A concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to suspend or expel. And no mason, whose suspension or expulsion has been confirmed by this Grand Lodge, shall be restored to the privileges of Masonry except by a unanimous vote of the members present when such restoration may be acted on, of the lodge by which he was so expelled or suspended, except as provided in Section fifty-three.

Rule 9. A sentence of suspension or expulsion shall not take full effect until confirmed by this Grand Lodge; but shall operate as suspension of the delinquent in the mean time.

Rule 10. The lodge shall appoint some brother to take minutes of the evidence, which shall be preserved on the files of the lodge, but not entered upon the records.

Rule 11. The Secretary shall keep a full record of all proceedings, and shall transmit to the Grand Master, within thirty days, and before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, a full copy of all the evidence, charges, specifications, notices, services of same, and of all things in any way pertaining to the trial, which copy shall be signed by the Master and attested by the Secretary under seal.

Rule 12. If the Grand Master shall find evident errors in the proceedings, he shall remand the matter to the lodge for correction, and, if necessary, order a new trial.

Rule 13. The accused or any member of the lodge may appeal from the decision of the lodge or rulings of the Master, which appeal must be in writing, signed by the appellant and filed with the Secretary of the lodge within one month of the decision, and must set forth the reason why he makes the appeal. The appellant shall give at least ten days' notice in writing to the other party of such appeal prior to the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

SEC. 116. An expulsion or suspension of a brother from any other masonic organization, shall not operate as an expulsion or suspension from the lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 117. No lodge shall suspend or expel a member from the rights of Masonry for non-payment of dues. The penalty of such delinquency shall be forfeiture or suspension of membership; and that only after due trial, as in other masonic misdemeanors.

SEC. 118. No restoration of an expelled or indefinitely suspended mason shall take effect until it is confirmed by the Grand Lodge; and in all such cases a copy of the charges and findings of the lodge shall be filed in the Grand Lodge before action thereon.

SEC. 119. No mason expelled for fraudulently obtaining the degrees after having been rejected, shall be restored without the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge or lodges.

SEC. 120. No subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction shall publish the suspension or expulsion of any of its members, unless by authority of the Grand Lodge. It is therefore enjoined on all subordinate lodges to make returns of the names and the character of the offence of all such masons as may be suspended, to the Recording Grand Secretary, whose duty it

shall be to transmit such notice to all lodges under this jurisdiction for their information.

SEC. 121. A lodge or brother offending against any law or regulation of the craft, to the breach of which no penalty is attached, shall, at the discretion of the Grand Lodge, or subordinate lodge having jurisdiction of the case, be subject to admonition, suspension or expulsion.

PART FOURTH.

ARTICLE I—*Miscellaneous Regulations.*

SEC. 122. No business, other than that appertaining to the work and lectures, shall be transacted in a lodge, while open on the first or second degree. All general business, such as the election and installation of officers, the discussion of questions relating to the general interests of the Fraternity, and the local affairs of the lodge, shall be transacted in a Master's lodge.

SEC. 123. Any brother who has been discharged from membership for the non-payment of dues, shall not be admitted to membership in any other lodge, until the same are paid or remitted. The recommendation of the Master and Wardens of the lodge, of which the applicant was last a member, should accompany such application.

SEC. 124. The Master of any lodge under this jurisdiction, who has faithfully discharged his duties, and complied with the laws of the Grand Lodge, shall, at the end of his first term, be presented by the District Deputy Grand Master with a Past Master's diploma.

SEC. 125. Lodges should take cognizance of masonic offences committed within their territorial jurisdiction by any brother, except members of lodges having concurrent jurisdiction.

SEC. 126. No lodge shall encourage, promote, or permit the

delivery of any masonic lectures, which have not been sanctioned and authorized by the Grand Lodge. Nor shall any mason be permitted to deliver such lectures under this jurisdiction.

SEC. 127. No lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from the Grand Master, or the District Deputy Grand Master within whose district it is located. And it is proper, as a mark of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Nation or State, to permit lodges to appear in public, either upon occasions of a public reception of him, or of public mourning for his death.

SEC. 128. No one below the degree of Master Mason shall be interred with masonic honors and the formalities of the Order. It is the duty of a lodge of which a brother is a member, or the nearest lodge, to attend and perform the usual masonic burial service over deceased Master Masons, when requested so to do by the deceased or his nearest relatives.

SEC. 129. No lodge, or officer, or member of a lodge, shall, under any circumstances, give a certificate or recommendation, to enable a mason to go from lodge to lodge, as a pauper, or in an itinerant manner to apply to lodges for relief.

SEC. 130. It shall not be permitted to introduce political or other exciting topics not connected with Masonry, for discussion, in any lodge under this jurisdiction.

SEC. 131. A lodge ought to meet once in each calendar or lunar month, but may with propriety stand closed during the summer months of June, July and August.

SEC. 132. The Master of a lodge has the special charge of its charter, and it is his duty to see that it is carefully preserved. It must be present when the lodge is opened.

SEC. 133. A visiting brother has the right to inspect the charter of the lodge he desires to visit.

SEC. 134. No brother shall be a member of more than one lodge, nor shall he hold more than one office in the same lodge at the same time.

SEC. 135. The removal of a brother into another jurisdiction does not, of itself, authorize his name to be stricken from the roll of the lodge of which he is a member.

SEC. 136. No lodge can suspend the operation of a by-law, or, at a *special meeting*, alter or expunge any part of the proceedings of a stated one.

SEC. 137. No lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons can legally assemble in this state, under a warrant or charter granted by any foreign masonic power.

SEC. 138. It shall not be legal for any lodge to interfere with the business or concerns of another lodge.

SEC. 139. A vote passed by a lodge may be re-considered at the same communication, and not afterwards; but this shall not prevent the rescinding or repealing of a vote when it can legally be done.

SEC. 140. This constitution shall not be altered or amended, unless such alteration or amendment be first proposed in writing at a regular communication of the Grand Lodge, when the Grand Lodge shall proceed to consider the question *whether the proposition shall be entertained*; and if decided in the affirmative, the proposed alteration or amendment shall be referred to a committee, entered upon the records, published with the other Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and sent to the several subordinate lodges for their consideration; and it shall be deemed in order to take up the subject and act upon it definitely, at the next annual communication, and not sooner. But no alteration or amendment shall be adopted, unless a majority of the members present concur therein.

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, 4 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.]

Resolved, That, until otherwise ordered by this Grand Lodge, an additional *per diem* of one day be allowed to Lookout Lodge, Cutler; Warren Lodge, East 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; Reliance Lodge, Green's Landing; Hancock Lodge, Castine; Eggemoggin Lodge, Sedgwick; Washington Lodge, Lubec; Eastern Lodge, Eastport; St. Croix Lodge, Calais; Crescent Lodge, Pembroke; Winter Harbor Lodge, Winter Harbor; Bar Harbor Lodge, Bar Harbor; Naskeag Lodge, Brooklin; Island Lodge, Islesboro; the District Deputies of the Third and Fourth Districts; and to the District

Deputies of the Second and Twenty-first Districts when traveling by boat.

Also that the Committee on Pay Roll be instructed to make out their schedule accordingly. [1891, p. 246.]

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. [*Repealed*.]

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. [*Incorporated in Constitution.*]

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. [*Repealed.*]

14. [*Repealed.*]

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. [*Incorporated in Constitution.*]

17. [*Incorporated in Constitution.*]

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. [*Incorporated in Constitution.*]

20. [*Incorporated in Constitution.*]

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. [1882, pp. 32, 212.]

A hall can be built for joint occupancy with another association, provided the plans of such building shall be submitted to the Grand Master, and after his approval, permission may be given to build a building in common. [Added 1891, p. 253.]

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. [*Incorporated in Constitution.*]

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. [*Incorporated in Constitution.*]

30. 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 Baskahegan Lodges, nearer to one lodge by the common road, but nearer to the other by railroad. [1890, p. 910.]

31. *Voted*, That before proceeding to vote for Grand Officers, the brethren be supplied with printed or written ballots, or with a sufficient number of slips of paper upon which each may write the names of candidates, and then seated in the hall. Then the committee shall pass around among the brethren and receive their votes, while they remain seated, until all the officers have been elected.

[1891, p. 244.]

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