

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Grand Lodge

OF
ANCIENT . FREE . AND . ACCEPTED . MASONS,
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE.

VOL. XIX.

1902 AND 1903.



PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.

1903.

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GRAND • LODGE • OF • MAINE.

~ 1902 ~

Eighty-third Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,)
Tuesday, May 6, 1902. }

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.	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Grand Master;
R. W.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	ADELBERT MILLETT,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	" Secretary;
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	" Chaplain;
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "
"	JOSEPH B. SHEPHERD,	" "
W.	BIAL F. BRADBURY,	" Marshal;
"	JAMES E. KINGSLEY,	" Senior Deacon;
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	" Junior Deacon;
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	" Steward;
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" Standard Bearer;
"	OSCAR R. WISH,	" Pursuivant;
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" "
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" Lecturer;
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	" Organist;
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Bro. ELMER F. PEMBER, Grand Chaplain.

On motion of Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE,

Voted, To dispense with the reading of the records of the last annual communication, and that as printed they be confirmed.

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be admitted as visitors during this annual communication.

On motion of Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,

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.

TRANSPORTATION.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY submitted the following report, which was accepted:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 6, 1902.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine:

The Committee on Transportation arranged as usual with the several railroad and steamboat lines, and sent out the terms in the annual notices.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	} Committee.
WM. FREEMAN LORD,	
JAMES E. PARSONS,	

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,	}
MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1902.	

Your Committee on Credentials have attended to the duty assigned them and ask leave to report that the lodges are represented as follows:

- 1 PORTLAND, by George H. Allan, M; Warren W. Cole, SW; Frederick
 Hsley, JW; Charles C. Berry, Proxy.
- 2 WARREN, by Millard H. Wiswell, M.
- 3 LINCOLN, by William D. Patterson, Proxy.
- 4 HANCOCK, by Charles H. Hooper, Proxy.
- 5 KENNEBEC, by Elwin M. Henderson, Proxy.
- 6 AMITY, by Samuel W. Coombs, M.
- 7 EASTERN, by Walter F. Bradish, Proxy.
- 8 UNITED, by Henry C. Upton, Proxy.
- 9 SACO, by John W. Shaw, Proxy.
- 10 RISING VIRTUE, by Frank J. Cole, M.
- 11 PYTHAGOREAN, by E. Chandler Buzzell, SW; Herndon W. Cousins,
 Proxy.
- 12 CUMBERLAND, by Newell P. Haskell, M; George H. Goding, Proxy.
- 13 ORIENTAL, by Luthur F. McKenney, M; Hiram A. Philbrook, Proxy.
- 14 SOLAR, by Walter S. Glidden, M; John Scott, SW; W. Scott Shorey,
 Proxy.
- 15 ORIENT, by Edwin C. Rollins, M; Edward G. Weston, Proxy.
- 16 ST. GEORGE, by Charles L. Robinson, Proxy.
- 17 ANCIENT LAND-MARK, by Charles F. Tobie, M; Frank C. Allen, SW;
 Fred C. Tolman, JW; Winslow E. Howell, Proxy.
- 18 OXFORD, by Frank N. Barker, M; George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 FELICITY, by Daniel Courcy, M.
- 20 MAINE, by J. Clinton Metcalf, JW; Enoch O. Greenleaf, Proxy.
- 21 ORIENTAL STAR, by Howard A. Wells, M; Fred Raymond, SW.
- 22 YORK, by Albert W. Meserve, Proxy.
- 23 FREEPORT, by Benjamin Coffin, Proxy.
- 24 PHOENIX, by Clifford J. Pattee, M; William C. Libby, Proxy.
- 25 TEMPLE, by Edward R. Jones, SW; Levi E. Jones, Proxy.
- 26 VILLAGE, by Robert W. Carr, Proxy.
- 27 ADONIRAM, by Frank M. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 28 NORTHERN STAR, by Gould A. Porter, M.
- 29 TRANQUIL, by Murray B. Watson, M; Charles E. Merrill, Proxy.
- 30 BLAZING STAR, by Gerald A. Peabody, M; Fred A. Porter, Proxy.
- 31 UNION, by Edward M. Creighton, Proxy.
- 32 HERMON, by Freeman Y. Barker, Proxy.
- 33 WATERVILLE, by Cyrus W. Davis, M; Frank Walker, Proxy.
- 34 SOMERSET, by Elwin E. Sturtevant, SW; Levi C. Emery, Proxy.
- 35 BETHELEHEM, by Charles F. Cook, M; Roland E. Gooch, SW; Fred-
 erick W. Plaisted, Proxy.
- 36 CASCO, by Louis P. Pomeroy, M; Mads J. Madsen, SW; Edwin P. Gur-
 ney, Proxy.

- 37 WASHINGTON, by Irvin W. Case, M; James B. Neagle, Proxy.
38 HARMONY, by Charles E. Cobb, M; Everett P. Hanson, Proxy.
39 PENOBSCOT, by Josiah Crosby, Proxy.
40 LYGONIA, by Horatio N. Joy, M.
41 MORNING STAR, by Frank E. Lane, SW; Chapin Lydston, Proxy.
42 FREEDOM, by Frank D. Fenderson, Proxy.
43 ALNA, by Rupert B. Mathews, M.
44 PISCATAQUIS, by Albert C. Cushman, M; William A. Johnson, Proxy.
45 CENTRAL, by George L. Gilman, M.
46 ST. CROIX, by Isaac N. Jones, M.
47 DUNLAP, by James E. Etchells, M; Nahum S. Drown, Proxy.
48 LAFAYETTE, by Merl J. Harriman, Proxy.
49 MERIDIAN SPLENDOR, by Charles E. Smith, M; Albert L. Oakes, Proxy.
50 AURORA, by Alfred L. Carlton, M; Warren L. Rhoades, SW; Charles E. Meservey, Proxy.
51 ST. JOHN'S, by John M. Burleigh, M; Arthur E. Muzzey, Proxy.
52 MOSAIC, by William W. Thayer, Proxy.
53 RURAL, by Nathan A. Benson, Proxy.
54 VASSALBORO, by Joseph Wall, M.
55 FRATERNAL, by George H. Smith, SW.
56 MOUNT MORIAH, by Sidney T. Brown, Proxy.
57 KING HIRAM, by John N. Thompson, Proxy.
58 UNITY, by Lincoln G. Monroe, SW.
59 MOUNT HOPE—*Charter surrendered 1879.*
60 STAR IN THE EAST, by Fred J. Whiting, SW.
61 KING SOLOMON'S, by Jefferson P. Vannah, SW.
62 KING DAVID'S, by Leslie D. Ames, Proxy.
63 RICHMOND, by Uriah M. Lancaster, SW; Wallace N. Price, Proxy.
64 PACIFIC, by Arthur F. Buswell, M.
65 MYSTIC, by William E. Bogart, Proxy.
66 MECHANICS', by Edward N. Mayo, Proxy.
67 BLUE MOUNTAIN, by Burton A. Davenport, M; Newell P. Noble, Proxy.
68 MARINERS', by Charles A. Whittier, SW; James E. Wentworth, Proxy.
69 HOWARD, by Andrew J. Crocker, M.
70 ————STANDISH, not represented.
71 RISING SUN, by Homer H. Dunbar, M.
72 PIONEER, by James R. Elder, Proxy.
73 TYRIAN, by Fred L. Marston, JW; James W. Wayne, Proxy.
74 BRISTOL, by Joseph E. Crooker, Proxy.
75 PLYMOUTH, by Charles T. Harris, M.
76 ARUNDEL, by Isaac P. Gooch, Proxy.
77 TREMONT, by Levi Lurvey, Proxy.

- 78 CRESCENT, by Stephen W. Smith, Proxy.
79 ROCKLAND, by Jacob R. Stewart, Proxy.
80 KEYSTONE, by William W. Jackman, M; Turner Davis, JW.
81 ———ATLANTIC, not represented.
82 ST. PAUL'S, by Perez B. Cooper, Proxy.
83 ST. ANDREW'S, by John M. Prilay, M.
84 EUREKA, by Charles G. Crocker, Proxy.
85 STAR IN THE WEST, by Elihu D. Chase, M; Fred A. Whitten, SW.
86 TEMPLE, by Fred Benson, JW; Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
87 BENEVOLENT, by Camillus K. Johnson, Proxy.
88 ———NARRAGUAGUS, not represented.
89 ISLAND, by William F. Keller, M.
90 HIRAM ABIFF—*Charter revoked 1868.*
91 HARWOOD, by Loring B. Wilder, M.
92 SILOAM, by William A. Archer, SW.
93 HOREB, by Daniel W. Ballantyne, M.
94 PARIS, by Percy M. Walker, M; Walter L. Gray, SW; A. C. Thomas
King, Proxy.
95 CORINTHIAN, by Calvin Blake, Proxy.
96 MONUMENT, by James Archibald, Proxy.
97 BETHEL, by Davis G. Lovejoy, Proxy.
98 KATAHDIN, by Martin B. Smiley, M.
99 VERNON VALLEY, by B. Ralph Cram, M.
100 JEFFERSON, by James M. Day, Proxy.
101 NEZINSCOT, by Oliver A. Sprague, M; Willard B. French, SW; Wil-
liam B. Bradford, Proxy.
102 MARSH RIVER, by Albert R. Pilley, M.
103 DRESDEN, by John S. Snow, Proxy.
104 DIRIGO, by Alonzo D. Miller, M.
105 ASHLAR, by Edwin P. Sampson, SW.
106 TUSCAN, by Melvin L. Cleaves, SW.
107 DAY SPRING, by George M. Hill, Proxy.
108 RELIEF—*Charter recalled 1894.*
109 MOUNT KINEO, by Joseph T. Davidson, M.
110 MONMOUTH, by Horace S. Bent, M; John M. Prescott, SW; Edwin A.
Dudley, Proxy.
111 LIBERTY, by Albert D. Ramsey, M.
112 EASTERN FRONTIER, by George W. Richardson, SW.
113 MESSALONSKEE, by Orestes E. Crowell, Proxy.
114 POLAR STAR, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
115 BUXTON, by John Berryman, Proxy.
116 LEBANON, by Charles W. Farrand, Proxy.

- 117 GREENLEAF, by Lindley Murray Watkins, M; Cyrus G. Marr, Proxy.
- 118 DRUMMOND, by Harvey D. Granville, JW; D. Willard Leavitt, Proxy.
- 119 POWNAL, by Charles C. Park, Proxy.
- 120 MEDUNCOOK—*Charter surrendered 1884.*
- 121 ACACIA, by William W. Brown, M.
- 122 MARINE, by Hudson H. Pressey, M.
- 123 FRANKLIN, by Benjamin F. Makepeace, M.
- 124 OLIVE BRANCH, by Melvin F. Martin, Proxy.
- 125 MERIDIAN, by Leon L. Libby, M.
- 126 TIMOTHY CHASE, by Elisha H. Haney, M.
- 127 PRESUMSCOT, by Frederick H. Dole, M; Sumner C. Maxfield, Proxy.
- 128 EGGEMOGGIN, by Henry A. Small, M.
- 129 ———QUANTABACOOK, not represented.
- 130 TRINITY, by Fred S. Wiggin, M.
- 131 LOOKOUT, by Merritt G. Huntley, M.
- 132 MOUNT TIE'EM, by William Douglass, Proxy.
- 133 ASYLUM, by Luthur M. Norris, SW; Charles W. Crosby, Proxy.
- 134 TROJAN,—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No 85, in 1888.*
- 135 RIVERSIDE, by Charles W. Besse, M.
- 136 IONIC—*Charter surrendered in 1882.*
- 137 KEKDUSKEAG, by Hosea B. Emery, M.
- 138 LEWEY'S ISLAND, by Theodore Morrison, M.
- 139 ARCHON, by Fred L. O. Hussey, M.
- 140 MOUNT DESERT, by Clifford B. Richardson, M; E. Webster French,
Proxy.
- 141 AUGUSTA, by Fred O. Boynton, M.
- 142 ———OCEAN, not represented.
- 143 PREBLE, by Charles S. Holmes, M.
- 144 SEASIDE, by Merrill A. Perkins, SW.
- 145 MOSES WEBSTER, by Irville E. Luce, M.
- 146 SEBASTICOOK, by George A. Bingham, M.
- 147 EVENING STAR, by Charles P. Hatch, Proxy.
- 148 FOREST, by Edgar L. Brown, JW.
- 149 DORIC, by Edward P. Blanchard, M; Joseph Davison, Proxy.
- 150 RABONI, by Albion K. P. Knowlton, Proxy.
- 151 EXCELSIOR, by Rodel A. Packard, M.
- 152 CROOKED RIVER, by Leander Dorman, Proxy.
- 153 DELTA, by James H. Walker, M; John A. Farrington, Proxy.
- 154 MYSTIC TIE, by Augustus G. Masterman, Proxy.
- 155 ANCIENT YORK, by L. Irving Philbrook, M; William H. Douglass, SW;
George B. Shorey, Proxy.
- 156 WILTON, by Edgar C. Bump, M; Will F. Allen, Proxy.

- 157 CAMBRIDGE, by Melvin W. Knowles, M.
- 158 ANCHOR, by Everett W. Gammage, SW.
- 159 ESOTERIC, by Curtis R. Foster, Proxy.
- 160 PARIAN, by John E. Gray, SW.
- 161 CARRABASSETT, by Fred C. Dunlap, SW.
- 162 ———ARION, not represented.
- 163 PLEASANT RIVER, by William C. Wells, Proxy.
- 164 WEBSTER, by Judson Bangs, M; Frank E. Sleeper, Proxy.
- 165 MOLUNKUS, by Isaac Cushman, SW.
- 166 NEGUEMKEAG, by Harold E. Cook, M; George S. Perkins, SW.
- 167 WHITNEY, by Herbert J. DeShon, Proxy.
- 168 COMPOSITE, by Chauncey A. Doble, SW.
- 169 SHEPHERD'S RIVER, by Melville Gould, M.
- 170 CARIBOU, by Wallace R. Lumbert, Proxy.
- 171 NASKEAG, by Owen L. Flye, Proxy.
- 172 PINE TREE, by William H. Bither, Proxy.
- 173 PLEIADES, by Warren L. Pray, Proxy.
- 174 LYNDE, by J. Mellen Taylor, M.
- 175 BASKAHEGAN, by Martin L. Porter, Proxy.
- 176 PALESTINE—*Consolidated with Dunlap, No. 47, Sept. 23, 1895.*
- 177 RISING STAR, by Benjamin H. Cushman, Proxy.
- 178 ANCIENT BROTHERS', by Albert M. Penley, Proxy.
- 179 YORKSHIRE, by Alna L. Getchell, M.
- 180 HIRAM, by William E. St. John, M; Fred G. Hamilton, SW; William E. Allen, JW.
- 181 REUEL WASHBURN—*Consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1882.*
- 182 GRANITE, by Jesse C. Howe, SW..
- 183 DEERING, by Charles D. Moses, M; Herbert B. Seal, SW; Fred B. Marston, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
- 184 NAVAL, by Jethro H. Swett, Proxy.
- 185 BAR HARBOR, by Charles F. Paine, Proxy.
- 186 WARREN PHILLIPS, by Henry S. Cobb, M; Fred. A. Cole, SW; Oscar L. Cousens, Proxy.
- 187 IRA BERRY, by Charles A. Snow, JW; Ithamer E. Stanley, Proxy.
- 188 ———JONESPORT, not represented.
- 189 KNOX, by George C. Horn, SW.
- 190 SPRINGVALE, by Chas. H. Ogden, Jr., SW.
- 191 DAVIS, by Charles B. Richardson, Proxy.
- 192 WINTER HARBOR, by Benjamin F. Sumner, Proxy.
- 193 WASHBURN, by Calvin D. Carter, M.
- 194 EUCLID, by Granville D. Perkins, M; Hamlin H. Perkins, JW.
- 195 RELIANCE, by Winfield S. Thurlow, Proxy.

- 196 BAY VIEW, by Victor K. Montgomery, M.
197 AROOSTOOK, by John M. Ramsey, Proxy.
198 ST. ASPINQUID, by Daniel A. Stevens, M; Charles L. Bowden, Proxy.
199 BINGHAM, by Charles W. Abbey, Proxy.
200 COLUMBIA, by George W. Brown, M.
201 DAVID A. HOOPER, by Bradbury Smith, M; Roscoe Springer, JW.
202 MOUNT BIGELOW, by David A. Butler, Proxy.
203 MOUNT OLIVET, by Thomas Sukeforth, Proxy.
204 MOUNT ABRAM, by Ward S. Dolbier, M.
205 ———NOLLESEMIC, not represented.

Number of chartered lodges, 197; represented, 189; delegates, 259.

Your committee further find that the following Permanent Members are present :

M. W.	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. G. M.
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
R. W.	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W.
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ELMER P. SPOFFORD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

R. W.	EDMUND B. MALLET,	P. J. G. W.
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	"
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	"
"	MOSES TAIT,	"
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	"
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	"
"	MILLARD M. CASWELL,	"
"	FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	"
"	JOHN R. MCGORRILL,	"

And Grand Officers as follows :

M. W.	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Grand Master.
R. W.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Deputy Grand Master.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Senior Grand Warden.
"	ADELBERT MILLETT,	Junior Grand Warden.
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	" Secretary.
"	MILLARD D. LAWRENCE,	D. D. G. M. 2d Dist.
"	FRANK A. GROSS,	" 4th "
"	HAROLD E. MORRILL,	" 5th "
"	F. ERNEST HARVEY,	" 6th "
"	WILLIS W. WASHBURN,	" 7th "
"	ALBERT M. AMES,	" 8th "
"	G. DUDLEY GOULD,	" 9th "
"	JOHN H. MAYERS,	" 10th "
"	THOMAS H. BODGE,	" 11th "
"	JOHN M. WEBBER,	" 12th "
"	HARRY E. PLUMMER,	" 14th "
"	CHARLES F. ROWELL,	" 15th "
"	DON A. GATES,	" 16th "
"	GEORGE H. OWEN,	" 17th "
"	TOBIAS L. EASTMAN,	" 18th "
"	CHARLES M. SLEEPER,	" 19th "
"	JOHN E. CLARK,	" 20th "
"	ASHUR B. HUTCHINS,	" 21st "
"	MILTON L. MERRILL,	" 22d "
"	HARDY H. MCKENNEY,	" 23d "
"	GEORGE A. GORHAM, JR.,	" 25th "
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	Grand Chaplain.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "
"	JOSEPH B. SHEPHERD,	" "

W.	BIAL F. BRADBURY,	- - - -	Grand Marshal.
"	JAMES E. KINGSLEY,	- - - -	" Senior Deacon.
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	- - - -	" Junior Deacon.
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	- - - -	" Steward.
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	- - - -	" "
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	- - - -	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	- - - -	" Sword Bearer.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	- - - -	" Standard Bearer.
"	OSCAR R. WISH,	- - - -	" Pursuivant.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	- - - -	" "
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	- - - -	" Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	- - - -	" Tyler.

There are present the following Representatives from other Grand Lodges.

Alabama—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	New Hampshire—	HOWARD D. SMITH.
Arizona—	AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	New Jersey—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Arkansas—	JOHN W. BALLOU.	New South Wales—	JAS. E. PARSONS.
Belgium—	ELMER P. SPOFFORD.	New York—	MARQUIS F. KING.
British Columbia—		New Zealand—	HERBERT HARRIS.
	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON.	North Carolina—	WM. R. G. ESTES.
California—	HENRY R. TAYLOR.	North Dakota—	ALGERNON M. ROAK.
Canada—	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE.	Nova Scotia—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Colorado—	FRANK E. SLEEPER.	Ohio—	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Cuba—	E. HOWARD VOSE.	Oklahoma—	WM. FREEMAN LORD.
Delaware—	AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM.	Oregon—	ERMON D. EASTMAN.
Dist. of Columbia—	STEPHEN BERRY.	Peru—	ALFRED S. KIMBALL.
Florida—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Quebec—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Georgia—	" " "	Rhode Island—	HORACE H. BURBANK.
Idaho—	ALBRO E. CHASE.	South Australia—	BENJAMIN AMES.
Illinois—	JOSEPH A. LOCKE.	Tennessee—	HUGH R. CHAPLIN.
Indian Territory—	JOS. M. HAYES.	Texas—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.
Kansas—	ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.	Utah—	EDWIN C. DUDLEY.
Louisiana—	JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.	Vermont—	GEORGE R. SHAW.
Manitoba—	A. M. WETHERBEE.	Washington—	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.
Maryland—	SAMUEL L. MILLER.	Western Australia—	
Michigan—	FESSENDEN I. DAY.		FRANKLIN R. REDLON.
Mississippi—	CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.	West Virginia—	ALBERT M. PENLEY.
Missouri—	DANIEL P. BOYNTON.	Wisconsin—	EDMUND B. MALLEY.
Nevada—	LEANDER M. KENNISTON.		

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM N. HOWE,	} Committee.
RALPH H. BURBANK,	
JOHN M. S. HUNTER,	

The report was accepted and left in the hands of the committee for corrections and additions :

The Grand Master then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, HOWARD D. SMITH.

On the Pay Roll.

A. C. T. KING, WALTER S. GLIDDEN, THOMAS H. BODGE.

On Unfinished Business.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ALBERT M. PENLEY, ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.

He then read his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge :

It is with thankful hearts for the many blessings enjoyed during the year past, that we again assemble in annual communication for the second time in the dawn of the present century. It seems but a brief period since we last met in this hall, but the revolving year has passed with its fruitful summer, autumn magnificent and rich with its varying hues attendant upon the seasons' full growth and final decay, rugged winter with its cold but invigorating blasts made necessary in the great plan of the universe for cleansing the atmosphere and fructifying the earth, till springtime again opens, and all nature puts on new life and bears her honors thick upon her. How propitious is the time to pledge anew our vows, as we glance into our great prospective, and mentally compare the progress of the old with what is probable in the new century. The past is secure, who can speak for the future? The answer is obviously, those who exercise the guiding hand in the present, for example is more enduring than mere personal presence, and as we sow so shall our successors reap in the great masonic harvest hereafter. We to-day stand upon the summit of fraternal eminence, with none our right to dispute. How important, then,

as custodians of the government of this great fraternity, that we should so direct its course as to meet the approval of the best, and demonstrate that Freemasonry is something more than an empty name; a vital force felt in the administration of good government, not as a factor in party politics, but as a sound, conservative system in promoting and preserving that purity of life and rectitude of conduct, in our walk before men, that shall best testify as to the excellence and effective power of the tenets upon which our masonic fabric is founded. We should not, therefore, be narrow and circumscribed in our views; events are educating us into sympathies as broad and deep as the boundaries of our fraternity are extensive.

The chief emphasis of words and deeds is in the heart of the speaker and doer, and if we would have our influence as an organization continue pure and strong, these attributes must be demonstrated in the character; we should be asserters and defenders of humane and elevating principles, that all champions of liberty and truth, all lovers of right and justice, may draw inspiration from our teachings and moral strength from our example and steadfastness. We can look back through a calendar of hoary centuries, crowded with events rich with the stirring lessons of the times, but we should also look ahead and aspire to do something for this grand old fraternity upon which our posterity may reflect and make an ideal higher than any reached heretofore, and at every stage of progress renew our devotion to the guiding principles upon which the superstructure of Freemasonry rests. Nothing but truth and right can long endure, and it should be a part of our work to deepen in the hearts of our membership the sacredness of masonic teachings. The times are auspicious; prejudice has been dissipated in the light of education and advanced civilization; intelligence increases the power of doing good; and obedience to the commands to be moral, industrious, respectful to the civil authorities, loyal to God and country, just to our fellow men and charitable to all, are traits sufficiently distinguishing in their character to mark their possessors as worthy of such consideration and respect as disarms opposition, inspires

confidence, and makes effective efforts founded on convictions which shall ultimately gather around their banner, whether within or without the fold, the authors of these great movements which from time to time excite all that is noblest and best in man's nature in his attempts to elevate the standard of humanity and promote the general welfare of mankind, conditions which cannot fail to bring to us numbers, character, strength and additional respect, as the white gold of pure lives is reflected in the conduct of the happy possessors.

During the year the reaper has been at his work and invaded the ranks of this Grand Lodge, taking one of its oldest members, Gustavus F. Sargent, who died at his home in Dorchester, Mass., on the 26th day of October, 1901. Brother Sargent was born in Yarmouth, December 21, 1820. He graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1843, taught school for some time, and was later in the druggist's business in Bangor, where he served on the school board and was its chairman several years. He was elected Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge in 1858 and 1859, soon after which he took up his residence in Massachusetts, and but little has been seen of him in Maine since, as he has held an important position in the Boston Custom House for many years, where he is remembered by his companions connected with the service as a faithful and devoted friend.

While no other member of the immediate Grand Lodge circle has been called, 408 brethren, good and true, have been enrolled on the records of the silent lodge, leaving as a legacy to their brethren and friends the memory of lives devoted to the principles they cherished. Many of them have been prominent in their local lodges, and their counsel and example will long be remembered, for "The dead govern, the living but obey."

Other jurisdictions have suffered heavily from the demand of death's messenger, deserving in one case more than the usual notice, for Masonry is a loyal, patriotic fraternity, teaching that we should not be concerned in plots and conspiracies against the government, but directing that we patiently submit to the decisions of the supreme legislature, and that we should pay proper respect

to the civil magistrates. Acting under and influenced by the precepts thus laid upon us, all good masons look with abhorrence on any attack upon the civil authorities while in the legitimate discharge of any duty delegated to them by the suffrages of the great body of God-fearing and law-abiding people, who constitute by far the mass of the inhabitants of our beloved country. Therefore a thrill of horror went through every genuine mason's heart when the announcement was flashed over the wires on the 6th day of September, 1901, that our masonic brother, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the Nation's President, was the victim of an assassin's bullet. Hope and fear debated one with the other till the evening of the 13th of the same month, when the message sped over the land that the President, who passed away the following morning, was dying. At the moment when publicity was given to that dispatch, your Grand Master, with a party of friends, was on the street in the city of Washington, in front of the old Ford Theater, upon which their attention was riveted, where the lamented LINCOLN received his death stroke. Instantly the two tragedies were blended in his mind, and the idea more firmly implanted than ever before that masons should be examples of good order, up-builders and upholders of good government. The death of this masonic brother, with the surrounding circumstances, made it a personal loss to all masons everywhere, and to all jurisdictions with which we are in correspondence, negating the idea that the grief experienced belonged exclusively to the jurisdiction of Ohio, his temporal home, or that of Virginia, his masonic mother; for all claim with just cause an interest in a brother so distinguished, occupying that pinnacle of place to every American heart, who, when death's hand held him in its icy grasp, could calmly say—"Good-bye: It is God's way: His will be done."

In addition to the many expressions of horror and detestation of the act, emanating from the different Grand Lodges in the United States, the Board of General Purposes of the United Grand Lodge of England forwarded a resolution expressing the profound sympathy of English Freemasons with their American brethren in the loss sustained by this country. A similar resolu-

tion was adopted by the Grand Lodge of one of our new possessions, Puerto Rico, and transmitted to the several Grand Lodges in the United States.

Many other distinguished masons have passed away since the report of one year ago; a few of the most prominent will be briefly mentioned.

ALABAMA.—Francis L. Pettus, Past Grand Master, died March 6, 1901. He was Grand Master in 1892 and 1893, and took high rank in both masonic and civil affairs, having been twice elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Senate of Alabama.

James L. Brundidge, Grand Lecturer, Past Grand Junior Warden and Honorary Past Grand Master, died March 13, 1901. He was a profound thinker, had been a mason for sixty-three years, and for the last half century was the final arbiter upon all disputed questions of masonic ritual in that jurisdiction.

COLORADO.—Edward C. Parmelee, Grand Secretary of all the Grand Bodies of that jurisdiction, died in Denver, May 10, 1901. He was one of the oldest and most efficient Grand Secretaries in the country, having held that position since 1866. He was universally respected, and at the time of his death was Maine's Representative near the Grand Lodge of Colorado.

IOWA.—Theodore Sutton Parvin, Iowa's distinguished Grand Secretary, died at Cedar Rapids, June 28, 1901, at the age of 84. He was first elected to that position at the organization of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1844, serving continuously till his death, except during the year 1852, when he was Grand Master. With one exception, unnecessary to name to Maine masons, he was undoubtedly the best known member of the fraternity in America at the time of his death, having filled the chief offices in the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of Iowa, as well as the position of Grand Recorder of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and Grand Minister of State of the Southern Jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite. His most enduring monument, however, is the Iowa Masonic Library, which

occupies a beautiful building at his home in Cedar Rapids, and is by far the finest library devoted to Masonry in the world.

INDIANA.—Mortimer Nye, Past Grand Master, died at La Porte, July 6, 1901. He had passed through the principal chairs of the Grand Lodge, being Grand Master in 1886, and was also an honored citizen of the State, having been four times Mayor of the city of his residence and Lieut. Governor in 1892. This jurisdiction was again called to mourn the loss of another Grand Master November 12th, when M. W. Bellamy S. Sutton passed to the other life. He was a zealous, faithful mason, having been Grand Master from May 1, 1879, to May 1, 1880.

IDAHO.—George D. Golden, Grand Master of Masons in Idaho, died at Idaho Falls, May 17, 1901, while visiting a lodge there, soon after his return from this state, to which he had been making a visit. He had filled many important positions of trust in the community in which he lived. The Grand Lodge convened in special communication to attend the burial service, which was conducted by the oldest Past Grand Master in that jurisdiction.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—James R. Sheehan, Senior Grand Warden of that Grand Lodge, died June 18, 1901. He was Maine's Representative at the time of his death. His obituary notice reads, "Not only was he a benediction to Masonry, but the champion of everything good and the enemy to all that was bad."

MANITOBA.—Rev. James Dallas O'Meara, Past Grand Master, died at Winnipeg, Dec. 6, 1901. He was an able clergyman of the Church of England, and a noted lecturer on masonic subjects.

MONTANA.—William D. Boardman, Past Grand Master, died at his home in Butte, April 16, 1901. He was the twenty-fifth to reach the distinction of Grand Master in that jurisdiction, having served in 1890. He was an active, enthusiastic mason and very influential in the Grand Lodge.

MICHIGAN.—William L. Webber, Past Grand Master, died October 15, 1901. He had also been Grand High Priest, and was a highly esteemed mason, a lawyer of eminence, and had held many important places of trust. Michigan has also been called

upon to mourn the loss of another Past Grand Master, M. W. John W. Champlin, who died July 24th. He was a man of ability, having been Justice of the Supreme Court, and Professor of Law in the University of Michigan.

MINNESOTA.—Joseph H. Thompson, who had been Treasurer of the Grand Lodge for twenty-four years, died at his home in Minneapolis, June 14, 1901. He was a native of South Berwick, in this State, and had lived at North Yarmouth, but went west many years since, and started the first express and steamboat office in Minneapolis. He was a man of sterling traits of character, and much respected.

MISSISSIPPI.—This Grand Lodge mourns the loss of R. W. John Logan Power, who had been Grand Secretary for more than thirty-two years, holding also the corresponding offices in the other masonic Grand Bodies. He was also prominent in civil life, having been Secretary of State in Mississippi. He was especially noted throughout that jurisdiction for his many deeds of charity during the memorable epidemic of 1878, and his memory will ever be revered by his brethren and the many recipients of his benevolence.

NEBRASKA.—Past Grand Treasurer James W. Moore, who held that office from 1873 to 1878, died at Washington, D. C., August 2, 1901. He was a man of marked ability, and held a position of much responsibility in the Treasury Department at the time of his decease.

OREGON.—James R. Bayley, Past Grand Master, died May 24, 1901. He had been a mason since 1847, and was one of the Grand Officers of Oregon as early as 1856, being everywhere regarded with respect.

QUEBEC.—John H. Isaacson, Honorary Past Grand Master, died at his home in Montreal, January 4, 1902. He was a mason of many years standing, and exerted great influence in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada in 1855, also in the establishment of the Grand Lodge of Quebec in 1869, was elected Grand

Secretary in 1871, which office he held at the time of his death. He was Maine's Representative near the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

RHODE ISLAND.—Edwin Baker, Grand Secretary since 1872, died at Providence, May 15, 1901. He was a musician of national prominence and one of the best known and most respected masons in that jurisdiction.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Beaufort Watts Ball, Past Grand Master, died at his home at Cross Hill, South Carolina, March 27, 1902. He had been distinguished both in military and civil life, having held many positions of responsibility and trust in that State. He was Grand Master in 1877.

TENNESSEE.—Jefferson C. Cawood, Past Grand Master, died at Knoxville, Nov. 28, 1901. Brother Cawood was a self made man; rising by his own efforts he became distinguished not only as a mason, but as a physician, in the front rank of his profession, filling the chair of Surgery and the Practice of Medicine in the Tennessee Medical College, which he founded in 1899. The same Grand Lodge has also been deprived of the presence and advice of Joseph H. Bullock, who was Grand Master in 1899, and passed to the other life on New Year's day of 1902. He was not only active in all branches of Masonry, but took a great interest in educational matters.

TEXAS.—Edwin G. Bower, Grand Master in 1875, died in Dallas, Nov. 30, 1901. He was distinguished both as a mason and a citizen, having been at one time a Judge of the State Court.

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

It is gratifying to know that the increase has exceeded that named in any volume of proceedings for nineteen years, being 534 against 413 last year, which was regarded as very prosperous, leaving the total membership at the present time 23,224 against 22,960. The number of initiated is 1125, last year 1077; raised 1091, last year 1038; re-instated 73, last year 67; died, 408, last year 399; rejected 249, the same as last year, showing that the

brethren are careful to keep the outer door well guarded. But one has been suspended and none expelled, 162 suspended from membership as against 268 last year, being a net gain in favor of the lodges of 106, while 9 only have been deprived of membership against 25 last year, which shows quite an improved condition in these respects.

Secretaries can do much by diligent attention to the collection of annual dues and the securing of information as to where there exists inability or difficulty on the part of the members to enable the lodges to keep the suspensions down to a minimum. I feel that present conditions fully justify a fraternal pride in the marked progress made during the year now closed.

DISPENSATIONS.

During the year I have granted dispensations for the following purposes :

To receive applications from candidates who had resided in the state less than one year.

May 9, 1901, to Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke.

November 6, 1901, to Pleiades Lodge, No. 173, at Millbridge

November 30, 1901, to York Lodge, No. 22, at Kennebunk.

February 3, 1902, to Tremont Lodge, No. 77, at Tremont.

March 8, 1902, to Tranquil Lodge, No. 29, at Auburn.

March 21, 1902, to Augusta Lodge, No. 141, at Augusta, the constitutional requirements having been observed in each case.

To Confer Degrees.

May 16, 1901, to Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Falls, to confer degree upon their own candidate in the lodge room of Acacia Lodge, their own having been destroyed by fire.

January 15, 1902, to David Hooper Lodge, No. 201, at West Sullivan, to confer degree upon their own candidate before the masonic convention at Ellsworth.

February 23, 1902, to Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport, to confer degree upon their own candidate in Odd Fellows' Hall.

To Elect Officers.

October 14, 1901, to Evening Star Lodge, No. 147, at Buckfield, to elect a Senior Warden.

January 3, 1902, to Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport, to elect a Junior Warden.

January 13, 1902, to Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle, to elect a Junior Warden.

In each of the cases named, the officers originally elected declined to serve before being installed.

To Occupy New Halls.

November 11, 1901, to Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, at Lisbon Falls.

December 17, 1901, to Arion Lodge, No. 162, at Goodwin's Mills.

April 29, 1902, to Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford Falls.

And on January 29, 1902, I issued a dispensation to Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, at Oakland, to hold their communications in the old High School building, their hall having been destroyed by fire.

To Continue Work.

March 28, 1901, to Harwood Lodge, No. 91, at Machias, its charter having been destroyed by fire.

To Appear in Public at the Laying of Corner Stone of New City Hall.

August 13, 1901, to Waterville Lodge, No. 33, at Waterville.

I have also granted at various dates, dispensations to eight lodges to attend the centennial celebration of Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, and to five lodges to attend the similar exercises at the centennial of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport; also to attend divine service in observance of St. John's Day and for other purposes, to seventeen lodges. These I think it unnecessary to particularize.

On December 30, 1901, I granted a dispensation to Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, at Brooks, to install their officers in the Knights of Pythias Hall, that being more commodious than their own.

BY-LAWS.

I have approved the by-laws of the following lodges :

Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, Ashland.

Nollesemeic Lodge, No. 205, Millinocket.

Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, Hartland.

Island Falls Lodge, v. d., Island Falls.

And amendments to the by-laws of

Hiram Lodge, No. 180, South Portland.

Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, Readfield.

* DECISIONS.

I have been called upon quite frequently to answer questions relating to masonic jurisprudence during my year of service, but nothing of special importance has arisen not already decided. I call attention to the following, not that the principles involved are new, but to direct attention to certain facts which may serve to prevent frequent inquiries in the future.

1st. Exception being taken to the ruling of one of my Deputies that the apron was a part of the masonic clothing, and could not be worn in public, outside the lodge-room (except at funerals) without a dispensation, the question was referred to me. I sustained the deputy in his ruling.

2d. A lodge voted to waive jurisdiction over a candidate in favor of another lodge provided the lodge receiving the candidate pay the fee for the degrees to the lodge granting the waiver.

Question :—Is the waiver good ?

I answer in the negative. It is not contemplated that lodge membership should be the subject of bargain and sale between lodges ; the waiver to be good must be absolute. Grand Master King had substantially this same question up for decision during his administration, deciding it in the same way. That I deem the principle of so much importance is my only excuse for again placing it upon record.

3d. On March 22, 1864, a lodge in this jurisdiction conferred the degrees upon a candidate who was then proposed and elected to membership, according to custom and the masonic law of this Grand Lodge at that time. He never signed the by-laws, was never borne upon the lodge roll, nor visited it since. He now desires membership in another lodge ; what is the proper method to pursue ?

I answer. Never having signed the lodge by-laws as then required, he became a non-affiliate. The lodge which conferred the degrees can give him a certificate under seal, stating that fact, which he can deposit with an application for membership in the usual manner.

4th. Some years since a lodge voted not to give any one but one year, or one term in the East. *Question* :—Can the lodge re-elect the present Master without changing the record ?

I answer. Yes, the vote is repealable at the will of the lodge, and in no manner binding upon it, not being incorporated in the by-laws ; and, as a vote, is in violation of fundamental masonic principles, and the fact that a brother is Master of a lodge one year is no bar to his eligibility for re-election, notwithstanding the existence of the vote.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES.

Early in the year I received an invitation to attend on the 24th of June, 1901, the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport. A few days later I was invited to attend a similar event at Camden, on the part of Amity Lodge, No. 6, to be held the same day, both lodges having been chartered at the same time ; having accepted the invitation to Eastport, I made special request of R. W. Deputy Grand Master William J. Burnham to attend as Representative of the Grand Lodge at Camden. By a subsequent arrangement not known to me at the time, the Eastport celebration was deferred till the 26th.

Of Camden, the Deputy Grand Master reports : " The occa-

sion was a marked one in the history of Masonry in Camden, all joining to make it a season of rejoicing, every lodge in the district being present, escorted by Claremont and DeValois Commanderies of Knights Templar. The procession was large, many of the buildings and residences throughout the route being finely decorated. The services at the Opera House consisted of a historical address by Wor. Bro. Ruel Robinson, which gave evidence of much study of the early history of Masonry in that locality. A poem full of good points was given by Wor. Bro. George H. Cleveland, followed by an oration by M. W. Charles T. Gallagher, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, which was fully up to the standard always set by that distinguished brother, acknowledged by all to be one of the ablest masons in New England, one of its most interesting features being an exhibition of a lock of Washington's hair in the golden urn made by Paul Revere, the second time it was ever permitted to leave the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. These services were followed by a banquet, after which speeches were made by M. W. Brothers Edward L. Freeman of Rhode Island and W. S. Choate of Augusta. The Deputy Grand Master responded for the Grand Lodge of Maine. R. W. Brothers T. R. Simonton and Adelbert Millett were in attendance and many other distinguished brethren."

June 26, 1901, I attended the centennial anniversary of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport. The day was all that could be desired, and the attendance large, nearly all the lodges in the district being represented, with a goodly number from across the border in the neighboring jurisdiction of New Brunswick. The procession was large, and escorted by St. Bernard Commandery of Knights Templar, the supervision of the entire line being under the direction of Col. E. E. Newcomb. An interesting incident in the day's service was the march to the old house, now occupied and in a good state of preservation, with the room intact in which the first meeting of the lodge was held. A section of the underpinning was removed and replaced with a memorial stone, suitably inscribed for the occasion, appropriate remarks being made by the Master, Wor. Bro. Fred Beal, and Rev. and R. W. Thomas E. St.

John, after which the procession reformed and returned to the hall. All business was suspended by the entire city during the exercises. The decorations were numerous. At the close of the march a banquet was served, followed by remarks from several, Wor. Bro. Walter F. Bradish acting as Master of Ceremonies. A short address was made by the Grand Master, followed by M. W. Julius T. Whitlock, Past Grand Master of New Brunswick, who was present as the specially accredited representative of the Grand Master of that jurisdiction. M. W. Henry R. Taylor, of our own Grand Lodge, also spoke briefly, and a historical account was given by the Rev. and R. W. Thomas E. St. John. The historian of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, R. W. James Vroom, of Sussex Lodge, No. 7, St. Stephen, was present and added much to the enjoyment of all present by his lucid and graphic recital of events occurring on both sides the line in the days immediately succeeding the first establishment of Masonry on St. Croix River, the whole concluding by responses from all the various lodges present. Eastport brethren may well congratulate themselves on the success attending this event.

United Lodge, No. 8, of Brunswick, also passed its hundredth birthday during the year, but as the celebration of that event was postponed to combine it with the dedication of their new hall, it may perhaps be more appropriately noticed under that head.

NEW LODGES CONSTITUTED.

August 1, 1901, Nollesemic Lodge, No. 205, Millinocket, was regularly constituted and its officers installed by the Grand Master, assisted by R. W. Bro. Adelbert Millett, Junior Grand Warden, George A. Gorham, Jr., Dist. Dep. Grand Master of the 25th District, Wor. Bro. Bial F. Bradbury, Grand Marshal, Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, and many others from lodges in that vicinity. Millinocket is a rapidly growing town, and the prospect for a flourishing lodge seems good. After the services a fine banquet was served at the Great Northern Hotel.

August 22, 1901, Mt. Abram Lodge, No. 204, Kingfield, was also regularly constituted, and its officers installed by the Grand

Master, ably assisted by M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Past Grand Master, R. W. Archie L. Talbot, P. J. G. W., Enoch O. Greenleaf, P. J. G. W., Charles F. Rowell, Dist. Dep. Grand Master of the 15th District, Don A. Gates, Dist. Deputy Grand Master of the 16th District, Charles W. Crosby, of Kent's Hill, P. J. G. W., Howard D. Smith, of Norway, as Grand Marshal, Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler; and about two hundred brethren assembled from nearly all the lodges within a radius of thirty miles, showing a marked interest and giving promise of increased activity in masonic circles in this locality. The exercises were followed by a banquet.

LAYING CORNER STONE.

August 14th, at Waterville, the corner stone of the new City Hall was laid by the Grand Lodge in ample form, in the presence of a large assemblage of people. Waterville Lodge, No. 33, with a large number of visiting brethren, was present and participated in the services, under the direction of Cyrus W. Davis, Wor. Master. St. Omer Commandery, K. T., No. 12, under the command of Eminent Sir Charles F. Johnson, acted as escort to the Grand Lodge. The day was fine for the purpose, no break occurring to mark the harmony of the service. The Grand Master was assisted by R. W. William J. Burnham, Deputy Grand Master, John M. Webber, Dist. Dep. Grand Master of the 12th District, as S. G. W., Adelbert Millett, J. G. W., Willis W. Washburn, Dist. Dep. Grand Master of the 7th District, as G. T., Howard D. Smith, P. J. G. W., as Grand Secretary, Wor. James E. Kingsley, G. S. D., William H. Abbott, of Fairfield, as G. J. D., E. R. Drummond, of Waterville as G. S. S., A. F. Bachelder, of Oakland, as G. J. S., Rev. John Gibson, Grand Chaplain, and Franklin Robinson, of Portland, as Grand Tyler. The Grand Lodge officers were the recipients of marked hospitality extended by the Waterville brethren.

DEDICATION OF NEW HALLS.

On August 23, 1901, the new hall of Mt. Bigelow Lodge, No. 202, at Flagstaff, was dedicated. I was highly favored on this

occasion by having such able assistants as M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Past Grand Master, R. W. Archie L. Talbot, P. J. G. W., R. W. District Deputy Grand Masters Charles F. Rowell of the 15th and Don A. Gates of the 16th Districts, Past District Deputy Grand Master Charles W. Crosby of the 15th, P. J. G. W. Howard D. Smith, who acted as Grand Marshal, Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, and others. A large number of brethren and their wives and daughters were present, adding much to the occasion, which was one of great interest to all in that vicinity, particularly in the short addresses made by several of the brethren familiar with the important local historical events associated with the place.

On April 11, 1902, the new hall of United Lodge, No. 8, at Brunswick, was dedicated to masonic usages in ancient and ample form before a large collection of brethren. On this interesting occasion I was able assisted by R. W. Wm. J. Burnham, Deputy Grand Master, Wor. Bial F. Bradbury, Grand Marshal, Francis L. Talbot, J. G. D., Convers E. Leach, Grand Steward, James H. Witherell, Grand Standard Bearer, and Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, with other able assistance in the persons of M. W. Fessenden I. Day, Past Grand Master, R. W. Edmund B. Mallet, Thomas H. Bodge, John H. Mayers, and other from lodges in the vicinity. The new hall is located on the main street, and is without doubt one of the finest in the state. United Lodge passed the century mark in December last, and the dedication was made interesting by the reading of sketches from the history of the lodge during the one hundred years of its existence by Past Master H. C. Upton. From the activity exhibited it would seem that the century had passed lightly over the lodge, leaving it more vigorous than ever before; the occasion was one of marked enjoyment, and no doubt added a stimulus to Masonry in that historic town, which has already furnished three Grand Masters for this Grand Lodge, while many others have filled various chairs.

INSTALLATIONS.

I have installed the officers of the following lodges during the year:

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, Norway, October 25, 1901, assisted by Grand Marshal Bial F. Bradbury.

Crooked River Lodge, No. 152, Bolster's Mills, December 5, 1901, with Grand Marshal Bial F. Bradbury.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, Lewiston, February 17, 1902, assisted by R. W. Wm. Freeman Lord as Grand Marshal, and Rev. W. J. Taylor as Grand Chaplain. I had the pleasure on this occasion of meeting with R. W. Deputy Grand Master William J. Burnham and many brethren from Lewiston and Auburn.

Mount Tir'em Lodge, No. 132, Waterford, February 18, 1902, assisted by Wor. William Douglass as Grand Marshal and R.W. Isaac F. Jewett as Grand Chaplain. This lodge is that of my masonic affiliation, and, notwithstanding its former good reputation, eclipsed itself by the entertainment furnished.

Paris Lodge, No. 94, South Paris, March 18, 1902, aided by Grand Marshal Bial F. Bradbury and Rev. William E. Brooks, D. D., Grand Chaplain. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Fellow Craft degree was conferred in a creditable manner.

On all these occasions the traditional banquets were supplied, and many pleasant reminiscences were enjoyed at the tables.

LODGE UNDER DISPENSATION.

We have at the present time but one lodge working under dispensation, Island Falls Lodge, at Island Falls, Aroostook County, the dispensation having been granted October 3, 1901, with George H. Donham as Master. From reports the lodge seems to be in a prosperous condition, and will undoubtedly ask for a charter at the present communication of the Grand Lodge.

BRETHREN AT HOWLAND.

Soon after the close of the last Grand Lodge, I received a communication from several brethren at Howland, stating their condition as to deprivation of lodge privileges, with a historical account from their point of view of the differences between themselves and other members of Composite Lodge, at Lagrange, regarding

the establishment of a new lodge at Howland, concluding with the suggestion that possibly the difficulty might be obviated in a measure by having authority conferred on Composite Lodge to hold meetings alternately at Lagrange and Howland, but as the matter had been before the Grand Lodge so recently, I did not feel like taking any action in the matter prior to the present session.

TRIALS.

October 3d, 1901, I received the proceedings of Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at Jefferson, against Elmer K. Clark, the sentence being indefinite suspension from all masonic rights. The papers were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to report at this communication.

CONVENTIONS.

Most Worshipful Brother Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer, has held four conventions for masonic instruction during the year:

At Fort Fairfield, Friday, September 27, 1901.

At Skowhegan, Tuesday, October 8, 1901.

At Norway, Friday, October 25, 1901.

At Kennebunk, Tuesday, October 29, 1901.

It was my privilege to attend the convention held at Norway, at which twenty-eight lodges were represented, a large number of masons being present. I cannot speak too highly of the benefits resulting from these meetings, which should be attended once at least by the District Deputy Grand Masters, and by as many officers of lodges as possible. The report of the Grand Lecturer will be presented herewith for your inspection and information.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

The reports of the District Deputies show a prompt and enthusiastic performance of their duties, and present many interesting facts regarding the masonic situation throughout this jurisdiction. The position is a most responsible one, and a good Deputy is of

inestimable service to a Grand Master in the determination of vexed questions; being on the ground, he is in the possession of all the information, sometimes almost impossible of ascertainment by correspondence, and more and more is their importance appreciated as the years roll by. The reports show that they have been attentive, and enforced the practice of the examination of candidates for advancement in the several degrees, encouraged the holding of district conventions, giving lodge officers the opportunity of making comparisons of work, thereby adding to the uniformity which is so desirable throughout the entire jurisdiction. I have been most fortunate in the selection of my Deputies, and much of the harmony and prosperity exhibited during the year has been contributed to in a great measure by their conscientious work.

WAIVERS OF JURISDICTION.

At the request of Mt. Bigelow Lodge, No. 202, Flagstaff, waiver of jurisdiction was courteously granted by the Grand Master of Wisconsin over Bro. Wm. F. Viles, who had taken his Entered Apprentice degree in Eau Claire Lodge, No. 162, said lodge having since surrendered its charter.

At the request of Benton Lodge, No. 88, Guildhall, Vt., waiver of jurisdiction over Mr. Harry D. Rosebrook, of Bangor, was granted by Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of that city, which was approved. Waiver was also granted by Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, of Portland, over Wm. T. McAloney, of Peaks Island, in favor of Covenant Lodge, No. 456, of Philadelphia, Pa., which I also approved.

At the request of Bristol Lodge, No. 74, of Bristol, waiver was granted by two lodges in Boston, Mass., as required by the Constitutions of that jurisdiction, and approved by Grand Master Gallagher, over Marshall M. Wells, a resident of Roxbury, Mass., the correspondence being mostly conducted by the lodges.

A request for waiver over a candidate in favor of Portland Lodge, No. 1, by Dallas Lodge, No. 760, of Dallas, Texas, is now pending.

EXCHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Masters of the respective jurisdictions named, I have made the following appointments of Representatives of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodges hereafter mentioned :

June 29, 1901, R. W. Joseph A. Davis, of Boulder, near the Grand Lodge of Colorado, in place of Edward C. Parmelee, deceased.

October 28, 1901, Wor. Samuel Clyde Fullerton, of Miami, near the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, in place of James R. Sheehan, deceased.

November 19, 1901, R. W. William A. Gately, of Washington, re-appointed near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

November 30, 1901, M. W. Frederick Speed, of Vicksburg, near the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, in place of John F. McCormick, deceased.

December 23, 1901, R. W. Henry H. Watkins, of Enid, near the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma.

January 15, 1902, Wor. Charles A. Y. Simpson, of Sydney, near the Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

February 4, 1902, R. W. Thomas Hall, of Hardwick, near the Grand Lodge of Western Australia.

I have recommended for appointment as Representatives near this Grand Lodge, for the following Grand Lodges, viz :

July 27, 1901, R. W. Franklin R. Redlon, of Portland, for Western Australia.

August 8, 1901, R. W. James E. Parsons, of Ellsworth, for New South Wales,

November 20, 1901, R. W. Stephen Berry, of Portland, re-appointment, for the District of Columbia.

November 27, 1901, R. W. Wm. Freeman Lord, of Auburn, for Oklahoma.

I am informed that all these brethren have received their commissions.

VISITATIONS.

Many invitations have been received to attend interesting masonic services both within and without the State, most of which I have been compelled to decline, a few have been accepted. March 10, 1902, I visited Ancient Brothers' Lodge, No. 178, at Auburn, it being also the date of the official visitation of the D. D. G. M. A large number of masons were present. March 19, 1902, I again visited Auburn on a similar occasion, and was the guest of Tranquil Lodge, No. 29. The M. M. degree was conferred on both evenings before an appreciative and interested audience of brethren, in a manner reflecting credit upon the officers. Each closed with a banquet and after dinner speeches for the good of the fraternity.

March 21, 1902, by special invitation, I visited Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, at Portland. The attendance was very large, taxing the capacity of the hall to the utmost, nearly all the lodges in the district being largely represented; and many distinguished brethren were present. The third degree was conferred in a manner nearly faultless, followed by a banquet, one of Carney's best.

COMPLAINTS.

I have received during the year, through the Grand Master of Colorado, a complaint from a lodge in that jurisdiction against one in Maine, for alleged neglect to pay the funeral charges incurred in the burial of a member of the latter lodge. The difference was promptly adjusted according to my decision, made and filed with the lodge in this state. The question was entirely one of fact and not of law, therefore no history of the case need be given.

Complaint for invasion of jurisdiction was made to me by Central Lodge, No. 45, of China, against Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, of Patten; the affair being recent, I have notified the lodges to appear before the Grand Lodge to be heard regarding their respective claims. I have since been informed that the prospect

was good for an amicable adjustment of the controversy without invoking the power of this Grand Body.

COMMISSION.

I am informed that the Commission appointed to investigate the proceedings of Carrabassett Lodge, in the trial of Bro. George W. Washburn, will present their report at this session of the Grand Lodge, with their findings of fact, conclusions and recommendations.

CHARITY FUND.

January 28, 1902, I examined the securities of the Charity Fund as reported in Grand Lodge Proceedings of 1901, page 294, and find the amount correct as reported by the Treasurer.

PETITION FOR DISPENSATION.

On April 30, 1902, I received a petition from thirty Master Masons at Sangerville, for a dispensation for a new lodge at that place, to be called "Abner Wade Lodge," bearing the approval of the District Deputy Grand Master for the 5th District, and the three nearest lodges whose jurisdiction would be affected thereby. I should have been happy to have granted the dispensation, or what would have been better at that date, reported the request to the Grand Lodge for action thereon, but it appeared that two of the approving lodges had acted upon the petition before the same had been before the lodges one month, as provided by Standing Regulation No. 12, so, much to my regret, I felt compelled to refer the matter back to the lodges for further action after the expiration of the required time.

OHIO.

A copy of the following resolution has been received from the Grand Secretary of Ohio :

"Be It Resolved, That after January 1, 1902, no lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit any one to visit it, who does not, at the time of such visit, present a receipt for the payment of his dues

for the year last past, or a dimit issued to him within twelve months preceding such visitation.

INTERNATIONAL MASONRY.

At the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge, attention was called by the Grand Master to an invitation from the Grand Lodge of Switzerland to correspond in regard to the establishment of an international union in support of scientific, philosophical, and sociological truths. I am also in receipt of an invitation from the same Grand Lodge to this Grand Lodge, to send delegates for the aforesaid and other purposes to a Universal Congress of Grand Lodges, to be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in the early part of the month of September next. This invitation was followed by a request from a non-affiliate American mason, once a member of a lodge in this jurisdiction, for appointment as such delegate from the Grand Lodge of Maine. The principles involved in the decision of this question are quite important: all papers received will be herewith submitted.

SUGGESTION.

Late in the masonic year now closed, as I stood in the Master's station in the hall of United Lodge at Brunswick, at the conclusion of the ceremony of dedication, and looked across to the West, where the portrait of Robert P. Dunlap, thrice Grand Master of Masons in Maine, was suspended, a virile and striking face, which seemed almost ready to speak in approval of the services of the occasion, and again to the right, where the scholarly lineaments of John C. Humphreys were depicted, the idea which presented itself to my mind was a wish that all the masons of Maine might be enabled to view the features of the distinguished brethren of bygone years who have filled the Grand Master's station. This result could be achieved by the publication of them in order, so far as they could be obtained, in the annual proceedings, in such limited numbers each year as not to trespass upon the finances of the Grand Lodge. I simply submit the suggestion for your consideration.

THANKS.

I wish especially to thank the Grand Officers, including the several District Deputy Grand Masters, for the promptness and efficiency with which all duties have been performed whenever called upon. I am indebted to the Grand Secretary and to M.W. Bro. Drummond for much valuable assistance.

ILLNESS.

It is with regret that I am compelled to announce the continued illness of my immediate predecessor, Past Grand Master W. S. Choate, although his condition is said to be somewhat improved, giving promise, as all hope, for his complete restoration to health, which we trust may be accelerated by the knowledge that he has the good wishes of all his brethren.

We are also informed that Past Grand Master Edward P. Burnham, who has been a familiar figure in this Grand Lodge for nearly half a century, and has endeared himself to the craft in many ways, is critically ill at his residence in Somersworth, N. H. The heart of the fraternity goes out to him in a spontaneous expression of sympathy and sincere prayer for his recovery.

CONCLUSION.

The masonic record for the the year has been made up; there can be no revision of the acts done; they must stand for weal or woe, whatever the result may be. It is hoped that, notwithstanding mistakes made, no word has been spoken or deed done that will reflect dishonor upon the fraternity we have tried to represent. Obedience to the law, respect for the civil magistrates, upright lives, and fair dealing with all men are characteristics which should be reflected in the conduct of the brethren of this ancient craft. The year has been one of great prosperity, and it is believed that at no time in the history of this Grand Lodge has the spirit of fraternity been better exhibited; wherever little differences have arisen toleration and conciliation have prevailed, and no jar worthy of notice has occurred, demonstrating the great

principles of Faith, Hope and Charity, upon which we seek to climb to the envied heights of excellence, from whose summit emanates that spirit of humanity to man, inculcating "friendship toward all and malice toward none." Who can tell what influence may have been exercised on the institutions of our beloved country by the development of masonic teachings and principles in the lives of those entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the civil government, not as masons, distinctively speaking, but in the conduct and spirit induced and made natural by the environment surrounding them, perchance unconsciously shadowed forth and acted upon in the performance of official duties, so impressible in the human mind? It has been impossible for me to divest myself of ideas running in this channel during the brief period while I have held this most honorable and responsible office, and if attended with any success, it is to be attributed in a large degree to the cordial and never failing support accorded to me by a generous fraternity.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, *Grand Master.*

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

The Grand Master presented the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters (with the exception of that of the First District), which were referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity: also the report of the Grand Lecturer, which was referred to the same committee, as follows:

GRAND LECTURER.

SABATTUS, MAINE, April 26, 1902.

To Most Worshipful, ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

During the past year four conventions for instruction in masonic work have been held, viz: at Fort Fairfield, Sept. 27th; at Skowhegan, Oct. 8th; at Norway, Oct. 25th; and at Kennebunk, Oct. 29th.

The convention at Fort Fairfield was for the especial convenience of district No. 1, and I am glad to report that every lodge in that district was represented, although, much to my regret and I have no doubt to his own also, the Deputy of the district was detained at Ashland by a diphtheria quarantine upon residents of that town, which made his absence excusable. Besides the five lodges in the 1st district, one lodge in the 4th, one in the 20th, and one in the 24th were represented. The meeting was full of interest, many brethren were present, the officers and members of Eastern Frontier Lodge were very hospitable, and I was assured that great good would result in that section of our jurisdiction. One D. D. G. Master was present, from the 4th district, who was of much assistance to me, and who I trust was well repaid for coming so long a distance.

At Skowhegan in the 13th district, I met the D. D. G. M.'s from the 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 12th and 21st districts, one Past Grand Master, seven past masters, four masters, seven other officers of lodges, and many brethren representing eight districts and nineteen lodges. The local attendance was very small, as hardly any local notice had been given. The Deputy of this district was not able to be present, as professional duties required his presence at court on that day. Of the eight lodges in the district four were represented. The interest was very good, and more hours of solid hard work were put into this convention than any I have ever attended, its sessions continuing forenoon, afternoon and evening. It was a very successful meeting, marred only by the absence of Deputies who left at the close of the short forenoon session. Without reference to these absences, which may have been excusable, I wish right here to say that in my opinion Deputies who attend these conventions only long enough to be registered and then leave without good cause ought not to receive mileage from the Grand Lodge nor be re-appointed to office, as it indicates a disposition to go to a "picnic" at the expense of the Grand Lodge, without a willingness to fully perform the duties of office.

The convention at Norway, in the 16th District, was a splendid meeting, one of the best I have ever attended. Either because it was held with the home lodge of the Grand Master, or because special efforts had been made, or for both reasons, a very large attendance resulted. The Deputy was present, and every one of the nine lodges in the district were represented! The records show that the Grand Master, one Past Grand Master, one Past Senior Grand Warden, the Grand Marshal, the Grand Standard Bearer, Deputies from the 14th, 15th, 16th and 24th districts, representatives from twenty-nine lodges, more than thirty-five past masters, many officers of lodges, and very many brethren were present. Forenoon and afternoon sessions were held devoted entirely to the work of the convention, in which every brother present participated with a most commendable zeal. The recitation by Deputies was

especially accurate, and showed a knowledge of ritual which was extremely gratifying. The officers of Oxford Lodge were installed by the Grand Master in the evening, after which they conferred the Master Mason's degree with remarkable precision, and extended their hospitality to the members of the convention with banquet, speeches, songs, &c., to the "we sma' hours," when the lights went out!

The convention at Kennebunk in the 19th district was a very successful one. The D. D. G. Master and representatives of seven out of the ten lodges in the district were present, and about one hundred brethren, including D. D. G. M.s from the 11th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 23d and 25th districts, our Grand Tyler, and representatives of nineteen Maine and two new Hampshire lodges. The session occupied forenoon and afternoon, York Lodge furnishing to the brethren a most enjoyable noon lunch.

The Deputies were very accurate in their interpretation of ritual, great interest was manifested by all present, criticisms were sharp and pertinent, and much satisfaction with the work of the convention was expressed. While good knowledge of ritual was shown, some matters, as public grand honors and forms of procedure at certain places seemed to be entirely new to brethren in the western part of the State!

The work of the lodges in Maine was never so accurate and uniform as it is at the present time, attesting the value and importance of our system of conventions, and I regret that every District Deputy cannot attend at least one of them each year. Of our twenty-five Deputies nineteen attended at least one session, and of the six who were not present four furnished me satisfactory excuses for non-attendance. This is the best record of any year since our present system has been in operation.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Lecturer.*

He also presented the petition for a new lodge at Sangerville, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer reported as follows:

To the Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the Constitution, the subscriber submits a report of his transactions, exhibiting the amount received and paid out during the masonic year, and on what account.

1901.

RECEIPTS.

May	7.	Cash on hand,	\$7,310.84
	8.	Charter Nollesemic Lodge,	30.00
July	2.	Dispensation Island Falls Lodge,	25.00
August	8.	Charter Mount Abram Lodge,	30.00
	1902.	Collections of District Deputies, as follows :	
March	11.	Millard D. Lawrence, 3d District,	195.80
	17.	John H. Mayers, 10th District,	235.40
	19.	Arthur B. Hutchins, 21st District,	371.00
	11.	Harry E. Plummer, 14th District,	332.20
	20.	Tobias L. Eastman, 18th District,	186.20
		Charles M. Sleeper, 19th District,	325.00
	22.	John E. Clark, 20th District,	119.40
	24.	Hardy H. McKenney, 23d District,	186.00
	25.	Frank A. Gross, 4th District,	187.00
	26.	Osmond A. Holmes, 3d District,	231.60
		George A. Gorham, Jr., 25th District,	182.80
	27.	George H. Owen, 17th District,	661.40
		Thomas H. Bodge, 11th District,	400.60
	28.	F. Ernest Harvey, 6th District,	327.40
	29.	Willis W. Washburn, 7th District,	147.80
		G. Dudley Gould, 9th District,	421.80
April	1.	Don. A. Gates, 16th District,	369.00
	7.	James M. Webber, 12th District,	199.20
	8.	Albert M. Ames, 8th District,	153.20
	10.	Harold E. Morrill, 5th District,	279.20
	14.	Charles F. Rowell, 15th District,	288.40
		Lionel O. Brackett, 24th District,	425.60
	15.	Milton L. Merrill, 22d District,	213.60
	21.	George G. Weeks, 13th District,	280.40
	23.	George J. Orcutt, 1st District,	165.80
		Cash from Grand Master, dispensations to lodges,	21.00
		" " Grand Secretary, diplomas, etc.,	19.22
		" " Grand Chapter, 3/10 office expense,	142.25
		" " Grand Commandery, 2/10 office expense,	94.84
		Cash, income from deposits,	214.93
			<u>\$14,773.88</u>

1901.

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	7.	Paid to the relief of brethren at Jacksonville, Fla.,	\$ 500.00
		" Orders of Committee on Pay Roll,	2,318.10
		" Walter S. Smith, Grand Organist,	10.00

May	7.	Paid Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler,	30.00
	"	Warren O. Carney, sundry expenses,	30.37
	"	J. A. Merrill & Co., repairs on jewels,	16.25
	"	American Bank Note Co.,	200.00
	"	Trustees Masonic Hall,	125.00
	"	Portland Savings Bank, rent of offices,	400.00
	"	Mrs. Nora Q'Toole, care of offices,	62.00
	"	Expenses of Commissioners <i>in re</i> Carrabassett Lodge,	20.47
Expenses of D. D. Grand Masters :			
April	28.	George S. Orcutt, 1st District,	20.00
	12.	Millard D. Lawrence, 2d District,	16.75
March	31.	Osmond A. Holmes, 3d District,	28.75
April	10.	Frank A. Gross, 4th District,	37.95
	15.	Harold E. Morrill, 5th District,	45.83
	10.	F. Ernest Harvey, 6th District,	19.05
	8.	Willis W. Washburn, 7th District,	16.60
		Albert M. Ames, 8th District,	19.43
March	29.	G. Dudley Gould, 9th District,	21.85
April	22.	John H. Mayers, 10th District,	41.95
	23.	Thomas H. Bodge, 11th District,	18.70
	7.	John M. Webber, 12th District,	27.00
	25.	George G. Weeks, 13th District,	27.55
	16.	Harry E. Plummer, 14th District,	12.90
	15.	Charles F. Rowell, 15th District,	44.70
	1.	Don A. Gates, 16th District,	33.90
March	28.	George H. Owen, 17th District,	11.20
April	12.	Tobias L. Eastman, 18th District,	23.00
March	31.	Charles M. Sleeper, 19th District,	20.42
		John E. Clark, 20th District,	28.06
April	15.	Ashur B. Hutchins, 21st District,	42.30
		Milton L. Merrill, 22d District,	13.25
	3.	Hardy H. McKenney, 23d District,	20.02
	15.	Lionel O. Brackett, 24th District,	8.70
	11.	George A. Gorham, Jr., 25th District,	46.20
		Paid Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer,	25.00
		Expense of convention at Fort Fairfield,	42.89
		" " " " Skowhegan,	25.10
		" " " " Norway,	13.96
		" " " " Kennebunk,	14.96
		" postage and telegrams,	1.84
		" Josiah H. Drummond, Committee on Correspondence,	100.00

Paid Stenographer for committee,.....	32.25
" Marquis F. King, Grand Treasurer,..	250.00
" postage, expressage, etc.,.....	10.93
" Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary,.....	600.00
printing Proceedings,	883.83
postage on Proceedings,.....	40.14
printing letter heads, notices, etc.,.....	67.05
postage, expressage, etc.,.....	46.45
incidentals for office,.....	12.17
" Alfred S. Kimball, Grand Master:	
Expense constituting Nollesemeic Lodge,.....	38.21
" " Mt. Abram Lodge,	32.42
" postage, telegrams, etc.,.....	18.08
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,613.52
Cash to new account,.....	8,160.36
	<hr/>
	<u>\$14,773.88</u>

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer.*

Report referred to the Committee of Finance.

SOMERSET LODGE VS. CARRABASSETT LODGE.

BRO. HORACE H. BURBANK, for the Special Commission appointed to investigate the proceedings of Carrabassett Lodge, reported at length. The report was accepted, the recommendations of the Commission adopted, and the conclusion of the report ordered printed, as follows :

In the belief that it was the intent, although not stated in express terms, that this Commission should not only "investigate the matter and all facts connected with the case and report their doings," but also report their findings of facts and make such recommendations as in their judgment might seem proper and tend to a final disposition of all questions arising in the premises, the undersigned do report that we find,

First. That for more than six months prior to the date of his application, and its presentment to Carrabassett Lodge, GEORGE E. WASHBURN was a

bona fide resident of Canaan, and, consequently resided within the jurisdiction of Carrabassett Lodge.

And, therefore,

Second. That Carrabassett Lodge has not in this matter invaded the jurisdiction of Somerset Lodge, and that the latter has never had any just cause of complaint against the former lodge, and we recommend that said complaint be dismissed.

Third. That GEORGE E. WASHBURN from the beginning acted his part in the premises in good faith, and without intent to do any fraud.

Fourth. That the action of Carrabassett Lodge in its trial of the charges against Bro. GEORGE E. WASHBURN, and its verdict of acquittal, was wholly justifiable, and we recommend that said action be approved by the Grand Lodge.

Fifth. That this unfortunate contention between these two lodges was presented to this Commission in a fraternal manner and spirit, and arose from a misapprehension of facts and a consequent misunderstanding of the respective rights of the lodges concerned.

In view of these facts and findings, and because we believe that no good can be attained by any further proceedings in the premises, the Commission unanimously recommends that the further consideration of this matter by the Grand Lodge and these subordinates be dismissed.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK,	} Commission.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
WM. J. BURNHAM,	

Portland, May 6, 1902.

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, which was referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, as follows :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1902.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

No brethren have registered with the Grand Lodge during the past year and there are none on the list.

The returns were received promptly, with the exception of about twenty which had to be written for. A few insist on sending them first to the D. D. G. Master instead of following the directions. Some continue to use initials instead of giving first names in full, and many give only initials in reporting the deaths. This seems very negligent, for this last duty ought to be lovingly

and carefully performed, although they can often be supplied by searching former returns. One return was made in pencil. In one case, a brother reported dead eighteen years ago was restored to the rolls.

Lodges sometimes complain at having to pay for diplomas overdrawn, but it is obviously better for economical lodges to pay for their own overdrafts than to pay in taxation more largely for the overdrafts of others more careless, as they would be obliged to do if the Constitution did not limit the supply to one for each candidate raised.

The routine duties of the office will be reported upon by the several committees. A great many requests are made to the Grand Secretary during the year, some of which cannot be complied with: one, for instance, from a brother in Pennsylvania, who wishes to be immediately notified if a certain man applies to any lodge in this jurisdiction, as he wishes to object to him.

Instead of furnishing working charters to the old lodges in order that the originals may be kept in places of safety, it seems to me that a certificate might be issued which would obviate the necessity of cancelling the original by endorsement. I submit the following form:

TO ALL THE FRATERNITY TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

The Grand Lodge of the most Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons for the State of Maine, SEND GREETING:

Know Ye, That.....Lodge, No..., in the.....of....., County of....., and State of Maine, is a regular and duly constituted lodge, and is in possession of a regular charter, which charter, for good and sufficient reasons to us presented, said lodge is hereby permitted to deposit in a place of safety, and in its absence, this certificate shall be sufficient authority for it to do and perform all acts authorized under said charter.

By order of the Grand Lodge.....19....

.....*Grand Master.*

Attest:

[SEAL.] *Grand Secretary.*

This would carry all the powers of the original, and the old charter would remain the working charter. It may be but a sentimental distinction, but I cannot, without regret, see annulled, these old charters under which our lodges have worked for a century, so long as they are legible.

Of the three charters ordered last year, one, that of Ancient York Lodge, is shrunken to one-quarter of its original size and is tightly rolled so that it cannot be opened without breaking into fragments. The writing and printing is beautifully distinct, so far as it is visible, but a copy was needed. That of Orient Lodge is stuck so fast to the glass with which it was framed, that

it cannot be removed without breaking. A copy was needed in that case. But Lincoln Lodge charter is in very good condition, although it is 110 years old, having been engrossed upon paper and pasted upon cloth.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

FINANCE AND APPROPRIATIONS.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE, for the Committee of Finance, reported as follows :

MASONIC HALL, Portland, May 6, 1902.

To the M.W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee of Finance have examined and passed upon all bills against the Grand Lodge, have audited the accounts of the Grand Treasurer, have examined the records of the Grand Secretary, and have seen that they are properly kept.

The receipts for the past year have been as follows :

May 7, 1901.	Cash on hand to new account	\$7,310.84
	Cash receipts for the year,	7,463.04
		<hr/> \$14,773.88
	The expenditures have been,	\$6,613.52
May 6, 1902.	Cash on hand to new account,	8,160.36
		<hr/> \$14,773.88

The detailed account of the receipts and expenditures have been given in the report of the Grand Treasurer.

The amount of the invested fund to the credit of the Charity Fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, is \$33,957.23.

The committee submit the following recommendations :

To the Chairman Committee on Correspondence,	\$100.00
To the Grand Lecturer,	25.00
To the Grand Treasurer, including the cost of his bond,	250.00
To the Grand Secretary,	600.00

as compensation for their services for the year ending May 1, 1903.

Your committee, in view of the increasing expenses in holding conventions for instruction in masonic work, feel it their duty to call the attention of the Grand Lodge to this subject, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the subject of conventions for instruction in masonic work be referred to the Committee "on Condition of the Fraternity" to consider, and to report at this communication what, if any, change is necessary, that the

purpose for which such conventions are held may be best promoted at a reasonable expense. Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, }
GEO. R. SHAW, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

The Grand Treasurer's report was then accepted.

CREDENTIALS.

On motion,

Voted, That the Committee on Credentials place their report in the hands of the Committee on Pay Roll immediately after the opening of the afternoon session.

PAST GRAND MASTER WINFIELD S. CHOATE.

The Grand Master presented the following letter :

AUGUSTA, May 5, 1902.

M. W. A. S. KIMBALL.

My dear Kimball :—I deeply regret that my illness prevents attendance upon the Grand Lodge to-morrow.

I am very much better, and the doctor tells me I may go out on fair days ; but the weather has not been such yet as to permit me that pleasure.

From all I learn I am satisfied that the craft has prospered under your guidance, and I sincerely wish you a very pleasant session of the Grand Lodge.

With kind regards to all our brethren,

I am sincerely and fraternally yours,

W. S. CHOATE.

The letter was received, and the following unanimously adopted :

Voted, That the Grand Lodge learns of the improving health of M. W. Brother, Past Grand Master WINFIELD S. CHOATE, with profound thanks, reciprocates his fraternal greetings, and tenders to him its strongest wishes for his complete recovery.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Applications were presented from Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast, and Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Eastport,

for Certificates of Charter, and were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR presented the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

PORTLAND, May 6, 1902.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Your Committee on Doings of Grand Officers report as follows :

We recommend that a page of our records be set apart to the memory of R. W. GUSTAVUS S. SARGENT, Past Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge.

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

That the request of the brethren at Howland be referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

That the matter of an International Masonic Congress at Switzerland be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and we suggest their attention be called to it at once.

We commend the suggestion of the Grand Master in regard to portraits of Past Grand Masters, and recommend that the same be referred to the Committee of Finance.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, }
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, } *Committee.*
H. D. SMITH, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

ISLAND FALLS LODGE.

The Dispensation, books and papers of Island Falls Lodge, U. D., with a petition for a charter, were presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

HARWOOD LODGE.

A request was presented from Harwood Lodge, No. 91, of Machias, for a certified copy of their charter, which had been destroyed by fire. The re-

quest was granted, and the dispensation was ordered to be continued until the copy could be issued.

RETURNS.

The Grand Secretary presented the report of the Committee on Returns, which was accepted, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 6, 1902.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from all the 197 chartered lodges, and from the one under dispensation.

The following summary shows the comparison with the last four years:

	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Initiated,	774	710	829	1077	1125
Raised,	768	702	764	1038	1091
Affiliated,	80	95	116	100	119
Re-instated,	54	70	78	67	73
Dimitted,	169	200	182	151	208
Died,	407	419	400	399	408
Suspended,	0	1	0	1	1
Expelled,	2	2	0	2	0
Susp. from membership, ..	305	271	271	268	162
Deprived of membership, ..	13	15	8	25	9
Number of members, ..	22,191	122,165	22,277	22,690	23,224
Rejected,	196	149	187	249	249

The initiations have increased four and a half per cent.; the raised almost as much; the affiliations have increased nineteen per cent.; and the re-instate-ments nine per cent.

The dimissions have increased thirty-seven per cent.; while the deaths hold the same.

The gain is 534, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

The death rate is $17\frac{1}{2}$ to a thousand, the same as last year, against 18 in 1900, 19 in 1899, $18\frac{1}{2}$ in 1898, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ in 1897.

The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
MOSES TAIT,		
MILLARD F. HICKS,		

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1902.

Nos.	Lodges.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-initiated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. D.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,	20	17	1	0	2	7	0	0	3	0	353	3
2	Warren,	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0
3	Lincoln,	8	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	74	1
4	Hancock,	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	80	0
5	Kennebec,	7	6	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	146	0
6	Amity,	5	5	0	1	1	4	0	0	3	0	196	5
7	Eastern,	7	10	3	4	1	3	0	0	3	0	137	7
8	United,	13	7	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	154	2
9	Saco,	10	7	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	150	4
10	Rising Virtue,	13	12	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	166	3
11	Pythagorean,	3	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	101	4
12	Cumberland,	8	6	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	90	4
13	Oriental,	5	7	3	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	173	2
14	Solar,	3	4	0	1	1	6	0	0	0	0	242	0
15	Orient,	4	2	3	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	155	0
16	St. George,	3	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	101	0
17	Ancient Landmark, ..	14	16	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	467	10
18	Oxford,	6	8	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	168	2
19	Felicity,	4	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	103	0
20	Maine,	2	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	113	0
21	Oriental Star,	11	9	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	199	2
22	York,	9	7	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	126	6
23	Freeport,	2	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	140	4
24	Phoenix,	0	1	2	0	2	7	0	0	9	0	136	0
25	Temple,	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	83	0
26	Village,	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	90	0
27	Adoniram,	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	53	0
28	Northern Star,	8	4	1	3	6	3	0	0	0	0	98	0
29	Tranquil,	24	21	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	278	4
30	Blazing Star,	29	31	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	213	8
31	Union,	5	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	101	0
32	Hermon,	14	17	1	1	0	6	0	0	11	0	349	3
33	Waterville,	7	11	3	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	263	8
34	Somerset,	4	3	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	174	7
35	Bethlehem,	10	11	3	1	2	7	0	0	0	0	327	6
36	Casco,	4	5	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	155	1
37	Washington,	9	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	91	1
38	Harmony,	8	10	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	128	3
39	Penobscot,	8	10	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	150	1
40	Lygonia,	7	10	1	5	11	4	0	0	0	0	223	2
41	Morning Star,	2	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	103	0
42	Freedom,	6	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	42	0
43	Alna,	6	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	135	1
44	Piscataquis,	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	108	2
45	Central,	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	91	0
46	St. Croix,	7	6	2	0	4	1	0	0	10	0	176	1
47	Dunlap,	9	7	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	232	5
48	Lafayette,	7	6	1	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	100	0
49	Meridian Splendor, ..	11	13	6	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	105	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
104	Dirigo,	3	3	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	93	0
105	Ashlar,	7	7	2	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	274	1
106	Tuscan,	6	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	6	0	126	1
107	Day Spring,	7	7	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	c	55	0
108	Relief, (<i>ch. recalled</i>)												
109	Mount Kineo,	5	3	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	164	0
110	Monmouth,	3	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	102	0
111	Liberty,	2	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	90	1
112	Eastern Frontier,	7	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	113	1
113	Messalonskee, ...	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	89	0
114	Polar Star,	21	19	3	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	261	2
115	Buxton,	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	92	1
116	Lebanon,	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	81	1
117	Greenleaf,	9	8	0	2	0	4	0	0	3	4	181	0
118	Drummond,	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	58	0
119	Pownal,	5	4	2	0	1	2	0	0	7	0	95	0
120	Meduncook, (<i>ch s.</i>)												
121	Acacia,	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	64	1
122	Marine,	6	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	159	0
123	Franklin,	4	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	63	0
124	Olive Branch,	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	74	1
125	Meridian,	9	9	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	135	1
126	Timothy Chase, ...	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	108	1
127	Presumpscot,	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0
128	Eggemoggin,	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	87	0
129	Quantabacook, ...	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	81	0
130	Trinity,	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	1
131	Lookout,	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	39	0
132	Mount Tir'em, ...	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	75	0
133	Asylum,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
134	Trojan, (<i>conso'd</i>)												
135	Riverside,	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	95	1
136	Ionic, (<i>ch. sur.</i>)												
137	Kenduskeag,	8	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	99	0
138	Lewey's Island, ...	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	113	2
139	Archon,	6	7	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	62	0
140	Mount Desert, ...	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	109	0
141	Augusta,	12	10	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	250	2
142	Ocean,	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	52	0
143	Preble,	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	5
144	Seaside,	6	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	177	0
145	Moses Webster, ...	7	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	207	2
146	Sebasticook,	5	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	89	1
147	Evening Star,	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	83	2
148	Forest,	3	5	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	93	0
149	Doric,	1	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	3	0	98	0
150	Rabboni,	10	9	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	191	1
151	Excelsior,	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	43	0
152	Crooked River, ...	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
153	Delta,	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	72	1
154	Mystic Tie,	2	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	64	3
155	Ancient York, ...	5	3	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	118	6
156	Wilton,	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	132	2
157	Cambridge,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D	S.	E.	N.	P.	D.	Mem.	R.
										S.	S.	D.		
158	Anchor,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	1
159	Esoteric,	7	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	188	2
160	Parian,	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	79	1
161	Carrabassett,	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0
162	Arion,	4	5	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	51	1
163	Pleasant River,	5	5	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	111	2
164	Webster,	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	53	0
165	Molunkus,	3	2	1	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	52	1
166	Neguemkeag,	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
167	Whitney,	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	81	1
168	Composite,	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	1
169	Shepherd's River, ..	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
170	Caribou,	7	9	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	107	1
171	Naskeag,	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	61	0
172	Pine Tree,	5	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	1
173	Pleiades,	10	10	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	132	1
174	Lynde,	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	71	0
175	Baskahegan,	5	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	104	1
176	Palestine, (consol'd),													
177	Rising Star,	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	60	0
178	Ancient Brothers', ..	13	7	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	171	0
179	Yorkshire,	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	2
180	Hiram,	5	8	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	192	4
181	Reuel Washburn, ..	Con	solidat	ed										
182	Granite,	4	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	82	0
183	Deering,	14	13	1	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	232	2
184	Naval,	11	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	96	0
185	Bar Harbor,	13	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	165	2
186	Warren Phillips,	8	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	176	4
187	Ira Berry,	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	0
188	Jonesport,	4	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	116	1
189	Knox,	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0
190	Springvale,	9	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	101	2
191	Davis,	2	3	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0
192	Winter Harbor,	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	97	0
193	Washburn,	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	0
194	Euclid,	14	11	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	112	1
195	Reliance,	7	7	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	1
196	Bay View,	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	64	0
197	Aroostook,	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	2
198	St. Aspinquid,	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
199	Bingham,	8	4	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	83	4
200	Columbia,	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	41	2
201	David A. Hooper, ..	12	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
202	Mount Bigelow,	10	11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	38	4
203	Mount Olivet,	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
204	Mount Abram,	11	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43	1
205	Nollesemic,	17	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	51	2
	U. D. Island Falls,	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
		1125	1091	119	73	208	408	1	0	162	9	23,224	249	

LIBRARY.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 6, 1902.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Library report that there are in the hands of the binder fifteen volumes in the process of binding. No money has been expended for the purchase of proceedings or other works of value.

We would recommend that a sum not exceeding thirty dollars be placed at the disposal of the committee to purchase books if they so wish, and that power be given them to have bound any sets of proceedings which may be completed during the year.

Fraternally submitted,

ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
JOSEPH A. LOUKE,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

R. W. Bro. STEPHEN BERRY, Representative of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, and R. W. Bro. JAMES E. PARSONS, Representative of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, presented their credentials and were welcomed by the Grand Master.

At high twelve the Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor until two o'clock afternoon.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,	}
Tuesday, May 6, 1902.	

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

MESSALONSKEE LODGE.

A request was presented from Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, at Oakland, for a certified copy of their charter, which was totally destroyed by fire Jan. 13, 1902. The request was granted and the dispensation continued until the copy could be issued.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Requests for Certificates of Charter were received from the following lodges and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters:

Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, Ellsworth.
 Richmond Lodge No. 63, Richmond.
 Winter Harbor, Lodge, No. 192, Winter Harbor.
 Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham.

ELECTION.

At 3 o'clock, the Constitutional hour of election, the Grand Master called to preside Past M. W. Grand Master FESSENDEN I. DAY, who appointed two committees to receive, sort and count votes for Grand Officers, namely:

I. JOHN W. BALLOU, GEORGE R. SHAW, ALBERT M. PENLEY.

II. HENRY R. TAYLOR, A. M. WETHERBEE, ENOCH O. GREEN-LEAF.

These committees, having attended to their duties, report the election of

ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Norway;
WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston;
EDWIN A. PORTER,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Pittsfield;
JAMES C. AYER,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Cornish;
MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, Saco; ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland; GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.

Trustees Charity Fund for three years—CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, Bangor; FESSENDEN I. DAY, Lewiston.

The reports were accepted, and the Grand Master resumed his station.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Wednesday, May 7, 1902. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 2 P. M.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF WORK.

M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, was called to the East, and after some preliminary remarks the Third Degree was exemplified by Hiram Lodge, No. 180, of South Portland, Wor. WILLIAM E. ST. JOHN, Master, presiding.

The Grand Master resumed the East, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to Hiram Lodge for its excellent work.

At 4:50 the Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 8, 1902. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9 A. M.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Requests for Certificates of Charter were presented from

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, Rumford Falls, and
United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick,

and were referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 8, 1902.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence to which was referred the report of the Grand Secretary, have considered his recommendation in relation to the issue of a certificate to a lodge to be used in place of its charter, and ask leave to report :

That it is certain that the old charters by continued use will be utterly destroyed, and these valued historic documents be lost ; and your committee are fully in accord with the feelings of brethren that some course shall be taken to prevent such a loss.

That the method of issuing a copy properly endorsed involves the endorsing of the original in such a manner as to annul it as a charter—a proceeding causing a result nearly as objectionable as the destruction of the charter.

And your committee see no legal objection to the issuing of a certificate as a warrant in the ordinary working of a lodge.

Your committee recommend that certificates in the form submitted, (see page 42, Grand Secretary's report) signed by the Grand Master and attested by the Grand Secretary under the seal of the Grand Lodge, be issued, but only by special vote of the Grand Lodge in each case, and subject to the following Regulations :

1. That the charter shall be kept or deposited in such manner that the

W. Master upon reasonable notice can have access thereto and take the same into his possession at his discretion.

2. It shall be the duty of the Master to have the charter present in the lodge at the time of the installation of the Master, into whose custody the same shall be delivered, to be kept or deposited by him as hereinbefore provided.

3. That upon the visitation of the lodge by the Grand Master or the District Deputy Grand Master, or any special representative of the Grand Lodge or Grand Master, the charter shall be produced, provided that notice to that effect shall have been seasonably given.

4. That the life of the certificate shall depend upon and be co-existent with the life of the charter in all respects, the authority of the certificate proceeding from the charter, for which it is merely a physical substitute and evidence that the lodge has, and works under, a regular charter.

5. That the fee of the Grand Secretary for issuing the certificate shall be two dollars, to be paid by the petitioners.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND,	} Committee.
MARQUIS F. KING,	
HORACE H. BURBANK,	

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

The Grand Secretary's report was then accepted.

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE submitted the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, May 8, 1902.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Grievances and Appeals respectfully presents the following report:

In the case of Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at Jefferson, against Bro. ELMER K. CLARK, wherein Bro. CLARK was indefinitely suspended from all the rights and benefits of Masonry, we recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the doing of Riverside Lodge, No. 135, indefinitely suspending Bro. ELMER K. CLARK from all the rights and benefits of Masonry be approved and confirmed.

Fraternally submitted,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

INTERNATIONAL MASONRY.

Bro. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 8, 1902.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which have been referred so much of Grand Master CHOATE's address last year, and so much of M. W. Grand Master KIMBALL's address this year, as refers to International Masonry, with the accompanying documents, have carefully considered the same and ask leave to report :

That while a convocation composed of actual members of all the Grand Lodges in the world would probably be of great interest and advantage, experience shows that such a convocation is utterly impracticable: and the result of all attempts to promote the interests of Freemasonry has been an utter failure, so far at least as it affects the masons of this country.

There is no reason for believing that in this instance the Grand Lodges of the United States would be represented by their own members to a larger extent than heretofore; indeed, so far as your committee have observed, every Grand Lodge in this country which has acted upon the matter has declined to participate.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that no action be taken in the premises. Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

Bro. AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM reported as follows :

PORTLAND, May 8, 1902.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Dispensations and Charters have carefully considered the matters referred to them and respectfully present the following report:

In the matter of the petition of Master Masons of Island Falls Lodge, of Island Falls, for a charter, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the charter is issued.

In the matter of the petition of Master Masons for a lodge at Sangerville, to be named Abner Wade Lodge, said petition being favorably endorsed by Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 139, of Guilford, and HAROLD D. MORRILL, D. D. Grand Master of the 5th District, your committee would recommend that a dispensation be granted as soon as Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, of Foxcroft, and

Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, of Dexter, have complied with Standing Regulation No. 12 of the Grand Lodge, which is as follows, viz:

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.

In view of the fact that many of the charters of lodges in this jurisdiction are of great age and inestimable value, and with a view to their preservation, your committee would respectfully recommend that charter certificates be issued to the following lodges, viz:

Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, Winter Harbor.

* Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond.

Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, Ellsworth.

Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham.

Eastern Lodge, No. 7, Eastport.

Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, Belfast.

United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, Rumford Falls.

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM,	} Committee.
ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,	
EDMUND B. MALLEY,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

HISTORY.

BRO. HERBERT HARRIS presented the following report, which was accepted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine beg leave to report that there have been received, since the last session of the Grand Lodge, the histories of sixteen lodges, namely:

In print, Hancock, No. 4, Castine, received in manuscript last year; Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester; King Hiram, 57, Dixfield; Howard, 69, Winterport; Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport; and Ira Berry, 187, Blue Hill.

Type written, Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg; Meridian, 125, Pittsfield; and Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont.

In manuscript, Waterville, 33, Waterville; Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft; Rural, 53, Sidney; Temple, 86, Westbrook; Acacia, 121, Durham; Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor; and Delta, 153, Lovell.

The histories of Washington and Warren Phillips Lodges also are completed, but have not yet been accepted by the lodges.

Numerous others are reported as in progress, and will undoubtedly be received before the end of the year.

Many of these histories indicate a good degree of painstaking research, and are an important addition to the history of Masonry in Maine.

To those lodges whose histories are complete to the end of the century, your committee recommend a plan which has already been adopted by at least one lodge; a historian is appointed every year, who notes all events of masonic interest, particularly those not given in the lodge returns; in the tenth year the historian proper takes these notes and prepares the complete history for that decade. The adoption of some similar plan would tend to lighten the labors of the lodge historian, and increase the value of the history.

HERBERT HARRIS,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
S. J. CHADBOURNE,		
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,		

BELGIUM.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented a letter from our Grand Representative in Belgium, as follows :

ANTWERP, 22 April, 1902.

Most Worshipful Sir and dear Illustrious Brother.

It is more than two years ago when I had the honor and pleasure of making your acquaintance at Washington on the occasion of the Centennial Memorial Celebration, and since that time the honor has been conferred on me to represent the Grand Lodge of Maine near the Grand Orient of Belgium. One of the duties of a Grand Representative is to report occasionally on the status of Freemasonry in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge near which he has been accredited, and I must confess that, so far, I have neglected this duty devolving upon me as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

On the occasion of our meeting at Washington, I promised, in the course of our conversation, to write you on my return to this country, and report on the status of Freemasonry in Belgium. Not having done so, you have every reason to consider me as indifferent or neglectful, but I beg of you not to judge me too harshly, and to believe that it was not lack of good will on my part, which caused me to be silent. I can assure you that nothing but determinative circumstances induced me to put off writing—death in the family, separation from my partner in business, change of private residence, and other incidents demanded all my attention and time. I regret very much indeed, that such has been the case, but it cannot be helped.

It is my firm intention to fulfill the duties involving upon me as Grand Representative and thus prove worthy of the honor conferred upon me. With this object in view, I now have pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed,

viz: "Notes on the history of Belgic Freemasonry from its beginning," which I have compiled for Bro. ROSS ROBERTSON, who paid me a visit last year. A translation of the "Belgic Masonic precepts." A translation of "Subjects for Study," by Bro. PIERRE TEMPELS. A copy of a letter of our Grand Master in reply to a very courteous and fraternal letter from Bro. EGGLESTON of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, re relations between the Grand Orients of France and Belgium. I have no doubt this letter will interest you. It reflects the ideas of the Grand Orient of Belgium respecting the questions which have been raised by some American Grand Lodges. It also contains an abstract of the report of Bro. ROSS ROBERTSON to his Grand Lodge respecting the sovereignty of the Grand Orient of Belgium, respecting its relations with the Grand Orient of France. The "Subjects for Study" render, to a certain extent, the idea and principles of Belgic Freemasons. Bro. TEMPELS is the Grand Representative of all the German Grand Lodges and is highly esteemed in said Grand Lodge circles. Some years ago, while traveling in Sweden, he was received by King Oscar, with whom he conversed on Belgic Freemasonry. He must have given the King full satisfaction, because shortly afterwards the Grand Lodge of Sweden exchanged representatives with the Grand Orient of Belgium.

The election of the Grand Master and Grand Officers took place in Brussels on March 17th, and the installation took place on April 13th, on which occasion I read a congratulatory telegram sent me from the Grand Lodge of Canada, and I also conveyed the congratulations of the Grand Master and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of New York and the best wishes of all the brethren, that peace, happiness and prosperity be vouchsafed to the Grand Orient of Belgium for all time to come. I was requested by a special letter from the Grand Secretary, Bro. EDW. M. L. EHLERS, to convey these sentiments.

The Grand Master, Grand Officers and delegates of the different lodges are always elected for a period of three years. I hold the office of Grand Expert. I have been requested by the Grand Master and Grand Officers to ask you to kindly convey their fraternal greeting and very best wishes to the Grand Master and Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Maine, in which I join most heartily.

With cordial greeting and the assurance of high personal esteem, believe me,

Yours in the craft,

ALBERT J. KRÜGER, 22°.

To the M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, Portland, Me.

The letter was ordered printed, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were extended to Illustrious Bro. KRUGER.

Brother DRUMMOND further reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 8, 1902.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the matter of our relations with the Grand Orient of Belgium, asks leave to report :

Believing that the communications from sister Grand Lodges to the Grand Orient already made, would bring out an official reply from which we might ascertain the actual position of the Grand Orient, we made no official communication to that Grand Body.

But it seemed that we were to be disappointed in our expectations and the draft of a report upon that basis had been drawn, when within a week the Chairman of your Committee has received a letter from R. W. ALBERT J. KRUGER, our Representative near that Grand Orient (as elsewhere stated), enclosing with other documents a copy of the reply of the Grand Orient to the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Coming as it does from our Representative, as information, of course we may use it as such without any breach of propriety. We give it in full :

"Your fraternal letter of September 25th, had the full attention of the Grand Orient on the occasion of its first meeting (after the summer vacations) on November 10th. We note with pleasure that the Grand Lodge of Virginia has adopted a resolution, which gives us an opportunity to explain our standpoint regarding our fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France.

"Before we do so, permit us to state, that one of our motives for asking the different Grand Lodges of the World to exchange Representatives with us has always been a desire on our part to contribute towards demonstrating the Universality of Freemasonry and also (for the good of the craft) to contribute our part towards strengthening the ties of brotherly affection, which should bind all of us together. We may further say that it was with deep regret, when we heard from the Grand Lodge of Florida, that our efforts (as aforestated) could not meet with the customary appreciation, unless we severed relations with the Grand Orient of France, likewise when we learned, that the committee of foreign correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Vermont could not see its way clear to recommend tolerance under the circumstances.

"It is not our intention to pass any opinion on the resolutions arrived at by said Grand Lodge. We always refrain from criticizing the principles asserted by any Grand Lodge or masonic body, presuming that the respective resolutions or principles are the result of sincere conviction, which bids us to respect them ; however, we would say, that it might be in the interest of Freemasonry in general if Masonic Grand Bodies, when judging each other's actions, would well consider, whether or not determinative circumstances influenced

the respective Grand Body in its action, and if so found, be guided in their final judgment by the principle of tolerance. Tolerance is a product of love and all relations between masons should be based on the principle of love, which is the first and greatest commandment of Freemasonry.

"We, Belgic masons, consider ourselves under great and binding obligations towards all masons of the Universe. In order to constitute a great and influential masonic family, it is of importance to avoid all controversies and to endeavor to uphold universal tranquillity. Many leading masons take pleasure in boasting of a union encircling the Globe, but what is a union without unity? Is unity existing? Should we not rather all strive to establish a unity in liberty, tolerance and brotherly love? A unity which is based on the needs, the liabilities and the weaknesses of a common humanity, the most perfect which can exist among men?

"As a philosophic, philanthropic and progressive institution, having its roots in human nature and social life, Freemasonry often appears in different forms, owing to determinative circumstances under which it develops, although its aim and object is the same the world over. Its members unite for the purpose of practicing true humanity and the basis and supreme principle of their actions is the pure moral law. They should respect every sincere conviction, and while they endeavor to promote their own perfection and assist each other in that direction, they should acknowledge the fundamental principles of liberty of conscience, of faith and of thought. Freemasonry should condemn everything which is in contradiction with charity or love for our fellow beings. Time progresses and the role of Freemasonry, which is designated as the torchlight of civilization, is not to follow but to lead. Thus we have not only ancient, but also new or modern charges. Like many other countries France and Belgium have seen the time, when the character or value of a mason was judged exclusively by the religious faith he professed. The annexed "Notes on the history of Freemasonry from its beginning" compiled by our Bro. ALBERT J. KRUGER, prove the truth of it as far as Belgium is concerned. Happily we have made progress. To-day, we say that it is not what one says or believes or professes to believe, which stamps him a good mason, but that it is his acts, the result of a true masonic character, which constitutes man a respected mason.

"Viewing in our minds the present condition of Freemasonry throughout the world, we trust to equalizing time. We believe the time will come, when the realization of the exalted teachings of Freemasonry have gained so much ground, that no one will venture to believe in a history of a brothers' war to have waged, and that there were periods in Freemasonry, in which 'Strength' alone reigned, without 'Wisdom' and 'Beauty.' We believe the day will dawn when the citizens of the world will look back with astonishment at the dark, middle aged period, when men were distinguished or stigmatized by their faith.

"As regards our relations with the Grand Orient of France, we beg to say, that they have existed about as long as the Grand Orient of Belgium itself. By the accompanying notes (as stated above) you will find that the Belgic lodges worked during many years under the jurisdiction of the Grand Orient of France, and that many of the now existing lodges owe their first existence to said Orient. In both countries the masons have to battle against a common enemy, the Roman Catholic Priesthood, and it is that, principally, which tends to keep alive the sympathy of the Belgic masons with their French brethren. All continental Grand Lodges are aware of our relations with the Grand Orient of France, yet they do not hesitate to continue Exchange of Representatives: among them the Grand Lodges of Sweden and Norway. As a rule, the masons of France are intelligent and patriotic men, and oftener than otherwise they plan and act in such a manner as to promote public welfare. To speak of the French masons as non-believers in Deity is not altogether correct, because thousands among them are anything but atheists, and if the Grand Orient of France has erred, it is nevertheless the same Grand Orient that counted among its members, 'MIRABEAU and VOLTAIRE, CONDORCET and LUCIPEDE, LITRE and LAFAYETTE, CARNOT and GAMBETTA.'

"To use the words of FINDEL: 'Questions as to the Bible and religious belief, if not treated with calm consideration, are apt to arouse religious passions and fanaticism and make an end of the highest aspirations of the craft. Our motto should be: "Unity in essential points—liberty in minor matters—love under all circumstances."'

"BRO. W. J. B. MACLEOD MOORE writes: 'The system of denouncing all who do not join in the opinions of the ruling powers that be, has in it more the appearance of the inquisition, than of the charitable doctrines of cosmopolitan Freemasonry.'

"BRO. BRENDL, Deputy Grand Master of one of the Berlin German Grand Lodges, said on the 4th of June, 1900, in his speech: 'The religious controversies between Grand Lodges must cease because we know that we can walk our respective roads side by side in a fraternal and successful manner. What does it matter to one if the other construes his God for himself in a somewhat different manner? Are we not all free respecting our ideas about God? Do we not deviate a little from each other in so and so many questions of our daily life? Why will we try to force our forms and ideas upon others? If we let brotherly love speak right within ourselves, we shall find that we can all work hand in hand and be happy.'

"A eminent and renowned masonic authority of the Western Hemisphere, who visited Belgium twice (last year and this year) and informed himself about everything regarding the status of Belgic Freemasonry, has reported to his Grand Lodge. We are in possession of parts of his report, which were communicated to us privately. They represent our case very clearly; there-

fore we take the liberty to communicate them to you, trusting you will consider them private also.

"Speaking about the treaty between the Grand Orient and the Supreme Council of Belgium, the brother said: 'The treaty constitutes the Great Charter of the Grand Orient's sovereignty. The terms upon which the Grand Orient chooses to establish its sovereignty are details of internal economy, which affect only the parties to the treaty. I grant that the sovereignty of Belgium was non-existent before the treaty, but while the treaty endures the sovereignty of Belgium endures. The question, however, resolves itself into one as to the exact position of this Grand Lodge. This Grand Lodge and Belgium, I claim, are two supreme and sovereign jurisdictions. Both are regular in regard to organization and fundamental principle. But Belgium recognizes the Grand Orient of France, which is not regular in regard to the fundamental principle. It is claimed, that because this Grand Lodge recognizes Belgium and Belgium recognizes France, our status is impaired. Now what must a Grand Lodge have to come into the pale of fraternal relationship with this Grand Lodge? If it is to have regular organization, belief in Deity and sovereign jurisdiction, then what? If the Grand Lodge of Belgium complies with these conditions, has this Grand Lodge any right to ask more than that of Belgium? If the duty this Grand Lodge requires of a Grand Lodge to come into relationship be fulfilled, how can we venture to open up a larger question, one that would lead to a severance of our connection with bodies, with which for 40 years we have exchanged correspondence and courtesies.

"The Grand Lodges I have named are in exactly the same position to the Grand Orient of Belgium that Belgim is to the Grand Orient of France. If Belgium becomes irregular, by recognizing France, these bodies must become irregular by recognizing Belgium.

"If we begin to enforce the principle we must begin to revise all our relationships, and in this case, if we follow out the course advised, we will find ourselves cut off from fraternal correspondence with not a few of the Grand Lodges of the world. We cannot make fish of the one and flesh of the other. I have an expression running in my mind, which suits the case exactly; it is this: "On essentials Unity, on non-essentials Diversity, and in all things Charity." The application of these words to the case of Belgium is not strained. We must remember that Belgium feels the full force of GAMBETTA's words: "Clericalism is the enemy"! The dominant church is clerical in politics and the masonic bodies in Europe adhere to the standard of government by the people for the people. I admit that these are side issues, but I contend that Belgic relationship to the Grand Orient of France is also a side issue. I have personally met and conversed with brethren in nearly all the principal jurisdictions of Europe, and no better men exist on this continent. I wish you could see the class of men who form the masonic bodies of Belgium. When I stood

in the midst of nearly one hundred men, nearly all leading citizens in Brussels, I said to myself: 'Continental Masonry may be criticised and condemned, but these faces that I see before me, are too good to be other than those of good men and true masons.'

"We are pleased to note by the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, that said Grand Lodge is of the opinion, that the present outlook appears to indicate that the Gran Dieta of Mexico, the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico and the Grand Orient of Belgium will all finally, with general consent, be admitted into the masonic family of the United States.

"Trusting that our explanations meet your favorable view, we are, R. W. Sir and dear illustrious brother.

"Yours very fraternally,"

We should explain that the eminent visitor from the Western Hemisphere was M. W. Bro. JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON, Past Grand Master of Canada, and he has himself removed the injunction of secrecy by publishing his report in the newspapers and distributing copies very freely, sending one to our Grand Secretary as well as one to the chairman of this Committee, for which we are under great obligations to him, as it contains very valuable information, which of course we feel free to use.

Brief allusion should be made to the treaty mentioned by Bro. ROBERTSON, inasmuch as some of our sister Grand Lodges have made one article in it a ground of objection to the recognition of the Grand Orient. The Grand Orient and Supreme Council of Belgium have made a treaty whereby the latter concedes to the former exclusive authority over the Symbolic degrees: but one article provides for the abrogation of the treaty upon giving notice a specified time in advance, and this clause has been held to be an objection against recognizing the Grand Orient. But why, we cannot see; the abrogation of the treaty in no manner commits the Grand Orient to the waiving in any degree of its claim to *exclusive* jurisdiction. It will be time for other jurisdictions to consider the matter when the treaty shall have been abrogated and the Grand Orient shall have abandoned or modified its claim to exclusive jurisdiction. It is sufficient that it now claims and exercises exclusive jurisdiction and has in no matter committed itself to do otherwise.

But recognition of the so-called Grand Orient of France is an infinitely more important matter, involving really the fundamental principle of Freemasonry.

That the Grand Orient of France was at one time a regular masonic Body and the lawful Governing Body of the craft in France we freely and fully concede. This Grand Lodge recognized it as such and held masonic communication with it. The lodges which it chartered in Belgium were lawfully created and, so far as we are informed, are as regular lodges as any in the world.

But there came a change. The Grand Orient some thirty years ago deliberately abandoned the fundamental principle upon which it was organized, and had, up to that time, existed, and became a non-masonic, profane body. The change did not come all at once; the first step was *recognizing and holding masonic intercourse with clandestine bodies.*

In 1868, the Grand Lodge of Maine unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby acknowledges with much pleasure the receipt of the Bulletin of the Grand Orient of France, and trusts that the most fraternal relations with that Grand East will ever continue; and the Grand Secretary is directed to forward to it annually three copies of our Proceedings."

But the Grand Orient formally recognized a Body in Louisiana which claimed to be a masonic governing body and had chartered lodges in that State.

And in reply to the appeal of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, our Grand Lodge in 1869 unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine most earnestly protests against the action of the Grand Orient of France in recognizing spurious lodges established within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana."

"Resolved, That the Grand Orient of France is fraternally besought to reconsider and rescind its action in this matter, inasmuch as this Grand Lodge must hold that masons who recognize clandestine masons are clandestine themselves."

"Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be directed to forward copies of the Proceedings containing these resolutions to the Grand Orient of France, with a letter under the seal of the Grand Lodge requesting their immediate consideration."

But remonstrances were without the desired effect: on the contrary, the Grand Orient, on Oct. 25, 1869, took more decisive action, thus stated by Grand Master LYNDE in his address in 1870:

"At your last annual communication, in a most fraternal and courteous resolution, you earnestly besought the Grand Orient of France to retire from the untenable position assumed in recognizing spurious lodges in territory fully occupied by the Grand Lodge of Louisiana. Although nearly if not all the Grand Lodges on this continent took similar action, the Grand Orient of France persists in maintaining its objectionable position. We have also received a circular from the Grand Orient which will be found annexed to the Committee's Report, to which our M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND also takes exceptions. It contains the declaration—'The masons under the obedience of the Grand Orient of France, represented by their lawful delegates in the convention of 1869, affirm that humanity and Masonry are outraged when color, race or religion is sufficient to prevent the profane from entering the masonic family.' This declaration was accompanied by the singular statement that the Grand Orient of France 'resolved, then and thenceforward to break all alliance with every masonic power that will not adhere to it.' I cannot agree with Bro DRUMMOND that the Grand Orient intended to regard our 'belief in Deity' under the head of 'Religion.' To declare that humanity and Masonry are outraged by insisting that a candidate must profess a belief in Deity before gaining admission to our institution, is so repugnant to the feelings of the fraternity throughout the world, and so at variance with our most cherished

landmark, that we should hardly expect such sentiments from any Grand Lodge, especially one occupying the exalted position of the Grand Orient of France. It is enough for our present purpose, however, to know that the Grand Orient has invaded the jurisdiction of a sister Grand Lodge. The Grand Lodge of Maine will be recreant to the principle she has repeatedly affirmed, and false to a duty she owes to the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, if she fails to rebuke the Grand Orient for the hostile position it has assumed by the only means within her power. I therefore recommend the passage of the resolutions annexed to the report of your committee."

The resolutions referred to, were approved by the Committee to which the Grand Master's address was referred, and adopted by the Grand Lodge as follows :

"Whereas, The Grand Orient of France, disregarding the remonstrances and protests of all the American Grand Lodges, persists in recognizing the spurious lodges in Louisiana; and in answer to such remonstrances and protests has adopted the declaration 'that humanity and masonry are outraged when color, race or religion is sufficient to prohibit a profane from entering the masonic family,' and had communicated it to this Grand Lodge with the further declaration, that it 'then and thenceforward breaks alliance with every Masonic Power that will not adhere to that declaration.'"

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine, while always ready and willing to receive criticism upon any of her acts or regulations in the same fraternal spirit in which it may be made, holds herself to be the peer of any of her sisters, however powerful, and that she will submit to dictation from no quarter whatever.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Maine in reply to the communication from the Grand Orient of France declares :

"That she holds that a belief in God is an indispensable qualification in every candidate that knocks at the door of Masonry, and that this law is a landmark which she will neither attempt to remove, nor suffer, so far as she is concerned, to be removed :

"That, beyond this, she prescribes to her subordinates no test of religion, race or color :

"That, in respect to these, every member of a lodge is his own judge, and every lodge and every member of a lodge has the right, inherent and inalienable, not subject in the slightest degree to oversight or question by any authority, to reject any candidate, whatever be his color, race or religion :

"That any candidate believing in God, 'free born, of good report and well recommended,' who shall be received into the humblest of her lodges, is a mason, whatever be his color, race or religion, and is entitled to all the rights of a mason, and she spreads over him the ægis of her protection as fully as over those upon whom she has heaped her highest honors :

"That she claims for her lodges, and accords to all lodges everywhere, the right to determine without question by any authority, whether any mason, not a member, shall be admitted as a visitor :

"That a lodge is a masonic household, into which no one can be admitted as a member or visitor, who will cause a single seat in the circle to be vacated :

"That she claims exclusive authority over symbolic lodges in the State of Maine, and concedes to every other Grand Lodge and Grand Orient exclusive masonic masonic authority over subordinate bodies in the State, Province or Country in which it is located :

"That any lodge established in any such State, Province or Country by any other than its Supreme Masonic Authority is irregular and clandestine : and

"That all masons and bodies of masons, who knowingly and wilfully per-

sist in recognizing and corresponding with such irregular and clandestine lodges, are thereby rendered irregular and clandestine themselves:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Orient of France, by persisting in the recognition of irregular and clandestine lodges in Louisiana, has placed herself without the pale of masonry: and that this Grand Lodge is compelled to suspend masonic intercourse with her and to require the same of all lodges and masons of this jurisdiction.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be forwarded to the Grand Orient of France, and thenceforward all masonic intercourse with her be suspended till she shall withdraw her recognition of irregular and clandestine lodges, and give assurance that, in the future, the rights of other Grand Bodies shall be respected by her."

Similar action was taken by other American Grand Lodges and the Grand Orient of France went quite out of sight in the masonic world. But in 1877, it took action which is thus stated by Grand Master EDWARD P. BURNHAM in his address in 1878:

"The Grand Orient of France, at the meeting which commenced Sept. 15, 1877, adopted a proposition submitted the previous year to strike out of the constitution the declaration: 'THE FOUNDATION OF FREEMASONRY IS A BELIEF IN THE EXISTENCE OF GOD AND THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL.' The Freemasons of Maine, while they are very tolerant of the many varieties of religious belief, do require some religious belief. They do believe in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. We should put forth our protest against this innovation, striking at the foundation of our Freemasonry."

And the Grand Lodge accepted the following report and adopted the resolution.

"The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the Grand Orient of France, have considered the matter, and ask leave to report:

"That there is no question that the Grand Orient of France has so far yielded to the demands of French atheism as to strike from the required qualifications of candidates, a belief in God, the Father.

"For this reason, the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Canada, and many of the States of our Union, have abolished all masonic intercourse with the Grand Orient.

"The motto of the Grand Orient now is, 'Freemasonry holds to the principle of an absolute freedom of conscience, and to the brotherhood of mankind. It excludes no one on account of his belief.'

"While this Grand Lodge yields to no man or body of men, in its emphatic belief in the freedom of conscience and the brotherhood of man, it recognizes these as the result of a belief in the Fatherhood of God. From time immemorial, a belief in God, the Creator and Father, has been the fundamental principle of Freemasonry, and from this principle all others flow as results. To abandon this principle, therefore, is to destroy the deep laid foundation upon which our whole Masonic Temple is builded. Our reply to the Grand Orient is, 'No man or body of men can make innovations in Masonry. To attempt this does not change Masonry, but puts those who make the attempt outside of the pale of the Institution.'

"We therefore recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Orient of France, by amending its Constitution in such a manner that atheists may be admitted as masons, has ceased to be a masonic body; and all masonic intercourse with it, its subordinate lodges, or the members of its obedience, is hereby forbidden."

We give this history of the action of our Grand Lodge not only to show the Grand Orient of Belgium the position which this Grand Lodge has always taken, but to refresh the recollection of our own members in respect to the same matter,

Your committee hold that the Grand Orient of Belgium is a regularly organized masonic body, and is entitled to recognition as such, and to hold masonic correspondence with all other masonic bodies, unless it has deprived itself of such right by some act of its own.

We hold that a Grand Body may be legitimate in and of itself, and without being clandestine deprive itself of the right of masonic correspondence with regular bodies.

It is true that it is a principle of Freemasonry that whoever knowingly corresponds masonically with a clandestine mason, becomes in a sense clandestine himself, and yet not in a sense that his making was clandestine, nor that he had not been a regular mason.

In like manner the Grand Orient of France was universally recognized as a regular Masonic Body, with which nearly if not quite all regular Masonic Bodies in the world held masonic correspondence directly or indirectly.

But by its action in relation to clandestine lodges in Louisiana, it took the first step in the wrong direction. It is worthy of remark in passing that when it took that step, it did not show much of that Tolerance of which our Belgian brethren speak so highly, for with the announcement of its position, it further announced that it would cut off all masonic communication with every body who did not agree to that proposition.

It will be seen that there was a division of opinion among masons as to the extent that Grand Orient intended to go. But in 1877, all doubt was removed. It struck from its constitution the clause which we have quoted, viz: "*The foundation of Freemasonry is a belief in the existence of God and the immortality of the soul.*" It further declared expressly that "It excludes no man on account of his belief."

The Grand Orient of France itself, therefore, agreed with all the English speaking Grand Lodges in the world, that it had abolished, so far as itself was concerned, what up to that time it had held, in common with all others, to be "The Foundation of Freemasonry," and of course with the destruction of the "foundation," the superstructure also fell. We take issue, therefore, with our Belgian brethren in relation to their statement that the Grand Orient of France is the same Body to which the distinguished men named in her communication belonged. *That* Body had for its foundation, "belief in the existence of God;" *this* Body has for its foundation perfect freedom of belief; the *name* may be the same, but the fundamental principle precisely reversed.

We appreciate fully the beauties of toleration, as fully, we believe, as any people in the world. We believe implicitly and most earnestly in the Masonry

which teaches toleration. But there is a limit: toleration of crime, wickedness and false teachings is not the toleration which Masonry inculcates: nay, the mason who tolerates atheism or disbelief "in the existence of God," violates the primal obligation that he assumed upon his very entrance to the Institution.

We join most heartily in the motto, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things charity"; but we cannot utterly pass over the first; to be a mason it is *essential* that a man must "believe in the existence of God," and in this *there must be unity*.

A society founded upon the principle of the Brotherhood of man, and teaching toleration and charity, may do a vast deal of good in the world, but for all that it is not *masonic*. There are a large number of societies, patterned somewhat upon Masonry, that are formed for mutual relief and teach friendship, benevolence and brotherly love and are doing a vast deal of good in the world; but they are not masonic and no one thinks of recognizing them as such. Intercourse with all these bodies might not be detrimental to Freemasonry, but under its immemorial usages it cannot treat those bodies as masonic and have intercourse with them as such. Infinitely less can it have masonic intercourse with a body which denies the principle upon which it is founded.

If a Grand Body holds masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France and admits the members of its obedience as visitors, any mason visiting any of the bodies of the obedience of such a Grand Body is, of course, liable to sit with and thereby recognize visitors from the Grand Orient of France, which we cannot allow the craft in Maine to do.

If, therefore, the Grand Orient of Belgium shall persist in holding masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, we cannot safely allow the members of our obedience to visit Belgium lodges, and greatly as it would be regretted, masonic correspondence would have to be forbidden.

Your committee recommend, therefore, that a fraternal communication be made to the Grand Orient of Belgium, setting forth the views of this Grand Lodge in relation to the Grand Orient of France, fraternally informing our Belgium brethren that we cannot consistently hold masonic correspondence with any body of masons that holds such correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, and invoking such action on its part as will enable us to maintain masonic correspondence with it and admit the masons of its obedience to our lodges as visitors.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR reported the following :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 8, 1902.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity have attended to the duties assigned them, and would make the following report :

There are twenty-five Masonic Districts in the State.

We have examined the several reports of the District Deputies, whose official duties, as required by the Constitution, appear to have been faithfully performed.

In relation to the illegal masonic "publications" to which the Grand Master referred in his supplementary address, your committee, realizing the serious, yet peculiar nature of the offence, recommend that it be referred to a special committee for their investigation, to report to the Grand Master with such recommendation as may be found necessary to ensure action thereon.

The Masonic Conventions, which have been held during the year, indicate increased interest and attendance ; but those intended more especially for the benefit of *District Deputies*, we regret to say, have not in every instance been fully attended by the particular officers for whom they were primarily designed.

The returns and synopsis, so clearly given in the Grand Master's address, require from your committee no additional presentation.

It has indeed been a prosperous year.

While it is a source of gratification to note the progress and numerical condition throughout our masonic domain, as with enlarged opportunities its beneficent influences are greater, we trust that lodges will not relax their vigilance, or forget the proper "inspection" of each newly presented "ashlar."

At no time is circumspection more necessary, or the rigid tests of *true worth* more required, than in a season of fancied success and apparent prosperity.

Fraternally submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR,	} Committee.
H. D. SMITH,	
ALBERT M. PENLEY,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

Voted, That the Grand Master be authorized to name the special committee later.

PAY ROLL.

Bro. WALTER S. GLIDDEN, for the Committee on

Pay Roll, reported that the schedule was made up. The report was accepted and payment ordered.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

R. W. FRANKLIN R. REDLON, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and R. W. WM. FREEMAN LORD, Representative of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, presented their credentials and were welcomed by the Grand Master.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

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

Voted, That this Grand Lodge learns of the serious illness of Past Grand Master EDWARD P. BURNHAM with the deepest sorrow and tenders to him its sympathy and most earnest wishes for his speedy recovery.

AMENDMENT—REGISTRATION.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE offered the following :

I move to amend the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine, by striking out Sections 112 and 114, Art. VII, Part third, of the Constitution.

The amendment was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

BRO. JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND presented the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in print, which was accepted, and permission given to add thereto. (*See Appendix.*)

ASSISTANT GRAND SECRETARY.

He also offered the following, which was adopted :

Voted, That hereafter, the M. W. Grand Master at the opening of the Grand Lodge, appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary to serve during the session, to be paid by the Grand Lodge.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE—DECISIONS.

BRO. HORACE H. BURBANK, for the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, report verbally, recommending that the decisions of the Grand Master be approved. The report was accepted and the recommendation was adopted.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past M. W. Grand Master JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, was invited to preside, and Past Grand Master JOSEPH A. LOCKE, as Grand Marshal, presented M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Grand Master elect, for installation. He was installed by M. W. Bro. DRUMMOND, prayer being offered by Rev. Bro. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W.	CHAS. D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHANDLER C. HARVEY,	<i>D. D. G. M., 1st Dist.</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	MILLARD D. LAWRENCE,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	OSMOND A. HOLMES,	" 3d "	Addison Point.
"	FRANK A. GROSS,	" 4th "	Deer Isle.
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	" 5th "	Henderson.
"	F. ERNEST HARVEY,	" 6th "	Kenduskeag.
"	WILLIS W. WASHBURN,	" 7th "	China.
"	ALBERT M. AMES,	" 8th "	Stockton Springs.
"	G. DUDLEY GOULD,	" 9th "	Warren.
"	JOHN H. MAYERS,	" 10th "	Dresden.
"	HORACE S. BENT,	" 11th "	Monmouth.
"	JOHN M. WEBBER,	" 12th "	Waterville.
"	GEORGE G. WEEKS,	" 13th "	Fairfield.
"	HARRY E. PLUMMER,	" 14th "	Lisbon Falls.

R. W.	CHARLES F. ROWELL,	<i>D. D. G. M. 15th Dist.</i>	Wilton.
"	DON A. GATES,	" 16th "	Dixfield.
"	GEORGE H. OWEN,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ISAAC S. LOWELL,	" 18th "	Wadsworth.
"	CHARLES M. SLEEPER,	" 19th "	South Berwick.
"	JOHN E. CLARK,	" 20th "	Winn.
"	ASHUR B. HUTCHINS,	" 21st "	Orland.
"	NELSON C. SMITH,	" 22d "	Pittsfield.
"	HARDY H. MCKENNEY,	" 23d "	Limington.
"	OLIVER A. SPRAGUE,	" 24th "	Turner.
"	GEORGE A. GORHAM, JR.,	" 25th "	Houlton.
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Augusta.
"	JOSEPH B. SHEPHERD,	" "	Portland.
"	WILLIAM E. BROOKS,	" "	South Paris.
W.	BIAL F. BRADBURY,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Norway.
"	JAMES E. KINGSLEY,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Augusta.
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Ellsworth.
"	FRANK J. COLE,	" "	Bangor.
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" "	Rockland.
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" "	Portland.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Oakland.
"	OSCAR R. WISH,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" "	Westbrook.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus.
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

The Grand Officers, elect and appointed, who were present, were installed by P. G. M. DRUMMOND, and proclamation thereof was made.

The Grand Master resumed the East, and thanked P. G. M. DRUMMOND for his services.

He then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WM. N. HOWE, RALPH H. BURBANK, JOHN M. S. HUNTER.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, WINFIELD S. CHOATE.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, W. SCOTT SHOREY, MANLY G. TRASK.

On History.

HERBERT HARRIS, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

On Dispensations and Charters.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, EDMUND B. MALLET.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

HORACE H. BURBANK, W. R. G. ESTES, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

JOSIAH H. DUMMOND, MARQUIS F. KING, HORACE H. BURBANK.

On Foreign Correspondence.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, EDWARD P. BURNHAM, ALBRO E. CHASE.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, HOWARD D. SMITH, ALBERT M. PENLEY.

*On Library.*GRAND MASTER (*Ex-Officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, JOSEPH A. LOCKE.*On Transportation.*

STEPHEN BERRY, WM. FREEMAN LORD, JAMES E. PARSONS.

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, ALBRO E. CHASE, MILLARD F. HICKS.

Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES, for the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported that all matters before the Grand Lodge had been fully attended to. The report was accepted.

The minutes were read and approved, and at 11.30 the Grand Lodge was closed, prayer being offered by Grand Chaplain GIBSON.

Attest:



Grand Secretary.



Reports of

District Deputy Grand Masters.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District.

January 20th, I made an official visit to Trinity Lodge, No. 130, and by invitation installed the officers. I found the lodge in first class shape. They were having a great deal of work and the members were taking a great interest in their work.

January 22d, I visited Washburn Lodge No. 193, and by invitation installed the officers, after which I witnessed the work in M. M. degree, which was very satisfactory. There was a large attendance present, which showed the interest taken in their lodge.

January 23d, I visited Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, and installed the officers. The installation was public and there was a large attendance of ladies as well as members; a very enjoyable evening was spent by all. This lodge is one of the most flourishing in the district.

Owing to sickness I was unable to visit Caribou Lodge, No. 170, but from due inquiry find they are having lots of work, a good attendance at their meetings, and everything running in peace and harmony.

Pioneer Lodge, of which I am a member. I have visited at nearly all of its meetings. The lodge was never in such a flourishing condition as it is to-day. They have done a great deal of work and are in first class financial standing.

Thanking all for favors and courtesies extended,

I am fraternally,

GEO. S. ORCUTT, D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the masonic year just closed.

I have visited all the lodges in the district, and am pleased to report that they are all in a prosperous condition, with capable officers who are endeavoring to do as near as possible perfect work. All the lodges have had more or less work during the year just past, and are in good condition financially, and peace and harmony reign within their portals. I regret that owing to sickness in my family I was unable to attend the lodges of instruction.

On June 26th, on invitation of Eastern Lodge, No. 7, of Eastport, I attended the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the institution of that lodge, but, Most Worshipful, as you were present on that occasion, it will be unnecessary for me to report thereon.

January 6th, I made my first official visit to St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais, and at the request of W. M. ISAAC N. JONES, I installed the officers of the lodge for the ensuing year. After installation the E. A. degree was conferred upon a candidate, and notwithstanding the fact that most of the officers were occupying their stations for the first time, the work was done in a very correct and impressive manner. This lodge is the largest in the district, but its attendance is not so large as I would like to see, but with the present efficient corps of officers and the large amount of prospective work in view, I see no reason why it should not have a prosperous future before it. The banquet hall has been enlarged by the addition of another room, which has been connected with the former room by doors.

January 13th, I visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, at Eastport, and upon invitation of W. M. FRANK BEALE, I installed the officers for the ensuing year. On this occasion the M. M. degree was conferred upon a candidate. The work was finely done and could not fail to have a lasting impression upon the newly made member. The candidate was introduced and passed an excellent examination as to his proficiency in the preceeding degree, prior to his advancement. The records of the lodge are a model of neatness and the dues are well collected, very few of the members being in arrears, which reflects great credit on their efficient Secretary, WHEELER C. HAWKES. As my residence is within the jurisdiction of this lodge I have been present at nearly all of its meetings and have witnessed work in all the degrees, which is usually done in a first-class manner. The meetings of the lodge are well attended: on some occasions the seating capacity of their large hall was fully tested. This lodge is enjoying a season of prosperity and the future looks bright before them.

I have had the pleasure of meeting at almost every session of the lodge P.

J. G. W. WILFORD J. FISHER, who still retains his great interest in Masonry.

February 12th, I made an official visit to Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke, and although this was a special meeting with but short notice and the mercury at 17° below zero, yet, upon my arrival at their lodge room, I found it well filled with members of the craft. The E. A. degree was exemplified upon one candidate in a very creditable manner. Some slight corrections were made. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served in their banquet hall, and a pleasant social hour was passed with the brethren. This lodge has had a properous year, having made more masons than any other lodge in the second district. They are having their hall painted and otherwise improved, are in good financial condition, owning their hall and having quite a fund invested. The records are well kept and the dues well collected.

I called a convention of the lodges in this district to meet at Calais with St. Croix Lodge, on February 20th, which was convened in special session. The convention was called to order at 3.30 P. M., and after a few remarks from P. G. M. HENRY R. TAYLOR, W. M. HERRERT H. BEST, of Crescent Lodge, No. 78, of Pembroke, was called to the East, who with his corps of officers exemplified the work of the E. A. degree.

The work was done in a very commendable manner and required but few corrections. The brethren of Lewy's Island, No. 138, having arrived by train from Princeton, W. M. THEO. MORRISON and the officers of that lodge assumed their stations and exemplified the F. C. degree in a very creditable manner.

The convention was then called from labor to refreshment, and all repaired to the vestry of the Union Church, where a fine banquet had been prepared for them by the ladies of that society, and the wants of the inner man could not fail to be satisfied with the viands which were set before them. At 8 P. M. the convention re-assembled. An opportunity was given for criticism, and instructions were given in the E. A. and F. C. degrees.

W. M. ISAAC N. JONES and the officers of St. Croix Lodge assumed their stations and conferred the Master Mason's degree upon a candidate in a manner hard to be excelled. What slight corrections were necessary, were then made. Some very interesting and profitable remarks were made by P. G. M. TAYLOR, P. J. G. W. E. HOWARD VOSE and many others. Every lodge in the district was represented by a large delegation and a large number were present from Warren, Harwood, Lookout and other lodges outside the district.

This was by far the largest convention yet held in the district, there being more than three hundred brethren present at each session. I think these conventions are of great benefit to the craft, as they bring about a uniformity in the work and a more fraternal feeling among the members of our noble order. At a late hour the convention closed, and it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the brethren that this had been one of the most successful

and enjoyable meetings yet held in the district, and all are anxiously looking forward to the time when we shall meet again in our annual district convention.

March 17th, I again visited St. Croix Lodge. This was a special meeting called for the purpose of conferring the F. C. and M. M. degrees upon a candidate, which was well done. The records are still in the hands of P. M. S. D. MORRELL, who has served his lodge faithfully in the capacity of Secretary for a quarter of a century and is a guarantee of their correctness. We trust his lodge may retain his services for many years to come. The lodge finances are in good condition and their funds are safely invested. I was much pleased to meet on the occasion of my visit several of the members who filled official positions in this lodge at the time when I was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason, twenty-three years ago. Among them were P. J. G. W.'s E. HOWARD VOSE and MOSES TAIT.

March 19th, I made an official visit to Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in a very correct and impressive manner. Previous to his advancement, the candidate was examined as to his proficiency in the F. C. degree, and his rendering of the lecture was the best I have ever had the pleasure of listening to. The attendance was good, and all the brethren seemed to take a great interest in the work. The records are neatly and well kept, and the finances of the lodge are in excellent condition. The lodge room has been very much improved by having a new steel ceiling and wall and being painted throughout during the past year, making it one of the neatest and pleasantest lodge rooms in this locality. I was pleased to meet a large number of old friends at this time. Among them were P. D. D. G. Masters J. B. NEAGLE and ALFRED SMALL. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served in the banquet hall, and a very pleasant hour was passed.

April 2d, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton. This was their regular meeting. I witnessed the opening and closing ceremonies, which were creditably done. There was no work, and as I had witnessed the exemplification of the F. C. degree by this lodge at the masonic convention at Calais, I did not deem it necessary for them to exemplify any work, since they had no available candidate. The records are still in the hands of P. M. B. F. CHADBOURNE and are neatly and correctly kept. The finances are in good condition, they having quite a fund on deposit and owning their hall.

I wish through you to thank the Secretaries of the several lodges in this district for their promptness in forwarding their Grand Lodge returns, as it was a great pleasure to me to receive the congratulations of the Grand Treasurer on being the first district to make a return of its dues for the past year.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I wish to thank you most sincerely for the

honor conferred upon me. I also desire to thank the officers and members of the several lodges for the many courtesies they have extended to me.

Faternally submitted,

MILLARD D. LAWRENCE, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Eastport, Me., April 15, 1902.

THIRD DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Third District, for the masonic year ending May 6, 1902.

Circumstances, over which I had no control, prevented me witnessing as much work as I considered my duty as District Deputy. I have visited every lodge, either for work or installation, and from what I have seen, I consider them in good hands.

To mention them separately, I will say: Warren, No. 2, is in the same hall it has occupied for some time. It is not just to their satisfaction, but a contract obliges them to remain there. Bro. WISWELL is still in the East, the meetings are well attended, the records are well kept and to the point, their widows and orphans do not want, and the lodge has a well filled bank book.

Narraguagus, No. 88, have recently renovated and refurnished their hall: It is useless to say much about this lodge, there are so many Past Deputies and Past Masters among its members. They take pride in doing good work. The records I did not attempt to criticise, as the Secretary has been so long at his post, I thought it would be better to look to him for instruction.

Harwood, No. 91, was lucky enough to have been burnt out the present year, (the word *lucky* fits the case). They have erected on the same site a hall, which is a decided improvement, both in convenience and furnishings. It is something to be proud of, and the members have a satisfied look. Dues are well collected, and they have no debt. A club room is connected, which is closed during masonic work. This is the home of Past Grand Master HENRY R. TAYLOR, who is a regular attendant at the meetings. The lodge has a bright future.

Tuscan, No. 106, is my masonic home. We have had an average amount of work. The records are kept by myself, so I will say nothing about them. The dues are very well collected, and we have money at interest. A history of the lodge to January, 1901, is about ready for the printer.

Lookout, No. 131, a short time ago lost their hall by fire, and I was surprised to find them so well situated. They have a two-story building, hall

finished but not furnished; below, to let; lodge room above; all paid for, and a little left. The attendance was large and interesting.

Pleiades, No. 173, did the most work during the year. Bro. WALLING takes pride in doing good work. They have money at interest.

Jonesport, No. 188, until recently, have occupied quarters too small to be convenient, so they decided to build, which brought them quite a debt. They now have a large and well arranged hall. Brother CUMMINGS is well liked, has been a good and faithful worker and has carried them through a task, which to some would appear hopeless. They expect to celebrate the burning of the mortgage this year. Then Bro. CUMMINGS thinks he would prefer to see the boys do the work, and from the ability shown by the young material working toward the East, I should judge he would enjoy it.

To accommodate the greatest number, I was obliged to appoint the District Convention on the 18th of February. A blocking snow storm prevented, and we had none. My visits were as follows:

1901, Nov. 5. Jonesport—work.

1902, Jan. 28. Jonesport—installation.

Jan. 21. Warren—installation.

Jan. 23. Tuscan—installation.

Jan. 27. Pleiades—installation.

Feb. 10. Harwood—installation.

Feb. 11. Lookout—installation.

Feb. 20. Narraguagus—installation.

I have tried to give the situation of the lodges as they exist. If I have left out anything that should have been said, I hope the brethren will excuse me.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I thank you for the honor of my appointment.

Respectfully and Fraternally,

OSMOND A. HOLMES, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Fourth Masonic District. I have visited all the lodges in the District officially, except Reliance Lodge, No. 195.

On January 20th, I made my official visit to Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, at Sedgwick. Witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was very

nically done. I found a good interest manifested. The dues are well looked after by Bro. BRIDGES, and it looks like a prosperous future for this lodge. I was very cordially entertained by W. M. SMALL.

On January 21st, I visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, at Brooklin. This was a special meeting called by my request. The work was exemplified in the E. A. degree. The officers show by their work that they are interested, especially of late, endeavoring to bring out what is for the best good of the candidate. The records are very neat indeed. Dues quite well collected.

On January 22d, I visited Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, at Penobscot. This was a very stormy night. A few of the brethren went over the ritual with me. I gave them such instructions as I thought would help them. The records are faithfully kept and the dues well looked after by Bro. CUSHMAN.

On February 3d, I made an official visit to Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187, at Bluehill. The work was in the E. A. degree, there being two candidates. This was the first work for about two years that this lodge had done, and it was performed in a most commendable manner, much to my surprise, from the fact that they had been so long without work. The records are correct, and Bro. DAVIS looks very sharply after the dues.

On February 20th, I visited Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree. This was the first work for the new officers. The officers are very much interested, and follow the ritual very closely in their work. The records are well kept, and the dues very well collected indeed. At this time but a very small amount uncollected. At the close of the work refreshments were served and the evening was enjoyed by all.

On March 22d, I had intended to visit Reliance Lodge, No. 195, at Stonington, but was prevented. By my request P. M. EATON very kindly visited for me, and reports that everything looks prosperous. The records are correct, and show that the dues are fairly well collected. They have a lot of work on hand. I have heard from this lodge often in the past year, and know of the amount of work they have done.

On Jan. 28th, by request of my home lodge, Marine, No. 122, at Deer Isle, I publicly installed its officers, assisted by P. M. M. D. JOYCE as Grand Marshal. Through the installation ceremonies a very pleasing instrumental and vocal programme was carried out. About three hundred were present. At the close of the ceremony refreshments were served. I did not consider it necessary to officially visit this lodge, as I have attended nearly every meeting. I have given the officers such instructions in the work as I thought necessary. The records are neat and well kept. The dues are well collected.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I wish to thank you most sincerely for the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me your representative in the Fourth District, and through you the officers and members of the

lodges in this district for their kindness and courtesy throughout the year, and the Secretaries for their promptness in making their returns.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK A. GROSS, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Deer Isle, March 27, 1902.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith present my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District.

June 14th, I made my first official visit with Mosaic Lodge at Foxcroft. It was a special meeting. The officers of Mt. Kineo Lodge, who had previously been invited to assist in the work, were present, and after the lodge was opened assumed the stations and conferred the M. M. degree in a skillful manner. The officers of Mosaic Lodge then resumed their stations and a second candidate was introduced and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The work was well done by both lodges, the improvement being very marked since I saw them work at the beginning of the year. At the close a banquet and social hour was enjoyed.

July 30th, by appointment I visited Columbia Lodge, at Greenville, expecting so see the M. M. degree conferred, but the candidate did not materialize, and as some of the officers were absent, the W. M. requested me to preside and confer the E. A. degree, which I did with the W. M. acting as S. W.

February 18th, I made another appointment to visit this lodge, but owing to a severe snow storm which prevailed, could not get there. This lodge is the smallest in the district, but they are growing slowly, with a vigorous and healthy growth.

September 28th, by invitation, I visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, at Guilford. Two candidates were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in a very pleasing manner. I inspected the records and found them all that could be desired. Banquet at the close.

October 8th, I attended the school of instruction at Skowhegan with much pleasure and profit. Brother SLEEPER is a most excellent instructor and he did us all good.

October 18th, I publicly installed the officers of Piscataquis Lodge, at Milo, assisted by Past Master ABIAL E. LEONARD as Grand Chaplain and Bro. WILBER LEONARD as Grand Marshal. After the installation, a fine literary and musical entertainment was presented, after which many responded to the invi-

tation to speak a few words for the good of the order, and at the close we all sat down to a bountiful collation prepared by the ladies of the Eastern Star.

October 21st, by invitation, I visited Pleasant River Lodge, at Brownville. Work was presented in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, and was very well done. My corrections were freely discussed, and all the brethren showed great interest in having every word just right. On this occasion I had the pleasure of meeting a number of brethren from Canada. Refreshments were served in the lodge room at the close.

October 25th, by invitation, I visited Olive Branch Lodge, at Charleston. A large number of brethren were present. I was received in form. A candidate for the third degree was introduced and duly raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason.

Some of the officers were absent and the lodge did not make quite as good a showing as last year, but the brethren are in earnest and Masonry means something to them. Banquet at the close.

November 9th, I publicly installed the officers of Composite Lodge, at Languange, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. FRED H. SAVAGE as Grand Marshal. After the installation, we repaired to a near by hall and partook of a fine supper. The newly installed Master hails from Howland, where many of the brethren of this lodge reside, and although these brethren were disappointed when they were refused a dispensation to form a new lodge at that place, yet I believe that they are reconciled, and that "peace and harmony prevail" in Composite Lodge.

December 10th, the first annual convention of the lodges of the Fifth District was held with Mosaic Lodge, at Foxcroft. Owing to a severe rain storm which had prevailed for two days it was not largely attended. The convention was called to order at 7 o'clock P. M., by the District Deputy, who proceeded to open Mosaic Lodge. Then, after having welcomed the brethren, and stated the object of the meeting, he called the officers of Doric Lodge to the stations for the purpose of conferring the E. A. degree. They opened a lodge and conferred the degree very smoothly and but little was seen to criticize. Mt. Kineo Lodge had been assigned to work the F. C. degree, but on account of the storm failed to get there, so the District Deputy appointed brethren from the different lodges to confer the degree, with Past Master W. M. STEWARD in the chair. These brethren, with one or two exceptions, were not holding office in their respective lodges, but the skillful manner in which they did the work shows that the brethren in this district are well informed, and hold themselves in readiness to assist in the work when needed. The officers of Mosaic Lodge then resumed their stations, and a candidate was introduced and raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. At the proper time the lodge was called from labor to refreshment, and we repaired

to the banquet room, where a bountiful collation was served, which was given freely by Mosaic Lodge, and our thanks are due them for this and many other courtesies shown us. The lectures were all given in each of the degrees. Seven of the nine lodges in this district were represented, and but for the terrible condition of the roads they would all have been represented and in larger numbers. As this was our first attempt to hold a convention, we consider that it was a success, and I sincerely hope that District Deputies in the future will continue to hold them.

January 9th, I publicly installed the officers of Penobscot Lodge, assisted by Past Master CHARLES W. MORRILL as Grand Marshal. The service was preceded by the installation of Wasookeag Chapter, O. E. S., and the evening was very pleasantly passed. An oyster and pastry supper was served previously to the installation.

January 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Doric Lodge, at Monson, assisted by P. D. D. G. M. ALBERT F. JACKSON as Grand Marshal. This also was a joint installation with Euclid Chapter, O. E. S. A number of visitors were present, and after the installation an hour was devoted to speech-making, after which we repaired to the banquet room and discussed the choice viands prepared by the ladies.

January 17th, I publicly installed the officers of Olive Branch Lodge, assisted by P. M. HENRY PEAKS as Grand Marshal. A fine entertainment was presented after the installation, followed by a banquet in the Grange Hall.

January 18th, I privately installed the officers of Mount Kineo Lodge, assisted by Past Master CHARLES W. MORRILL as Grand Marshal. After the installation the new officers worked the E. A. degree in a very impressive manner. Banquet at the close.

February 17th, I made an official visit to Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter. Many brethren from Sangerville had been invited, but owing to a severe snow-storm, which came up suddenly, they were not present. Two candidates were raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason. The work was not done so well as this lodge usually does it, probably owing to the fact that some of the officers were absent, but I have been assured that the reputation which this lodge has for doing good work has been admirably kept up, having done the largest amount of work of any lodge in the district this year.

March 22d, by appointment, I visited Composite Lodge, at La Grange. Two candidates were raised to the Master Mason's degree in a very impressive manner. This lodge continues prosperous, having had a fair amount of work during the year.

Doric Lodge, at Monson, which is my own home, has had but very little work this year. The Master, Bro. EDWARD P. BLANCHARD, is a good worker, and has an able corps of assistants, and when prosperity returns to them they will be able to do good work.

The Committee on History have their work nearly completed. It has been hard for them, owing to the fact that the records were burned a few years ago and many things had to be written from memory. Other lodges that have histories in various stages of completion are Mt. Kineo, Penobscot, Olive Brance, Composite and Mosaic. The financial condition of the lodges in this district is good. The Secretaries in most cases have served their lodges many years, and in each and every lodge are thoroughly competent.

I have received notice that about thirty brethren of Sangerville have sent petitions to the lodges whose jurisdiction they would invade, to allow them to form a new lodge at that place.

I have issued ten Past Master's diplomas.

I wish again to call attention to the fact that it has not been the custom of many of our lodges to bind the Grand Lodge proceedings, Doric Lodge being the only one that has a full set from the date of their constitution.

And now, Most Worshipful, in conclusion, I wish to say that during my two years of service as D. D. G. M. I have tried to serve the lodges faithfully. I have made it a point to attend to the duties of the office promptly, and it is needless to say that I have enjoyed the work exceedingly. I also wish to thank you for the honor of my re-appointment, and to the brethren of the Fifth District I wish to say that when I am old I shall still retain pleasant memories of the last two years.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

HAROLD E. MORRILL, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Sixth Masonic District.

I appreciate most highly the honor you have conferred upon me by appointing me to the office of D. D. G. M. for this district. I have tried to discharge the duties to the best of my ability. I have met with most kindly greetings by the several lodges, and wish to express my thanks to them for the kindness and courtesy shown me.

On October 8th, I attended a lodge of instruction at Skowhegan, held by the Grand Lecturer. It has been of great assistance to me in my work.

November 4th, by invitation of Star in the East Lodge, No. 60, of Oldtown, I installed the officers of the lodge, assisted by Wor. Bro. V. E. TUCKER as Grand Marshal. The installation was private. The lodge was unfortunate

in loss by fire of a part of its furniture and at the present time is not ready to do work. As a result, I have not made an official visit. The Worshipful Master sent me a communication explaining their position and outlining what work they have on hand to do as soon as they get into their hall, which promises very well for the future. I was much pained to learn of the death of Wor. Bro. MORRISON, who was one of the officers it was my privilege to install.

November 22d, I visited St. Andrew's, No. 83, of Bangor, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree. The work was well done. There were three candidates, all of whom passed a very fine examination. A banquet was served at the close, at which nearly one hundred and thirty-five brethren were seated.

The records are in good hands and dues are well collected.

November 23d, I visited Mystic Lodge, No. 65, of Hampden, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, one candidate. At "refreshment" a banquet was served. The work was well done. The records are well kept and dues well collected. Quite a number of brethren from Bangor and vicinity were in attendance.

On December 18th, I made an official visit to Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10. The work was in the M. M. degree. It was exceedingly well done; given nearly word for word. I found the lodge prospering. The records are in the hands of Wor. Bro. C. I. COLLAMORE, which is proof of their correctness.

By invitation, I visited Lynde Lodge, No. 147, of Hermon, on the evening of Dec. 27th, for the purpose of installing the officers of the lodge. The ladies of the Order of Eastern Star were also present and installed their officers after our ceremony. This is a very pleasant arrangement, for it gives every brother and family a social and pleasant evening, and at the same time does not open its doors to a curious company who do not care for the Order or its ceremony, but come simply from curiosity. The evening was stormy, yet a goodly number was present. Wor. Bro. PAYNE assisted me as Grand Marshal. A banquet was served at the close.

I made an official visit to Howard Lodge, No. 69, of Winterport, on the evening of Dec. 28th. There was no work, but parts of the degrees were talked over and suggestions and corrections made. The records are in good hands and the dues very well collected. I installed the officers of the lodge, assisted by Wor. Bro. FREEMAN, (Past D. D. G. M.) as Grand Marshal.

On January 15th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, of Orono, assisted by Wor. Bro. SHAW as Grand Marshal. A banquet was served previous to the installation. After the ceremony a short time was spent socially and in singing. Installation public.

January 22d, I installed the officers of Kenduskeag Lodge, No. 137, at Kenduskeag, assisted by Wor. Bro. O. M. HARVEY as Grand Marshal. The ladies of the Order of Eastern Star were invited to install their officers with

us, which invitation was accepted. It was not an ideal day for the gathering of a large company, owing to a heavy rain storm, yet nearly forty sat down to the banquet served at the close of the ceremonies. Kenduskeag Lodge has had one of the most prosperous years for a long time, raising nine candidates. Improvement has been slow but sure. This being my home lodge, I have attended every meeting, and made each a visit of inspection and instruction.

On the evening of Jan. 31st, by invitation, I installed the officers of St. Andrews, Lodge, No. 83, of Bangor, assisted by Wor. Bro. O. M. HARVEY as Grand Marshal. Installation private. A banquet was served at the close. One pleasant feature was that of installing Wor. Bro. DILLINGHAM as Treasurer, which position he has held for more than forty years, proving the confidence and trust that is placed upon him is merited by his long and faithful service.

February 25th, I made an official visit to Lynde Lodge, No. 147, of Hermon, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, Banquet at intermission. The work was very well done. The records are in good hands, and dues well collected. At the close of the work, remarks were made by several brethren and also by the Master, Wor. Bro. TAYLOR, who gave us some very interesting interpretations of the use of different words in the work.

March 27th, I made an official visit to Mechanics' Lodge, No. 66, at Orono, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was very well done. The records, in the hands of Wor. Bro. A. J. DURGIN, are well cared for and dues collected in a satisfactory manner. A banquet was served at the close.

In my visits to the several lodges, I have offered such suggestions as seemed necessary and endeavored to correct the work as far as possible. All such has been kindly received. I have issued six Past Master's diplomas.

The floods of the past few weeks have prevented me from making visits, so I have not visited all the lodges in the district.

In closing, I wish to thank you again for the honor conferred upon me, and also the lodges for their kindness and courtesy to me.

Fraternally,

F. ERNEST HARVEY, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District. Circumstances over which I have little control have prevented my devoting that time and attention to the duties of this office that I would wish.

July 27th, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 111, where by appointment I met R. W. ADELBERT MILLETT, Junior Grand Warden, by whom I was installed. The lodge had no work at this meeting, but the hall was well filled and all present manifested an interest in, and had a word to say in favor of Masonry. After the lodge was closed, refreshments were served in the dining room, and a pleasant social hour enjoyed.

February 22d, I again, by invitation, visited Liberty Lodge and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. While the present officers have held their positions but a short time, the work was done in a very satisfactory manner and in conformity with the ritual. Bro. A. P. CARGILL is serving his thirtieth year as Secretary, and it is unnecessary for me to say that the records are correctly kept. The lodge is sustaining its past reputation for work and business methods.

October 24th, by invitation, I visited Unity Lodge, No. 58, at Thorndike, and installed their officers, with the assistance of Bro. EDWIN CORNFORTH as Grand Marshal. The attendance was rather small, but those present manifested an interest in the Institution of Masonry. There was no work on hand at the time of my visit. The records are in the hands of Past D. D. G. M. ALBERT W. WARD, and all knowing his zeal for our institution, must be aware of the fact that they are correctly kept. The financial condition of the lodge is good.

January 21st, I made an official visit to Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, at Unity, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. I find that some of the young members hold responsible offices, and perform their parts in strict conformity to the ritual. This lodge is having considerable work at the present time, and seems to be in a flourishing condition. They own their hall, and their books show a balance in the treasury.

I was glad to notice that an appeal for assistance from a destitute brother was promptly acted upon, and a goodly sum appropriated for his relief.

January 23d, I visited Sebasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton, and as there was no work on hand the Master Mason's degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner. The attendance was small, but those present manifested an interest in Masonry and worked in accordance with the ritual. This lodge may well be congratulated on their pleasant masonic home, which is free from debt, and is without doubt the best in the Seventh District. While some of the older masons are yet in the harness and are holding offices in the lodge, I noticed that some of the most responsible offices were filled by young masons, who are well posted in the ritualistic work.

Central Lodge, No. 45, is my masonic home, and I have been present at every meeting during the year. While this lodge has had no candidates the past year, work has frequently been exemplified in the several degrees. November 20th, with the assistance of Bro. CHARLES W. JONES as Grand Mar-

shal, I installed the officers of the lodge in the presence of a large number of masons and their ladies. The installation was interspersed with vocal and instrumental music by a select choir. A banquet was served at the "China House," after which all returned to "masonic hall" and listened to an instructive lecture by Rev. H. F. WOOD.

I received an invitation to install the officers of Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, at Brooks, but was obliged to decline on account of sickness. Through some misunderstanding I did not succeed in arranging a date for an official visit to this lodge in season to report the same.

While it was my intention to personally visit each lodge in the district, on account of the bad traveling, I was obliged to forego the pleasure of visiting Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, at Searsmont. At my request this lodge was visited by R. W. ADELBERT MILLETT, who reports that the lodge is well officered and working in a creditable manner. The records are well kept and peace and harmony prevail.

It was my privilege with several members of Central Lodge, to attend the convention for instruction held at Skowhegan, October 8th.

I also met with the Grand Lodge at Waterville, August 14th, to assist in laying the corner stone of the city building.

I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me by my appointment; to R. W. ADELBERT MILLETT for assistance in visitation, and to the officers and members of the several lodges for the courtesies they have extended to me as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIS W. WASHBURN, *D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.*

China, April 18, 1902.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit the following, as my report for the current masonic year in the Eighth District.

On October 8th, I attended the Masonic Convention held at Skowhegan by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, accompanied by Bro. FRANK E. WEST, J. W. of Pownal Lodge. This lodge was the only one in the Eighth District to send a representative. There were not so many of the brethren present on this occasion as I expected, but what was lacking in numbers was made up in interest.

On January 22d, by invitation, I installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, No.

119, assisted by Bros. FRANK E. WEST as Grand Marshal, and EDWARD N. HARRIMAN as Grand Chaplain. The services were public to the members' families and the widows and orphans of deceased members. This being my masonic home, I have not made an official visit but have attended all the meetings and can say that the lodge is in good financial condition, better than it has been for several years. Much credit is due the retiring Master, W. Bro. SAMUEL H. WEST, and his officers, for the high degree of efficiency that the work has reached in this lodge.

January 25th, assisted by Bro. FRANK E. WEST, of Pownal Lodge, as Grand Marshal and W. Bro. MARTIN G. BLACK, of Excelsior Lodge, as Grand Chaplain, I publicly installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, No. 151, at Northport. I made this my official visit, and examined the books and records, which are in the best of condition with dues well collected. I had the pleasure of meeting on this occasion many old acquaintances, among whom were R. W. R. A. PACKARD, Past D. D. G. M., W. Bro. ISAAC HILLS, of Excelsior Lodge, and W. Bro. L. D. AMES, of King David's Lodge, Lincolnville. Following the services a banquet was served.

By invitation of Mariner's Lodge, No. 68, of Searsport, I installed their officers on January 28th, assisted by Bro. FRANK E. WEST as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. H. W. NORTON as Grand Chaplain. Following the ceremony, the officers of Searsport R. A. C. were installed by Past High Priest JAMES A. COLSON, after which a banquet was served. This lodge is in a fine financial condition, dues well collected, and records in the hands of their veteran Secretary, Bro. CHARLES E. ADAMS.

On January 29th, I publicly installed the officers of Timothy Chase Lodge, No. 126, at Belfast, assisted by Bro. FRANK E. WEST, of Pownal Lodge, as Grand Marshal and Rev. Bro. GEORGE E. EDGETT as Grand Chaplain. As the members (with their ladies) of all the lodges in the Eighth District were invited, many availed themselves of the opportunity of enjoying the hospitality of Timothy Chase Lodge, which was of the warmest kind. An orchestra rendered music during the ceremony. After the services, an address was delivered by Rev. Bro. GEORGE E. EDGETT, followed by a banquet, dancing and social greetings. I had the pleasure of meeting at this time Past District D. G. Masters GEO. E. JOHNSON and S. AUGUSTUS PARKER.

On May 22d, I was present at work on the Third degree, which was rendered in a very impressive manner. The records of this lodge are in the hands of Bro. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, and it goes without saying that they are correct.

By invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro, January 30th, assisted by Bro. FRANK E. WEST as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. GEORGE E. TUFTS as Grand Chaplain. I also made this my official visit, and found the records and books in fine condition and in the

good hands of Bro. CHARLES R. PENDLETON. Bro. PENDLETON was elected Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of their veteran Secretary, W. Bro. THOMAS R. WILLIAMS, who died December 17, 1901, aged 82 years. Bro. WILLIAMS was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in King David's Lodge, No. 62, Lincolnton, Dec. 23, 1856. Was one of the charter members of Island Lodge and its first Treasurer; was Worshipful Master nine years, and its Secretary sixteen years. I did not have the pleasure of Bro. WILLIAMS' acquaintance, but from resolutions adopted by Island Lodge we learn that he was "one who was ever ready to stretch forth a helping hand to assist a falling brother, an active member of society, whose utmost endeavors were exerted for its welfare and prosperity. A friend and companion who was dear to all, a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows." I am under obligations to W. Bros. JOSEPH A. and ERNEST L. SPRAGUE for courtesies at this time.

I have been unable to visit Phoenix Lodge at Belfast, and King David's Lodge at Lincolnton, and have requested a brother in each lodge to do so for me, but as yet have received no report from them.

In closing, I wish to thank the officers and members of the lodges in the Eighth District for their kindness and courtesy, and you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred upon me by your appointment as your representative.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBERT M. AMES, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Stockton Springs, April 7, 1902.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District. I have visited all the lodges in my district, except Knox at South Thomaston, which has made but one member during the past year, and so many of the members, who are stone cutters, have been away to work, that they failed to get enough out to hold all of the regular meetings, but the lodge is in good financial condition, and the W. M., ALDEN W. BUTLER, hopes to increase the interest and the membership during the next year. I have witnessed the work in all of the other lodges, and all maintain that uniformity in the work, which I had the pleasure to report last year, and all are in good financial condition.

June 24th, I attended the Centennial Celebration of Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden. The entire program, as planned by the general committee, was a

success from start to finish, and the masons of Amity won the praise of every guest by the delightful and harmonious manner in which they officiated as hosts. Their kind hospitality will long be remembered by all who participated in this great event.

About 650 men were in line in the grand parade, marching in close order made a line full one-half mile long. The marshal of the day was Judge REUEL ROBINSON, chairman of the general committee. His aids were J. A. BREWSTER, E. E. BOYNTON, W. F. BISBEE and B. F. ADAMS. Marshal and aids were mounted and made a fine appearance.

The order of march was as follows:

Platoon of Rockland and Camden police.

Veazie's Band of Rockport, 23 pieces C. B. Veazie, leader.

Claremont Commandery K. T. of Rockland, 67 men, A. W. Hodgkins, Eminent Commander.

Rockland Military Band, 23 pieces, Arthur W. Hall, leader.

De Valois Commandery K. T. of Vinalhaven, 28 men, S. A. Crawford, Eminent Commander.

Knox Lodge of South Thomaston, 15 men, A. W. Butler, Worshipful Master.

Moses Webster Lodge of Vinalhaven, 40 men, C. E. Bomán, Wor. Master.

Eureka Lodge of St. George, 25 men, Manfred Humphrey, Wor. Master.

Quantabacook Lodge of Searsmont, 25 men, L. T. Ness, Wor. Master.

St. Paul's Lodge of Rockport, 45 men, Joseph Richards, Wor. Master.

Rockland Lodge of Rockland, 50 men, S. A. Keyes, Wor. Master.

King David's Lodge of Lincolnville, 35 men, Alton Andrews, Wor. Master.

Aurora Lodge of Rockland, 25 men, George Clark, Acting Master.

Union Lodge of Union, 50 men, W. C. Morton, Wor. Master.

St. George Lodge of Warren, 20 men, Matthew Allen, Wor. Master.

Orient Lodge of Thomaston, 40 men, E. C. Rollins, Acting Master.

Hancock Lodge of Castine, 8 men, William A. Walker, Wor. Master.

Mt. Battie Band of Camden, 28 pieces, Harry Perkins, leader.

Amity Lodge of Camden, 140 men, Edward F. Harrington, Wor. Master.

Carriages containing members of reception committee and Grand Officers.

Among the Grand Officers present were Past Grand Master WINFIELD S. CHOATE, of Augusta, Deputy Grand Master WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, of Lewiston, and Junior Grand Warden ADELBERT MILLETT, of Searsmont. Four District Deputy Grand Masters were in attendance, THOMAS H. BODGE, Augusta, Eleventh District, TOBIAS L. EASTMAN, Fryeburg, Eighteenth District, ASHUR B. HUTCHINS, Orland, Twenty-first District, and G. D. GOULD, Warren, Ninth District.

At the conclusion of the parade fully 800 masons and ladies assembled in the opera house, where interesting exercises were held. Worshipful Master

EDWARD HARRINGTON gave the visiting masons a cordial greeting, and introduced Judge REUEL ROBINSON, who gave a historical address which proved deeply interesting to the audience. The history of the lodge was also cleverly told in rhyme by Wor. Bro. GEORGE H. CLEVELAND, who enjoys the reputation of being Camden's poet-laureate.

M. W. CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, of Boston, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, was then introduced, and in the course of a most eloquent address gave a concise history of the Masonic Order.

A banquet was served at 6 o'clock in a large casino prepared for the occasion, after which Judge ROBINSON, was called to the head of the table of honor and assumed the office of toast-master. With pleasing prefaces, he called off the toasts, which were responded to as follows:

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts—Grand Master CHARLES T. GALLAGHER, of Boston.

The Grand Lodge of Maine—Deputy Grand Master W. J. BURNHAM, of Lewiston.

Amity Lodge of the Past—Past Grand Senior Warden T. R. SIMONTON, of Camden.

Amity Lodge of the Future—JESSE H. OGIER, of Camden.

Our Guests—Past Grand Master EDWARD L. FREEMAN, of Providence, R. I.

Our Great Fraternity—Past Grand Master WINFIELD S. CHOATE, of Augusta.

The speeches were very interesting, and everybody enjoyed the hour or more thus passed.

The concluding feature of the celebration was the ball in Camden Opera House, which continued until a late hour, "and when the strains of the orchestra had finally died away, Amity Lodge's big birthday party was over."

October 8th, I visited Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven. This was a regular meeting, and the members of Amity Lodge at Camden, Aurora and Rockland Lodges, at Rockland, had been invited to witness the work of the M. M. degree. The steamer Butman arrived about eight o'clock, with thirty-eight visiting brethren, besides several visitors who came on the regular boat earlier in the evening. The work was well rendered, as it always is in this lodge, music being interspersed throughout the work, making it very impressive to the candidate, and interesting to the visitors. After the work, very interesting remarks were made by the visiting brethren, and then the lodge closed and they were conducted to the banquet hall, where an excellent collation was served, after which the steamer returned with the visitors, leaving the island about 12.30.

October 25th, by invitation of Bro. L. M. STAPLES, who was installed Master, I publicly installed the officers of Mount Olivet Lodge, at Washington.

November 18th, I installed the officers of St. George Lodge. Members of the O. E. S. and masons' families were invited.

November 26th, by invitation of Bro. J. E. LUCE, who was installed Master, I publicly installed the officers of Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven. The Fleur de Lis Quartette, composed of four young ladies from Rockland, furnished music for the occasion.

December 20th, by invitation of the Worshipful Master, A. H. NEWBERT, I officially visited Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree. A pleasing feature of this meeting was that all the other lodges in the district were invited, and fourteen lodges were represented, with a goodly number of visitors, which made it a very interesting as well as profitable occasion. After the work, which was very well rendered indeed, and pleasing remarks by the visitors, a collation was served in the banquet hall. Wor. Bro. L. S. ROBINSON is still serving this lodge as Secretary, and the important duties of his office are well attended to.

January 3d, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union, Wor. Bro. N. B. EASTMAN, of St. George Lodge, acting as Grand Marshal. The officers of Orient Chapter O. E. S. were installed the same evening, which with music and speech-making made a very pleasant evening's entertainment for all present.

January 16th, I made an official visit to Union Lodge, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree, which was rendered very correctly. Bro. FRED M. LUCAS, who was recently installed Master, has served in that office several terms, and proves himself a very correct ritualist. The Secretary's books and records are neatly kept, and the dues, with very few exceptions, are well collected. During the past year this lodge has moved into another hall, which has been fitted up very nicely and comfortably for them.

January 21st, by invitation of retiring Master, CHAS. BRACKETT, I installed the officers of Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, Wor. Bro. HARRISON CURTIS acting as Grand Marshal.

February 11th, I visited Rockland Lodge, at Rockland. W. Master HEAD conferred the M. M. degree for the first time since his installation in January, and proved himself a well posted mason and a correct ritualist. All the other officers were very correct in the work. Wor. Bro. A. I. MATHER is still performing the important duties of Secretary, and his books show the handiwork of an artist as well as of a good penman. Refreshments were served after lodge closed.

February 15th, in company with five members from my own lodge, I visited Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor, where I was received in due form. Wor. Bro. MANFRED HUMPHREY demonstrated his knowledge of Masonry by conferring the M. M. degree in a very correct and interesting manner. His officers were also very correct in the work. The records are still in the hands of

Wor. Bro. WALTER H. MATHEWS, whose books excel anything I have seen in perfect form and neat penmanship. This lodge now owns the building in which its hall is situated, all free from any indebtedness, and are about to enlarge and improve the front, so as to make the entrance more convenient and comfortable, and at the same time to beautify the building.

February 21st, I visited Mount Olivet Lodge, at Washington, and saw the E. A. degree conferred in a very careful and impressive manner by Wor. Bro. L. M. STAPLES, who is for the third time Master of this lodge. At this meeting three good applications were received and others were expected, so that the future of Mount Olivet looks very bright. The other officers performed their work well, especially the S. D., Bro. GEORGE L. SPRAGUE, whose future in Masonry I predict will be above the average. Bro. W. M. STAPLES is still performing the duties of Secretary, and his books are neatly and well kept.

February 24th, I visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport, and witnessed the work in the F. C. degree, which was well rendered. Wor. Master LOVEJOY, having served in that capacity before, showed himself a very correct ritualist. The well kept books of the Secretary, Wor. Bro. E. E. FALES, show that he performs the duties of that office faithfully and well.

February 25th, I again witnessed the work of the F. C. degree in Orient Lodge, Thomaston. The W. M., E. C. ROLLINS, though new in this office, rendered the work very well indeed, and Wor. Bro. HORATIO COPELAND, who has served as S. D. considerably in the past, rendered the work of that office very closely to the ritual. Wor. Bro. A. O. TOBIE, as Secretary, has well kept books and is steadily collecting in the dues of delinquent members.

February 28th, accompanied by Wor. Bro. A. A. BEATON, of Rockland Lodge, I visited Amity Lodge, of Camden. Before the lodge opened for business, we opened a lodge of Past Masters and conferred the P. M. degree on several Past Masters who had not received the degree before, and then a regular lodge of M. M. was opened and the M. M. degree conferred on Bro. WILLEY in a very able and impressive manner, all of the officers rendering the work correctly and well. Seventeen lodges were represented at this meeting and thirty-five visitors were present. The dues in this lodge are well collected.

March 3d, by special request of the Master, Wor. Bro. MATHEW ALLEN, I officially visited my lodge, although I had attended the meetings frequently during the year. St. George Lodge still does excellent work, and at this meeting the M. M. degree was conferred very closely to the ritual. This lodge is in good financial condition, owning the building it occupies, and is contemplating making additions and improvements on it during the next year.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me by my second appointment, and to express my grat-

itude to the officers and members of every lodge which I visited for courtesies and kind greetings which were extended to me.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

G. DUDLEY GOULD, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Warren, March 31, 1902.

TENTH DISTRICT.

To M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the Tenth Masonic District for the year just past.

I have endeavored to do my whole duty in the office, with the single object of more perfect work in the lodges in this district, and to this end I attended the convention for instruction in masonic work held at Skowhegan, October 8, 1901, and was well pleased with the very thorough manner in which M. W. Bro. SLEEPER conducted the instructions.

On January 11th, I made my first official visit, by appointment, to Bristol Lodge and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. The candidate was given a very excellent impression, and mainly correct. The monitorial work showed careful study and was well delivered. This lodge owns the building in which they meet and have it nicely equipped. The members seemed to be in harmony and the officers anxious to do good work. Bro. ERVINE, the Secretary, keeps the books in a very neat and correct manner, and is a credit to the lodge. Many of the members are seafaring men and pay their dues when they happen to be at home. This makes their account uneven, but is not considered a hardship by the home members and is no cause for complaint. After the work was finished, I called their attention to such errors as were worthy of notice, not thinking a slip of memory so much a fault as a word or act in the wrong direction. W. M. BAILEY is very much interested, and will, I think, be successful in all his endeavors for the good of the lodge. After labor, refreshments were served in the lower hall, and all enjoyed the hospitality. A good attendance and a pleasant and profitable meeting.

Thursday evening, January 23d, I visited Lincoln Lodge of Wiscasset and witnessed work on the second degree. I was much pleased with the earnest and painstaking manner in which the officers did their work. This is one of the oldest lodges in the state, being No. 3, and the newly elected officers take pride in doing thorough work, feeling that they ought to maintain their position as one of the first. I had to look sharp to find anything to criticise, but as no one is perfect, so in this case, there were a few points to which I called

their attention, and the instruction was received in the same genial manner that characterizes all their acts. W. M. LEAVITT is well supported by his officers, and with a kindly word from Bro. DANIEL CAMPBELL, Past D. D. G. M., who although somewhat advanced in years is a most correct and able assistant—I shall expect most excellent work by this lodge. The records kept by Bro. WILLIAM D. PATTERSON are above criticism, and every important detail of the acts of the lodge lawful to record are kept in full. After labor, refreshments were served. I was most kindly received, and pleasantly entertained.

February 7th, I visited Seaside Lodge, Boothbay Harbor, and witnessed work on the Third degree. The rendition was correct, dignified, and impressive, Bro. MONTGOMERY, W. M., is well supported by his officers. In fact, this lodge has every desirable element, funds, members, talent, work and a fine hall. Harmony and prosperity are in full sway. The records are such as might be expected in such a lodge, and Bro. PERKINS deserves honorable mention as Secretary. The gathering was large, there being about one hundred present. I was received with courtesy and kindness, found but small cause for criticism and much that was commendable. After labor, the craft were invited to a banquet in the lower hall, where the dignity of Masters was laid aside and the jollity of boys indulged in.

February 8th, I visited Anchor Lodge, South Bristol, and witnessed work on the Second degree, and I take pleasure in saying that no smoother work ever came before me. The officers and members of this lodge are very much attached to their home, and endeavor to sustain it in all ways, and although a small lodge it is one family of brothers and fellows, among whom no contention exists except that *noble* contention of *who best can work and best agree*. I very nearly had to pass them without criticism. Bro. W. H. McFARLAND keeps the records in the approved manner. In fact, all W. M. GAMAGE's officers are well qualified to discharge their respective duties. I was most warmly received by this lodge, and my visit will always be a pleasant remembrance. After labor, a lobster stew was served, which fairly offset the blizzard which was raging outside.

February 20th, I visited Bay View Lodge, East Boothbay, by appointment, and witnessed work in the Third degree, by exemplification. The work was most commendable, and all the appointments were in harmony. I was gratified with the manner in which this lodge was conducted. I am glad to say that it is well qualified and fully equipped to do work that would be an honor to any lodge. The records are kept to the minutest detail, and I would congratulate Bro. V. K. MONTGOMERY, W. M., on the able support he has in both officers and members. After work a banquet and social chat added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

March 14th, I visited King Solomon's Lodge, Waldoboro. Witnessed work on third degree, Past D. D. G. M. SAMUEL L. MILLER in the chair. Bro.

MILLER is most ably supported by his subordinates and the work was exemplary. This lodge, like some others, shows faithful work by past Deputies, and the usual errors were conspicuous by their absence. Fine music was rendered by a trio of brethren, which added much to the dignity and solemnity of the occasion. The candidate gave evidence of marked proficiency in the preceding degrees, greatly to the credit of the W. M. A few suggestions were offered and kindly received. The J. W. and J. D. are especially to be commended for the ease and dignity with which they fill their offices, being young in the order. The records are safe in the hands of Bro. CARL MILLER—in fact everything connected with this lodge is most satisfactory. I here met Bro. RAWSON, who has labored with masonic implements fifty-three years. I think the longest of any brother in the Tenth District. Refreshments terminated a very pleasant evening.

March 19th, I visited Alna Lodge, Damariscotta. The weather and traveling being at its worst, few beside the village members were present—still quite a goodly number. Bro. R. B. MATHEWS, W. M., has the work very correct. The working part of this lodge is well qualified to do good work—and *do it*. Past D. D. G. M. STETSON is a very present help should occasion require. The Third degree was worked in a manner that left small room for criticism. A social talk and general review of the other degrees were indulged in, which convinced me of the marked efficiency of this lodge. No more friendly greeting could be extended than was offered me by all present. The records are in good hands, and dues well collected. After work, a banquet was greatly enjoyed by all present.

March 26th, after a twenty-five mile ride through indescribable mud, I arrived at East Jefferson barely in time for my appointment with Riverside Lodge. A small company only were present, but sufficient to show the metal of this lodge. They have lately finished paying for their building and are *out of debt* and in good condition, with a nice hall and all things necessary. No work has been done for some little time, but they have just accepted six candidates, and I witnessed the E. A. degree on two of them. This was exceptionally good and showed a thorough understanding of the work. A general review of the other degrees was made, and I was satisfied that Bro. BESSE, W. M., will rule and govern his lodge with credit to himself and honor to the fraternity. The records are well cared for.

April 17th, I visited Dresden Lodge, of Dresden. This lodge has been very unfortunate in their appointments. Every evening has been so stormy that no meeting has been held for several months, and the officers were out of practice. The J. D. was sick. The first degree was worked, and although the usual work was not done, yet the candidate was given a good impression. The records are well cared for and Bro. NATHANIEL F. LEEMAN deserves honorable mention for his faithful attendance and painstaking work on the books.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I will thank you for the unexpected honor conferred upon me by my appointment. I assure you that I fully appreciate the responsibilities devolving upon me thereby, and I have labored to correct the work, promote harmony, and stimulate friendship, morality and brotherly love. I have been most cordially received and treated by the officers and members of all the lodges, for which kindness I extend thanks.

April 17, 1902.

JOHN H. MAYERS, D. D. G. M., 10th D. M.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District. I have officially inspected all the lodges in this district and am pleased to report the general condition most excellent. A good amount of work has been done, and harmony prevails.

September 23d, accompanied by Bro. JOHN V. LANE, I inspected the work of Dirigo Lodge, No. 104. W. M. CHAS. V. LINCOLN showed little familiarity with the ritual, and after futile attempts to approach to a semblance of it, called upon Bro. CHESTER M. CLARK, a Past Master of that lodge, who is recognized as one of the most correct ritualists in this district; under his direction the work was finished. While it is true little work has been done in that lodge for two years, I do not think it any excuse for the Worshipful Master to show almost no knowledge of the ritual. New officers were elected and installed by me at that meeting, and I am informed an increased interest in better work is already apparent.

October 2d, with the assistance of W. Bro. CHARLES F. COOK as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, before as many brethren and guests as could be accommodated. October 22d, with Bro. CHARLES S. PETTENGILL, I inspected the work of this lodge and found everything in excellent order. W. M. GEORGE E. RING is proficient in the ritual and his officers are alert and enthusiastic.

October 29th, I attended the Grand Lodge of Instruction at Kennebunk, and in addition to the valuable assistance received from the Grand Lecturer, was permitted to meet many old friends and make new ones. I wish every Deputy, Master, Warden and brother could realize the great help these communications are, and make an effort to be present.

November 25th, I publicly installed the officers of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35; December 4th, of Kennebec Lodge, No. 5; January 21st, of Augusta

Lodge, No. 141; and February 11th, of Hermon Lodge, No. 32. I was assisted in each instance by G. S. D. JAMES E. KINGSLEY as Grand Marshal, and I venture to say no Grand Senior Deacon has ever done more during his term of office. Following each installation refreshments have been served and speeches made.

January 25th, I inspected Monmouth Lodge, No. 110. There was a good attendance of members and visitors, and the work of W. M. HORACE S. BENT and officers was excellent. It could not well be otherwise when such workers and ritualists as R. W. Bro. DANIEL P. BOYNTON and W. Bro. JOHN N. PRESCOTT were present and took active part in it.

February 24th, I inspected the work of Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35. This is my own lodge and I am justly proud of its reputation. The ritual was quite closely followed, but there was a lack of unity in the work that marred its effectiveness. As the work usually goes much more smoothly under the direction of W. M. CHARLES F. COOK, I can only conclude that evening was one of those which come to all lodges doing uniformly good work. That this lodge is taking care to accept only what is conscientiously believed to be good material is shown by a larger number rejected than by all the rest of the lodges in the district combined.

March 4th, accompanied by several of the brethren of Augusta and Hallowell, I visited Hermon Lodge, No. 32. This was the first time W. M. HENRY A. WOOD and new officers had worked the Third, but it was rendered in a most exemplary manner. There has been a good increase in the membership of the several masonic bodies in Gardiner during the past few years, and many are knocking for admittance, but the returns and personal inquiries would show that the brethren are guarding well the outer door. "To preserve the reputation of the fraternity unsullied should be our constant care."

March 11th, I inspected the work of W. M. FRED O. BOYNTON and officers of Augusta Lodge, No. 141. The work of the M. M. degree was pleasingly carried out and there were very few corrections to be made. This lodge is certainly in excellent condition in every way, and the officers attentive and prompt in the discharge of every duty.

April 2d, I inspected Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, and found the work still under the direction of W. M. FITZ MORRIS FISH and able officers. This old lodge is doing as good work as ever, and after more than a century of existence is teaching the grand principles of our order to men who will make Masonry synonymous with good citizenship in its highest meaning.

April 21st, I visited Temple Lodge, No. 25, and found all, as I expected, in good working order under the capable and experienced W. M. HORACE A. KEYES. The Third degree was conferred most acceptably, the officers showing the evidence of careful study and a good amount of work.

I have made no special mention of the records, as they are all in the custody

of the same Secretaries as last year, except those of Temple Lodge. In every instance they are very well kept. I have had occasion in one or two instances to point out where something had better have been left out to preserve their secrecy. Kennebec Lodge has been unfortunate in the sickness of Bro. FRED A. TENNEY, an excellent Secretary, but he is able to attend the meetings now, and is endeavoring to collect the dues, which are somewhat behind. R. W. Bro. LEVI E. JONES now has the records of Temple Lodge and is showing commendable zeal in the discharge of the duties of an office somewhat neglected by his predecessors. From his known ability and enthusiasm for his lodge, I know he cannot fail to effect a great revolution in the office.

I have recommended to the lodges that commence their masonic year nearly with the calendar year, that they hold their meetings for inspection during the last of the year, rather than at the beginning, as it would be better for them, and the District Deputy would have more time for making up his report.

In addition to the strict duties of my office as above given, it was my pleasure to visit as guest of Amity Lodge, No. 6, at Camden, on the occasion of their Centennial June 24th. I was privileged to go in company with P. G. M. W. S. CHOATE and D. G. M. WM. J. BURNHAM, and met many other present and permanent members of the Grand Lodge. A full account will be given by another, so I will only add that the entertainment was most royal, as was to be expected from that lodge. By your courtesy I acted as Senior Grand Warden on April 11th, at the dedication of the new hall and ante-rooms of United Lodge, No. 8. It was one of the pleasantest occasions of the year, and I again thank you for the honor conferred upon me.

In closing, I am pleased to report the lodges in the district in good condition and enjoying fraternal relations one with another. Where possible, visits are frequently interchanged, which tends to a greater uniformity and general raising of the standard of excellence. So far as has come to my knowledge, no contention exists "save that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree." I sincerely thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges for their kind and courteous hospitality and brotherly love extended, and you, Most Worshipful, for the great honor conferred by this appointment. Fraternally submitted,

THOMAS H. BODGE, *D. D. G. M. 11th M. D.*

Augusta, April 22, 1902.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twelfth District.

August 13th, I took part in laying the corner stone of City Hall, Waterville, acting as Senior Grand Warden, members of Waterville, Siloam, Messalonskee, Vassalboro, Rural and Neguemkeag lodges taking part in the exercises, St. Omer Commandery acting as escort.

September 18th, by request of Bro. GEORGE G. WEEKS, of Fairfield, I installed him D. D. G. M. of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

October 8th, I attended lodge of instruction at Skowhegan, and by request of M. W. Bro. SLEEPER, I installed Bro. JOHN H. MAYERS, as D. D. G. M. of the Tenth Masonic District.

October 19th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Vassalboro Lodge, No 54, assisted by Bro. FRANKLIN WALKER as Grand Marshal, and Bro. R. C. BURGESS as Grand Chaplain. After installation a bountiful supper was served in their banquet hall, where a social hour was enjoyed by all.

October 22d, by invitation of Rural Lodge, No. 53, of Sidney, I publicly installed the officers elect of that lodge, assisted by Bro. FRANKLIN WALKER as Grand Marshal, and Bro. A. H. BAILEY as Grand Chaplain. After the ceremony of the evening we repaired to their banquet hall, where we enjoyed the open-hearted hospitality for which the members of Rural Lodge are noted.

October 26th, I officially visited Rural Lodge, No. 53, of Sidney. I had the pleasure of the company of my friend and brother, FRANKLIN WALKER. There being no work in the lodge at this time, work was exemplified in the Third degree for my inspection, which was very creditably done. The floor work was exceptionally well done. I made a few corrections and offered such suggestions as I thought necessary, which were kindly received. The records are in the hands of Bro. WARREN and are correctly and neatly kept, this being his tenth consecutive term. This lodge has fine quarters, owning their lodge building, and is in good condition financially.

November 2d, I visited Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, Oakland. There being no work in the lodge at this time, we went over the ritual and I found them very proficient. I had the pleasure of meeting my predecessor, Bro. JAMES H. WITHERELL, this being his home lodge. I judge by the opening and closing, which was very nearly perfect, that when work presents itself to this lodge it will be done with credit to the fraternity. The records, in the hands of Bro. ORESTES E. CROWELL, are splendidly kept. Financial condition of the lodge good. After close of lodge we were served with refreshments. I enjoyed my visit thoroughly. I have to report that the hall of this lodge was destroyed by fire the 13th of January, 1902. It was insured.

November 5th, I visited Asylum Lodge, No. 133, Wayne. This lodge has done no work the past year, and as the officers were not all present they could not exemplify work, very much to my regret. The opening and closing was very creditably done. I made a very few corrections and offered such suggestions as seemed to me to be for the good of the fraternity. This being

the home lodge of Bro. CHAS. W. CROSBY, you may be assured they do not lack for proper instruction. I had the pleasure of meeting at this lodge Bro. THOMAS WING, P. M., and one of the charter members of Asylum Lodge. Bro. WING is ninety-two years of age and had ridden five miles to attend the meeting, and I have to say that I felt honored by his presence, and I sincerely hope to meet this brother again. The records, in the hands of Bro. CHENERY, are perfectly kept. Financial condition good. After lodge closed refreshments were served.

November 6th, I visited Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, Readfield. Witnessed work in E. A. degree, and I have seldom seen it done in a more dignified manner. The floor work was splendidly done, there being but very few errors. Wor. Bro. PEACOCK called upon Bro. C. W. CROSBY to deliver the second and third sections of the lectures, which he did with credit to himself and honor to Lafayette Lodge. The Secretary being absent and his desk being locked, I had no opportunity to examine the records. Financial conditions of this lodge are excellent. Lafayette Lodge own their lodge room, which is one of the best in this district. After closing, we were invited to the room below, where refreshments were served.

November 19th, I visited Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, at Mt. Vernon. There being no work at the time of my visit, work in the Third degree was exemplified for my inspection, which I am pleased to say was splendidly done and remarkably close to the ritual. I had very few corrections to make. There was a good attendance of the brethren at this meeting and all seemed interested in the work. The records, in the hands of Bro. FOSS, are nicely kept. This lodge is in a good financial condition, owning their lodge building, and with money in the treasury. I shall long remember the pleasant visit I had at this lodge. After the lodge closed, we were invited to the room below, where a nice oyster supper was served, and a social hour enjoyed by all.

January 13th, I publicly installed the officers elect of Waterville Lodge, No. 33, assisted by Bro. FRANKLIN WALKER as Grand Marshal, and Bro. A. L. LANE as Grand Chaplain. Our rooms were taxed to their utmost capacity, it being estimated there were five hundred present, while many were unable to get in on account of lack of room. At the close of the installation ceremony, we were served with refreshments, after which all participated in the social enjoyments of the evening.

January 23d, I visited Neguemkeag Lodge, No. 166. There being no work at this time work was exemplified in the Third degree for my inspection, which was very well done. The opening and closing were nearly correct. This lodge having had but one candidate the past year, I did not expect to see that state of proficiency which we expect from our lodges which have a large amount of work. Under the circumstances the work was very well done. The records, in the hands of Bro. STILSON, are a model of neatness and accuracy. The

financial condition of this lodge is excellent, owning their lodge building jointly with the Odd Fellows, and having several hundred dollars invested. After closing we were invited to the room below, where refreshments were served.

January 29th, I made my official visit to Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54. The work for my inspection was the conferring of the Third degree, and I have never seen the work done in a more impressive manner or closer to the ritual than was done by Wor. Bro. WALL. The floor work, also, was perfection, and showed thorough study by the brethren who took part. The opening and closing of the lodge was defective, Wor. Bro. WALL not having the support he should have had, and I so informed them in my remarks, and advised a closer study of the ritual. The records, in the hands of Bro. EWER, are correctly kept. The finances are in good condition, having a good sum at interest. After close of lodge, we repaired to the banquet hall above, where a fine oyster supper was served and a social hour enjoyed.

Waterville Lodge, No. 33, being my home lodge, I have not considered an official visit necessary. I have attended most of its meetings and witnessed their work, which has been very well done. The records are well kept by Bro. LIBBEY, and the finances are in good condition. A fine organ has been presented to this lodge by three of its generous hearted brethren, which is a great addition and help to the work of the three masonic bodies which occupy this hall.

I have visited all the lodges of the 12th district. While some have done no work the past year, they are all in good condition and harmony prevails. To the officers and brethren of the 12th district I wish to express my thanks for the courtesies which I have received from the several lodges, and to you, Most Wor. Grand Master, for the honor of my appointment as D. D. G. M. of the 12th Masonic District.

JOHN M. WEBBER, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

Waterville, March 10, 1902.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the district, and have nothing but words of commendation and praise for the general interest and zeal in masonic principles, and the painstaking, careful and efficient manner of conducting the lodges

and working the degrees. Harmony and good fellowship prevail throughout the district and regular annual interchange of visits are made by many of the lodges. As to finances, all dues are promptly collected, and the lodges are fairly prosperous. Comparatively, Bingham Lodge has a larger regular demand upon its funds for charitable purposes than any other lodge, and it meets this demand uncomplainingly and with truly masonic responsibility.

But praise is due to every lodge in the district for the liberal hand with which it dispenses charity, the first and greatest masonic duty.

November 5th, I made an official visit to Carrabassett Lodge, Canaan, where work was performed in the M. M. degree in a manner that reflected credit upon the officers. The records are in excellent condition, and the present Secretary, Brother HARRIS, has maintained the high standard established by his predecessors.

I met the officers and brethren of Bingham Lodge, at Bingham, November 25th. Two candidates were made E. A. masons, and I enjoyed the work exceedingly and found little to criticise. The records are well kept and the business of the lodge is in safe hands.

My official visit to Somerset Lodge, at Skowhegan, was made February 17th. Here I met R. W. Bro. W. R. G. ESTES, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, whose unflagging interest in Masonry is recognized in masonic orders all over our beloved state. The E. A. degree was conferred by the officers, who recognize the beauty of the work and perform their respective parts with commendable efficiency. Bro. LAMBERT, whose service as Secretary covers a long period, still has the records in hand, and they are models of neatness and accuracy.

March 18th, I visited Northern Star Lodge, of North Anson. The meeting was a pleasant and profitable one. Visiting brothers were present from all over the northern section of the district. The M. M. degree was given in a manner which showed a thorough understanding of the ritual on the part of the officers. Bro. W. C. SIMMONS is still Secretary, and knows how and does perform every duty touching that office.

On the following evening, I made an official visit to Keystone Lodge, of Solon, and while no work was done, I have no hesitancy in saying, that from a careful examination, all the affairs of the lodge are sharply looked after and peace and prosperity prevail.

March 24th was the date of my official visitation to Euclid Lodge, of Madison. The work presented for inspection was the F. C. My predecessor in office, Bro. PERKINS, is Master this year, and under his watchful eye, the work is done with precision and vigor. Everything connected with the lodge is in first class condition, and more work has been done here than anywhere else in the district.

By invitation, and upon the appointment of special meeting, I visited Leba-

non Lodge, at South Norridgewock, April 10th, and found the general affairs of the lodge in a healthy and prosperous condition. The M. M. degree was satisfactorily worked. The records are all right in the hands of Bro. WARD.

As to my home lodge, Siloam, of Fairfield, I have attended nearly every meeting during the year. It is efficiently officered throughout. Its Secretary is still Bro. CHAPMAN, and he does his work faithfully and readily.

In conclusion I desire to testify to the many courtesies and kindnesses extended to me from the lodges and brethren of the Thirteenth District.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE G. WEEKS, *D. D. G. M. 13th M. D.*

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

October 25th, I attended the Lodge of Instruction at Norway. As you were present, you are aware of the large attendance and great interest taken. Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, as well as others, thought this was the best Lodge of Instruction that had been held. If the officers of lodges would attend the Lodge of Instruction, the District Deputies would need to make but few corrections.

November 12th, I publicly installed the officers of Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, Lisbon Falls—my own lodge—assisted by J. A. UNDERWOOD, P. M., as Marshal, and GEO. B. SHOREY as Chaplain. This was the first meeting in their new hall, and with the exception of the large cities, they have as good rooms as there are in the state. The Eastern Star served a fine supper after the installation.

December 17th, I visited United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick. This was a special meeting to work the M. M. degree. The work of Worshipful Master HENRY C. UPTON was fine, and that of all the officers was good. The records are nicely kept by A. J. HUTCHINSON, P. M. A large attendance, plenty of work ahead, and a new hall make things look bright for the future of this lodge.

January 5th, I visited Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath. The work was in the M. M. degree, and was well done by Worshipful Master CHARLES B. FURBER and the officers of the lodge. There was a large attendance, and supper was served at the close of the work. The records are well kept by H. D. MAXWELL.

January 31st, I visited Acacia Lodge No. 121, Durham. The work was in the M. M. degree, and was well done by Worshipful Master W. D. TRUFANT and his officers. The records are well kept by E. L. MACOMBER. At the close of the work, supper was served after which I installed the new officers.

February 3d, I installed the officers of Solar Lodge, assisted by J. A. UNDERWOOD, P. M. of my own lodge, as Marshal, and W. S. SHOREY, P. M. of Solar Lodge, as Chaplain. Supper was served at the close of the installation.

March 17th, I visited Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath. The work was in the F. C. and M. M. degrees, and was nicely done by Wor. Master WALTER S. GLIDDEN and his officers. The records, in the hands of A. L. STROUT, are nicely kept and the dues are all collected. Supper was served at the close of the work.

March 29th, I visited Ancient York Lodge, No. 155, Lisbon Falls, my home lodge. This was a special meeting to work the M. M. degree. The work of Worshipful Master L. I. PHILBROOK and his officers was well done. The records, in the hands of WM. PARKIN, are nicely kept. D. D. G. M. L. O. BRACKETT, of the 24th district, and delegations from United and Tranquil Lodges, were present. Supper was served at the close of the work.

March 31st, I visited Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond. The work was in the F. C. degree, and was well done by Wor. Master WALTER E. WHITNEY and the officers of the lodge. The records, in the hands of WM. R. FAIRCLOUGH, P. M., are well kept.

April 5th, I visited Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham. As the officers were new and some had not belonged to the lodge long, the work was not up to the high grade usually done by Village Lodge. They have a good set of officers and with a little practice will be all right. The records are well kept by F. H. PURINGTON. D. D. G. M. L. O. BRACKETT, of the 24th District, and delegations from Tranquil and Ancient York Lodges, were present. Supper was served at the close of the work.

April 14th, I visited Freeport Lodge, No. 23, Freeport. This was a special meeting to exemplify the work in the E. A. degree. The work of Worshipful Master W. O. HERSEY and his officers, was well done, in view of the fact that the officers were newly elected from the floor and without previous experience, and were then performing the work for the first time. The records, in the hands of TIM PRATT, P. M., are correctly kept. Supper was served at the close of the work.

There seems to be good interest manifested in the work, and the lodges are in good condition throughout the district.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment, and to thank the officers and members of the Fourteenth District for their kindness and courtesy to me.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY E. PLUMMER, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit to you my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

I am pleased to report the craft in a flourishing condition, generally, throughout the district, and a good degree of interest manifested.

I have visited every lodge in the district at their stated communications and endeavored to do so when they had work.

August 22d, by invitation of Most Worshipful ALFRED S. KIMBALL, I assisted in the ceremony of the constitution of Mount Abram Lodge, No. 204, Kingfield. The attendance was large and we had a very pleasant time.

August 23d, by invitation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I acted as Deputy Grand Master at Flagstaff, when the masonic hall of Mount Bigelow Lodge, No. 202, was dedicated. The attendance was good, and the banquet, which was given by the Eastern Star, was up to the masonic standard.

October 25th, I attended the Grand Lodge convention at Norway, held by R. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer. This was the most profitable masonic meeting that I ever had the pleasure of attending. I hope that they may always continue, and that every D. D. G. M. will have the privilege of attending at least one of these meetings while in office. The entire day was spent in studying the ritual, and in the evening we had the pleasure of witnessing the Master Mason's degree conferred by Oxford Lodge, No. 18, which was done in a very creditable manner.

October 30th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Wilton Lodge, No. 156. After the installation ceremony, the rest of the evening was enjoyed by all present in listening to a short programme consisting of recitations and music, concluding with a social hour.

Flagstaff, Nov. 9, 1901. Mount Bigelow Lodge, No. 202. This lodge is located in the northern part of the county and district, and as it is sometimes hard and inconvenient to reach there in the winter, I thought I would make my official visit earlier. The Master Mason's degree was conferred on the candidate in a very correct manner, considering that this was the first time this degree has been worked by the present officers. The officers were all present except the S. D., and as this office was filled by F. T. BLACKWELL, a brother who has been Master of three different lodges, we must be sure that part was well rendered; also, he gave the M. M. lecture in a very impressive manner. The records are in the hands of Bro. RAY VILES, a young man of sterling ability; but owing to business engagements the minutes are not spread on the record book quite as promptly as they should be. Dues well collected. At the close of the meeting, a nice banquet was served by the Order of the Eastern Star.

Kingfield, Dec. 26, 1901. Mount Abram Lodge, No. 204. By appointment I visited this lodge on above date and witnessed work in Master Mason's degree. The degree was conferred in a very impressive manner. Bro. DOLBER, the W. M., is a good worker and true mason. He attended the Grand Lodge convention at Skowhegan, which was a great help to him in his duties. The lodge consists of thirty-six members; thirty-one being present, and probably all would have attended if sickness and absence from town had not prevented. Records fairly well kept. Banquet served at close of meeting.

New Sharon, January 17, 1902. Franklin Lodge, No. 123. Witnessed the Master Mason's degree conferred on one candidate. The W. M. did fairly well, but he being a physician, and actively engaged in his duties as such, and also being in poor health, may account for his deficiency in some parts of the work. He is well supported by Bro. MORRILL, a Past Master of this lodge, a good and correct worker, who gave the lecture in a very impressive manner. The candidate had both sections of the F. C. lecture committed in full, which speaks well for his taking some interest in Masonry. The records are in the hands of R. W. JAMES H. HOWES, which is a guarantee that they are neatly and correctly kept. A banquet and social hour at close of meeting.

Weld, January 21, 1902. Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154. During my visit to this lodge, I installed the officers, assisted by Wor. CYRUS N. BLANCHARD as Grand Marshal, and Wor. E. E. PAYNE as Grand Chaplain. As they had no work, they exemplified the Entered Apprentice degree in a very correct manner. This lodge holds its reputation, as usual, as being one of the best working lodges in the district. The records of the lodge were kept by R. W. LYMAN L. JONES previous to his decease, and since filled by a Secretary *pro tem*. The dues are somewhat behind in being collected. Banquet served.

Livermore Falls, January 22, 1902. Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21. It has been the practice in this lodge for a number of years, to hold a special meeting semi-annually in January and July, in the afternoon of the day on which the stated communication occurs in the evening, so that the older members of the lodge may have the privilege of attending a meeting more convenient for them than a session would be, held in the evening. I should have been pleased if I could have attended the afternoon meeting, but owing to the inclement weather I was unable to get there till evening. The Master Mason's degree was conferred on one candidate. The W. M. is a good ritualist, and if supported a little better by the other officers of the lodge, it might do as good work as any in the district. I had the pleasure of meeting two P. D. D. G. M.s, R. W. ROSWELL C. BOOTHBY and R. W. FRED RAYMOND, who seem to take as much interest in Masonry as ever. The lecture was given by Bro. RAYMOND in his easy and dignified manner, as usual. The records are kept by Bro. GEORGE O. EUSTIS, one of the best of Secretaries. Dues well collected. Banquet at close of meeting.

Canton, February 6, 1902. Whitney Lodge, No. 167. The weather and traveling were very poor when I made my official visit here. They had a candidate for the Entered Apprentice degree, but as he lived quite a distance from the lodge, he was unable to be present, so the work was exemplified, which was fairly well done. There seems to be a *very* good interest here, as there was a large attendance. Had a pleasant talk with R. W. DURA BRADFORD, an aged and esteemed brother, who has been and is a great supporter of Masonry. The records, as usual, are kept by the worthy Secretary, Bro. DESHON. Banquet at close.

Farmington, March 24, 1902. Maine Lodge, No. 20. This lodge is the oldest one in the district and also one of the best working ones generally. Master Mason's degree conferred on one candidate, which was done in a correct manner. A good attendance of prominent masons was noticeable; those who have been promoters and workers among the Fraternity. Quite prominent among those present were the goodly number of Past Masters, also one Past J. G. W., R. W. ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, a brother who has always been very prominent in masonic circles in the State. The records are kept by Bro. CRAGIN, a Secretary who has experience, and knows how to discharge the duties of his office with neatness and dispatch. Dues exceptionally well collected. A very nice banquet was served in their banquet hall at the close of meeting.

Phillips, March 26, 1902. Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67. The entered Apprentice degree was conferred on two candidates, which was very satisfactorily done. The interest is good and attendance large. The jurisdiction of the lodge is large, including Rangeley and other smaller places. A number of the officers are residents of Rangeley, and are regular attendants at the meetings of the lodge, which shows that Blue Mountain Lodge has some enthusiastic masons enrolled as members. Had pleasure of meeting R. W. NEWELL P. NOBLE, a brother who takes a great interest in Masonry. The records are kept by Bro. DANIEL DENNISON, a good and true mason. Dues well collected. A banquet and social hour at close of meeting.

Strong, March 28, 1902. Davis Lodge, No. 191. In making my official visit to this lodge I witnessed the work exemplified in the Entered Apprentice degree, as they had no work in the lodge at present. The ritual work was of first class order, but the floor work lacked some of experience and practice. Much interest is shown, as the attendance at the meetings is good. Records in hands of Bro. VALIER, a young man in Masonry as well as in years, but are well kept. Dues fairly well collected. Banquet at close of meeting.

Wilton, no official visit. Wilton, Lodge, No 156. This being my masonic home, I thought it just as well to make no official visit. I can of course give as good a report, as I have attended nearly all the meetings. This lodge is in about the same standing as one year ago. Have had some work during

the past year. The officers are new in their stations and not so good work as from older and more experienced ones could be expected. The records are in the hands of Bro. TREFETHEN, as usual. Dues well collected.

In closing this my annual report, I would like to thank the members composing the lodges in the Fifteenth Masonic District for the cordial greeting they have extended to me in my visits, and the kindness with which they received such advice and corrections as I deemed necessary to make.

And to you, Most Worshipful Sir, allow me to express my gratitude for the honor conferred upon me in your appointment.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES F. ROWELL, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Wilton, April 7, 1902.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor of submitting my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District.

I have had the pleasure of visiting every lodge in the Sixteenth District with the exception of Crooked River Lodge at Bolster's Mills, and with this lodge I have had three appointments, but storms and sickness have made it impossible for me to meet them.

My first official act was the installing of the officers of King Hiram Lodge at Dixfield, assisted by Bro. C. H. AMES as Gr. Marshal. This being my own lodge, I have made no other official visit, but have attended every meeting during the year, and have assisted them in their work to the best of my ability.

On October 25th, I attended the Convention at Norway, and was glad to find every lodge in this district represented. The Brethren of Oxford Lodge know how to entertain and they lived up to their reputation at this time.

My next two visits were to Rumford Falls. The first being for installation, assisted by P. D. D. G. M., JOHN L. SHEPHERD, of Castine, as Grand Marshal, and next for inspection of work, at which time the M. M. degree was worked on three candidates. This is the largest lodge in the district, and its officers strive to make their work perfect, and they come very close to the mark. Their new hall, when completed, will enable them to do better still.

December 12th, I publicly installed the officers of Bethel Lodge, assisted by P. D. D. G. M., GEO. L. MERRILL, of Searsport, after which a pleasant hour was spent discussing the supper furnished by the ladies.

On Jan. 21st, I visited Jefferson Lodge, at Bryant's Pond, and witnessed the work in Fellow Craft degree, which was well done.

February 20th, I visited Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, and saw the M. M. degree worked in a pleasing manner, following the ritual very closely.

On February 21st, I visited Paris Lodge, at South Paris, and saw the E. A. degree worked. Owing to the severity of the storm but few of the regular officers were present and the work was not up to the usual standard.

On February 22d, I visited Granite Lodge, at West Paris, and enjoyed the work in the M. M. degree. While the storm prevented a large attendance, yet those present seemed to take an unusual interest in making the work perfect.

On February 23d, I again visited Oxford Lodge, at Norway, and saw the M. M. degree conferred on three candidates in which work but very few mistakes were noted. In all the lodges of this district, the records are well kept and the dues well collected.

During my visits I have attempted to instruct where it seemed to be needed and have thought that my criticisms were taken in the same spirit in which they were made. The general excellence of the work is due in no small measure to the convention for instruction which was so generally attended and the benefits of which cannot be doubted. For the many pleasant evenings which I have spent, my thanks are due the brethren in this district who have done their best to make my duties pleasant. And to you, Most Worshipful, I would express my thanks for the honor of the appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

D. A. GATES, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR:—I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of the several lodges comprising the Seventeenth Masonic District. Have been permitted to visit every lodge officially, and nearly all of them many times, and can cheerfully report all in excellent condition—finances strong; attendance large; material for work abundant and of fine quality; the officers doing their work with an intelligence and correctness rarely equalled. In nearly all the lodges the officers are using care in the uniformity of dress, black clothes and white gloves, which adds very materially to the dignity and character of their positions.

On June 17th, my first official visit was made to Deering Lodge, No. 183,

and I received a very kind and cordial greeting. Work on the M. M. degree was presented in a manner characteristic of this fine working lodge; every detail being carefully looked out for by W. M. SILAS B. ADAMS and his faithful assistants. The music was of a very appropriate character, and finely rendered by Bros. NICKERSON, BRIGGS, MERRILL and SHAW, SAMUEL S. BOYDEN, organist. There was a very large attendance and much pleasure manifested. The records are looked after by R. W. Bro. FRANCIS E. CHASE, and are well written, showing a good attendance. Dues well collected. Deering Lodge is happily situated, having a large and finely furnished lodge room, colored electric light effects, well apportioned and convenient ante rooms and parlor. The Past Masters take a lively interest, and are always present at its meetings. I was accompanied by Wor. Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY, Bro. M. F. HICKS, of Ancient Land-Mark, and R. W. Bro. LIBBY, of Massachusetts. A very enjoyable banquet was spread at close of work.

October 23d, by invitation of W. M. CHARLES E. COBB, I officially visited Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Gorham, accompanied by R. W. Bros. FRANKLIN R. REDLON, HERRERT N. MAXFIELD and HARLAN P. BABB; Wor. Bros. CHARLES F. TOBIE, WARREN O. CARNEY, Ancient Land-Mark; W. M. SILAS B. ADAMS, Deering Lodge; W. Bro. CONVERS E. LEACH, Portland Lodge, and over two hundred brethren from the lodges in this district. The lodge was opened in full form and in a correct manner, after which the M. M. degree was conferred upon five candidates who had previously shown in open lodge a proficiency in the preceding degree. The evening was intensely warm and very little room for floor work. Wor. M. COBB, and Senior Warden Bro. W. P. F. ROBIE deserve great credit, not only for their correct work, but for their thoughtfulness and skill in caring for such a large number of visitors besides their own brethren. Wor. Bros. TOBIE, ADAMS and LEACH, assisted in the work. Appropriate music by Ancient Land-Mark quartette, and they received a vote of thanks from Harmony Lodge for their good work. The records, in the keeping of Bro. E. W. GUTTILL, are neat and properly kept, and dues are well collected. A banquet was served at the close, and three well filled cars left at midnight for Westbrook and Portland, the brethren being well pleased with their visit and wishing Harmony continued prosperity.

November 19th, I publicly installed the officers of Hiram Lodge, No. 180, assisted by Wor. Bro. FRANK I. BROWN, as Grand Marshal. This was a very brilliant occasion, the hall being well filled with brethren and friends of this sterling lodge. Appropriate music was furnished by Ancient Land-Mark quartette, Bros. C. F. PORTER, C. F. A. WEBER, R. H. BALL and H. L. EUSTIS. After installation an address by Bro. E. C. REYNOLDS, Mayor of South Portland. Music, recitation and singing, followed by a choice banquet, closed a very profitable meeting.

October 29th, attended the convention for instruction in masonic work at

Kennebunk, under the direction of M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer. Many of the officers of lodges in this district were present. The ritual work in the three degrees was thoroughly gone over and much good has resulted.

November 21st, I had the pleasure of officially visiting Standish Lodge, No. 70, and received a very cordial and fraternal greeting, accompanied by W. M. W. E. ST. JOHN, of Hiram Lodge, and Bro. DANIEL W. FOX, Secretary of Atlantic Lodge. The lodge was opened in full form, every officer present. The Fellow Craft degree was conferred upon three candidates and was correctly and impressively done. Complimented Wor. Master PARKER F. PAINE (who has been a member a little over two years) and Senior Deacon Bro. RALPH W. STRAW for their admirable and correct work. Standish Lodge has suffered seriously by death during the year, having lost four of its active and honored members. Records, by Secretary RUFUS E. GRAY, are all that is desirable, and dues promptly collected. After work, proceeded to the town hall, where an elaborate spread was served and a social hour enjoyed by the many present.

November 23d, being notified by the Wor. Master of Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, North Windham, that they would be ready to receive me, and accompanied by R. W. Bros. WILLIAM N. HOWE, FRANKLIN R. REDMON, Wor. Bros. WINSLOW E. HOWELL, THOS. E. McDONALD and Bros. MULLARD F. HICKS and HOWARD WINSLOW, we were very cordially received by Wor. M. WINFIELD S. ALLEN. The weather being extremely cold, and the brethren of this lodge widely situated, but a small number were present. There being no work, W. M. ALLEN invited the visiting brethren to fill the vacant stations, gave a very fine exemplification of the Master Mason's degree. Words of cheer and hopes for the future were given by R. W. Bros. HOWE and REDLON. The books of the Secretary, Bro. W. H. CRAM, show a good financial condition, dues well collected, and records clear and neat. A neat collation and reminiscences of previous occasions were enjoyed.

December 5th, at the annual meeting of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, I installed the officers, assisted by W. Bro. WINSLOW E. HOWELL as Marshal. It being also "Old Home" night many of the older brethren were present, and the exercises were thoroughly enjoyed. A banquet was served under the direction of W. Bro. W. O. CARNEY.

December 18th, by invitation, I installed the officers of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81, Wor. Bro. WINSLOW E. HOWELL assisting as Marshal. This being their annual meeting, there was a large attendance. Most of the officers being installed for the first time, deep interest was manifested. A collation and social hour followed.

January 7th, it was my good fortune to visit officially Casco Lodge, No. 36, Yarmouth, where I received a generous and fraternal reception. The lodge was opened in full form, all the officers being present. The Master Mason's

degree was conferred upon one candidate, and was impressively done, with a due regard for the essential features of this beautiful degree. Wor. M. LOUIS P. POMEROY is an excellent ritualist, an earnest mason, and looks well for the interest of his lodge. Favorable mention was made of the good work of the Senior Deacon, Wor. Bro. DAVID H. BENNETT. The Secretary, Wor. Bro. HERRBERT M. MOORE, is a model officer; records are clear, neat and well written; dues are closely collected. Casco Lodge occupies its own temple, has a well-appointed lodge room, hall and banquet room, and is a source of revenue to them. At the close of work a novel chicken supper tempted the appetite of the many brethren present. Cigars were lighted, and this pleasant and profitable occasion was closed at a late hour.

January 8th, on invitation of Harmony Lodge, No. 38, Gorham, assisted by Wor. Bro. CHAS. F. TOBIE as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. COBB as Grand Chaplain, I publicly installed the officers before a large and interested audience. This was followed by the installation of the officers of the O. E. S., after which a banquet was served by the ladies.

On January 15th, I attended a special communication of Warren Phillips Lodge, No. 186, Westbrook, and was received by the officers and brethren in a truly masonic spirit, a delegation from the Portland lodges accompanying me. Work was presented on the Entered Apprentice degree, and it was a splendid portrayal of the first principles of Masonry. The officers are young men of fine presence, and filled with the principles of freedom, fervency and zeal to serve their brethren. Wor. Master HENRY S. COBB was assisted by his father, that honored veteran in Masonry, Wor. Bro. OLIVER A. COBB, as Chaplain. The records are in the care of Bro. A. N. WATERHOUSE, neat and well written, dues promptly collected, and lodge in good financial condition. The work in this young and enterprising lodge is greatly enhanced by the use of the stereopticon, which makes clear and more intelligible the beautiful lessons of Masonry. I had the pleasure of a personal introduction to every brother in the lodge room, through the courtesy of W. M. COBB, and it was evident that the Past Masters do not fail to attend, and by their experience help carry on the good work. Pleasing and interesting remarks were made by R. W. Bro. A. H. BURROUGHS, HARLAN P. BABB, and Wor. M. GEO. H. ALLAN, of Portland Lodge. At this session, by request, I installed R. W. Bro. ALBERT H. BURROUGHS as Grand Pursuivant of the Grand Lodge of Maine. This very interesting meeting was closed by a banquet in time for the last car home.

February 11th, I made my official visit to Hiram Lodge, No. 180, South Portland, accompanied by R. W. Bro. H. P. BABB, Temple; Wor. M. C. F. TOBIE, Ancient Land-Mark; Wor. M. FRANK W. YORK, Atlantic; Wor. M. SILAS B. ADAMS, Deering, and over one hundred brethren from the city lodges. The entrance of the officers and the taking of their respective places

made an excellent impression. Lodge opened in full form, all officers present. Work on the M. M. degree. Candidates were introduced and thoroughly examined in their knowledge of the preceding degree. This lodge has a reputation for doing fine work and much was expected of it, but none were prepared for the beautiful, correct and dignified rendering of this sublime degree such as was given by Wor. M. ST. JOHN and his able corps of officers. At the close the brethren showed their approbation by generous and hearty applause. I complimented the officers for their correct and intelligent work, especially the Senior Deacon. Hiram Lodge is steadily pressing forward to a high standard. They have well-furnished apartments and conveniences in the Masonic Temple owned by them, and have recently added new pillars, regalia, and colored electric lights. Bro. GEO. H. WEEKS, JR., has charge of the records, and it is a guarantee of neatness and business methods. At the close a banquet was spread, and a happy company returned to their homes at midnight, pleased with the honor won by "Hiram."

February 22d, the 170th anniversary of the birth of our honored brother, GEORGE WASHINGTON, I made my second official visit to Presumpscot Lodge, No. 127, North Windham, and was warmly welcomed. Lodge was opened in due form, every officer present. The Entered Apprentice degree was conferred upon two candidates. Considering that this was the first work by the new officers, it was creditably done. Wor. M. FRED. H. DOLE is ably assisted by an intelligent and bright line of officers, and they show a desire to make their meetings interesting, and bring out a larger attendance. The officers do not have the privilege of their city brethren in visiting other lodges, and have to rely upon their own efforts. My instructions and explanations were received in a proper spirit, and will help them for the future. The attendance was very good, considering that the members live so far from their lodge room. New life and courage has entered into Presumpscot Lodge, and a very prosperous year is predicted. A collation was neatly served at the close of work.

March 12th, by invitation of Wor. Master FRANK D. ROBINSON, I officially visited Temple Lodge, No. 86, and was given the honors due to a visiting officer. There being no work presented, the meeting was devoted to the consideration of subjects which will prove to the advantage of Temple Lodge. The working officers are all young men, thoroughly conversant with their duties, and I am confident that a good record will be made during their term of office. The records are in the care of Wor. Bro. OLIVER A. COBB, and are well written and accurate, dues well collected, and they are financially strong. They have an orchestra of five pieces, under the direction of Wor. Bro. FRED W. BABB. The Wor. Master called upon Wor. M. CHAS. F. TOBIE, Bros. MELVIN C. ABBOTT and EUGENE C. SMITH, of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, who responded, with good wishes for the welfare of Temple Lodge. At the close, an appetizing supper was served.

March 19th, I had the pleasure of meeting the brethren of Atlantic Lodge, No. 81. Opened promptly at 7.30, with every officer present. The work was on the Master Mason's degree, and was correctly and impressively rendered, the work of the Senior Deacon, Bro. ELMER E. DOTEN, being especially commended. Wor. M. FRANK W. YORK has a line of officers who take a just pride in their work. This lodge has an able and interested Secretary in Bro. DANIEL W. FOX, and there are very few receipts between the covers of his receipt book. Records accurate and neat. The social part of the evening exercises was attended to by Wor. Bro. RICHARD K. GATLEY, and a very pleasant session was enjoyed by the large number of brethren.

March 21st, "Masonic Hall was crowded beyond comfortable seating capacity last evening on the occasion of a special communication of Ancient Land-Mark Lodge, No. 17, at which there was work in the Master Mason's degree, with official visitation by Most Wor. ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and suite, consisting of R. W. WILLIAM N. HOWE, acting Grand Marshal; R. W. A. H. BURROUGHS, Acting Grand Secretary; Rev. Bro. JOSEPH B. SHEPHERD, Acting Grand Chaplain, and Wor. Bro. WARREN O. CARNEY, Grand Tyler; M. W. Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, M. W. Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE and R. W. Bro. FRANKLIN R. REDLON, were also present as invited guests, together with Rt. Wor. Bro. GEO. H. OWEN, District Deputy of the Seventeenth Masonic District, in whose jurisdiction Ancient Land-Mark is.

"The work was faultlessly performed by the officers of the lodge under the direction of Wor. M. Bro. CHARLES F. TOBIE. At the conclusion of the work the Grand Master was introduced and made a very eloquent address. The members and invited guests, to the total number of considerably over three hundred, passed up stairs to the banquet hall, where an elaborate banquet was served by a corps of competent lady waiters. There were many present from all the lodges in this section of the State, large delegations from Hiram Lodge, Deering Lodge, Temple Lodge, Warren Phillips Lodge, Harmony Lodge, Casco Lodge, Atlantic Lodge, Portland Lodge, Presumpscot Lodge, and visiting brethren from many lodges outside the State. Owing to the lateness of the hour no speechmaking at the conclusion of the banquet."

[*Argus March 22d.*]

March 25th, it was my pleasant duty to make an official visit to Portland Lodge, No. 1, and I was received with all the honors, being introduced by M. W. Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE, and was accompanied by R. W. Bros. WILLIAM N. HOWE, FRANKLIN R. REDLON, HERBERT N. MAXFIELD and FRANCIS E. CHASE; Wor. M. CHARLES F. TOBIE, Ancient Land-Mark; Wor. M. FRANK W. YORK, Atlantic; Wor. M. HENRY S. COBB, Warren Phillips; Wor. Bros. VOSE, LORING, ROBINSON and CHAS. C. BERRY, of Portland Lodge.

The interpretation of the M. M. degree by Wor. M. GEORGE H. ALLAN

and his efficient officers elicited the highest praise from the more than three hundred brethren present for its earnest, impressive and correct rendition. Portland Lodge quartette, by their appropriate selections, added to the impressiveness of the ceremony. The Secretary, Bro. GEO. F. GOULD, needs no commendation. This historic lodge is the Masonic Home of Past Grand Masters, Bros. DRUMMOND, CHASE and LOCKE. At the close of this pleasant and profitable meeting two hundred and sixty-five brethren enjoyed a well-served banquet.

Most Worshipful Sir, in closing my report of the work of the Seventeenth District, I desire to express to you my thanks for the honor conferred. I have tried to merit the confidence you have reposed.

I also desire to thank the officers and members of the several lodges for the cheerful, hearty and fraternal spirit with which they have received me. I have endeavored to encourage the officers to conform strictly to the ritual, to be impressive in their delivery, to mingle with the brethren in the lodge room, to give a cordial hand to all, and to carry out the tenets of their profession.

I have the honor to be obediently yours,

GEO. W. OWEN, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second official report for the masonic year just closed.

It has been my pleasure to visit six of the seven lodges in the eighteenth district the past year.

Circumstances over which I had no control prevented my visitation to Mt. Moriah Lodge, in Denmark, also, on account of a personal accident, I was unable to attend the Grand Lecturer's Convention at Norway last fall, which I regret very much.

On June 1st, I visited Shepherd's River Lodge, at Brownfield, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. The work was very correctly done, each officer taking his part in a very satisfactory manner. Records well kept, and dues fairly well collected. Quite a goodly number from neighboring lodges were present. After the lodge closed refreshments were served.

January 9th, by invitation of Wor. Bro. NOYES, I installed the officers of Delta Lodge, at Lovell, being assisted by P. M. FRANK A. HILL, of Pythagorean Lodge, as Grand Marshal. Previous to the installation, I witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was creditably done. Records well kept and dues

fairly well collected. A fine collation was served at the residence of Bro. E. N. Fox, which was much enjoyed by the large number present.

On January 18th, I visited Oriental Lodge, No. 13, and witnessed the conferring of the E. A. and M. M. degrees. The work was correctly and nicely done. No less than eleven Past Masters were present, which fact speaks louder than words regarding the interest manifested. The records are nicely kept and dues well collected. At the close, a banquet was served, and a social hour enjoyed by the large number present.

January 20th, by invitation, and assisted by P. M. HILL, as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11. The hall was filled, nearly three hundred being present. Many visiting brethren with their ladies were in attendance. A fine musical programme was carried out. Of this, my home lodge, I will simply say that I have attended nearly all its communications during the past year. Its records are neatly kept and dues are well collected. Quite a number of our young men have joined the lodge within the past two years and the lodge is in a prosperous condition.

January 21st, I visited Mount Tire'm Lodge, at Waterford, and witnessed the conferring of the M. M. degree. Work was very correctly done. Records well kept and dues well collected. Labor being over, a banquet was served and a social hour enjoyed. Cigars having been lighted, a brother arose and stated that one of the oldest members of the lodge had been ill for some weeks, and asked how many would turn out and give a day to hauling up this brother's wood. Every member responded cheerfully, showing that brotherly feeling which helps to make life worth living. It was here that I was caught in the great winter freshet, but it was a good place to be caught in and I waited "till the clouds rolled by."

On February 5th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree on two candidates. The records are a model of neatness and the dues are well collected. Greenleaf Lodge has long sustained the reputation of being one of the best working lodges in the district.

In closing, I take this opportunity to thank all the Secretaries in the eighteenth district, for their promptness in making their returns to me.

M. W., permit me to thank you for the honor of a second appointment, and, through you, I wish to thank the officers and members of the lodges in this district, for the uniformly kind and courteous treatment.

Fraternally submitted,

TOBIAS L. EASTMAN, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Fryeburg, April 15, 1902.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Permit me to hand you an account of my official doings in the Nineteenth District.

Naval Lodge. My first official visit was made October 23, 1901, to Naval Lodge, at Kittery. Work was presented for my inspection in the Third degree, and it was good work. This lodge has been plagued a long time with a chronic trouble, quite common to border lodges, known as mixed ritual, but I am pleased to say that, under the skillful care of our Maine specialists, the disease has been cured. The work of the evening was almost above criticism, the attendance large and enthusiastic, and after the lodge was closed a splendid banquet was served, following which many interesting remarks were made.

Masonic Convention. The morning of October 29th found me at Kennebunk, where a convention for masonic instruction was opened under the direction of the Grand Lecturer. Six D. D. G. M's. were present, and seven out of ten lodges in the nineteenth district were represented. The meeting was enthusiastic and helpful. At high twelve the brethren of York Lodge spread before us a bountiful repast, for which the convention gave the glad hand by a unanimous vote of thanks.

Arion Lodge. I visited Arion Lodge, at Goodwin's Mills, on the evening of November 7th. This lodge has seen many troubles—some of them fiery—but in spite of all is on a good working basis, for which its active membership is justly entitled to great credit. The Master showed me good work on the Third degree. The records, in the hands of Bro. ROBERTS, are a model of neatness, and I am sure some of our urban Secretaries would be instructed by an examination of the records of Arion Lodge.

Saco Lodge. On December 4th, I had the pleasure of visiting Saco Lodge, at Saco, when W. M. PHILIP C. TAPLEY exhibited work for my inspection in the Master's degree. I have rarely seen better work. A pleasing feature of the services was vocal music by a quartet, composed of members of Saco Lodge. The records are in skillful and experienced hands, the finances guarded with vigilance and the lodge is in a highly prosperous condition.

York Lodge. Monday evening, January 13, 1902, was reserved for a visit to York Lodge, at Kennebunk. One candidate was admitted to the third degree. All the officers were attentive and faithful in their duties. I have rarely seen this degree rendered in a more solemn and impressive manner. York Lodge is active, harmonious, and, therefore, prosperous.

Yorkshire Lodge. Upon the invitation of the Worshipful Master elect, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, at North Berwick, January 31st, and installed its officers. The service was public, and a large and distinguished assemblage was

present. After the installation ceremonies were concluded, we were escorted to the Opera House, where a splendid repast was served, following which many brief but remarkable after dinner speeches were made.

St. John's Lodge. I made an official visit to my own lodge (St. John's) on the evening of February 17th, and W. M. BRADEEN showed me good work on the Master's degree. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the interest maintained until the last word in the lecture was uttered. The records are in the hands of Bro. A. E. MUZZEY, and are faultlessly kept. The financial affairs of St. John's Lodge, under the skillful piloting of W. Past Master WALTER H. DOWNS, have been rescued from shoals and quicksands, and anchored in a safe harbor.

Arundel Lodge. February 18th was Arundel Lodge night, and, although it was bitterly cold, and the roads heaped high with snow, a large number of the faithful craft were present. This was the annual communication, and the business relating thereto was transacted with dignified speed, after which one candidate was instructed in the sublime degree in a pleasing and correct way. It was refreshing to observe the hearty, cheek-by-jowl manner in which the old and young members of Arundel Lodge fraternize with each other. The records are well kept, dues well collected, and finances on the solid rock.

Ocean Lodge. I made an attempt to visit Ocean Lodge February 26th, but, on reaching Wells Depot, the rain, which had been falling gently through the day, assumed the majesty of a deluge. Some of the faithful held a consultation and decided it to be useless to open a lodge, and I reluctantly turned homeward. Ocean Lodge, though sometimes cast down, is never discouraged, and always sees the beacon light of Masonry shining through the darkness and the storm.

St. Aspinquid Lodge. On March 18th I met with the member and visitors of St. Aspinquid Lodge, at York. The work of the evening was in the Master Mason's degree, and while some of the officers lacked ritualistic certainty, the ceremony was performed with true masonic spirit. This lodge has comfortable and pleasing quarters, a large and growing jurisdiction, and with a little more enthusiastic cohesion should rival contiguous lodges. Records are well kept, dues closely collected, and a fair treasury balance.

Installation St. John's Lodge. I had the honor, on March 20th, of publicly installing the officers of St. John's Lodge in the presence of a large and distinguished company of brothers, and their invited guests. Nothing had been neglected to make the event notable. Many eminent masons were present from neighboring lodges, and contributed by their genial cheer to make the occasion memorable among the craft in South Berwick. The installation ceremonies were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music; a fraternal address was delivered by Rev. Bro. MARTIN, of Somersworth, N. H., and a supper served that would satisfy the taste of an epicure. I am sure that

every mason present will set up a white stone along the wayside of his memory to mark the event.

Dunlap Lodge. I ended my labors with a visit to Dunlap Lodge, at Biddeford, on April 7th, where I witnessed work in the Third degree. This is the largest lodge in the nineteenth district, and the word "large" is applicable to the character of its work as well as its numerical strength. A visiting officer whose principal aim is criticism, will have no use for his vocation when inspecting Dunlap Lodge. This applies to the records, which are correctly kept; the dues, which are well in hand; and the work of the evening, while sometimes not rising above expectation, never fell below it.

Conclusion. At all the visitations I have made, work has been shown me in the sublime degree, and it has been so uniformly good that few corrections have been needed. This is indeed a high tribute, both to the officers of our lodges, and to those who have preceded me in my honorable office. All the lodges in this district are in good financial condition; have shown a gain in membership during the year; and are enjoying a high degree of that fraternal harmony which should always characterize the masonic craft.

My labors for the year are ended, but before laying down my pen, I wish to thank the fraternity in general for the many marks of kindness and good fellowship shown me, and I particularly desire to thank Bros. TAYLOR, of Arion, and JEFFREY, of Arundel, for their white hospitalities.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES M. SLEEPER, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

October 29th, I attended the Grand Lecturer's meeting at Kennebunk, which I found to be of much help to me.

November 23d, I officially visited Forest Lodge, No. 148, at Springfield, and witnessed work in M. M. degree. W. M. Bro. SCHRNER is correct in his work, follows the ritual closely, and is ably supported by his subordinates. The records, in care of Brother TRASK, are correct, and dues are well collected. Banquet and social hour at close.

February 25th, I made official visit to Horeb Lodge, No. 93, at Lincoln. Work in M. M. degree was well done, with very few errors noted. Bro. BAL-

LANTYNE fills the Master's chair with a good degree of ability, and subordinates support the Master with interest in the work, therefore initiates are well instructed. The records are in charge of Bro. PLUMLEY and are properly kept.

March 8th, I visited Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, at Danforth. The Third degree was conferred on one candidate in a very impressive manner, and very few corrections were necessary. The brethren of Bakahegan are all interested, encouraging the officers with their presence and assistance. Records are now in the care of Bro. PORTER, P. D. D. G. M. They are neat and correct, and dues are well collected. A fine banquet was served at close of the work.

Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, is my home lodge, and I have been present at most of the meetings. The lodge has competent officers. Bro. HOBBS is doing good work in the East, and initiates are properly instructed. The records, in charge of Bro. GEORGE W. SMITH, the veteran Secretary, can only be correct. I think Bro. SMITH has to his credit the most punctual attendance of any Secretary in the state, having not been absent from any meeting of his lodge, stated or special, since date of charter in 1874 to the present time. We hope he will continue to occupy his accustomed place at the left of the W. M. in the East for many years to come.

With the assistance of Bro. F. D. SHERRARD as Deputy Grand Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Forest Lodge, at Springfield, September 12th; Pine Tree Lodge, at Mattawamkeag, November 16th; Horeb Lodge, at Lincoln, January 7th. The attendance at all of these installations was large, and there was much interest shown by all. Good music furnished at Springfield and Mattawamkeag was very helpful and much appreciated. A fine banquet was served, and a social hour enjoyed at the close of each.

Most Worshipful, I am pleased to say that all the lodges in the Twentieth District are in a prosperous condition, and I notice the meetings are largely attended, showing that the craft in general are interested. I feel that the brethren are trying to practice in the lodge and out those beautiful virtues which they have been taught.

I wish to thank the officers and brothers of this district for the courteous receptions I have received, and I assure them I have enjoyed my visits very much; and I thank you, Most Worshipful, for the appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

J. E. CLARK, D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.

Winn, March 27, 1902.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-first Masonic District.

October 8, 1901, I attended the Grand Lecturer's convention at Skowhegan. Although the attendance at this meeting was small, yet I found it very interesting and instructive. Owing to a previous engagement I was unable to remain through the whole session, which I very much regretted.

October 25th, in response to an invitation from W. M. Bro. GILBERT F. HOOPER, I made an official visit to David A. Hooper Lodge, No. 201. On this occasion the Master Mason's degree was conferred upon one candidate. The work was performed in a beautiful and impressive manner, leaving but little opportunity for criticism or correction. There were a large number of their own members present, also several visitors from other lodges. Among the number were R. W. Past Senior Grand Warden Bro. JAMES E. PARSONS, W. M. F. CARROLL BURRILL, of Lygonia Lodge, and Wor. Bro. ELMER E. ROWE, Past Master of Lygonia Lodge. David A. Hooper is a live, progressive lodge and both officers and members are very much interested, and under such conditions a lodge cannot fail of being successful. One of the results of their interest in Masonry is noted in their wonderful increase in membership. The records are attended to by Bro. FRED B. HAVEY. They are neatly and correctly kept and dues promptly collected.

November 4th, I paid an official visit to Felicity Lodge, No. 19, and witnessed the conferring of the Fellow Craft degree upon one candidate. The work was fairly well done, several errors and omissions being noted and corrected. The attendance at this meeting was small, not showing as good a degree of interest as could be desired. The records are in the hands of Bro. FRED WOOD and are kept in good form and the dues very well collected.

On December 26th, I visited Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185. A large number of the brethren were present at this meeting, and they manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the lodge. On this occasion the Master Mason's degree was conferred upon two candidates. The work was performed in a very correct and impressive manner, showing close study of the ritual on the part of all the officers. A very few errors and omissions were noted and corrected.

The meeting was very pleasant and profitable. The records of this lodge are still in the hands of Bro. BENJ. L. HADLEY, who is a very careful and efficient Secretary and keeps the dues well collected.

December 27th, I made an official visit to Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, and witnessed the conferring of the Fellow Craft degree upon one candidate.

The work was performed in a manner which showed careful study of the ritual and an earnest desire on the part of all of the officers to perform their degree work in a thorough and workmanlike manner. The finances of this lodge are in good condition, the records well kept, and the dues promptly paid.

On December 28th, I visited Mount Desert Lodge, No. 140. There being no actual candidate at that time, the work of the Fellow Craft degree was exemplified in a very creditable manner, the Senior Deacon's part being especially well rendered by Bro. EZRA G. MASON. The records are well kept, but I think that they are carrying a larger amount of unpaid dues on their books than is profitable or for the best interests of the lodge. This amount, however, is somewhat smaller than it was a year ago, and I have no doubt will be greatly reduced within the next year. I found a good attendance at this meeting, and the brethren all appear very interested in the work of the lodge.

February 13th, I visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159. At six o'clock P. M. the tables were spread in their large banquet hall, and we all partook of a bountiful repast, after which a lodge of Master Masons was duly opened, and the Master Mason's degree conferred upon two candidates. This was the first work in this degree that the new officers had performed, but they fully sustained the reputation of Esoteric Lodge for excellent work. The Wor. Master, Bro. ALBERT L. WITHAM, is a young man and young in Masonry, but he is a fine masonic student and well qualified for the position he occupies. The work was done in a very fine and impressive manner, and the ritual was rendered so nearly correct that but very few errors could be detected. There was a large attendance at this meeting, and the brethren all seem deeply interested in the work and in the welfare of the lodge. Bro. M. S. SMITH has the care of the records, and his work is faithfully done and the dues very closely collected.

On February 20th, agreeably to previous appointment, about 300 of the brethren of the Twenty-first District met in convention in Odd Fellows' hall, at Ellsworth, for mutual instruction and improvement in masonic work. Bro. M. S. SMITH was appointed Secretary of the convention. At 2.30 P. M. a lodge of Master Masons was duly opened, with the D. D. G. M. in the East, who, after stating the object for which the convention was called, and a few words of welcome to the brethren, called upon Wor. Past Master T. E. HALE, of Esoteric Lodge, who, with his corps of officers, assumed their stations and exemplified the work of the Entered Apprentice degree. The work was performed in an excellent manner, the ritual being closely followed, leaving small chance for criticism or correction. The floor work was especially fine. Bro. C. H. DAVIS, W. M. of Winter Harbor, was then called to the East, and with his officers proceeded to exemplify the Fellow Craft degree, which was done in a very creditable manner, showing earnestness and a deep interest on the

part of all of the officers. The Senior Deacon's lecture by Bro. SMALLIDGE was finely rendered and delivered in a most impressive manner. The convention was then called from labor to refreshment, and we repaired to the banquet hall and partook of a most bountiful repast which had been prepared.

At 8 o'clock P. M. the convention was again called to order, and by a dispensation from M. W. G. M. ALFRED S. KIMBALL, David A. Hooper Lodge, No. 201, conferred the Master Mason's degree upon Bro. EDWARD SMITH. Wor. Past Master GILBERT F. HOOVER occupied the East. The work was performed in a very interesting and impressive manner, showing care and efficiency on the part of the officers.

At the close of the work, interesting remarks were made by several prominent brethren, and the thanks of the convention were extended to the Ellsworth lodges for their efforts made for the entertainment. The convention was then closed, and the general verdict of the brethren was that it had been a success.

I believe that these annual conventions have been very beneficial to the cause of Masonry in this district. They increase the interest and inspire us to do better work.

March 26th, I visited Lygonia Lodge, No. 40. On this occasion the Master Mason's degree was conferred upon one candidate. The work was performed in a very creditable manner, considering that it was the first time the Master Mason's degree had been conferred since the installation of the new officers. Wor. Bro. HORATIO N. JOY is a very earnest and conscientious Master and devoted to the cause of Masonry. At the close of the work, such errors and omissions as has been noted were corrected. Several questions were asked by the officers and brethren of the lodge and instruction given on the different points.

There was a fair attendance at this meeting, with several visitors from Esoteric Lodge. I examined the records, which are in the hands of Bro. N. J. MOOR. They are neatly and correctly kept and the dues very well collected.

April 10th, I made an official visit to Tremont Lodge, No. 77, and witnessed the conferring of the Master Mason's degree upon one candidate. Although the evening was rainy and the traveling very bad, yet there was a full attendance, showing a good degree of interest in the work.

The degree work was performed in a commendable manner, the ritual being closely followed by all of the officers. Such corrections as were found necessary were made. I examined the records of the lodge, which are attended to by Bro. WM. R. KEEN. The books are in good shape and the dues well collected.

Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, being my home lodge, I have not visited officially, but have been present at nearly all the meetings, and have witnessed

work in all three degrees several times. We have a good attendance and a good degree of interest manifested by both officers and members. The records are kept by Bro. SETH R. HUTCHINS, who does his work faithfully and well and keeps the dues closely collected.

January 2d, I installed the officers of Rising Sun Lodge, assisted by Bro. T. O. SAUNDERS as Grand Marshal. The lodge was opened at Masonic Hall, where, in the presence of P. M. H. R. COTTON and P. M. HOMER HUTCHINS, I conferred the Past Master's degree upon the W. M. elect, Bro. HOMER H. DUNBAR, after which we repaired to the town hall, and in the presence of the brethren and about 150 invited guests the officers were installed. After the installation we all partook of a bountiful repast which had been prepared by the ladies. Then followed a time for social intercourse, which made up an evening of pleasure and profit to all.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, allow me to thank you sincerely for the unexpected honor conferred by appointing me as your representative in this district. I have tried to do my duty and to serve the craft faithfully. I have enjoyed my visits with the lodges very much, and am glad of the opportunity to become better acquainted with my brethren. I desire also to extend my thanks to all the officers and brethren of the different lodges in the district for their kindness and courtesy to me, and for the cordial and hospitable receptions I have received on every occasion.

Faternally submitted,

ASHUR B. HUTCHINS, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

Orland, April 26, 1902.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second Masonic District.

As you are aware, it was only at your earnest request and stress of unusual circumstances, that I consented to serve during a third term. I should, however, be more or less than human not to duly appreciate the high compliment you have paid me.

I am pleased to be able to report that never before in its history has the Order in the Twenty-second District seen so prosperous a year. Never before has its membership been so high, its number of initiates so great or its amount of money returned to the Grand Lodge so large. Nor have these results been attained by any lowering of the high standard of Masonry. Quality has not been sacrificed to quantity. The officers have taken pride in

the Order, their several lodges and themselves, and the feeling is not only pardonable but commendable.

The quality of the work done is excellent, the members interested and loyal to their officers, and as a consequence harmony prevails.

In closing, I wish to assure the brethren of every lodge in the district that their uniform kindness will ever remain in my memory as one of the bright spots in my life.

Again heartily thanking you for the honor conferred upon me, I am,

Faternally yours,

MILTON L. MERRILL, *D. D. G. M., 22d M. D.*

St. Albans, April 1, 1902.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master for the Twenty-third District.

By invitation of Wor. Bro. MITCHELL, on September 25th I visited Day Spring Lodge, No. 107, West Newfield, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on two candidates, which was well done. Past D. D. G. M. MITCHELL who makes the work very impressive, was in the East. There was a good attendance, and a good interest was manifested among the brethren. This lodge is financially in good standing, and the dues well collected. The records are still in the hands of Bro. HANNAFORD.

October 29th, I attended the Grand Lecturer's Convention at Kennebunk, which was very helpful and instructive. I think these meetings should be more largely attended, as I know of no better way to make the work uniform throughout the State.

December 25th, I visited Freedom Lodge, No. 42, Limerick. They worked the F. C. degree, which was creditably done. Bro. FENDERSON, their S. D., is one of the best. The records are in the hands of RALPH H. CLARK, who is fully competent for the position.

January 20th, I visited Buxton Lodge, No. 115, West Buxton. This was their annual election of officers. They had no work, but their opening and closing was all right, and shows that they are prepared for work when it presents itself. This lodge is financially strong, and in the hands of business men who have the interest of the lodge at heart. W. Bro. CYRIL P. HARMON is still Secretary, and I should say he is the right man in the right place. The records are neatly and correctly kept.

January 23d, I visited Drummond Lodge, Parsonsfield. The members are scattered quite a good deal, but they conferred the E. A. and F. C. degrees as well as I ever saw it done. Their S. D., who is a young man, and had never seen the F. C. degree worked, took his part and gave the lectures in a manner that showed him to be master of the work. They show a lively interest and have taken a great deal of pains to post themselves by holding special meetings for instruction, which is one of the best ways to get posted and keep so. The records are still in the hands of Wor. Bro. LEAVITT, who has so faithfully served his lodge for several years.

February 19th, I visited Fraternal Lodge, No. 55, Alfred. Owing to extreme cold and bad roads, there was a small attendance. They were expecting work, but for some reason the candidate did not present himself. This lodge is in good financial standing, but is not doing much work at present. The Secretary was not present, so I could not see the records.

March 18th, I visited Springvale Lodge, No. 190, at Springvale. This is the banner lodge in this district, it being the largest in numbers and in the amount of work done, also the finest lodge home, they having recently moved into their new hall, which truly is a beautiful lodge home, with large and appropriate ante rooms and banquet hall. There was a good attendance and they seemed to show a deep interest in their lodge. One candidate was made a M. M. in a manner that did credit to the officers. Records neatly and correctly kept.

March 19th, I visited Preble Lodge, No. 143, at Sanford. This lodge ranks among the first in this district. They had no work at the time of my visit, but have had a good amount in the past year. The opening and closing was well done and the records are kept in a very neat and correct manner. The lodge is financially in good shape. They are contemplating new lodge rooms, and the matter was discussed in a manner that shows the members are fully competent to do the right thing when the proper time and conditions present themselves for these improvements.

Adoniram Lodge, No. 27, is my home lodge, and I have been present at nearly every meeting. The lodge is financially in good standing. We have been under the painful necessity of suspending several members for non-payment of dues in the past year, but that seemed to me the proper thing to do, as our dues are only fifty cents a year. They have not done much work for the past year, but the prospect looks brighter for the next.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, also the brethren of all the lodges in this district for the cordial reception they have given me.

Faternally submitted,

HARDY H. MCKENNEY, *D, D, G. M. 23d M. D.*

9 G. L.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

With pleasure do I submit my second report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

October 25th, I attended the Grand Lecturer's Convention at Norway. The attendance was large and quite a number of the Masters in my district were present; also members of the several lodges. My only regret was that I could not avail myself of the privilege of being present to witness the work of the evening. Grand Lecturer SLEEPER is doing a grand work at these conventions, only we ought to have more of them.

November 25th, I installed the officers of Ancient Brothers' Lodge, K. W. ALBERT M. PENLEY acting as Grand Marshal.

December 21st, I visited Nezinscot Lodge, at Turner, Wor. OLIVER A. SPRAGUE, M. The work was in the M. M. degree. This is a very fine lodge to visit. The work is good, and there is an interest in Masonry in this village. R. W. Bro. FAULKNER was present, and he takes great interest in his home lodge. Bro. ANDREWS is Secretary of this lodge. I think this is his thirty-third term, so I need not add the records are properly kept. Banquet at close.

February 21st, I witnessed the work of the evening at Tyrian Lodge, Mechanic Falls, which was in the M. M. degree. This was the first time the officers had worked this degree. Wor. E. A. HAMMOND is Master of this lodge. Taking so great an interest in Masonry as he does, we expected good work and found it. The officers here take an interest, are young men, and have the encouragement of the older members of the lodge. Here I met several from other lodges—Bro. BATEMAN and several more from Tranquil, of Auburn, so we did not lack for speech-making at the close of the work. Records in good hands. A fine banquet at close of work.

March 19th, I visited Tranquil, at Auburn, Wor. MURRAY B. WATSON, Master. The work was in the M. M. degree, which was good. The officers of Tranquil take great pains to do good work and it is a pleasure to meet them in the lodge. I had the pleasure of meeting the M. W. Grand Master here and also the Grand Lecturer, and I think it is right for them to be present at an official visit and some of the meetings, so the D. D. G. M. may do his work and talk about it with them. At the close a fine banquet awaited us in the banquet hall, and speeches were made by many of the brethren, including the M. W. Grand Master, which were very instructive. Records of this lodge are fine.

March 22d, I visited Cumberland Lodge, at New Gloucester, Wor. NEWELL P. HASKELL, Master. At this meeting, the Master and Senior Warden were both absent on account of sickness, and the Junior Warden was in the East.

Past Master FRANK W. WINTERS came to the work of the M. M. on two candidates. The work was at a disadvantage, as the officers had to change around considerably, but, under the circumstances, it was well done. This lodge will, in the near future, have new quarters, which they need, and all take great interest for the future of their lodge. The records are all right here.

March 26th, Rabboni, at Lewiston, worked the M. M. degree. Wor. FRANK A. CONANT is Master. This lodge is doing good work at all of the meetings. As I have visited it many times, and as the work of the evening was a sample of them, I have but a good report of Rabboni to make. This lodge, with Ashlar, will soon have new and fine quarters. Records are still in the hands of Bro. TURNER, and are all right. A fine banquet awaited at the close of the work.

April 17th, I visited Webster Lodge, at Sabattus, Wor. JUDSON BANGS, Master. Work of the evening, M. M. degree. Bro. BANGS has had the honor of being D. D. G. M. before, and is a fine worker, and the work of the evening was well done. This lodge is the home of Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, and I wish to say that Bro. SLEEPER is ready to help all, it matters not what lodge, at any time, as I can attest. I noticed that this lodge has started with some younger members as officers this year. I think it right. Let those who have seen service rest from work, except when needed to fill the place of an absent officer. Banquet at close of the work.

April 21st, I visited Ashlar Lodge, of Lewiston. Work, the M. M. degree, Wor. CHAS. O. MORRILL, Master. The work was well done, and Ashlar is a fine lodge to visit. Bro. MORRILL brings to the work a great deal of energy, and as this is his first year I have no fears for the work of Ashlar Lodge. This lodge will soon move with Rabboni to their new quarters at the head of the street, and I wish for them that they may continue to prosper there as they have in the past. Records of Ashlar are all right. Banquet at close. The quartette assisted in the work of the evening at this meeting.

Now, M. W., I have reported all but Ancient Brothers', my home lodge. I have been present at every stated and most of the special meetings, and have given such advice and corrections as were needed. We have had, with others, a fair amount of work. Wor. WILLIAM E. PERRY is Master, and as the M. W. was with us at one of our meetings, I will let others report this, my home lodge.

In closing, M. Worshipful, I wish to thank you for the honor you conferred on me, and also the brethren of this district for the cordial manner in which I have been received on every hand. I have had the support of all, and on every visit have had the pleasure of company from other lodges.

There are in this district thirteen hundred and forty-eight masons on the roll. We initiated seventy-eight for the year ending March 1, 1902.

Fraternally,

LIONEL O. BBACKETT, *D. D. G. M. 24th M. D.*

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fifth Masonic District.

On June 1st, I duly installed R. W. GEORGE S. ORCUTT, of Ashland, Maine, as D. D. G. M. of the First Masonic District, he having been unable to be present at the regular installation of Grand Officers in Grand Lodge in May.

On August 1st, I attended the constitution of Nollesemic Lodge, No. 205, at Millinocket. The Grand Master, Grand Marshal and Grand Tyler were present, and there was a large attendance of representative masonic brethren from various parts of the state. The ceremonies attending the constitution of the new lodge were conducted in a very impressive manner, and Nollesemic lodge was most auspiciously ushered into the field of masonic work. After the ceremonies, a fine banquet was served at the Great Northern Hotel.

On August 25th, I attended the first regular meeting of Island Falls Lodge, U. D., at Island Falls. A dispensation for this new lodge was granted on October 3, 1901. A great interest in masonic work is manifested by all the members of this lodge, and I confidently predict for it an honorable and prosperous future. I gave the officers and brethren some instructions and suggestions as to organization and work, and then we gave our attention to a very careful study of the ritual in the E. A. and F. C. degrees.

On October 29th, I attended the convention for instruction in masonic work, at Kennebunk. There was a very large attendance, and the convention was in every way a success. The absolute accuracy of the work which is aimed at and attained in these conventions is of inestimable value to all District Deputies who are anxious to perfect in masonic work the lodges under their jurisdiction.

On January 29th, I again visited Island Falls Lodge, U. D. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate in a very commendable manner. A banquet followed the work.

On February 12th, I officially visited my home lodge, Monument, No. 96, of Houlton. This was a regular meeting of the lodge and the work was the conferring of the M. M. degree. The lodge was visited by a delegation of brethren from Woodstock, N. B., several of whom made very interesting remarks at the close of the meeting. The degree work was done even better than last year, when I officially visited this lodge, and very few corrections or suggestions were necessary. The past year has been a very prosperous one for Monument Lodge, and there is every reason to hope that the coming year will be as good. The lodge is in excellent financial condition and its records are well kept.

On February 20th, I made my official visit to Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, of

Patten, and witnessed most excellent work in the M. M. degree. The meeting was well attended and all the officers showed proficiency in the work. A banquet was served at intermission. The dues of this lodge are well collected and the records are in good shape.

On March 15th, I officially visited Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, of Blaine. The officers of this lodge were recently elected, but notwithstanding a lack of practice, the M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate in a very praiseworthy manner. At the close of the work I made a few corrections and suggestions. Later a banquet was served. The dues are well collected and the records are up to their usual standard of excellence. In making my visits to Blaine I am usually obliged to remain over Sunday, their meetings occurring on Saturday night. The hotel being at an inconvenient distance from the lodge room, I have always been very cordially entertained by Bro. JONATHAN HERSOM, an old and respected member of Aroostook Lodge, and an innkeeper of the old school, whose house is now closed to the general public, but who on occasion will open his hospitable doors to the favored few. The members of this lodge have always received me in such a cordial manner that I look forward with pleasure to my annual visit to them.

On March 17th, I made my official visit to Nollesemic Lodge, No. 205, of Millinocket. Work was well done in the M. M. degree, all the officers manifesting an intelligent understanding of the ritual. I wish especially to commend the floor work; it was executed throughout with a grace and precision I have seldom seen equalled. Nollesemic Lodge has in every way fulfilled my predictions made in my last report. Although the youngest chartered lodge in this district, yet, in the personnel of its membership, the quality of the work done by its officers, and the beauty of its masonic home, it has taken a place among the leading lodges in this portion of the State.

On March 18th, I officially visited Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, of Sherman Mills. I am very glad to report that my hopes of an improvement in this lodge, expressed in my last report, were realized, for, while the attendance was not large, yet the interest in the work was well maintained and the F. C. degree was very well conferred upon one candidate. The work of the Senior Deacon was particularly worthy of praise. The lodge is in excellent condition financially and the records are well kept.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I have to say that my duties as District Deputy Grand Master have been most congenial and pleasant, and were rendered so by the cordial and courteous treatment accorded to me by all the officers and brethren of the several lodges under my jurisdiction, for which I wish to extend to them my heartfelt thanks.

Finally, Most Worshipful, I desire to express to you my appreciation of the honor which you have conferred upon me.

GEORGE A. GORHAM, JR., *D. D. G. M. 25th M. D.*

Houlton, April 10, 1902.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,
Tuesday, May 6, 1902.

The Trustees met in the Grand Master's office at 5 P. M.

Present—ALFRED S. KIMBALL, *President*,
WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,
HUGH R. CHAPLIN,
ADELBERT MILLETT,
STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,
FESSENDEN I. DAY,
A. M. WETHERBEE.

The Grand Treasurer's report was presented as follows:

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

The subscriber reports, in brief, the transactions of his office for the past year, as follows;

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per last report,	\$1,480.84
Income from investments,	1,652.31
Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution,	2,292.98
Unexpended balance returned by Bro. Thomas H. Bodge,	21.00
Unexpended balance returned by the Grand Master,	148.00
	<u>\$5,595.13</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to beneficiaries,	\$1,432.00
Added to Savings Bank investments,	430.30
Paid for rent of safe,	10.00
Paid Russian Railway bonds,	2,000.00
Paid for 10 shares Lime Rock Bank Stock,	625.00
Cash on hand,	1,097.83
	<u>\$5,595.13</u>

The Charity Fund at the commencement of the year consisted of:

	Par Value.	Income.
25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 150.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,	3,700.00	222.00
14 shares First National Bank Stock,	1,400.00	84.00
14 shares National Traders Bank Stock,	1,400.00	84.00
10 shares Merchants National Bank Stock,	750.00	60.00
20 shares Westbrook Trust Co. Stock,	2,000.00	120.00
10 shares C. B. & Q. R. R., Stock,	1,000.00	60.00
(Exchanged for \$2,000 Northern Pacific R. R. bonds.)		
1 City of Portland bond, ...	1,000.00	60.00
1 Town of Brunswick bond,	1,000.00	40.00
1 City of Saco bond,	500.00	20.00
1 Mousam Water Co. bond,	500.00	25.00
2 Rockland Water Co. bonds,	1,500.00	75.00
2 Union Electric Co. bonds,	1,000.00	60.00
1 Denver City Tramway Co. bond,	500.00	25.00
1 Portland Water Co. bond,	1,000.00	40.00
1 Maine Central R. R. bond,	500.00	35.00
2 Kennebec Light & Heat Co. bonds,	1,000.00	50.00
Deposited in Maine Savings Bank,	2,380.16	84.02
“ “ Portland Savings Bank,	2,408.20	83.02
“ “ Augusta Savings Bank,	628.32	22.17
“ “ Skowhegan Savings Bank,	609.55	18.41
“ “ Waterville Savings Bank,	623.69	21.99
“ “ Wiscasset Savings Bank,	640.34	25.86
“ “ Saco & Biddeford Savings Institution,	2,292.98	80.94
“ “ Bath Savings Institution,	627.84	22.14
“ “ Brunswick Savings Institution,	624.80	18.87
“ “ Gardiner Savings Institution,	621.73	18.77
“ “ Portland Nat'l Bank, Savings Dep't.,	1,249.62	44.12
	<u>\$33,957.23</u>	<u>\$1,652.31</u>

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was referred to a Committee of Finance, consisting of Bros. BURNHAM and CHAPLIN, who examined the account and reported that they had found the securities intact, which report, together with the Grand Treasurer's report, was accepted.

The Secretary presented eighty-eight applications for aid, with a schedule of the same, which were referred to a committee of two.

Adjourned to 4:30 Wednesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1902.

Met at 4:30 in the Grand Master's office.

Present—ALFRED S. KIMBALL, *President*,

HUGH R. CHAPLIN,

ADELBERT MILLETT,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

A. M. WETHERBEE.

Voted, That the renewal of the bond of the Grand Treasurer for \$10,000 be approved and placed in the charge of the Secretary.

The Committee on Applications for Aid reported a schedule, which was accepted.

Voted, That one represent seven dollars.

Voted, That \$1,327.00 be appropriated to pay the schedule.

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 :

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 intrusted 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.

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.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 3, 1899.

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, Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, and the Grand Secretary, or either two of them.

A true copy from the Record of Regulation and Votes.

Attest:

STEPHEN BERRY, *Sec'y of Board of Trustees.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

Charity · Fund · of · the · Grand · Lodge.

1902.



ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Deputy Grand Master,	"
EDWIN A. PORTER, Senior Grand Warden,	"
JAMES C. AYER, Junior Grand Warden,	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	"
EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	elected May 1, 1900, for three years.
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 1, " " " "
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" " 7, 1901, " " "
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 7, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 6, 1902, " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 6, " " " "

Amendments • to • Constitution.

Adopted since Edition of 1893.

SEC. 35. The clothing of a Grand Officer shall be as the Grand Lodge shall, from time to time, prescribe. Permanent members of the Grand Lodge shall wear the apron prescribed for Grand Officers.

An officer of a lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron. [1896, p. 64.]

Grand Lodge Clothing under the Foregoing Provision.

Voted, That the clothing of the Grand Officers shall be as follows :

The aprons of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens shall be of white lambskin, lined with purple, having the emblem of his office suitably embroidered on the edgings thereof, with purple edging and strings.

The aprons of the other Grand Officers shall be of white lambskin, lined with purple, with purple strings and edging.

That the jewels of the Grand Officers shall be as follows :

That of the Grand Master, the Compasses extended to forty-five degrees, with the segment of a circle at the points and a gold or metal gilt plate included, on which is represented an eye, radiated, with a triangle, also radiated.

That of the Deputy Grand Master, the Compasses and Square united with a five-pointed star in the centre.

That of the Senior Grand Warden, the Level ; Junior Grand Warden, the Plumb ; the Grand Treasurer, a Key ; Recording

Grand Secretary, Crossed Pens ; Corresponding Grand Secretary, Crossed Pens ; Grand Chaplain, Book with a Triangle ; Grand Marshal, Crossed Rods ; Grand Deacons, Dove and Olive Branch ; Grand Stewards, Cornucopia ; Grand Sword Bearer, Crossed Swords ; Grand Standard Bearer, Banner ; Grand Pursuivants, a Red and Sword, crossed ; Grand Organist, Lyre ; Grand Tyler, Sword.

Each Past Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Master and Past Grand Warden may be distinguished by the jewel prescribed for the office he has filled, with this difference, that such jewel shall be fixed within a circle or oval, of gold or metal gilt. It shall be worn over the left breast.

The Collars of the Grand Officers shall be a purple velvet collar suitably embroidered. [1896, pp. 64 and 65.]

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. But when a municipality, or a part of one, is annexed to another under the law of the state, the Grand Lodge may modify this rule in particular cases as it may deem wise. [1898, p. 65.]

SEC. 85. Each lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge twenty 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. [1898, p. 66.]

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 ; *Provided, however*, that if the candidate shall, at the end of five years from such rejection, be a resident within the jurisdic-

tion of the rejecting lodge, consent shall be granted unless there are more than three negative ballots. 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. [1898, p. 66.]

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 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 the Treasurer of said Grand Lodge the sum of fifty dollars." [1899, p. 243.]

SEC. 127. No lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from the Grand Master. 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. [1899, p. 243.]

SEC. 91. Every lodge must preserve one copy of the printed Proceedings in the hall, and when a volume is completed should bind it for the use of the lodge. [1899, p. 245.]

ADD TO SECTION 117.

A brother suspended from membership for non-payment of dues will be restored by the payment or remission of the amount due at the time of his suspension, at any time within five years thereafter: but after that time he can be restored only upon his application and a two-thirds vote of the lodge, after payment or remission of the amount in arrears. [1900, p. 46.]

Standing * Regulations,

AMENDED SINCE EDITION OF CONSTITUTION, 1893.



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 on account of his own sickness or that of his family) attend during the session, for mileage such sum as is granted by the several railroads or steamboats to Portland from the station or landing place in the town where the lodge is located, together with such additional sum for stage fare from the place of location of the lodge to such station or landing place when such is paid; and two dollars for each day's actual attendance, not exceeding three days, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and all permanent members. When a lodge is represented by more than one brother, the senior officer shall receive the mileage and per diem. [1900, p. 52.]

19. The Grand Secretary shall notify each Grand Officer, elect or appointed, who has not been installed in the Grand Lodge, of his election or appointment and transmit to him an abstract of Section 10 of the Constitution.

[1894, p. 57, *re-enacted*.]

32. *Resolved*, That, when the hour arrives for the election of the officers of the Grand Lodge, as is provided in the Constitution, the Grand Lodge shall go into an executive session for that purpose, and none but members of the Grand Lodge shall be

present without the consent of the M. W. Grand Master in each case. [1898, p. 68. Amended 1900, p. 49.]

22. Repealed 1898, p. 68.

33. *Voted*, That the jurisdiction of Deering Lodge, No. 183, be, and remain until the further order of the Grand Lodge, as it was before the annexation of the City of Deering to the City of Portland. [1899, p. 238.]

34. *Resolved*, That in the case of the death of a Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer, the M. W. Grand Master be authorized, in his discretion, to appoint a special committee to prepare a memorial and present the same to the Grand Lodge at its next session.
[1900, p. 52.]

35. *Voted*, That hereafter, the M. W. Grand Master at the opening of the Grand Lodge, appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary to serve during the session, to be paid by the Grand Lodge.
[1902, p. 72.]

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

R.W. Gustavus F. Sargent,

Senior Grand Warden in 1858 and 1859.



Born in Yarmouth, Dec. 21, 1820.

Died in Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 26, 1901,

AGED 80 YEARS, 10 MONTHS, 5 DAYS.



"Rest to the tired head and hands;
Peace in the unknown, untried lands."

List of Lodges by Districts.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHANDLER C. HARVEY, Fort Fairfield.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Caribou.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

District Deputy Grand Master—MILLARD D. LAWRENCE, Eastport.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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—OSMOND A. HOLMES, Addison Point.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Milbridge.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport.</i> |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRANK A. GROSS, Deer Isle.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill.</i> |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> | 195 Reliance, <i>Stonington.</i> |
| 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE W. McCLAIN, Henderson.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter</i> . | 149 Doric, <i>Monson</i> . |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo</i> . | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville</i> . |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft</i> . | 168 Composite, <i>Lagrange</i> . |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Guilford</i> . | 200 Columbia, <i>Greenville</i> . |
| 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston</i> . | U. D. Abner Wade, <i>Sangerville</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

District Deputy Grand Master—F. ERNEST HARVEY, Kenduskeag.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor</i> . | 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor</i> . |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Old Town</i> . | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel</i> . |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden</i> . | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag</i> . |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono</i> . | 147 Lynde, <i>Hermon</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

District Deputy Grand Master—WILLIS W. WASHBURN, China.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> . | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> . | 120 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmount</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Seabasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

District Deputy Grand Master—ALBERT M. AMES, Stockton Springs.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 27 Phœnix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton Springs</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolntonville</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 68 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |
| 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

District Deputy Grand Master—G. DUDLEY GOULD, Warren.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>Tenant's Harbor</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinal Haven</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 184 Knox, <i>South Thomaston</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 203 Mount Olivet, <i>Washington</i> . |
| 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN H. MAYERS, Dresden.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset.</i> | 135 Riverside, <i>East Jefferson.</i> |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta.</i> | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay Harbor.</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.

District Deputy Grand Master—HORACE S. BENT, Monmouth.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell.</i> | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield Corners.</i> |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop.</i> | 104 Dirigo, <i>Weeks' Mills.</i> |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner.</i> | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth.</i> |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta.</i> | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN M. WEBBER, Waterville.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville.</i> | 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon.</i> |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield.</i> | 118 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland.</i> |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney.</i> | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne.</i> |
| 54 Vassalboro, <i>North Vassalboro.</i> | 166 Negeumkeag, <i>Vassalboro.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE G. WEEKS, Fairfield.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson.</i> | 116 Lebanon, <i>South 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> | 199 Bingham, <i>Bingham.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

District Deputy Grand Master—HARRY E. PLUMMER, Lisbon Falls.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick.</i> | 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond.</i> |
| * 14 Solar, <i>Bath.</i> | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath.</i> |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport.</i> | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham.</i> |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham.</i> | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES F. ROWELL, Wilton.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | 202 Mount Bigelow, <i>Flagstaff.</i> |
| 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> | 204 Mount Abram, <i>Kingfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

District Deputy Grand Master—DON A. GATES, Dixfield.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford Falls.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 67 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Bolster's Mills.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i> |
| 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE H. OWEN, Portland.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Westbrook.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 127 Presumpscot, <i>North Windham.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>South Portland.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumb'd Mills.</i> |
| 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

District Deputy Grand Master—ISAAC S. LOWELL, Wadsworth.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 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.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES M. SLEEPER, South Berwick.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells' Depot.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Goodwin's Mills.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | 198 St. Aspinquid, <i>York Village.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 20.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN E. CLARK, Winn.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln.</i> | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag.</i> |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield.</i> | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 21.

District Deputy Grand Master—ASHUR B. HUTCHINS, Orland.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport.</i> | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth.</i> |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth.</i> | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Bar Harbor.</i> |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland.</i> | 192 Winter Harbor, <i>Winter Harbor.</i> |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Southwest Harbor.</i> | 201 David A. Hooper, <i>West Sullivan.</i> |
| 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 22.

District Deputy Grand Master—NELSON C. SMITH, Pittsfield.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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—HARDY H. MCKENNEY, Limington.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington.</i> | 115 Buxton, <i>West Buxton.</i> |
| 42 Freedom, <i>Limerick.</i> | 118 Drummond, <i>Parsonfield.</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—OLIVER A. SPRAGUE, Turner.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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>Sabbatus.</i> |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner.</i> | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 25.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEO. A. GORHAM, JR., Houlton.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton.</i> | 197 Aroostook, <i>Blaine.</i> |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten.</i> | 205 Nollesemic, <i>Millinocket.</i> |
| 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman Mills.</i> | 206 Island Falls, <i>Island Falls.</i> |

Officers of the Grand Lodge, 1902.



M. W.	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Norway.
R. W.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	<i>Deputy-Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston.
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Pittsfield.
"	JAMES C. AYER,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Cornish.
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHAS. D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHANDLER C. HARVEY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	MILLARD D. LAWRENCE,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	OSMOND A. HOLMES,	" 3d "	Addison Point.
"	FRANK A. GROSS,	" 4th "	Deer Isle.
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	" 5th "	Henderson.
"	F. ERNEST HARVEY,	" 6th "	Kenduskeag.
"	WILLIS W. WASHBURN,	" 7th "	China.
"	ALBERT M. AMES,	" 8th "	Stockton Springs.
"	G. DUDLEY GOULD,	" 9th "	Warren.
"	JOHN H. MAYERS,	" 10th "	Dresden.
"	HORACE S. BENT,	" 11th "	Monmouth.
"	JOHN M. WEBBER,	" 12th "	Waterville.
"	GEORGE G. WEEKS,	" 13th "	Fairfield.
"	HARRY E. PLUMMER,	" 14th "	Lisbon Falls.
"	CHARLES F. ROWELL,	" 15th "	Wilton.
"	DON A. GATES,	" 16th "	Dixfield.
"	GEORGE H. OWEN,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ISAAC S. LOWELL,	" 18th "	Wadsworth.
"	CHARLES M. SLEEPER,	" 19th "	South Berwick.
"	JOHN E. CLARK,	" 20th "	Winn.
"	ASHUR B. HUTCHINS,	" 21st "	Orland.
"	NELSON C. SMITH,	" 22d "	Pittsfield.
"	HARDY H. MCKENNEY,	" 23d "	Limington.
"	OLIVER A. SPRAGUE,	" 24th "	Turner.
"	GEORGE A. GORHAM, JR.,	" 25th "	Houlton.
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Augusta.
"	JOSEPH B. SHEPHERD,	" "	Portland.
"	WILLIAM E. BROOKS,	" "	South Paris.
W.	BIAL F. BRADBURY,	<i>Marshal,</i>	Norway.
"	JAMES E. KINGSLEY,	<i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Augusta.
"	FRANCIS L. TALBOT,	<i>Junior Deacon,</i>	East Machias.
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	<i>Steward,</i>	Ellsworth.
"	FRANK J. COLE,	" "	Bangor.
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" "	Rockland.
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" "	Portland.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	<i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	<i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Oakland.
"	OSCAR R. WISH,	<i>Pursuivant,</i>	Portland.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" "	Westbrook.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	<i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus.
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	<i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	<i>Tyler,</i>	Portland.

List of Subordinate Lodges, WITH . THEIR . PRINCIPAL . OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED MARCH 1, 1902.

DISTRICT.

- Abner Wade, U. D., Sangerville. Angus O. Campbell, M; George L. Barrows, SW; Asa M. Bradley, JW; Wilbur A. Hill, S. Meeting Monday on or after full moon. 5
- Acacia, 121, Durham. William W. Brown, M; Prescott R. Strout, SW; Seth S. Parker, JW; Everett L. Macomber, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. John F. Moulton, M; James F. Pillsbury, SW; Benjamin Small, JW; Hardy H. McKenney, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Rupert B. Matthews, M; Wilbur G. Knowlton, SW; Geo. W. Singer, JW; Walter M. Barstow, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Samuel W. Coombs, M; Louis M. Chandler, SW; Chas. G. Weaver, JW; Henry L. Maker, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Eliphalet P. Gamage, M; Everett W. Gamage, SW; Allan G. Foster, JW; Walter H. McFarland, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. William E. Perry, M; William E. Quimby, SW; Herman H. Niles, JW; Forrest E. Ludden, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Charles F. Tobie, M; Frank C. Allen, SW; Fred C. Tolman, JW; John S. Russell, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. Irving L. Philbrook, M; William H. Douglass, SW; Leander H. Moulton, JW; William Parkin, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14

- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. Fred L. O. Hussey, m; Fred M. Johnston, sw; Edwin A. Chapin, jw; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Ivory W. Murphy, West Kennebunk, m; Adelbert S. Taylor, sw; Oscar G. Hanson, jw; J. Burton Roberts, Dayton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Aaron J. Fulton, m; Nelson E. Dorrity, sw; John R. Irving, jw; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, December. 25
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. C. Edward Meserve, m; W. Francis Goodwin, sw; Frank W. Wormwood, jw; Fordyce B. Perkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Chas. O. Morrell, m; Edwin P. Samson, sw; Albert G. Foss, jw; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. B. Frank Bradford, m; Luther M. Norris, sw; Augustus E. Campbell, jw; Fred'k L. Chenery, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Frank W. York, m; Arthur Merrill, sw; William G. Newhall, jw; Daniel W. Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. Fred O. Boynton, m; B. Freeborn Smith, sw; J. Clair Minot, jw; Claude W. Townsend, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Alfred L. Carlton, m; Warren L. Rhodes, sw; Rodney I. Thompson, jw; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s, (box 568.) Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. William L. Pierce, m; Edgar J. Trussell, sw; William Quimby, jw; Benjamin L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. Charles M. Bither, m; John H. Sargent, sw; Joseph W. Segee, jw; Martin L. Porter, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Victor K. Montgomery, m; Harvey R. Barlow, sw; Edward F. Farnham, jw; Alfred Seavey, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Charles H. Blagden, m; Dexter D. Roberts, sw; Fred Bradford, jw; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Wilfred Bowler, m; Elmer H. Young, sw; H. Merton Farwell, jw; Davis G. Lovejoy, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16

- Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. Charles F. Cook, M; Roland E. Gooch, SW; Harry B. Robinson, JW; James E. Blanchard, S. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11
- Bingham, 199, Bingham. David G. Bean, M; Tilson H. Foss, SW; Charles F. Ham, JW; Lea R. Hussey, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 13
- Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Falls. Gerald A. Peabody, M; Frank R. Reed, SW; Fred O. Eaton, JW; Fred A. Porter, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16
- Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Burton A. Davenport, M; Eugene I. Herrick, SW; Harry F. Beedy, JW; Daniel L. Dennison, S. Meeting Wednesday, week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Bristol, 74, Bristol Mills. Carl Z. Bailey, M; Joseph E. Crooker, SW; Chas. T. Robbins, JW; Edwin J. Ervine, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Oscar D. Rand, M; Howard M. Davis, SW; James Sands, JW; Cyril P. Harmon, S. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 23
- Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Melvin W. Knowles, M; Walter H. Ring, SW; J. C. Morrill, JW; J. B. LaBree, S. Meeting Tuesday on before full moon; election, December. 22
- Caribou, 170, Caribou. Carl C. King, M; Howard Dow, SW; George W. Irving, JW; Arthur A. Garden, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1
- Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. George H. Ames, M; Fred C. Dunlap, Skowhegan, SW; Horace A. Nason, JW; Harry B. Harris, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13
- Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Louis G. Pomeroy, M; Mads J. Madsen, SW; Wallace O. Stoddard, JW; Herbert M. Moore, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17
- Central, 45, China. George L. Gilman, M; Charles W. Abbott, SW; Arthur B. Skillin, JW; Willis W. Washburn, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Columbia, 200, Greenville. George W. Brown, M; Jesse M. Prentiss, SW; Arthur L. Folsom, JW; Henry W. Budden, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Composite, 168, Lagrange. Benjamin F. Crehore, M; Chauncey A. Doble, SW; Fred M. Weymouth, JW; Andrew H. Dyer, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 5
- Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Charles P. Barnes, M; Alex R. Johnston, SW; Thomas Thompson, JW; Allen R. Burton, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, August. 22

- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Herbert H. Best, m; Andrew B. Coggins, sw; Robert C. Sturks, jw; Eugene S. Wilbur, West Pembroke, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Edward A. Wight, m; Sumner J. Skillings, sw; Russell C. Edwards, jw; Harry I. Lowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. Newell P. Haskell, Portland m; Cyrus S. Witham, East Raymond, sw; Frank M. Hawkes, North Raymond, jw; Geo. H. Goding, Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- David A. Hooper, 201, West Sullivan. Bradbury Smith, m; William L. Haskell, sw; Roscoe Springer, jw; Fred B. Havey, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Davis, 191, Strong. Frank O. Welch, m; Winthrop L. Guild, sw; Charles W. Shaw, jw; Walter M. Vallier, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Frank P. Colby, m; George M. Hill, sw; Albert J. Shepard, jw; George T. Wilson, Newfield, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Portland. Charles D. Moses, m; Herbert B. Seal, sw; Frederick B. Marston, jw; Francis E. Chase, 161 Neal St., s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. James H. Walker, m; George Marston, sw; Joseph W. Grindell, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. Alonzo D. Miller, m; Elmer W. Worthing, sw; Frank C. Plummer, jw; Orrin F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. Edward P. Blanchard, m; William A. Mills, sw; Roy M. Hescocock, jw; Edwin R. Haynes, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden Mills. Wilbur F. Cate, m; Oaks M. Palmer, sw; Clarence J. Cheney, jw; Nathaniel F. Leeman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. J. Merrill Lord, m; Samuel G. Pease, sw; Harvey D. Granville, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. James E. Etchells, m; Harlan P. Googins, sw; Albert W. Pierce, jw; Lytton E. Staples, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. Frank Bean, m; Walter J. Garnett, sw; William S. Mildon, jw; Wheeler C. Hawkes, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 2

- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. Charles H. Stevens, m; George W. Richardson, sw; James R. Hopkins, jw; William G. Chamberlain, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggemoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Henry A. Small, m; John F. Lane, sw; Seth I. Smith, jw; Groves S. Bridges, s. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Albert L. Witham, m; Harry W. Osgood, sw; Horace F. Wescott, jw; Melvin S. Smith, s, (P. O. Box 260). Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Granville D. Perkins, m; Forest J. Ward, sw; Hamlin H. Perkins, jw; Irvin L. Russell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. Manfred Humphrey, m; Albion H. Andrews, sw; John H. Hawkins, jw; Walter H. Mathews, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Arthur E. Cole, m; Fred R. Dyer, sw; Wilson H. Conant, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Rodel A. Packard, m; Harry W. Chapman, sw; Charles O. Dickey, jw; Fred B. Glidden, s. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, January. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Daniel Courcy, m; Edward H. Emerson, sw; Nash McKay, jw; Frederick Wood, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 21
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Ralph Scribner, m; Jasper L. Lewis, sw; Edgar L. Brown, jw; Lysander W. Trask, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Benj. F. Makepeace, m; Manley H. Blaisdell, sw; John M. Rowe, jw; James H. Howes, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. James H. Littlefield, m; George H. Smith, sw; Herman J. Sayward, jw; Fred J. Sherburne, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. James F. Chadbourne, m; Edwin H. Johnston, sw; Wm. A. Harthorne, jw; Ralph H. Clark, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Will O. Hersey, m; Geo. P. Coffin, sw; Ralph M. Anderson, jw; Tim Pratt, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Willard E. Bryant, m; Jesse C. Howe, sw; John L. Marshall, jw; Arthur L. Mann, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16

- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Murray Watkins, m; Charles H. Badgley, sw; William J. Parker, jw; George H. Parker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. James F. Hooper, m; Bert P. Parker, sw; Roland B. Brown, jw; Charles H. Hooper, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Chas. E. Cobb, m; William P. F. Robie, sw; Geo. M. Woodman, jw; Edward W. Guptill, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Loring B. Wilder, m; Isaac S. Heaton, sw; Ephie B. Farnsworth, jw; Carl M. Hutchinson, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Henry A. Wood, m; Albert K. Jewett, sw; Lauren M. Sanborn, jw; James M. Larrabee, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, South Portland. William E. St. John, m; Fred G. Hamilton, sw; William E. Allen, jw; George H. Weeks, Jr., Knightville, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Daniel W. Ballantyne, m; Edwin S. Taylor, sw; Edward A. Weatherbee, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Andrew J. Crocker, m; Leslie W. Mayo, sw; Ralph H. Le San, jw; John H. Baker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Otis Littlefield, m; Thos. Grieve, sw; Charles A. Snow, jw; Frank A. Davis, s. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. William F. Keller, m; Austin Trim, sw; Joseph A. Pendleton, jw; Charles R. Pendleton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Island Falls, 206, Island Falls. George H. Donham, m; Frank L. Mooney, sw; Elijah F. Harriman, jw; Samuel R. Crabtree, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. George W. Q. Perham, m; Edwin H. Cole, sw; Ned I. Swan, jw; James L. Bowker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Samuel B. Cummings, m; Porter R. Cummings, sw; Darius D. Kelley, jw; Clifton M. Rogers, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Martin B. Smiley, m; Ferd. G. Huston, sw; Burton W. Howe, jw; Lorin B. Huston, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 25

- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Hosea B. Emery, m; Albert L. Spratt, sw; Frank B. Thurston, jw; John H. Everett, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Fitz Morris Fish, m; Herbert C. Barrell, sw; Ernest S. Carrier, jw; Fred A. Tenney, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. William W. Jackman, m; Fred Magoon, sw; Turner Davis, jw; Perry S. Longley, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Oliver E. Keene, m; Edgar L. Clark, sw; Theodore D. Monroe, jw; Leslie D. Ames, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. James S. Sturtevant, m; John S. Harlow, sw; Zenas W. Taylor, jw; John N. Thompson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. Samuel L. Miller, m; Jefferson P. Vannah, sw; Willie A. Davis, jw; Carl Miller, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. Alden W. Butler, m; George C. Horn, sw; Arthur Pierce, jw; Milton E. Bassick, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, January. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Leon O. Tebbets, m; Walter A. Nickerson, sw; Fred I. Brown, jw; Ernest A. Morgan, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, February. 12
- Lebanon, 116, South Norridgewock. Eben S. Miller, m; Ernest W. Gilman, sw; Henry C. Hussey, jw; Charles A. Ward, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewey's Island, 138, Princeton. Theo. Morrison, m; William W. Robinson, Jr., sw; Albert T. Larner, jw; Benjamin F. Chadbourne, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Albert D. Ramsey, Center Montville, m; Willis J. Greely, sw; Arthur Ritchie, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Charles M. Leavitt, m; Chas. S. Sewall, sw; Edwin E. Seekins, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Merritt G. Huntley, m; Willie Wilder, sw; Hermetta U. Davis, jw; Forrest S. Stevens, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Horatio N. Joy, m; Howard W. Dunn, sw; Henry S. Adams, jw; Nathaniel J. Moor, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21

- Lynde, 174, Hermon. J. Mellen Taylor, m; George H. Smith, sw; Howard B. Leathers, jw; Charles L. Phillips, s. Meeting Saturday, on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Elvarus A. Russell, m; Newell R. Knowlton, sw; J. Clinton Metcalf, jw; George B. Cragin, s. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Hudson H. Pressey, m; Eugene A. Green, sw; Charles L. Saunders, jw; Moses S. Joyce, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 4
- Mariner's, 68, Searsport. Wilson N. West, m; Charles A. Whittier, sw; Frank W. Larrabee, jw; Charles E. Adams, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Albert R. Pilley, m; Lester B. Cilley, sw; O. W. Lane, jw; Elmer G. Roberts, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Nathan C. Grover, m; Edward R. Mansfield, sw; Wilton M. Munson, jw; Albert J. Durgin, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Leon L. Libby, m; Fred R. Smith, sw; Aug. F. Nelson, jw; Orin S. Haskell, s. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Charles E. Smith, m; Daniel P. Warwick, sw; Marcellus P. White, jw; Charles E. Jones, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. J. Edward Harris, m; Lester M. Andrews, sw; Albert W. Plummer, jw; Orestes E. Crowell, s. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. John Gosnell, m; Isaac Cushman, sw; Geo. W. Upton, jw; Freeman C. Harris, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. Horace S. Bent, m; John M. Prescott, sw; John H. Gilman, jw; Edwin A. Dudley, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Arthur G. Rich, m; Hjalmer Edblad, sw; George S. Gentle, jw; Charles E. F. Stetson, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 25
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corners. Geo. E. Ring, m; Frank E. Lane, sw; George A. Thurlow, jw; Irving W. Gilbert, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Willard W. Blethen, m; Fred G. Warren, sw; Bernard J. Warren, jw; James T. Roberts, Dover, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5

- Moses Webster, 145, Vinal Haven. Irville E. Luce, m; Charles L. Boman, sw; Arthur S. Hopkins, jw; Alexander Davidson, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Abram, 204, Kingfield. Ward S. Dolbier, m; Fred Hutchins, sw; Lavella Norton, jw; Ralph D. Simons, s. Meeting Thursday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Mount Bigelow, 202, Flagstaff. Charles L. Rogers, m; Benj. E. Savage, sw; W. E. Hinds, jw; Ray Viles, s. Meeting second Saturday; election, September. 15
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Clifford B. Richardson, m; Howard Norwood, sw; Thomas M. Richardson, jw; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Joseph T. Davidson, m; Ralph H. Marsh, sw; Lewis A. Houston, jw; David Pearson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. George W. Whales, m; Henry W. Evans, sw; Fred Sanborn, jw; Sidney T. Brown, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Olivet, 203, Washington. Lindley M. Staples, m; Sylvanus C. Pierpont, sw; John C. Hawes, jw; Wm. M. Staples, Razorville, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 9
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. Clarence H. Pride, m; Willard C. Goodwin, sw; Charles S. Hamlin, jw; Isaac F. Jewett, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. John E. Emerson, m; Fred A. Cole, sw; William H. Tribou, jw; Wilbert W. Emerson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Cleff Maxwell, m; Henry W. Coburn, sw; Charles H. Noyes, jw; Hiram A. Coburn, s. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edward C. Davis, m; Lynn C. Haycock, sw; Frank C. Nash, jw; George G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. Horace M. Pease, m; Stephen E. McFarland, sw; Eldorus H. Bridges, jw; Owen L. Flye, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Granville O. Berry, m; Amos S. Rundlett, sw; Jacob Drinkwater, jw; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. Harold E. Cook, m; George S. Perkins, sw; James S. Emery, jw; Charles A. Stilson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12

- Reliance, 195, Stonington. Luther W. Weed, m; Stephen E. Allen, sw; William H. Goss, jw; Rollins Y. Stinson, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 4
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Walter E. Whitney, m; Uriah M. Lancaster, sw; Mark T. Costellow, jw; Wm. R. Fairclough, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Fred B. Mitchell, m; Freeman N. Bowden, sw; James C. Perkins, jw; Benj. H. Cushman, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Homer H. Dunbar, m; Enoch W. Harriman, sw; Irving R. Saunders, jw; Seth R. Hutchins, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Frank J. Cole, m; Fred C. Chalmers, sw; Frank P. Denaco, jw; Charles I. Collamore, s. Meeting last Tuesday; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Charles W. Besse, m; George A. Hofses, sw; Axel H. Jackson, jw; Everett A. Hofses, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. Frank S. Head, m; William T. Dunn, sw; Charles W. Livingston, jw; Albert I. Mather, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. William P. Marble, m; J. Emery Nash, sw; Herman A. Faught, jw; James F. Warren, R. F. D. No. 3, Augusta, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Philip C. Tapley, m; George H. Dyer, sw; Lawrence E. Willard, jw; Abram T. Lord, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19
- Saint Andrew's, 83, Bangor. John M. Prilay, m; Lindley W. Gilman, sw; Charles H. Adams, jw; Fred W. Adams, s. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- Saint Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Daniel A. Stevens, m; Allen C. Moulton, sw; John C. Stewart, jw; Bradford S. Woodward, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- Saint Croix, 46, Calais. Isaac N. Jones, m; Charles H. Spooner, sw; Ernest G. Young, jw; Stephen D. Morrell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Saint George, 16, Warren. Matthew Allen, m; Oscar E. Starrett, sw; Frank W. Hubbard, jw; William H. Hoskins, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Saint John's, 51, South Berwick. John M. Burleigh, m; Samuel H. Miller, sw; John O. Foss, jw; Arthur E. Muzzey, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, March. 19

- Saint Paul's, 82, Rockport. Lucius H. Lovejoy, m; Charles J. Gregory, sw; Ben P. Wooster, jw; Everett E. Fales, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor. Thaddeus L. Montgomery, m; Merrill A. Perkins, sw; Edward A. Sprague, jw; Henry S. Perkins, s. Meeting first Friday; election, December. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. George A. Bingham, m; Albert W. Kimball, sw; Charles W. Wheeler, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Melville Gould, m; Hubert F. Fitch, sw; Irving M. Linscott, jw; Frank G. Ham, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. B. H. Lawrence, m; Wm. A. Archer, sw; William W. Merrill, jw; Geo. M. Chapman, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. Walter S. Glidden, m; John Scott, sw; N. Gratz Jackson, jw; Albert L. Strout, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Amos K. Butler, m; Elwin E. Sturtevant, sw; J. Wallace Blunt, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. George H. Drew, m; Charles H. Ogden, Jr., sw; Fred A. Bragdon, jw; Wm. H. Wood, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. Parker F. Paine, m; Leonard O. Buzzell, sw; Wm. M. Martin, jw; Rufus E. Gray, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Joseph Sykes, m; Fred J. Whiting, sw; Chas. Barnes, jw; Charence B. Swan, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. E. D. Chase, m; Fred A. Whitten, sw; Fred A. Whitehouse, jw; Reuel M. Berry, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Horace A. Keyes, m; Edward R. Jones, sw; J. Ewan McIlroy, jw; Levi E. Jones, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Frank D. Robinson, m; Alfred B. Winslow, sw; Fred Benson, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Elisha H. Haney, m; John W. Knights, sw; Francis H. Welch, jw; Charles E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8

- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Murray B. Watson, m; Chas. L. Turgeon, sw; John H. Merrill, jw; George R. Page, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, Southwest Harbor. Samuel S. Moore, m; John C. Ralph, sw; Henry Tracy, jw; William R. Keene, Manset, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Fred S. Wiggins, m; S. W. Boone, sw; J. A. De Witt, jw; Ronaldo H. McDonald, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. James H. Leighton, m; Melvin L. Cleaves, sw; Harrison N. Look, jw; Osmond A. Holmes, s; Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. E. A. Hammond, m; C. R. Edgecombe, sw; F. L. Marston, jw; Lewin Jefferies, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. Fred M. Lucas, m; Edward E. Bowes, sw; Tyler S. Davis, jw; Charles M. Lucas, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Hiram A. Webber, m; Wm. Louis Gahan, sw; Harry W. Varney, jw; Adelbert J. Hutchinson, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Alden J. Whitney, m; Lincoln G. Monroe, sw; William Farwell, jw; Albert W. Ward, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. Joseph Wall, m; William S. Bradley, sw; Samuel McQuillon, jw; Henry A. Ewer, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mt. Vernon. B. Ralph Cram, m; Hiram A. Comstock, sw; Lon. M. Philbrick, jw; Charles W. Mansur, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. George H. Blodgett, m; Anson P. M. Given, sw; Amasa C. Williams, jw; Frank H. Purinton, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. Millard H. Wiswell, m; Elmer E. Gardner, sw; John F. Gaddis, jw; Harry M. Gardner, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Henry S. Cobb, m; Fred A. Cole, sw; Frank H. Swan, jw; Almon N. Waterhouse, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. Calvin D. Carter, m; Jarvis B. Harris, sw; Arthur E. Umphrey, jw; Edward M. Hines, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1

- Washington, 37, Lubec. Irvin W. Case, M; Robert G. McBride, SW; Wm. Merriam, JW; F. Guilford Norton, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. Cyrus W. Davis, M; John H. Burleigh, SW; John E. Nelson, JW; Anson O. Libby, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabattus. Judson Bangs, M; John F. Hirst, SW; William H. Johnson, JW; Fred A. Richardson, S. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. John N. Foye, M; Frank W. Morse, SW; Frank M. Oliver, JW; Herbert J. DeShon, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Edgar C. Bump, M; Charles H. Smart, SW; Frank L. Woodcock, JW; Fred E. Trefethen, S. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. C. H. Davis, M; H. E. Sumner, SW; C. E. Grover, JW; B. Frank Sumner, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Charles R. Littlefield, M; George H. Randall, SW; Charles W. Goodnow, JW; George A. Gilpatric, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Alna L. Getchell, M; Frank U. Grover, SW; Lendall H. Brown, JW; Brainerd S. Drake, S. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 19

ADDRESSES.

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"	WINFIELD S. CHOATE,	Augusta,	"
R. W.	THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,	Camden,	P. S. G. W.
"	SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,	Augusta,	"
"	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	"
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Camden,	"
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	Bangor,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Portland,	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Bangor,	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	Auburn,	"
"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Norway,	"
"	ELMER P. SPOFFORD,	Deer Isle,	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Lewiston,	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	Ellsworth,	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Bangor,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE LEE 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,	Freeport,	"

R. W. SAMUEL L. MILLER,	Waldoboro,	P. J. G. W.
" HOWARD D. SMITH,	Norway,	"
" WM. FREEMAN LORD,	Auburn,	"
" GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	Liberty,	"
" MOSES TAIT,	Calais,	"
" BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	Bar Harbor,	"
" ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	Farmington,	"
" MILLARD M. CASWELL,	Bridgton,	"
" FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	Portland,	"
" JOHN H. MCGORRILL,	Fairfield,	"
" ADELBERT MILLETT,	Searsmont,	"



PERMANENT . MEMBERS . DECEASED.

M. W. WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W. SAM. L. VALENTINE, P. D. G. M.
" SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	" JOHN J. BELL, "
" 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,	"	" ISAAC DOWNING, "
" REUEL WASHBURN,	"	" WILLIAM ALLEN, "
" ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	" GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT, "
" HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	" DAVID BUGBEE, "
" THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	" EDMUND B. HINKLEY, "
" JOHN T. PAINE,	"	" F. LORING TALBOT, "
" ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	" WILLIAM O. POOR, "
" JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	" ARLINGT'N B. MARSTON, "
" JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	" WILLIAM H. SMITH, "
" FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	" J. W. MITCHELL, P. J. G. W.
" TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	" REUBEN NASON, "
" JOHN MILLER,	"	" FRYE HALL, "
" JABEZ TRUE,	"	" STEPHEN WEBBER, "
" HIRAM CHASE,	"	" WILLIAM SOMERBY, "
" TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	" THOMAS B. JOHNSTON, "
" JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	" WILLIAM KIMBALL, "
" DAVID CARGILL,	"	" JOHN WILLIAMS, "
" ALBERT MOORE,	"	" STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM, "
" EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"	" 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 M. CHILD,	"	" CHARLES W. HANEY, "
" ELISHA HARDING,	"	

Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1901, TO MARCH 1, 1902.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland, Portland. Geo. F. Paine, March 3; Amos S. King, June 8; Charles D. Thompson, June 18; Edgar Orr, July; Jefferson B. Brackett, September 18; Thomas K. Jones, September 29; Malcolm C. Pingree, October 13.
- 3 Lincoln, Wiscasset. Newell Jackson, May 10; Richard T. Rundlett, December 8.
- 4 Hancock, Castine. William Collins, June 29; John W. Dresser, December 23; Joseph Surry, February 15.
- 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. James Atkins, March 20; Charles W. Howard, May 4; Thomas E. Church, November 24; Ralph S. Thomas, Nov. 29; Thomas L. Emery, December 4.
- 6 Amity, Camden. Thaddeus Babbidge; David B. Decrow; Henry J. Hemmingway; Isaac W. Sherman.
- 7 Eastern, Eastport. Samuel D. Leavitt,* P. M., March 8; Livingston W. Fish,* June 9, aged 27; Samuel R. Byram,* June 12, aged 82.
- 8 United, Brunswick. Levi C. Andrews, March 4, Tyler from 1884 to 1899, inclusive; Edwin M. Stone, March 30; Lewis A. Parker, June; William J. Harvey, October 5; William P. Merrill, November 15.
- 9 Saco, Saco. Hiram M. Harmon, April 29; James R. Potts, May 27; Albion H. P. Chellis, August 19.
- 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. Benjamin F. Butterfield, July 19; George O. Goodwin, September.
- 11 Pythagorean, Fryeburg. Hazen W. Stevens, P. M., May 10; Fred B. Osgood, December 4.
- 12 Cumberland, New Gloucester. William M. Dow,* Master 1889, aged 74 yrs. 7 mos. 19 days.
- 13 Oriental, Bridgton. Samuel H. Libbey, March 31; Edwin P. Hamblen, September 10; Daniel H. Libbey, February 17.

- 14 Solar, Bath. Charles H. Pattee, March 27; John R. Kelley, May 12; James M. Perkins, October 7; John H. Stantial, P. M., December 4; Thomas J. Dillon, December 19; Charles Foster, December 24.
- 15 Orient, Thomaston. U. B. Brown, April 23; John Ruggles, Nov. 29.
- 16 St. George, Warren. Gilbert Starrett, November; Peleg Rollins Sept.
- 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. Alvin Neal, April 11; James H. Merritt; Sylvester Hobart, December 5; Franklin Crawford, hon., February 19, in Kankakee, Ill.
- 18 Oxford, Norway. Frank W. Farris,* April 8; Ai J. Rowe, April 27; Sidney D. Edwards,* December 15.
- 19 Felicity, Bucksport. Hezekiah Gilley, March 7, one of the oldest members; Alfred Wardwell, August 14; George M. Ware, January 15.
- 20 Maine, Farmington. Samuel W. Preston, April 19; Francis H. Russell, February 24.
- 21 Oriental Star, Livermore Falls. John C. Eaton, July 14; Reuben W. Weld, January 8.
- 22 York, Kennebunk. Joseph H. Hill, P. M., May 26; Edwin Parsons, P. M., August 12.
- 23 Freeport, Freeport. William M. Curtis, March 20, 1901, Tyler for about forty years; Alanson C. Herrick; Elden A. Soule, September 16; Benjamin W. Chandler, February 13.
- 24 Phoenix, Belfast. Benjamin F. Neal, March 24; Rufus B. Condon, May 12; L. H. Peavey, in New York, June 1; Horatio J. Locke, August 3; Gilbert M. Hart, November 9; Josiah H. Emerson, in Swanville, January 20; Joseph R. Mears, in Morrill, February 4.
- 24 Temple, Winthrop. P. H. Snell,* P. M., Feb. 11.
- 28 Northern Star, North Anson. George E. Hapgood,* April 7; Fred D. Moore,* April 23; Isaac P. Ware,* July 25.
- 29 Tranquil, Auburn. John M. Perry, September, 16; Edgar M. Harris, October 9; Daniel S. Tobie,* October, 31.
- 30 Blazing Star, Rumford Falls. Joseph L. Chapman, May 30.
- 31 Union, Union. Benjamin Burton, in Rockland, January 31, aged 63—for many years Secretary.
- 32 Hermon, Gardiner. Collins McLain, March 1; William T. Searles, March 16; James W. Lawrence, May 28; George D. Lindsey, October 25; Thomas J. Peaslee, December 22; Charles A. Eldridge, January 2.
- 33 Waterville, Waterville. Frank A. Smith, August 12; Stephen C. Marston, February 5.
- 34 Somerset, Skowhegan. Sidney P. Smith,* March 14; Alvirus Osborn,* August 16; John D. Robbins,* October 6; Charles L. Nye, February 18; Charles H. Burrell,* February 20.

- 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. George P. Hatch, at Dubuque, Iowa, April 19; Ethel H. Jones,* P. M., September 22; George A. Cony,* October 5; Walter D. Stinson, November 25; John B. Shaw,* December 3; David T. Ward,* January 16; Francisco D. Colburn,* February 23.
- 36 Casco, Yarmouth. Benjamin Chadsey, at Deering, May 17; William P. York, May 20; Albert Gooding, P. M., at Arlington, Mass., May 30; John R. Young, June 22; John P. Carswell, at Togus, February 3.
- 38 Harmony, Gorham. Joseph H. Coburn,* June 21; Daniel Douglass, at Sebago, September 4; Isaac L. Johnson,* November 19; A. H. Burnham, at Bridgton, January 7.
- 39 Penobscot, Dexter. Lewis D. Edgerley, July 13.
- 40 Lygonia, Ellsworth. Edward J. Hodgkins, May 2; David McFarland, October 2; Nehemiah H. Higgins,* November 9; Edmund B. Hodgkins, November 9.
- 41 Morning Star, Litchfield. Robert E. Powers, December 11.
- 42 Freedom, Limerick. Thomas A. Holland, March 8.
- 43 Alna, Damariscotta. Fred J. Stetson, in New York City, July 5; Dexter Sanborn, in Portland, July 26; George W. Oliver, December 6.
- 44 Piscataquis, Milo. Frank M. Ford; Miles E. Emery; Jonathan Severance.
- 45 Central, China. Charles H. Johnson, February 19.
- 46 St. Croix, Calais. William H. McGuire, May 2.
- 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. Ivory Bickford, April 18; Valentine Free, May 30; Theodore Haines, September 30.
- 48 Lafayette, Readfield. Sewell J. Howes, April 11; Francis Williams, February 20.
- 49 Meridian Splendor, Newport. Ernest Plummer, July 14; Charles E. Wilson, July 24; S. Ernest French, November 9; George H. Sullivan, December 22.
- 50 Aurora, Rockland. Edmond S. Hall, September 18; Harry C. Weston,* November 17; George A. Lord,* in N. Y. hospital, December 2; William H. Fogler,* February 17, Justice Supreme Court; Orland B. Jones,* at Vinalhaven, February 28.
- 51 St. John's, South Berwick. Charles A. Warren, February 21, 1901; Sylvester I. Hooper, March 20, 1902.
- 52 Mosaic, Foxcroft. Edwin M. Demeritt, March 6; John Mellus, March 13; Eben P. Sawyer, April 1; Henry A. Robinson, January 24.
- 53 Rural, Sidney. George H. Bailey,* March 16, buried by Boise City Lodge, Idaho; Almond H. Lyon,* February 3.
- 55 Fraternal, Alfred. Otis Witcher, November; Joshua Phoenix,* November; Hamilton Guptil, February.
- 57 King Hiram, Dixfield. William F. Putnam, August 28.

- 60 Star in the East, Old Town. Hiram Smith,* April 15; Joseph N. Norcross,* November 4; Joseph L. Smith,* January 8; James B. Farnham,* January 15; John H. Morrison,* February 19; John Batchelder,* February 21.
- 61 King Solomon's, Waldoboro. David H. Pulsifer, March 14.
- 62 King David's, Lincolnville. H. N. Monroe, September 26; Henry Crehore, P. M., November 29.
- 63 Richmond, Richmond. Harry G. Kimball, September 4; Daniel Clark, February 21.
- 64 Pacific, Exeter. Aaron W. Richards, in New Castle, Indiana, February 18, 1901; Nathaniel T. Dore, June 1.
- 65 Mystic, Hampden. George W. York, April 21; George Sweetser, July 31; James M. Snare, September 26; James M. Deane, October 20.
- 66 Mechanics', Orono. Edward M. Paine, July 1; Josiah Nason, October.
- 67 Blue Mountain, Phillips. Bartholomew T. Parker, P. M., March 6; Zenas V. Carville, April 12; Edward M. Robinson, October 19; Nathan U. Hinkley, P. M., December 24.
- 68 Mariners', Searsport. Fred E. Whitcomb,* March 7; William Kelbert, March 25; Nelson Smart,* December 14.
- 69 Howard, Winterport. Minot S. Lowe, May 10; Augustus I. Mayo, P. M., June 12; John L. Norton, P. M., June 30; Charles F. Atwood, September 7; Jennison Grant, September 23; Abel C. Kenney, Oct. 29.
- 70 Standish, Standish. Alvin C. Dresser, April 26; William H. Dresser, September 29; Phineas Sawyer, December 19; Daniel L. Warren, February 15.
- 71 Rising Sun, Orland. Oliver P. Dorr, October 9.
- 72 Pioneer, Ashland. Thomas M. Bradbury, June 12; Angus Young, Nov. 19; Charles G. Quincey, December 4.
- 73 Tyrian, Mechanic Falls. S. T. Rowe,* March 5.
- 74 Bristol, Bristol Mills. Fred D. Wentworth, suffocated in an oil steamer in Texas, October 9; Ralph O. Stevens, drowned in John's Bay, Pemaquid, November; Joseph A. Chamberlain, November 22, Treasurer for many years.
- 75 Plymouth, Plymouth. Henry Crocker, June, of consumption.
- 77 Tremont, South West Harbor. Robert B. Dix,* April, lost at Gloucester, Mass., in shipwreck; Cyrus H. Lurvey,* P. M., July 14; Charles B. Gilley, November.
- 78 Crescent, Pembroke. Raymond P. Motes, at Vineyard Haven, Mass., August 7, master of schooner J. Kennedy.
- 79 Rockland, Rockland. James Kennedy, March 20; Frederick Humphrey, May 6; Stearns Graves, July 7; Charles T. Wilson, December 29; Edwin Sprague, January 20.

- 80 Keystone, Solon. Joel Colby, May 4; Levi D. Rowell, September 18; Charles B. McIntire, November 16.
- 81 Atlantic, Portland. William C. Manning, May 5; Walter A. Skillin, November 7; Elbridge G. Bolton,* December 24; John Bennett,* February 20.
- 82 St. Paul's, Rockport. Loren A. Brewster,* August 29; Samuel Simpson, December; Jere E. Nutt, January 5; G. Adelbert Andrews,* January 14.
- 83 St. Andrew's, Bangor. Isaac C. Closson, March 22, 1900; John L. Lee, September 5, 1901; William P. Heald, November 12; John E. Stockwell, February 10.
- 84 Eureka, St. George. Seymour Watts, lost at sea off Pacific Coast; John M. Clark, November 20.
- 85 Star in the West, Unity. R. R. Spinney, December 27.
- 86 Temple, Westbrook. John Pickard, April 11, aged 60; Charles A. Bailey,* August 1, aged 76; Charles B. Woodman, August 10, aged 60; Fred A. Bailey,* December 10, aged 71; Henry F. Sands,* Jan. 27, aged 83.
- 87 Benevolent, Carmel. Asa M. Sylvester; Benjamin Robinson, September 7; Samuel P. Dennett.
- 88 Narraguagus, Cherryfield. William C. Ricker, June 9; A. J. Davis, October 9; Samuel A. Smith, January 23; G. G. Griffin.
- 89 Island, Islesboro. William P. Sprague, May 6; Thomas R. Williams, December 17, Past Master, and for fourteen years Secretary.
- 91 Harwood, Machias. James H. Bailey, March 22; Frank L. Allen, April 13; William W. Bradbury,* August 13; B. Frank Smith, October 3; Wilmot Thompson, December 5; Lucius M. Coffin, not heard from for 11 years.
- 92 Siloam, Fairfield. A. G. Bowman, June 15; Elijah H. Pray, September 24; John Hammon, February 8.
- 93 Horeb, Lincoln. John D. McDonald, July 22; Michael Keefe,* February 21, buried by Somerset Lodge.
- 94 Paris, South Paris. John B. Porter, September 14; Frank H. Skillings, December 12, the last honorary member; George F. Stearns, December 14.
- 95 Corinthian, Hartland. Lyman Cook, February; George W. Sanford, March 11.
- 96 Monument, Houlton. Lawrence R. Cox,* May 1; Vinal B. Wilson,* November 4.
- 97 Bethel, Bethel. Elbridge G. Wheeler, December 31; Cyrus M. Wormwood, February 16.
- 98 Katahdin, Patten. Hector M. Jack; Horace Miles; William F. Campbell; Samuel Harvey, September 22.

- 99 Vernon Valley, Mt. Vernon. Randolph Towle, May 9.
- 100 Jefferson, Bryant's Pond. James G. Davis, March 26.
- 101 Nezinscot, Turner. Isaac Jones, November 30.
- 104 Dirigo, Weeks' Mills. Weston Brown; Hiram H. Crooker; Caleb Hallowell; Theodore A. Moody; Henry A. Sherman; E. Stacy Whitehouse.
- 105 Ashlar, Lewiston. Isaac Gllpatrick, May 16; William F. Scruton, Aug. 21; William Watson, September 12; Fred A. Berthold, November 2; Converse R. Daggett, January 14.
- 109 Mount Kineo, Guilford. Walter S. Hilton, October 17; Robert G. Sawyer, February; Oliver Young.
- 110 Monmouth, Monmouth. Levi B. Owen,* April 30; Nathan Randall,* December 18; Cyrus B. Lane,* January 23.
- 111 Liberty, Liberty. Nicholas G. Bryant, April; Levi L. Prescott, May 8; Joseph W. Knowlton, senior Past Master and charter member, June 28; Gardiner G. Sherman, October 4; James R. Dean, December 6; R. Warren Cox, December 26.
- 112 Eastern Frontier, Fort Fairfield. Jere F. Hacker, Past Master, Feb. 10.
- 113 Messalonskee, Oakland. Frank Foster,* April 8; Daniel F. McLure, October 18; Alonzo J. Hallett,* charter member, December 23.
- 114 Polar Star, Bath. Sylvanus Scott, April 12; James Farnham, April 14; Charles H. Sampson, August 11; Orville R. Moses, August 20; John H. Raymond, September 9; John Klippell, January 13.
- 115 Buxton, West Buxton. Samuel L. Dunnell, April; William J. Briant, June 11; Ira T. Brackett, September 8.
- 116 Lebanon, Norridgewock. Eben Haggett, June 26; Elisha Towns, Aug. 31.
- 117 Greenleaf, Cornish. Appleton N. Burnell, April 5; A. Frank Shaw, September 23; Marshall Foss, October 20; Augustus P. Sanborn, November 12.
- 119 Pownal, Stockton Springs. Charles S. Rendell, P. M., September 20; Elbridge R. Ginn,* February 15.
- 121 Acacia, Durham. William D. Roak, October 14.
- 122 Marine, Deer Isle. Benjamin G. Barbour, August 10; John Knight, Jan. 5.
- 123 Franklin, New Sharon. John Fletcher,* P. M., July 22; George W. Thornton, accidentally shot at Maine State Fair, Lewiston, Sept.
- 124 Olive Branch, Charleston. Henry A. Higgins,* December 3.
- 125 Meridian, Pittsfield. Franklin D. Jenkins, November 6, charter member and first elected Master; Ira M. Libby, January 14.
- 126 Timothy Chase, Belfast. Josiah W. Pearson, December 2.
- 129 Quantabacook, Searsmont. Loima C. Poor,* P. M., March 14; John E. Woodcock,* P. M., February 9.

- 131 Lookout, Cutler. Ellery D. Perkins, at Lompoc, Cal., March 25.
- 132 Mt. Tir'em, Waterford. Fernando G. Ames,* August 6.
- 135 Riverside, Jefferson. E. S. Weeks, March 25; J. H. Weeks, October 9;
E. V. Meserve, November 16.
- 138 Lewy's Island, Princeton. Joseph Lawler,* April 24; William H.
Bates,* June 23.
- 139 Archon, East Dixmont. Andrew J. Mudgett, June 7; Rufus A. Mansur.
- 140 Mt. Desert, Mt Desert. Harlan P. Mason, September 28.
- 141 Augusta, Augusta. Frank A. Small, March 31; Robert J. Martin, June
17; Andrew S. Dyer, at Pueblo, Colorado, July 12.
- 143 Ocean, Wells Depot. Alonzo K. Tripp,* senior P. M., April 14.
- 144 Seaside, Boothbay Harbor. Moses R. Rowe,* November 9.
- 145 Moses Webster, Vinalhaven. Clarence W. Winslow, March 11; August-
tus C. Sprague, March 21; Oscar C. Calderwood, August 12; Sam-
uel W. Fifield, October 31.
- 146 Seabasticook, Clinton. William Lamb, April 25.
- 147 Evening Star, Buckfield. Augustus C. Tubbs, March 30.
- 148 Forest, Springfield. Benjamin F. Osgood, March 26; George A. Lewis,
May 26; Benj. H. Burr, September 12; Alexander M. Tolman, Oct.
6; Silas B. Cole, January 22.
- 149 Doric, Monson. Josiah W. Allen, May 12, supposed murdered and build-
ing fired—body entirely consumed; August C. L. Nelson,* October
4, accidentally killed in a mine in B. C.—body brought home and
buried with masonic honors.
- 150 Rabboni, Lewiston. George G. Hartwell, P. M., October 27; William
Scott, November 1.
- 153 Delta, Lovell. James Irish, May 7.
- 154 Mystic Tie, Weld. Lyman L. Jones, P. M. and P. D. D. G. M., August 6.
- 155 Ancient York, Lisbon Falls. Frank E. Greissing, March 7; Daniel
Fessenden, May 23; Simeon Stone, charter member, P. M. and P.
D. D. G. M., June 10.
- 160 Parian, Corinna. J. H. French, September 3; William Andrews, Sept.
10; Charles E. Shepherd, September 18; Charles B. Ellis, Dec. 1.
- 162 Arion, Goodwin's Mills. Alonzo H. Buzzell,* March 21; Francis N.
Clark,* charter member and P. M., May 7; Enoch C. Murphy,*
charter member, September 21.
- 163 Pleasant River, Brownville. Charles V. Rolfe, July 4; William R.
Jones.
- 165 Molunkus, Sherman Mills. James F. Mullen.
- 166 Neguemkeag, Vassalboro. Simeon A. Estes, March 15; Benjamin F.
Clark, February 19.
- 167 Whitney, Canton. Thomas Reynolds, March 9; Algernon H. Paine,
August 4.

- 170 Caribou, Caribou. Lysander W. Sawin, June 12.
 171 Naskeag, Brooklin. Elwell W. Freethy, Hon., January 31.
 173 Pleiades, Milbridge. Charles E. Warren, May 4; John P. Small, July;
 Augustus Wallace, December 4.
 174 Lynde, Hermon. Addison J. Wing, August 1.
 175 Baskahegan, Danforth. Calvin G. Downs, at Island Falls, July.
 178 Ancient Brothers', Auburn. James H. Sawyer, July 6; Riley M. Knight,
 December 21.
 180 Hiram, South Portland. Edward M. Robinson, March 10; Thomas J.
 Connell, July 11; Benjamin F. Pritchard, October 16.
 182 Granite, West Paris. Lewis B. Andrews, P. M., August 28.
 183 Deering, Portland. Horace F. Milliken,* charter member, March 14;
 Roland H. Hooper,* June 27.
 184 Naval, Kittery. Redford W. Sargent, charter member, November 8.
 186 Warren Phillips, Cumberland Mills. Alonzo Clay, March 8; Edward B.
 Douglass, June 9.
 187 Ira Berry, Bluehill. William P. Bissett, December 9.
 188 Jonesport, Jonesport. Thomas W. Peabody, November, lost at sea in
 Sch. Ella Brown when all hands were drowned; Philip E. Falking-
 ham,* February 20.
 190 Springvale, Springvale. Benjamin P. Hamilton, September 21.
 192 Winter Harbor, Winter Harbor. Alex. S. Bickford, drowned May 30.
 194 Euclid, Madison. Leonard O. Paine, P. M., May 11; Cyrus D. Morrill,
 May 17.
 196 Bay View, East Boothbay. Richard H. Emerson,* March 8; George
 Foster, December 20.
 199 Bingham, Bingham. Ezra Pierce, May 7; John Ham, August 23.
 200 Columbia, Greenville. Gideon D. Sturdivant, May 8.
 202 Mt. Bigelow, Flagstaff. Winfield Emery.
 203 Mt. Olivet, Washington. Morrill Rose, December 19.
 204 Mt. Abram, Kingfield. Harris P. Lander,* February 20.
 205 Nollesemeic, Millinocket. Frank E. Holt, drowned, April 28.



The eighty-fourth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge
 will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, Tuesday, May 5, 1903,
 at 9 o'clock A. M.

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.

Alabama, Dec. 3, 1901,
 Arizona, Nov. 12, 1901,
 Arkansas, Nov. 20, 1900,
 Belgium, 1900,
 British Columbia, June 19, 1902,
 California, Oct. 8, 1901,
 Canada, July 17, 1901,
 Cuba, March 23, 1902,
 Colorado, Sept. 17, 1901,
 Connecticut, Jan. 15, 1902,
 Delaware, Oct. 2, 1901,
 Dist. of Columbia, Dec. 4, 1901,
 England, 1902,
 Florida, Jan. 21, 1902,
 Georgia, Oct. 29, 1901,
 Idaho, Sept. 10, 1901,
 Illinois, Oct. 1, 1901,
 Indiana, May 27, 1902,
 Indian Territory, Aug. 13, 1901,
 Iowa, June 3, 1902,
 Ireland, 1902,
 Kansas, Feb. 19, 1902,
 Kentucky, Oct. 15, 1901,
 Louisiana, Feb. 10, 1902,
 Maine, May 6, 1902,
 Manitoba, June 12, 1901,
 Maryland, Nov. 19, 1901,
 Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1901,
 Michigan, Jan. 28, 1902,
 Minnesota, Jan. 22, 1902,
 Mississippi, Feb. 27, 1902,
 Missouri, Oct. 15, 1901,
 Montana, Sept. 18, 1901,
 Nebraska, June 5, 1901,

GRAND MASTERS.

Russell M. Cunningham, Ensley.
 John J. Sweeney, Phoenix.
 Harry H. Myers, Little Rock.
 Gustave Royers, Antwerp.
 Elon E. Chipman, Kaslo.
 William S. Wells, Martinez.
 Richard B. Hungerford, London.
 José Fernandez Pellon, Habana.
 George D. Kennedy, Colorado Springs.
 Arthur C. Wheeler, Norwalk.
 George M. Jones, Dover.
 Malcolm Seaton, Washington.
 Duke of Connaught, London.
 James Carnell, Ormond.
 Max Meyerhardt, Rome.
 David C. Chase, Payette.
 George M. Moulton, Chicago.
 James W. Dunbar, New Albany.
 Henry M. Furman, Ardmore.
 Willis G. Gardner, Clinton.
 Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
 Thomas E. Dewey, Abilene.
 Harry Bailey, Cynthia.
 Robert R. Reid, Amite City.
 Alfred S. Kimball, Norway.
 Robert S. Thornton, Deloraine.
 Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
 Charles T. Gallagher, Boston.
 Neal McMillan, Port Huron.
 Ambrose D. Countryman, Appleton.
 Harry T. Howard, Biloxi.
 Joseph C. Finagin, St. Louis.
 George T. Slack, Fort Keogh.
 Robert E. Evans, Dakota City.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

Geo. A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 George J. Roskrige, Tucson.
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 Rian-Nedgrot, Brussels.
 Robert E. Bret, Victoria.
 George Johnson, San Francisco.
 John J. Mason, Hamilton, Ont.
 Aurelio Miranda, Habana.
 William D. Todd, Denver.
 John H. Barlow, Hartford.
 Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.
 Arvine W. Johnston, Washington.
 Edward Letchworth, London.
 Wilbur P. Webster, Jacksonville.
 William A. Wolihin, Macon.
 Theophilus W. Randall, Boise.
 Joseph H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
 Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
 Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
 Newton S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
 Henry E. Flavelle, Dublin.
 Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
 Henry B. Grant, Louisville.
 Richard Lambert, New Orleans.
 Stephen Berry, Portland.
 James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
 Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
 Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
 Jefferson S. Conover, Coldwater.
 Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
 Frederic Speed, Vicksburg.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Francis E. White, Omaha.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

William V. Titcomb, Anniston.
 Charles D. Belden, Phoenix.
 Frank Hill, Little Rock.
 None.
 W. A. D. Smith, New Westminster.
 William A. Davies, San Francisco.
 Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
 Francisco de P. Rodriguez, Habana.
 Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
 John H. Barlow, Hartford.
 Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
 George W. Baird, Washington.
 None.
 Silas B. Wright, DeLand.
 A. Q. Moody, Boston.
 George E. Knepper, Lewiston.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 Simeon S. Johnson, Jeffersonville.
 Eugene Hamilton, Chickasha.
 Joseph E. Morcombe, Cedar Rapids.
 None.
 William M. Shaver, Topeka.
 James W. Staton, Brooksville.
 Hermon C. Duncan, Alexandria.
 Josiah H. Drummond, Portland.
 William G. Bell, Winnipeg.
 Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
 None.
 None.
 Irving Todd, Hastings.
 Andrew A. Barkley, Crawford.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Daniel H. Wheeler, Omaha.

GRAND LODGES.

GRAND MASTERS.

Nevada, June 10, 1902,	Alexander O. Percy, Gold Hill.
New Brunswick, Aug. 27, 1901,	Arthur I. Trueman, St. John.
New Hampshire, May 20, 1902,	Harry M. Cheney, Lebanon.
New Jersey, January 29, 1902,	W. Holt Apgar, Trenton.
New Mexico, Oct. 21, 1901,	Arthur H. Harlee, Silver City.
New South Wales, June 12, 1901,	John Cochrane Remington, Sydney.
New York, May 8, 1902,	Elbert Crandall, New York.
New Zealand, April 25, 1901,	Alexander Stuart Russell, Auckland.
North Carolina, Jan. 14, 1902,	H. Irvin Clark, Scotland Neck.
North Dakota, June 24, 1902,	Walter L. Stockwell, Grafton.
Nova Scotia, June 11, 1902,	Luther B. Archibald, Truro.
Ohio, Oct. 23, 1901,	Ike M. Robinson, Chandlersville.
Oklahoma, Feb. 11, 1902,	Mortimer F. Stilwell, Gray Horse.
Oregon, June 11, 1902,	W. F. Butcher, Baker City.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1901,	Edgar A. Tennis, Philadelphia.
Peru, April 14, 1900,	J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.
P. E. Island, June 24, 1902.	William R. Ellis, Port Hill.
Quebec, Jan. 29, 1902,	Edson Fitch, Quebec.
Rhode Island, May 19, 1902,	William H. Scott, Providence.
Scotland, 1902,	James Hozier.
South Australia, April 16, 1902,	Samuel J. Way, Adelaide.
South Carolina, Dec. 10, 1901,	Walter M. Whitehead, Charleston.
South Dakota, June 11, 1901,	Charles Hill, Springfield.
Tasmania, Feb. 22, 1900,	Charles E. Davies, Hobart.
Tennessee, Jan. 29, 1902,	John R. Smith, Trenton.
Texas, Dec. 3, 1901,	William Clark, Jefferson.
Utah, Jan. 21, 1902,	William J. Lynch, Salt Lake City.
Vermont, June 12, 1901,	Charles R. Montague, Woodstock.
Victoria, March 20, 1902,	Alex. J. Peacock, Melbourne.
Virginia, Dec. 3, 1901,	H. Oscar Kerns, Sutherlin.
Washington, June 11, 1901,	Henry L. Kennan, Spokane.
West Virginia, Nov. 13, 1901,	Payton R. Harrison, Martinsburg.
Western Australia, April 25, 1902,	John W. Hackett.
Wisconsin, June 10, 1902,	D. McL. Miller, Oconomowoc.
Wyoming, Sept. 4, 1901,	Samuel Corson, Cheyenne.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.
 J. Twining Hartt, St. John.
 Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.
 Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.
 Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
 Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
 Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.
 Malcolm Niccol, Auckland.
 John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
 Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
 Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 J. H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
 James F. Robinson, Eugene.
 William A. Sinn, Philadelphia.
 J. Benjamin Choza, Lima.
 Neil McKelvie, Summerside.
 Will H. Whyte, Montreal.
 S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
 David Reid, Edinburgh.
 J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.
 John Hamilton, Hobart.
 John B. Garrett, Nashville.
 John Watson, Houston.
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
 John Braim, Melbourne.
 George W. Carrington, Richmond.
 Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
 George W. Atkinson, Charleston.
 J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
 William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
 William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson.
 John V. Ellis, St. John.
 Albert S. Waite, Newport.
 Charles Belcher, Newark.
 W. H. Seamon, El Paso, Texas.
 John B. Trivett, Sydney.
 Jesse B. Anthony, Utica.
 C. A. D. Hardy, Rakaia.
 John A. Collins, Enfield.
 Robert M. Carothers, Grand Forks.
 T. B. Flint, Halifax.
 William M. Cunningham, Newark.
 James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
 John M. Hodson, Portland.
 Michael Arnold, Philadelphia.
 None.
 Donald Darrach, Kensington.
 E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.
 Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
 None.
 None.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 Samuel A. Brown, Sioux Falls.
 None.
 Henry H. Ingersoll, Knoxville.
 Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Marsh O. Perkins Windsor.
 David Meadowcroft, Melbourne.
 Joseph W. Eggleston, Richmond.
 Stephen J. Chadwick, Colfax.
 George W. Atkinson, Charleston.
 Aldro Jenks, Dodgeville.
 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.
Belgium—ALBERT J. KRUGER, Anvers.
British Columbia—E. D. McLAREN, Vancouver.
California—NATHAN W. SPAULDING, Oakland.
Canada—COLIN W. POSTLETHWAITE, Toronto.
Colorado—JOSEPH A. DAVIS, Boulder.
Cuba—AURELIO MIRANDA, Havana.
Connecticut—ARTHUR C. WHEELER, Norwalk.
Delaware—JACOB H. EMERSON, Middletown.
District of Columbia—WILLIAM A. GATLEY, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM S. WARE, Jacksonville.
Georgia—WILLIAM K. MILLER, Augusta.
Idaho—WILLIAM C. HOWIE, Mountain Home.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENNAN, 1007 Adams Street, Chicago.
Indiana—WALTER VAIL, Michigan City.
Indian Territory—SAMUEL CLYDE FULLERTON, Miami.
Kansas—DAVID B. FULLER, Eureka.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—ROBERT STIRTON THORNTON, Deloraine.
Maryland—THOMAS H. HOOVER, Union Bridge.
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—JOHN H. RANDALL, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—FREDERIC SPEED, Vicksburg.
Missouri—ETHELBERT F. ALLEN, Kansas City.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena.
Nebraska—THOMAS K. SUDBOROUGH, Omaha.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS.
New Brunswick—JOHN STAR DE WOLF CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.
New Hampshire—JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, Manchester.
New Jersey—JAMES S. AITKIN, Trenton.

- New Mexico*—ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque.
New York—GEORGE A. BENTON, Rochester.
New South Wales—CHARLES A. Y. SIMPSON, Sydney.
New Zealand—FRANCIS JAMES SMITH, Christchurch.
North Carolina—DAVID BELL, Enfield.
North Dakota—ROBERT D. HOSKINS, Bismarck.
Nova Scotia—JOHN W. RUHLAND, Halifax.
Ohio—ORION P. SPERRA, Ravenna.
Oklahoma—HENRY H. WATKINS, Enid.
Oregon—JOHN MCCRAKEN, Portland.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
South Australia—EBENEZER COOKE, Adelaide.
South Carolina—CLAUDE E. SAWYER, Aiken.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tasmania—W. STROUD, (Dep. G. Sec.) Hobart.
Tennessee—NATHAN S. WOODWARD, Knoxville.
Texas—T. W. HUDSON, Collinsville.
Utah—WILLIAM THOMAS DALBY, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—ALBRO F. NICHOLS, St. Johnsbury.
Victoria—BENJAMIN DOUGHTY SMITH, Melbourne.
Virginia—CHARLES A. NESBIT, Richmond.
Washington—LEVI ANKENY, Walla Walla.
Western Australia—THOMAS WALL HARDWICK.
West Virginia—HUGH STERLING, Wheeling.
Wisconsin—WALTER S. DIBBLE, Oconomowoc.

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.
Belgium—ELMER P. SPOFFORD, Deer Isle.
British Columbia—THADDEUS R. SIMONTON, Camden.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.
Canada—SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE, Augusta.
Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabattus.
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.
Kansas—ARCHIE LEE TALBOT, Lewiston.
Louisiana—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
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—HENRY R. MILLETT, Gorham.
Nebraska—EDWIN A. PORTER, Pittsfield.
Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.
New Brunswick—DENISON E. SEYMOUR, Calais.
New Hampshire—HOWARD D. SMITH, Norway.

- New Jersey*—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
New Mexico—MANLY G. TRASK, Bangor.
New South Wales—JAMES E. PARSONS, Ellsworth.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS, Bangor.
North Carolina—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
North Dakota—ALGERNON M. ROAK, Auburn.
Nova Scotia—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oklahoma—WM. FREEMAN LORD, Auburn.
Oregon—ERMON D. EASTMAN, Portland.
Peru—ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Norway.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES, Thorndike.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tasmania—WILFORD J. FISHER, Eastport.
Tennessee—HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Bangor.
Texas—JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland.
Utah—EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Augusta.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.
Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY, Bethel.
Virginia—WINFIELD S. CHOATE, Augusta.
Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, Farmington.
Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON, Portland.
West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY, Auburn.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLET, Freeport.

* Recapitulation---1902. *

Lodges enrolled,	206
" extinct,	8
" working,	198
" under dispensation,	1
" granted charters at communication, 1902,	1
" represented at communication, 1902,	189
Number of representatives,	259
Lodges to make returns,	198
Making returns in time,	198
Initiated,	1,125
Raised,	1,091
Affiliated,	119
Re-instated,	73
New lodges,	39
Total increase,	1,322
Dimitted,	208
Died,	408
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	1
Expelled,	0
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	171
Total decrease,	788
Net increase,	534
Members, March 1, 1902,	23,224
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$9,284.35
" " Disbursements,	\$8,055.52
Amount of Charity Fund,	\$33,957.73

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GRAND ♦ LODGE ♦ OF ♦ MAINE.

~ 1903 ~

Eighty-fourth Annual Communication.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 5, 1903. }

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.	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Grand Master;
R. W.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Deputy Grand Master;
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	Senior Grand Warden;
"	JAMES C. AYER,	Junior Grand Warden;
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	Grand Treasurer;
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	Grand Secretary;
"	CHAS. D. SMITH,	Cor. Grand Secretary;
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	Grand Chaplain;
W.	BIAL F. BRADBURY,	" Marshal;
"	JAMES E. KINGSLEY,	" Senior Deacon;
"	CHARLES F. TOBIE,	as " Junior Deacon;
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	" Steward;
"	FRANK J. COLE,	" "
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" "
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" "
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" Sword Bearer;
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" Standard Bearer;
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" Pursuivant;
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	" Organist;
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" Tyler.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, with prayer by Rev. Bro. JOHN GIBSON, Grand Chaplain.

On motion of Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE,

Voted, To dispense with the reading of the records of the last annual communication, and that as printed they be confirmed.

Voted, That all Master Masons in good standing be admitted as visitors during this annual communication.

On motion of Bro. HORACE H. BURBANK,

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.

The Grand Master appointed Bro. CONVERS E. LEACH as Assistant Grand Secretary.

A letter was read from Past Grand Master FRANK E. SLEEPER, excusing his absence on account of illness, and one from Past Grand Master AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, asking to be excused on account of absence from the state on military duty.

TRANSPORTATION.

Bro. STEPHEN BERRY submitted the following report, which was accepted :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 5, 1903.
To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Transportation made the usual arrangements with the Railway and Steamboat Companies, and the terms were announced in the annual notices. Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,
WM. FREEMAN LORD, } *Committee.*
JAMES E. PARSONS, }

Letters were read from the Grand Lodges of Victoria, Quebec, Cuba and the Valley of Mexico, and from the Supreme Council of Belgium, expressing regret and sympathy in the loss of Past Grand Master DRUMMOND.

CREDENTIALS.

Bro. WILLIAM N. HOWE reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, }
 MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1903. }

The Committee on Credentials have attended to their duties and beg leave to report that the lodges are represented as follows:

- 1 PORTLAND, by Warren W. Cole, M; Fred J. Ilsley, SW; Charles F. Sanborn, JW; George F. Gould, Proxy.
- 2 WARREN, by John F. Gaddis, M.
- 3 LINCOLN, by William D. Patterson, Proxy.
- 4 HANCOCK, by Rowland B. Brown, M.
- 5 KENNEBEC, by Charles R. Getchell, M.
- 6 AMITY, by Jesse H. Ogier, JW.
- 7 EASTERN, by John W. McGregor, M.
- 8 UNITED, by Henry C. Upton, Proxy.
- 9 SACO, by Ralph H. Burbank, Proxy.
- 10 RISING VIRTUE, by Fred C. Chalmers, M.
- 11 PYTHAGOREAN, by Herndon W. Cousins, Proxy.
- 12 ———CUMBERLAND, not represented.
- 13 ORIENTAL, by Luther F. McKinney, M; David C. Saunders, Proxy.
- 14 SOLAR, by N. Gratz Jackson, M; Sanford L. Fogg, SW; Henry R. White, JW; Walter S. Glidden, Proxy.
- 15 ORIENT, by Edward G. Weston, Proxy.
- 16 ST. GEORGE, by Oscar E. Starrett, M.
- 17 ANCIENT LAND-MARK, by Charles F. Tobie, M; Frank C. Allen, SW; Fred C. Tolman, JW; Winslow E. Howell, Proxy.
- 18 OXFORD, by George Hazen, M; Charles P. Barnes, JW; George W. Holmes, Proxy.
- 19 FELICITY, by Daniel Cousey, M.
- 20 MAINE, by John M. S. Hunter, Proxy.
- 21 ORIENTAL STAR, by George O. Eustis, Proxy.
- 22 YORK, by William H. Littlefield, M.
- 23 FREEPORT, by George P. Coffin, M; Freeman M. Grant, Proxy.
- 24 PHOENIX, by Wesley J. Bailey, M; Clifford J. Pattee, Proxy.
- 25 TEMPLE, by Edward R. Jones, M; Levi E. Jones, Proxy.

- 26 VILLAGE, by Frank H. Purinton, Proxy.
- 27 ADONIRAM, by Frank M. Bradbury, Proxy.
- 28 NORTHERN STAR, by Fred S. Parsons, JW.
- 29 TRANQUIL, by Murray B. Watson, M; Charles E. Merrill, Proxy.
- 30 BLAZING STAR, by Fred O. Eaton, SW.
- 31 UNION, by Warren Hills, Proxy.
- 32 HERMON, by Albert K. Jewett, M.
- 33 WATERVILLE, by John H. Burleigh, M.
- 34 SOMERSET, by Elwin E. Sturtevant, M; Rupert E. Jackson, JW.
- 35 BETHLEHEM, by James E. Blanchard, M; Thomas H. Bodge, Proxy.
- 36 CASCO, by Alfred B. Small, JW; Walter B. Allen, Proxy.
- 37 WASHINGTON, by Irving W. Case, M.
- 38 HARMONY, by Frederick B. Sampson, M; Everett P. Hanson, Proxy.
- 39 PENOBSCOT, by Frank M. Howard, M.
- 40 LYGONIA, by Frederick B. Aiken, Proxy.
- 41 MORNING STAR, by Francis E. Lane, M.
- 42 FREEDOM, by Frank D. Fenderson, SW.
- 43 ALNA, by George W. Singer, SW.
- 44 PISCATAQUIS, by William A. Johnson, Proxy.
- 45 CENTRAL, by Arthur B. Skillin, SW; Albert R. Ward, Proxy.
- 46 ST. CROIX, by Isaac N. Jones, M.
- 47 DUNLAP, by John F. Burnham, Proxy.
- 48 LAFAYETTE, by Leon O. Tebbetts, M.
- 49 MERIDIAN SPLendor, by Marcellus P. White, M.
- 50 AURORA, by Warren L. Rhodes, M.
- 51 ST. JOHN's, by John M. Burleigh, M; Samuel H. Miller, SW.
- 52 MOSAIC, by James T. Roberts, Proxy.
- 53 RURAL, by Joseph Emery Nash, M; Hermon A. Faught, SW.
- 54 VASSALBORO, by Joseph Wall, M; Theodore E. Hardy, JW.
- 55 FRATERNAL, by George H. Smith, M.
- 56 MOUNT MORIAH, by George W. Whales, M.
- 57 ———KING HIRAM, not represented.
- 58 UNITY, by Lincoln G. Monroe, M.
- 59 MOUNT HOPE—*Charter surrendered 1879.*
- 60 STAR IN THE EAST, by Joseph H. Fitzgerald, SW.
- 61 KING SOLOMON's, by Carl Miller, Proxy.
- 62 KING DAVID's, by Leslie D. Ames, M.
- 63 RICHMOND, by Charles E. Tallman, Proxy.
- 64 PACIFIC, by Arthur F. Buswell, M.
- 65 MYSTIC, by John E. Emerson, M.
- 66 MECHANIC's, by Edward R. Mansfield, M.
- 67 BLUE MOUNTAIN, by Newell P. Noble, Proxy.

- 68 MARINER'S, by Charles A. Whittier, M; James E. Wentworth, Proxy.
69 HOWARD, by Edward S. Young, JW.
70 STANDISH, by Joseph C. Shaw, Proxy.
71 RISING SUN, by Charles R. Ripley, M.
72 ——— PIONEER, not represented.
73 TYRIAN, by Elon A. Hammond, M.
74 BRISTOL, by Carl L. Bailey, Proxy.
75 PLYMOUTH, by Charles T. Harris, M.
76 ARUNDEL, by W. Francis Goodwin, SW; W. Francis Goodwin, Proxy.
77 TREMONT, by Samuel S. Moore, M.
78 CRESCENT, by Stephen W. Smith, Proxy.
79 ROCKLAND, by John A. Karl, M; Alexander A. Beaton, Proxy.
80 KEYSTONE, by Fred Magoon, M; Leander F. McIntire, Proxy.
81 ATLANTIC, by Arthur Merrill, SW; William G. Newhall, JW; Almon L. Johnson, Proxy.
82 ST. PAUL'S, by Clarence E. Paul, Proxy.
83 ST. ANDREW'S, by Lindley W. Gilman, SW.
84 EUREKA, by Charles G. Crocker, Proxy.
85 STAR IN THE WEST, by Frank A. Bartlett, Proxy.
86 TEMPLE, by Oliver A. Cobb, Proxy.
87 BENEVOLENT, by Camillus K. Johnson, Proxy.
88 NARRAGUAGUS, by Fred I. Campbell, Proxy.
89 ISLAND, by Charles R. Pendleton, Proxy.
90 HIRAM ABIFF,—*Charter revoked 1868.*
91 HARWOOD, by Ephraim B. Farnsworth, SW.
92 SILOAM, by George M. Chapman, M.
93 HOREB, by Philip J. Mills, M.
94 PARIS, by Walter L. Gray, M; Arthur E. Forbes, Proxy.
95 CORINTHIAN, by Lynne H. Blanchard, Proxy.
96 MONUMENT, by Charles E. F. Stetson, Proxy.
97 BETHEL, by Herbert C. Rowe, Proxy.
98 KATAHDIN, by Timothy J. Woodbury, Proxy.
99 VERNON VALLEY, by Hiram A. Comstock, M; Hiram A. Comstock, Proxy.
100 JEFFERSON, by George W. Q. Perham, M.
101 NEZINSCOT, by Edward H. Cole, M; Willard B. French, SW; William B. Bradford, Proxy.
102 MARSH RIVER, by Lester B. Cilley, M.
103 DRESDEN, by John S. Snow, JW.
104 DIRIGO, by Alonzo D. Miller, M.
105 ASHLAR, by Charles O. Morrill, M.
106 TUSCAN, by James H. Leighton, M.

- 107 DAY SPRING, by Ai Q. Mitchell, M.
- 108 RELIEF—*Charter recalled 1894.*
- 109 MOUNT KINEO, by Giles M. Fogg, JW.
- 110 MONMOUTH, by John M. Prescott, M.
- 111 ————LIBERTY, not represented.
- 112 EASTERN FRONTIER, by George W. Richardson, M.
- 113 MESSALONSKEE, by J. Edward Harris, M; Orestes E. Crowell, Proxy.
- 114 POLAR STAR, by John W. Ballou, Proxy.
- 115 BUXTON, by John Berryman, Proxy.
- 116 LEBANON, by Henry C. Hussey, SW.
- 117 GREENLEAF, by Lindley M. Watkins, M; Walter P. Perkins, Proxy.
- 118 DRUMMOND, by Wilbur M. Meserve, Proxy.
- 119 POWNAL, by Frank E. West, M.
- 120 MEDUNCOOK,—*Charter surrendered 1884.*
- 121 ACACIA, by William W. Brown, M.
- 122 MARINE, by Edgar W. Haskell, JW.
- 123 FRANKLIN, by Benjamin F. Makepeace, M; Manley H. Blaisdell, SW ;
Edward L. Russell, JW.
- 124 OLIVE BRANCH, by George S. Walker, Proxy.
- 125 MERIDIAN, by Augustus F. Nelson, SW.
- 126 TIMOTHY CHASE, by Elisha H. Haney, M.
- 127 PRESUMPSCOT, by Benjamin Horsfall, M.
- 128 EGGEMOGGIN, by Henry A. Small, M.
- 129 QUANTABACOOK, by Edwin R. Keene, Proxy.
- 130 TRINITY, by Fred S. Wiggin, M; George S. Rowell, Proxy.
- 131 LOOKOUT, by Caleb G. Aldrich, Proxy.
- 132 MOUNT TIR'EM, by Clarence H. Pride, M.
- 133 ASYLUM, by B. Frank Bradford, M.
- 134 TROJAN,—*Consolidated with Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, in 1888.*
- 135 RIVERSIDE, by Charles W. Besse, M.
- 136 IONIC,—*Charter surrendered in 1882.*
- 137 KENDUSKEAG, by Albert L. Spratt, M.
- 138 LEWEY'S ISLAND, by Albert T. Larnier, SW.
- 139 ARCHON, by Clifford Hale Thurlow, M; Fred L. O. Hussey, Proxy.
- 140 MOUNT DESERT, by Albert O. Jacobson, M.
- 141 AUGUSTA, by B. Freeborn Smith, M; Claude W. Townsend, Proxy.
- 142 OCEAN, by C. Thornton Bodge, Proxy.
- 143 PREBLE, by Charles S. Holmes, M.
- 144 SEASIDE, by Thaddeus L. Montgomery, M; Merrill A. Perkins, SW.
- 145 MOSES WEBSTER, by Llewellyn F. Arey, M; Claes E. Boman, Proxy.
- 146 SERASTICOOK, by George A. Bingham, M.
- 147 EVENING STAR, by Wilson H. Conant, SW; Alfred Cole, Proxy.

- 148 FOREST, by Austin W. Snare, SW.
- 149 DORIC, by William A. Mills, M.
- 150 RABBONI, by Rodney A. Swift, M; Charles A. Litchfield, Proxy.
- 151 EXCELSIOR, by Rodel A. Packard, Proxy.
- 152 CROOKED RIVER, by Irving F. Cobb, Proxy.
- 153 DELTA, by James H. Walker, M.
- 154 MYSTIC TIE, by Henry H. Skolfield, Proxy.
- 155 ANCIENT YORK, by William H. Douglass, M; James A. Underwood,
Proxy.
- 156 WILTON, by Winfield S. Hinckley, Proxy.
- 157 ———CAMBRIDGE, not represented.
- 158 ANCHOR, by Walter H. McFarland, Proxy.
- 159 ESOTERIC, by Albert L. Witham, M; Curtis R. Foster, Proxy.
- 160 PARIAN, by Thomas F. Burrill, Proxy.
- 161 CARRABASSETT, by George H. Ames, M.
- 162 ARION, by Cecil F. Clark, Proxy.
- 163 PLEASANT RIVER, by Amos J. Lay, M; Erwin G. Ryder, Proxy.
- 164 WEBSTER, by Judson Bangs, M; Edwin Woodside, Proxy.
- 165 MOLUNKUS, by Alfred Cushman, SW.
- 166 NEGUEMKEAG, by George S. Perkins, M; James S. Emery, JW.
- 167 WHITNEY, by Herbert J. DeShon, Proxy.
- 168 COMPOSITE, by Chauncey A. Doble, M.
- 169 SHEPHERD'S RIVER, by Melville Gould, Proxy.
- 170 CARIBOU, by Albion Runnells, Proxy.
- 171 NASKEAG, by Geo. W. Herrick, M.
- 172 PINE TREE, by William T. Mincher, M.
- 173 PLEIADES, by Henry M. Leighton, Proxy.
- 174 LYNDE, by George H. Smith, M; Levi D. Snow, Proxy.
- 175 BASKAHEGAN, by Martin L. Porter, Proxy.
- 176 PALESTINE,—*Consolidated with Dunlap, No. 47, Sept. 23, 1895.*
- 177 RISING STAR, by Walter J. Creamer, Proxy.
- 178 ANCIENT BROTHERS', by William E. Quimby, M; Albert M. Penley,
Proxy.
- 179 YORKSHIRE,—not represented.
- 180 HIRAM, by Fred G. Hamilton, M; Wm. H. Ohler, Jr., JW; William E.
St. John, Proxy.
- 181 REUEL WASHBURN—*Consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1882.*
- 182 GRANITE, by Jesse C. Howe, M.
- 183 DEERING, by Herbert B. Seal, M; Fred B. Marston, SW; Herbert F.
Libby, JW; Francis E. Chase, Proxy.
- 184 NAVAL, by David G. Walker, Proxy.
- 185 BAR HARBOR, by Edgar J. Trussell, M; Charles F. Paine, Proxy.

- 186 WARREN PHILLIPS, by Fred'k A. Cole, M; Frank H. Swan, SW.
 187 IRA BERRY, by Bailey W. Bowden, JW.
 188 JONESPORT, by Samuel B. Cummings, M.
 189 KNOX, by Charles E. Meservey, Proxy.
 190 SPRINGVALE, by Charles H. Ogden, Jr., M.
 191 DAVIS, by Charles B. Richardson, Proxy.
 192 ——— WINTER HARBOR, not represented.
 193 WASHBURN, by Robert W. Chapman, M.
 194 EUCLID, by Forest J. Ward, M.
 195 RELIANCE, by Rollins Y. Stinson, Proxy.
 196 BAY VIEW, by Harvey R. Barlow, SW.
 197 AROOSTOOK, by Moses B. Herrick, SW.
 198 ST. ASPINQUID, by Frank W. Smith, M; Harry A. Stacy, Proxy.
 199 BINGHAM, by Charles W. Abbey, Proxy.
 200 COLUMBIA, by Jesse M. Prentiss, M.
 201 DAVID A. HOOPER, by Edwin F. Clapham, M.
 202 MOUNT BIGELOW, by Benjamin E. Savage, M.
 203 MOUNT OLIVET, by Lindley M. Staples, M; Freeman Light, Proxy.
 204 MOUNT ARRAN, by Horace G. Winters, M.
 205 NOLLESEMIC, by Charles J. MacNutt, Proxy.
 206 ISLAND FALLS, by George H. Donham, M.

Number of chartered lodges, 198; represented, 191; delegates, 250.

Your committee further find that the following Permanent Members are present:

M. W.	WILLIAM P. PREBLE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. G. M.
"	CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FESSENDEN I. DAY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBRO E. CHASE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HENRY R. TAYLOR,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HORACE H. BURBANK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WINFIELD S. CHOATE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
R. W.	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W.
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ELMER P. SPOFFORD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

R. W.	JAMES E. PARSONS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. S. G. W.
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	-	-	-	-	-	-	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ARCHIE LEE TALBOT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	AUGUSTUS BAILEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	BENJAMIN AMES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ALGERNON M. ROAK,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	EDMUND B. MALLET,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MOSES TAIT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	MILLARD M. CASWELL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	JOHN H. MCGORRILL,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
"	ADELBERT MILLETT,	-	-	-	-	-	-	"

And Grand Officers as follows:

M. W.	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	-	-	-	Grand Master.
R. W.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	-	-	-	Deputy Grand Master.
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	-	-	-	Senior Grand Warden.
"	JAMES C. AYER,	-	-	-	Junior Grand Warden.
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	-	-	-	Grand Treasurer.
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	-	-	-	Grand Secretary.
"	CHAS. D. SMITH,	-	-	-	Cor. Grand Secretary.
"	CHANDLER C. HARVEY,	-	-	-	D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.
"	MILLARD D. LAWRENCE,	-	-	-	" 2d "
"	OSMOND A. HOLMES,	-	-	-	" 3d "
"	FRANK A. GROSS,	-	-	-	" 4th "
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	-	-	-	" 5th "
"	F. ERNEST HARVEY,	-	-	-	" 6th "
"	WILLIS W. WASHBURN,	-	-	-	" 7th "
"	ALBERT M. AMES,	-	-	-	" 8th "
"	G. DUDLEY GOULD,	-	-	-	" 9th "
"	JOHN H. MAYERS,	-	-	-	" 10th "
"	HORACE S. BENT,	-	-	-	" 11th "
"	JOHN M. WEBBER,	-	-	-	" 12th "
"	GEORGE G. WEEKS,	-	-	-	" 13th "

R. W.	HARRY E. PLUMMER,	- - -	D. D. G. M.	14th Dist.
"	CHARLES F. ROWELL,	- - -	"	15th "
"	GEORGE H. OWEN,	- - -	"	17th "
"	ISAAC S. LOWELL,	- - -	"	18th "
"	CHARLES M. SLEEPER,	- - -	"	19th "
"	ASHUR B. HUTCHINS,	- - -	"	21st "
"	HARDY H. MCKENNEY,	- - -	"	23d "
"	GEORGE A. GORHAM, JR.,	- - -	"	25th "
W. & Rev.	JOHN GIBSON,	- - -	Grand Chaplain.	
W.	BIAL F. BRADBURY,	- - -	"	Marshal.
"	JAMES E. KINGSLEY,	- - -	"	Senior Deacon.
"	CURTIS R. FOSTER,	- - -	"	Steward.
"	FRANK J. COLE,	- - -	"	"
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	- - -	"	"
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	- - -	"	"
"	WM. N. HOWE,	- - -	"	Sword Bearer.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	- - -	"	Stand'd Bearer.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	- - -	"	Pursuivant.
"	WALTER S. SMITH,	- - -	"	Organist.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	- - -	"	Tyler.

There are present the following Representatives from other Grand Lodges :

Alabama—GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL.	Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON.
Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY.	New Brunswick—MOSES TAIT.
Arkansas, JOHN W. BALLOU.	N. Hampshire—HOWARD D. SMITH.
Belgium—ELMER P. SPOFFORD.	New Jersey—ADELBERT MILLETT.
California—HENRY R. TAYLOR.	New South Wales—
Canada—BENJAMIN L. HADLEY.	JAMES E. PARSONS.
Dist. of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY.	New York—MARQUIS F. KING.
Florida—MILLARD F. HICKS.	New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS.
Georgia—BIAL F. BRADBURY.	North Carolina—
Idaho—ALBRO E. CHASE.	WILLIAM R. G. ESTES.
Illinois—JOSEPH A. LOCKE.	North Dakota—
Indian Territory—JOS. M. HAYES.	ALGERNON M. ROAK.
Kansas—ARCHIE LEE TALBOT.	Nova Scotia—JOHN H. MCGORRILL.
Louisiana—MILLARD M. CASWELL.	Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM.
Manitoba—A. M. WETHERBEE.	Oklahoma—WM. FREEMAN LORD.
Maryland—SAMUEL L. MILLER.	Oregon—ERMON D. EASTMAN.
Michigan—FESSENDEN I. DAY.	Peru—ALFRED S. KIMBALL.
Mississippi—CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.	Quebec—JAMES C. AYER.
Missouri—DANIEL P. BOYNTON.	Rhode Island—
Nebraska—EDWIN A. PORTER.	HORACE H. BURBANK.

South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES.	Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.
Tennessee—HUGH R. CHAPLIN.	Western Australia—
Texas—CHAS. W. CROSBY.	FRANKLIN R. REDLON.
Utah—EDWIN C. DUDLEY.	West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY.
Vermont—GEO. R. SHAW.	Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLETT.
Virginia—WINFIELD S. CHOATE.	

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM N. HOWE,	} Committee.
RALPH H. BURBANK,	
JOHN M. S. HUNTER,	

The report was accepted and left in the hands of the committee until two P. M., in order that additions might be made.

The Grand Master then announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Doings of the Grand Officers.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, HOWARD D. SMITH.

On the Pay Roll.

A. C. T. KING, WALTER S. GLIDDEN, THOMAS H. BODGE.

On Unfinished Business.

JOSEPH M. HAYES, ALBERT M. PENLEY, ENOCH O. GREENLEAF.

He then read his

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Brethren of the Grand Lodge:

Time in its ceaseless march has again reached the period of our annual communication, being the eighty-fourth of the Grand Lodge of Maine, for which we meet in this far famed beautiful city on the shores of Casco Bay. It is with thankful hearts that we again kneel around our masonic altar and give praise to the Creator and Preserver of the Universe for the measure of health, happiness and prosperity which have attended us during the year. In many respects it has been one of the most uneventful during the life of Masonry in Maine. In others it has been attended with

far reaching and momentous consequences to the craft in this jurisdiction. No questions of masonic jurisprudence have arisen calling for the exercise of great thought and discrimination. General prosperity and a good degree of harmony has been maintained, giving seeming evidence that Brotherly Love, Relief and Truth have prevailed, tempered by that Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice, the practice of which is needful to enjoy in its best sense the pleasures and benefits of our fraternity. Yet when I look in the faces of my brethren, I seem to miss something of that calm and restful feeling which in former meetings of this Grand Lodge have inspired us with the confidence that whatever may arise, we have men at the helm, sure pilots, under whose guiding hands we shall make safe anchorage, and the old craft, though numbering more than four-score years, will rest secure in a peaceful haven. We to-day see not all of our giant leaders of yore, and as I note their absence and reflect that no more shall we benefit by their counsel, I inquire, have we as masons lived the lives that best testify to the excellence of the tenets of the fraternity which we uphold? Have our examples been such as to reflect in our daily walk that we are members of an organization whose teachings are that we are to be good men and true, and to strictly abide by the moral law; that we shall be peaceable citizens and pay proper respect to the civil magistrates? Are we maintaining the standard set for us by those who in the last century laid deep the foundations of Masonry in Maine upon our rugged hillsides, our rocky coast, and in our fertile valleys?

A retrospective glance shows a band of noble men; at no time reaching half a hundred in number, who assembled in this city in October, 1819, to take action preparatory to the establishment of a Grand Lodge in Maine as soon as statehood should be assured and the articles of separation consummated with the mother Commonwealth. As I look over the names of that little band, I find five who later served the state as chief magistrate, the first Governor having also been the first Grand Master; three who occupied what is to the mind of the average American youth the pinnacle of place in legislative halls, the Senate of the United States; three

who served in the lower house of Congress; two whose fame as just and learned judges is not hemmed in by state lines; and further research shows that in almost every instance they were men honored by being placed in positions of trust and public responsibility. They molded a model by which their posterity must try themselves, to maintain the advanced position occupied by those who were pioneers in the propagation of masonic knowledge in this jurisdiction. It would at that time have been hard to have found fifty other men in the District of Maine who so fully and well represented the intelligence of the people and the skill of the learned professions as did those who set the corner stone at that meeting: for where shall we look for brighter examples in statecraft than those furnished by King, Parris, Sprague, Greenleaf, Dana, Dunlap, Holland and their associates of that era? Truly the mason of to-day has a sacred duty intrusted to him, to guard the legacy bequeathed to him by our masonic testators, a duty which demands our best thought, coupled with an energetic practice of those great principles of charity, benevolence and toleration which distinguish the true mason; for Masonry is a fraternal safeguard to liberty, doing much to prevent the division of the people into classes. There will always be diverse interests which tend to alienate, so strikingly illustrated during the past year in a manner felt in many homes throughout the broad land. Should these differences be stimulated so extensively as to permanently array class against class, the stability of our social order would be seriously threatened. We exist and maintain an advanced standard of civilization, because we exercise a spirit of toleration, and notwithstanding individual opinions and variances we need each other, and have much in common, and here we learn to practice those principles of good citizenship without which we cannot be esteemed as good masons. Let us then be true to the standard set for our guidance, and eliminate from our own lives practices which we observe but cannot approve in the lives of others, imitating only the good, thus by our own acts becoming the guardians of our own morals, and furnishing by the conduct of our every-day lives an example, to strengthen the weak and perchance to save

a falling brother from vice and prevent him from bringing reproach upon the craft, of which he is a member, and might honor if temptation was not placed before him. Thus shall we preserve the standard set for us by the Fathers, and progress with the advance in civilization and intelligence, keeping in step with all those improvements which mark the attainments of man in the literary, scientific and fraternal world.

During the year death has laid heavy hands upon our Grand Lodge circle, causing every masonic heart in Maine to throb with grief, taking four among our oldest and most honored members, thereby depriving this Grand Lodge of important supports in our masonic family.

At the last annual communication the serious illness of Past Grand Master Edward Payson Burnham was reported; his condition was regarded as critical and the result in doubt, and on Monday afternoon, May 12th, he passed quietly away at Somersworth, N. H., which place he had made his residence. Brother Burnham had for many years been a familiar figure in this Grand Lodge, serving on its most important committees, and discharging all the duties intrusted to him in a conscientious manner, as was the method of all his life work. He came of sturdy stock, believed in that code of morals which has distinguished so many of the sons and daughters of old New England families, and possessed strong traits of character which stamped him as a man in whom perfect trust could be placed. He received an academic education at Bridgton, where his father was for a time one of the teachers, and never tired of sounding the praises of his favorite institution; adopted law as a profession, but was more interested in promoting peace than in conducting litigated cases; and held at different times many places of honor, both state and national. He had been a mason fifty years, occupying official positions in all grades of the fraternity, having presided in all the Grand Bodies in this jurisdiction, and was an Active Member of the Supreme Council, N. M. J., of the 33d degree, A. and A. Scottish Rite. He also held high rank in the I. O. O. F., having served as chief executive officer in both branches, and represented them

in the Sovereign Grand Lodge of that order for nine years, filling every position with marked ability; but perhaps the brightest page in his life's history was the perfect domestic harmony which existed between himself and his esteemed wife, who for several years prior to her decease was a confirmed invalid; and the patient and tender care extended to her by Bro. Burnham furnished the theme for many commendatory remarks from those who observed the solicitous effort with which he attempted to anticipate every wish expressed by the suffering one which could in any way alleviate pain and render life as pleasant as the circumstances would permit. A committee appointed for the purpose will report more at length later in the session.

On Wednesday, October 1st, occurred the death of Sumner J. Chadbourne, Past Senior Grand Warden, at his residence in the City of Augusta. Brother Chadbourne was born at East Dixmont in this state, July 21, 1830. He was therefore past seventy-two years of age at the time of his decease. He attended the common schools and Hampden Academy, acquiring a good business education, but suffered a painful accident when nine years of age, which rendered him permanently lame, but uncomplainingly he battled with life, though at times a great sufferer, and met every difficulty with patience. He was of pleasant and cheerful disposition, making and retaining friends wherever he went. He early acquired a taste for political life, being elected to the legislature in 1858, and from that time forward, with the exception of a single year, he was almost continually connected with the state government, having been Secretary and Deputy Secretary of State, and filling other important positions. Probably no man in Maine had a wider acquaintance, and to know him was to respect him; for twenty-eight years he had been my intimate friend, and I was able to appreciate his many good qualities; he was loyal and true, and his many years of service in the state government rendered him particularly well informed as to when and how to accomplish any desired result. When his death was announced, mourners were found in all sections of the state. He was prominent in masonic circles, having been the first Master of Archon Lodge, No. 139,

at East Dixmont, which position he held for four years; his attendance at the sessions of the Grand Lodge caused a recognition of his sterling worth, and he was elected to the office of Junior Grand Warden in May, 1877, re-elected in the following year, and then promoted to the position of Senior Grand Warden. Since that time he has served on various committees, performing every duty with fidelity. The name of Sumner J. Chadbourne will long be remembered by those who had business or social relations with him. He left a widow and daughter to mourn his loss, who have our sympathy in their great affliction. He was Deputy Secretary of State at the time of his death.

On October 25th, in the early evening, like the lightning flash from the clear sky, came the telephone message to me from Past Grand Master King, that Past Grand Master Josiah Hayden Drummond, on his way to his office from his noon lunch, had fallen in the street and expired almost instantly. Language is meaningless to express the feeling with which this sad intelligence was received. Brother Drummond dead!—to whom we looked for guidance, the pilot on whom for many years we had relied to keep us from wreck upon the rocks and shoals which threaten in almost every journey. Could it be possible? Was Brother Drummond gone? Had he passed away from earth, and should we no more in our annual sessions hear his voice and listen to the words of wisdom which fell from his lips? The idea was hard to grasp—but facts are stubborn things, and “God moves in a mysterious way, his wonders to perform.” Brother Drummond was dead, and the masonic world mourned. It was decided that the burial service should be performed by the Grand Lodge, the funeral taking place in the ancient First Parish Church on Congress Street in this city, from whose portals so many distinguished men have been borne to their final resting place. On Tuesday, October 28th, at 2 P. M., the Grand Lodge assembled in special communication, with the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Grand Chaplain, Joseph B. Shepherd, Grand Steward, Convers E. Leach and the Grand Tyler, of the regular staff, assisted by Right Worshipful Howard D. Smith, of

Norway, and John W. Ballou, of Bath, as Senior and Junior Grand Wardens, Frederick Robie, of Gorham, as Grand Treasurer, Alfred King, of Portland, as Grand Marshal, with other brethren filling the various positions, the Grand Master selecting as his personal escort Past Master Warren C. Philbrook and Wor. Master Cyrus W. Davis, of Waterville, Bro. Drummond's home lodge, as Grand Senior and Junior Deacons. The Master of Portland Lodge, the oldest in the state, bore the Three Great Lights. Among the members of the Grand Lodge present were Past Grand Masters Marquis F. King and Albro E. Chase, of Portland, Fessenden I. Day, of Lewiston, Horace H. Burbank, of Saco, and Augustus B. Farnham, of Bangor. There was present Frederick W. Plaisted, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine, with members of his staff, together with representations from Portland, St. Alban and other commanderies acting as escort to the Grand Lodge, also the chief officers of the Grand Chapter and Grand Council of Maine. Although the day was stormy, the attendance was large, taxing the spacious church to its utmost; all was admirably arranged under the charge of Past Grand Master Chase, Past Senior Grand Wardens George R. Shaw and Herbert Harris, and Brother Millard F. Hicks; many distinguished masons from long distances were present to pay their respects and to mingle their tears with ours on this solemn occasion, among whom was Robert A. Shirrefs, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who, as the special representative of that Grand Lodge, came to attend the funeral of its distinguished Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine, Frank M. Highley, of Philadelphia, Past High Priest of Pennsylvania, George W. Kendrick, Jr., Senior Grand Warden of the same jurisdiction, Samuel C. Lawrence, of Medford, Mass., Grand Lieut.-Commander, and James H. Coddington, of Tonawanda, Pa., Grand Secretary-General, representing the Northern Supreme Council, V. E. Henry W. Rugg, of Providence, R. I., Grand Generalissimo, Joseph A. Locke, of Portland, Grand Senior Warden, and Joseph W. Fellows, of Manchester, N. H., representing the Grand Encampment, Frank D. Woodbury, of Concord, N. H., Grand Secretary, representing the Grand

Lodge of N. H., and doubtless many others from jurisdictions outside of Maine were present and inadvertently overlooked in the numerous duties demanding attention at the time. The religious ceremony was impressive, and the beautiful tribute paid Brother Drummond by the eloquent pastor of the church, the Rev. John Carroll Perkins, was most appropriate. The entire masonic burial service was on account of the inclemency of the weather performed in the church; at the conclusion such of the members of the Grand Lodge as circumstances permitted, accompanied the remains to Evergreen Cemetery, where we left them reverently, trustingly, having perfect faith that He who doeth all things well, will accord to our brother the place to which his virtues entitle him. For

“Brief life is here our portion,
Brief sorrow, short-lived care;
The life that knows no ending,
The tearless life is there.”

To write a eulogium on the events in the life of our brother's masonic work would be a task beyond the limits of an annual address, and in itself embrace the history of the fraternity. He had reached the age of seventy-five years, one month, and twenty-five days, and had been a mason almost fifty-four years. Of his early achievements I will not speak, leaving that for others. He had presided in all the masonic Grand Bodies in this jurisdiction, was the first General Grand Master of the General Grand Council R. & S. M., had been General Grand High Priest, and Sovereign Grand Commander of the United Supreme Council, N. M. J., but to us he was best known as the brilliant chairman of our Committee on Foreign Correspondence, where the power of his pen was most potent in shaping the policy of Masonry throughout the world. He was everywhere esteemed as the best informed living masonic writer, whose works, if all others were destroyed, would make a masonic code for the world. He was, however, endeared to us all by his many genial and lovable traits, his readiness to impart knowledge and encourage the young mason in the acquirement of such ideas of the craft as would best promote his own good and deepen his respect for the sacredness of the principles taught in the masonic

instructions. Brother Drummond was a man trusted by all men, his word was his bond; but I forbear to invade the province of the committee appointed to make special report hereon. The letters and telegrams from Grand Lodges and eminent masons from all over the world constitute a volume in themselves, which will be preserved in the office of the Grand Secretary, and cherished by the masons of Maine as emblems of an unfading recollection.

That the installation of the present board of Grand Officers was the last official work of Bro. Drummond in the Grand Lodge of Maine, will be a fond and cherished memory for every member thereof.

On April 30, 1903, but a few days prior to the present communication of this Grand Lodge, Thaddeus R. Simonton, the eldest Past Senior Grand Warden, died at his home in Camden, where he was born September 27, 1829. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1853, which numbered in its membership Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar of Waldo County in 1855; was the first County Attorney of Knox County in 1860-61, when he was appointed Deputy Collector Customs, which place he held for eighteen years. He had been State Senator from Knox County, and served as chairman of the Committee on Temperance, was presidential elector in 1888, and had occupied many positions of trust, including that of special agent of the Treasury Department. Brother Simonton became a member of the masonic fraternity in early life, was Master of Amity Lodge in 1865 and 1866, was Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge in 1869 and 1870, and was Grand Representative of British Columbia near the Grand Lodge of Maine at the time of his decease. He was a man of good judgment and of sterling qualities, with the courage to maintain his convictions, yet a genial man to meet, as many will testify who have from year to year met him at our annual communications. He was a devoted husband and father. A wife, one son and a daughter survive him, who have our sympathy in their hour of sorrow.

While no other member of the Grand Lodge has passed away, 419 brethren have closed their earthly accounts, and been enrolled as members of the fraternity of the unnumbered dead. Many of them have acquired more than local prominence, but space forbids individual mention, where so numerous a band of faithful adherents of our craft have been selected as shining marks for the shaft of death, nearly all leaving memories of good deeds and devotion to principle which are cherished in the hearts of their families and friends. Among the best known were R. W. Bros. Denison E. Seymour, of Calais, and Henry R. Millett, of Gorham, who were the representatives of the Grand Lodges of New Brunswick and California respectively near this Grand Lodge.

Other jurisdictions have suffered severely by the death of many of their most distinguished members; a few only of the most prominent will receive brief mention.

ARKANSAS.—Reuben Johnson Laughlin, Past Grand Master, died at his home in Bentonville, August 13, 1902. He had held many positions of trust in the Grand Lodge, serving as Grand Master in 1895, since which time he has been a member of the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, where his clear and comprehensive views have been of great value to that jurisdiction.

CONNECTICUT.—John Walter Mix, Past Grand Master, died October 12th, as the result of an accident. He was eminent in masonic circles, having been regularly advanced from Grand Junior Deacon to the position of Grand Master, which he held in 1888. He had been active in civil life, and at the time of his death was Collector of Internal Revenue at New Haven.

CUBA.—Segundo A. Gonzales, Past Grand Master, died in Havana, October 14, 1902. He was Grand Master in that jurisdiction from 1891 to 1899, and seems to have been held in very high esteem by the brethren.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Noble Danforth Larner, Past Grand Master, died in Washington, March 19, 1903. He was Grand Master in 1881 and 1882, took a prominent part in the organization of the Grand Chapter of that jurisdiction, was Grand High Priest in 1874 and 1875, and General Grand High Priest in 1886.

He was the first Grand Commander of the District of Columbia, serving in 1896.

FLORIDA.—James M. Hillard, Past Grand Master, died at Pensacola, July 26, 1902. He was Grand Master in 1895 and 1896, a very worthy man, and mourned by his brethren as one stricken down in the full tide of manhood with his work not yet completed.

ILLINOIS.—Henry P. H. Bromwell, Past Grand Master, died in Denver, Colorado, January 9, 1903, to which state he had removed, being famous in both. He was an intimate associate of Abraham Lincoln, had been a member of Congress, and was Grand Master in 1865.

Daniel Monroe Browning, also Past Grand Master, died at East St. Louis, January 30, 1903. He was Grand Master in 1882 and 1883, and been judge of different courts of the state for sixteen years, and held many places of trust, both Federal and state.

Again, February 12, 1903, was this jurisdiction afflicted by the death of its Grand Treasurer, Wiley M. Egan, which occurred at his home in Chicago. He had been Grand Treasurer since 1880.

KANSAS.—Andrew M. Callaham, Past Grand Master, died at his home in Topeka, on the 13th of July, 1902. He was Grand Master in 1892, and was a man who not only professed but practiced Masonry, and his unexpected decease was a serious loss to that jurisdiction, which was again called upon, on September 25, 1902, to mourn the death of the Junior Grand Warden of their Grand Lodge, Abram Halsted Ellis, who was a man eminent in that state, and Justice of the Supreme Court at the time of his decease.

Again, March 5, 1903, was this jurisdiction called upon to mourn the death of Past Grand Master William D. Thompson, who served in 1893. He had also been Grand High Priest, and Grand Master of the Grand Council, and was prominent in both fraternal and civil life, having held many places of trust under the state government.

MICHIGAN.—Jefferson S. Conover, Grand Secretary, died in University Hospital, Ann Arbor, April 5, 1903, as the result of a sur-

gical operation. He was sixty-two years of age, being a native of New York, and was one of the most distinguished masons in that jurisdiction, having occupied places of prominence in the different branches of the fraternity, but was best known as the efficient Grand Secretary, which place he had held from the time of his first election in 1892.

MINNESOTA.—John H. Randall, Past Senior Grand Warden, died at Minneapolis, October 8, 1902. He was a Past Grand Commander, Past Grand Master of the Grand Council of that state, and Maine's Grand Representative at the time of his death, having been born at Auburn in this state, December 16, 1853.

Royal Hatch Gove, Past Grand Master, died at Rochester, Minnesota, February 28, 1903. He was a native of Vermont, but went west many years since and had occupied many positions of responsibility in his adopted state, serving as Grand Master in 1886.

NEVADA.—This jurisdiction has lost by death during the past year two Past Grand Masters, Albert Lackey, who died August 15, 1902, Grand Master in 1897, and Henry Lyman Fish, who died October 21, 1902, a native of Massachusetts, and Grand Master in 1878.

NEW YORK.—Clinton F. Paige, Past Grand Master, died at Binghamton, Nov. 13, 1902. He was Grand Master in 1863 and 1864, and present at every annual communication of the Grand Lodge from 1856 to 1902, inclusive, with a single exception. He was many years Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, but was best known by his connection with the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, having been its Grand Secretary General for twenty-nine consecutive years.

OREGON.—Francis Henry Alliston, Grand Treasurer, died in Portland, Oregon, March 1, 1903. He was buried by the Grand Lodge with full masonic honors. He enjoyed in life the entire confidence of those with whom he had business or fraternal relations.

RHODE ISLAND.—Milton Livsey, Past Grand Master, died at his home in Providence, on August 6, 1902. He was Grand Master in 1899, and a zealous, faithful mason, respected by all.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Andrew Hutchinson White, Past Grand Master, died at Rock Hill, January 19, 1903. He was elected Grand Master in 1887, and was an earnest and efficient officer.

TEXAS.—James F. Miller, Past Grand Master, died at Gonzales, July 3, 1902. He was Grand Master in 1873, and combined the business of banking with that of law, having twice served as Representative in Congress.

VERMONT.—Levant M. Read, Past Grand Master, died at Bel-
lows' Falls, June 16, 1902. He was Grand Master in 1875, had been Grand Secretary for sixteen years, and was Judge of Probate for his county, and a man held in high esteem.

WASHINGTON.—James R. Hayden, Past Grand Master, died at his home in Seattle, on the 15th day of November, 1902. He was Grand Master in 1874 and 1875, and a member of the Southern Supreme Council at the time of his decease.

WYOMING.—DeForest Richards, Grand Master in 1896, died April 28, 1903. He was a native of New Hampshire, and had held various offices of honor in civil life, having been a resident of six states. He was Governor of Wyoming from 1898 to 1900.

CONDITION OF THE CRAFT.

The large increase in membership during the past year is very gratifying, and has far exceeded that of the previous year, when the reports showed a net gain of 534, while at the present time we are able from the returns to report the addition of 716, the largest for many years, making our total membership 23,940; ranking Maine, numerically speaking, as the 12th of American Grand Lodges. The number initiated was 1,220, last year, 1,125; raised 1,224, last year 1,091; re-instated 89, last year 73; died 419, last year 408; rejected 319, last year 249; showing that a careful guard is still maintained at the outer door. There have been no

suspensions or expulsions for unmasonic conduct. 167 have been suspended from membership, against 162 last year, and 16 have been deprived of membership, against 9 last year, making under all the circumstances a very satisfactory exhibit.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

On May 19, 1902, by virtue of the authority conferred by Standing Regulation No. 34, I appointed Past Grand Masters Josiah H. Drummond, Marquis F. King and Horace H. Burbank a committee to prepare a suitable memorial of the life and character of our distinguished Past Grand Master, Edward P. Burnham, to be presented at this communication of the Grand Lodge. On Nov. 24th, I appointed Past Grand Master Joseph A. Locke to take the place on said committee made vacant by the decease of Bro. Drummond.

On the same date I appointed Past Grand Masters Marquis F. King, William P. Preble and Winfield S. Choate, a committee under the same Standing Regulation, of which our late Brother Drummond was the author, to prepare a suitable memorial to him, to be presented to this Grand Lodge, uniting in said committee the most intimate friend of our late distinguished Brother with the oldest and youngest Past Grand Masters in the point of Grand Lodge service.

Also on July 29th, in accordance with the authority conferred by vote of the Grand Lodge, on page 70 of the proceedings of 1902, I appointed Past Grand Masters Albion E. Chase, Marquis F. King and Right Worshipful Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary, a committee to report on illegal masonic publications, referred to in the supplemental address of the Grand Master last year. Reports from all these committees will undoubtedly be presented at this communication, that from the last named being already in the hands of the Grand Master.

DISPENSATIONS.

During the year I have been called upon for a large number of dispensations and have granted the following :

To ballot on waiver in less than the usual time.

July 12, 1902, to St. John's Lodge, No. 51, at South Berwick.

To receive applications from candidates who had resided in the state less than one year.

November, 5, 1902, and February 24, 1903, to Oriental Lodge, No. 13, at Bridgton.

December 25, 1902, to Union Lodge, No. 31, at Union.

To ballot on applications in less than the usual time.

February 3, 1903, to Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton.

February 12, 1903, to Ashlar Lodge, No. 105, at Lewiston, and to Crescent Lodge, No. 78, at Pembroke.

February 21, 1903, to Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine.

February 28, 1903, to Bay View Lodge, No. 196, at East Boothbay.

April 1, 1903, to Naval Lodge, No. 184, at Kittery.

April 15, 1903, to Lincoln Lodge, No. 3, at Wiscasset.

In these cases the requirements were all observed, and in all but three the applicants were in the U. S. service and at home on temporary leaves of absence.

February 10, 1903, to Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, to confer degree upon their candidate before masonic convention.

I have granted dispensations to seven lodges to elect a part or all of their officers, on account of declinations, and failures to elect at their annual meetings, to nine lodges to occupy new halls made necessary by changes, loss by fire, and for other causes, to twenty lodges to attend divine service in observance of St. John's Day, and for other purposes of which special mention does not seem to be required.

BY-LAWS.

I have approved the by-laws of the following lodges:

Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, Portland.

Aroostook Lodge, No. 97, Blaine.

Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, Phillips.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, Denmark.

And amendments to the by-laws of

Meridian Lodge, No. 125, Pittsfield.

Amity Lodge, No. 6, Camden.

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, Norway.

Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, Rumford.

Standish Lodge, No. 70, Standish.

Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, Newport.

Rural Lodge, No. 53, Sidney.

Greenleaf Lodge, No. 117, Cornish.

DECISIONS.

I have frequently been called upon during the year to answer questions relating to masonic procedure, but in nearly every case, when the matter at issue was fully understood, the law as laid down in the past was found to be sufficiently explicit to meet the demand. I have made a few rulings which I will report.

I. *Question.* Can a lodge expend funds to defray the expense of music at a public installation?

Answer. Yes. Generally, funds can only be used for ordinary lodge purposes, but Standing Regulation No. 9 provides that the expense of the officer who installs shall be paid by the lodge, and at the same time in the service laid down in the "Text Book" gives music at appropriate places as a part of the service. It is my decision, therefore, that a reasonable charge for music on such occasions, if it has to be furnished outside the lodge membership, is proper, and may be classed as among the ordinary expenses.

II. *Question.* Can a brother represent as proxy in the Grand Lodge, any lodge except the one in which he holds membership?

Answer. Yes. Any Master Mason in good standing holding membership in a lodge in this jurisdiction, who is not holding office in the Grand Lodge, may act as proxy for any lodge electing him to that position. This has been the practice of this Grand Lodge, and if not expressly authorized in terms, it is by implication in sections seventy-four and seventy-five of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

III. *Question.* Can a brother be regularly installed as Chaplain of a lodge other than the one in which he holds membership?

Answer. No. He may act as Chaplain by appointment, and should be so recorded, but to be regularly installed to an office in a lodge, one must hold membership therein.

IV. *Statement.* In one of our cities containing two lodges exercising concurrent jurisdiction throughout its limits, a candidate made application to one of its lodges, and was rejected; he continued to reside in the same city, and more than five years thereafter presented his application to the other lodge.

Question. Was it necessary to procure a waiver from the lodge first applied to?

Answer. No. Much thought was bestowed upon the decision of this question, some counsel taken, and the reasons rehearsed that might be urged in support of either position, ending in a careful study of the conditions which led up to the adoption of Section 96 of the Constitutions of the Grand Lodge of Maine. Before the adoption of the amendment of 1898, the obvious and plain meaning of the language, as it seems to me, was to leave the rejected candidate entirely free to apply to any lodge having territorial jurisdiction over him at the expiration of the five years. The 1898 amendment and all the discussion attending its adoption show conclusively that it was the intention to enlarge and not abridge the privileges of candidates, and the phrase "be a resident within the jurisdiction" does not limit the first part, but was intended to make it more liberal. I ruled, therefore, unqualifiedly that no waiver was required.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARIES.

July 9, 1902, I attended the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of Saco Lodge, No. 9. The brethren, with their wives, daughters and guests assembled to the number of about three hundred, and enjoyed a trolley ride to the Old Orchard House, where the party alighted and occupied the spacious parlors of that noted resort. An hour was spent in social intercourse, when all filed into

the banquet hall, where ample justice was done, showing that the efforts of Landlord Staples were fully appreciated by an admiring audience. At the conclusion a very concise and interesting history of Saco Lodge was read by P. G. M. Horace H. Burbank, which bristled with good points, often exciting the applause of the listeners, which was followed by music and the reading of an original poem from the pen of Brother John S. Locke, of Saco Lodge, which for elevated thought and eloquence of diction would be difficult to surpass. The evening's entertainment concluded with a brief address by the Grand Master, when in the early hours of the morning the party separated for their respective homes feeling that the time had not been spent for naught, but that Saco Lodge had been advanced a step in Masonry, notwithstanding its century's existence.

On September 18, 1902, occurred the centennial anniversary of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, of Bangor. It was a source of much regret on my part that business outside the state at the time made it impossible for me to accept the invitation tendered to be present. I learn, however, that success attended all the exercises, a large number being present. A historical address was given by Past Grand Master Charles I. Collamore, which gave an account of many interesting incidents in masonic circles, not only in Bangor, but of events which were of interest to the craft generally. I regard the address as published in the Bangor papers as a document well worth a place of honor in a masonic library, as much valuable information may be gleaned therefrom. An interesting feature was the presentation of a masonic apron by Past Grand Master Collamore to Major Jeremiah Fenno, a Past Master of the lodge, who had been a mason for fifty years: interesting remarks were also made by Grand Chaplain Rev. Elmer F. Pember. The occasion will long be remembered with pleasure by the members of Rising Virtue Lodge.

NEW LODGE CONSTITUTED.

June 28, 1902, Island Falls Lodge, No. 206, at Island Falls, was regularly constituted and its officers installed by the Grand

Master, assisted by Most Wor. Albro E. Chase, P. G. M., as Deputy Grand Master, Wor. Leander W. Fobes, of Portland, as Senior Grand Warden, W. A. McGraw, of Patten, as Junior Grand Warden, M. B. Smiley, of Patten, as Grand Treasurer, H. N. Gardiner of the same town as Grand Secretary, Millard F. Hicks, of Portland, as Grand Marshal, Wor. and Rev. George D. Saunders, of Hartford, Conn., as Grand Chaplain, with others from lodges in that vicinity. Island Falls seems to be a flourishing town, and judging from appearances, the outlook for the lodge is promising. At the conclusion of the services, which were public, and conducted in the Congregational church, a fine banquet was served, followed by the conferring of the Master Mason's degree in the evening in a manner which would have done credit to many lodges much older than the one in question.

DEDICATIONS.

May 23, 1902, the new and beautiful hall of Blazing Star Lodge, No. 30, at Rumford Falls, was dedicated to masonic use, in due and ancient form. I was assisted on this interesting occasion by Wor. Bial F. Bradbury, Grand Marshal, Rev. Wm. E. Brooks, D. D., Grand Chaplain, and Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, of the regular Grand Lodge officers, with Past Grand Master Fessenden I. Day, of Lewiston, R. Wor. Don A. Gates, of Dixfield, John P. Shepherd, of Castine, Wor. Eugene F. Smith, of Norway, A. C. T. King, of Paris, and others from adjacent lodges. The brethren of this enterprising town are entitled to great credit for the zeal manifested in securing for their occupancy one of the most elegant and very best of all the masonic homes in this jurisdiction. Everything connected therewith is first class in all respects, and one must journey far before anything exceeding the taste and comfort surrounding these new and beautiful masonic apartments can be found.

May 28, 1902, the hall of York Lodge, No. 22, at Kennebunk, was dedicated to masonic use with the customary services, before a large assemblage of brethren, their families and friends. On

this occasion I received the assistance of R. Wor. James C. Ayer, Junior Grand Warden, and Wor. Warren C. Carney, Grand Tyler, of the regular staff, with R. Wor. Charles M. Sleeper, George A. Gilpatric and Isaac P. Gooch, Bro. Millard F. Hicks, of Portland, acting as Grand Marshal and Rev. Bro. George F. Millward, of Kennebunk, as Grand Chaplain. The hall and all masonic apartments are tastefully decorated, convenient, and well arranged for the purpose designed, and the eighty-nine years of age which rests upon this lodge seems to have increased the desire of the brethren to excel in masonic work. Present conditions give good promise of prosperity in the future, sure to follow in the wake of the zeal and enthusiasm displayed in providing for such a beautiful masonic residence.

July 10, 1902, the hall of Ashlar and Rabboni Lodges, at Lewiston, was dedicated to masonic use, agreeably to the forms adopted for such services, in the presence of a very large assemblage of masons. The occasion was one of much interest, attended by members of the fraternity from all over the state. I was ably assisted by R. Wor. Deputy Grand Master William J. Burnham, of Lewiston, Edwin A. Porter, Senior Grand Warden, Pittsfield, James C. Ayer, Junior Grand Warden, Cornish, Albert M. Roak, Auburn, Howard D. Smith, Norway, M. Wor. Fessenden I. Day, Lewiston, Frank E. Sleeper, Sabattus, R. Wor. Nelson C. Smith, Pittsfield, Don A. Gates, Dixfield, James H. Witherell, Grand Standard Bearer, Oakland, Bial F. Bradbury, Grand Marshal, Norway, Curtis R. Foster, Ellsworth, and Convers E. Leach, Portland, Grand Stewards, and Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, with many others. The service was one of note in the history of Masonry in the flourishing city of Lewiston, the hall and all the apartments being finished in an elegant and tasteful manner, reflecting great credit upon the brethren of the two enthusiastic lodges in that city, who have provided for themselves a masonic home not surpassed by any in the state and by but few in New England. The spirit of true masonic brotherhood manifested by the members of these lodges is most commendable, and I predict for them a prosperous future. The committee of arrangements were untir-

ing in their efforts to make the stay of the Grand Officers among them, one of much pleasure. A parade took place in the afternoon prior to the dedication, participated in by Ashlar and Rabboni Lodges, escorted by Lewiston Commandery.

October 11, 1902, the hall of Arion Lodge, No. 162, at Goodwin's Mills, was dedicated to masonic use in the presence of a large number of masons and their families, with invited friends in the vicinity. In these services I was ably assisted by R. Wor. James C. Ayer, J. G. W., and Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler, of the regular staff, with Wor. John M. Burleigh, of South Berwick, as R. Wor. Deputy Grand Master, James H. Bradbury, of Biddeford, as Grand Treasurer, L. E. Staples of the same place, as Grand Secretary, Rev. Wm. H. Varney, of Goodwin's Mills, as Grand Chaplain, Millard F. Hicks, of Portland, as Grand Marshal, John F. Burnham and Harry B. Ayer, both of Biddeford, as Grand Senior and Junior Deacons, with many others from the surrounding towns. Arion Lodge has suffered misfortune in the past by fire, and had much cause for discouragement, but courage and perseverance has sustained them, and they now have a masonic home in which they may well feel pride, as it is well equipped for the needs of the craft, roomy and cheerful in all its appointments; and the brethren are to be congratulated on the success that has crowned their efforts. I confidently look for an increased interest in masonic circles in this locality.

November 25, 1902, the hall of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, at Phillips, was dedicated according to the recognized forms of the masonic fraternity. The attendance was large, and from a wide area of country, embracing membership from a large number of lodges. I was ably assisted on this occasion by R. Wor. Charles F. Rowell, District Deputy Grand Master of the 15th District, acting as Deputy Grand Master, Wor. George M. Currier, of Farmington, as Senior Grand Warden, Lewis V. Winship, of Lewiston, as Junior Grand Warden, and R. Wor. Enoch O. Greenleaf, of Farmington, as Grand Marshal, who performed the work with skill, the other positions being filled by brethren from the lodges in the vicinity, aided by the Grand Tyler, who is an unfailing support to

the Grand Master on such occasions. The brethren of Blue Mountain Lodge are entitled to great credit for the zeal and courage displayed in providing themselves with such a magnificent home, rivaling many of those existing in places much larger in population and membership. It is commodious, well arranged and lighted, with large and convenient ante-rooms. I shall watch succeeding proceedings, with the expectation of an increased interest in this place. The services were supplemented by one of the finest banquets we ever attended.

INSTALLATIONS.

I have installed the officers of the following lodges during the year:

Oxford Lodge, No. 18, Norway, October 17, 1902, assisted by Grand Marshal Bial F. Bradbury, and Rev. Jabez E. Budden as Grand Chaplain.

Bethel Lodge, No. 97, Bethel, December 4, 1902, assisted by Grand Marshal Bial F. Bradbury, and Rev. F. E. Barton as Grand Chaplain. The services were public to masons and their families.

Mount Tire'm Lodge, No. 132, Waterford, January 13, 1903, aided by Wor. William Douglass as Grand Marshal, and R. Wor. Isaac F. Jewett as Grand Chaplain. The services were public.

Paris Lodge, No. 94, South Paris, February 10, 1903, assisted by Grand Marshal Bial F. Bradbury and Rev. Jabez E. Budden as Grand Chaplain.

In each case the ceremonies were concluded with the usual banquet, which was fully up to the standard set in former years.

LODGE UNDER DISPENSATION.

We have but one lodge under dispensation at this time, Abner Wade Lodge, at Sangerville, the brethren having performed all the conditions imposed by the Grand Lodge at its last communication. A dispensation was granted to the thirty brethren petitioning on the third day of June, 1902, and Angus O. Campbell was named as Wor. Master, George L. Barrows, as S. W., and

Asa M. Bradley, as J. W. A petition for a charter will undoubtedly be presented at this session.

CONVENTIONS.

Most Worshipful Brother Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer, has held four conventions for masonic instruction during the year.

At Bangor, Tuesday, October 28, 1902.

At Machias, Wednesday, October 29, 1902.

At Portland, Thursday, November 6, 1902.

At Lewiston, Friday, November 7, 1902.

While it was not my privilege to attend any of these conventions, I have been informed that they were successful, in the attendance and interest manifested. The Grand Lecturer's report will be herewith presented for your inspection and information.

TRIALS.

March 14, 1903, I received the proceedings of Anchor Lodge, No. 158, at South Bristol, against Daniel F. Hodgdon, with his appeal therefrom, the sentence being expulsion from all masonic rights. The papers were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, to report at this communication.

May 2, 1903, I received report of the proceedings of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, in the trial and expulsion of Granville W. Leighton, from all the rights of Masonry, too late to refer to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals; they will therefore be submitted at this time.

EXCHANGE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon the recommendation of the M. W. Grand Masters of the respective jurisdictions named, I have made the following appointments of Representatives of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodges hereafter mentioned:

August 4, 1902, Brother Walter S. Dibble, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in place of Brother M. L. Youngs, deceased.

October 4, 1902, Brother W. O. Stamps, of Atlanta, in place of Brother W. K. Miller.

October 6, 1902, R. Wor. Brother Henry J. Armstrong, near the Grand Lodge of Victoria, in place of Brother B. D. Smith, deceased.

December 24, R. Wor. John B. Tresidder, of Montreal, in place of John H. Isaacson, Honorary Past Grand Master, deceased. Brother Tresidder was the Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, at the time of his appointment, and it afforded me sincere pleasure to issue his commission, remembering the personal and fraternal courtesy extended to me by him while on a business trip to Montreal, the city of his residence, a short time prior thereto. Since being commissioned as Maine's Representative, he has been elected Grand Master, and now holds that position in the Province of Quebec.

February 4, 1903, Brother Charles O. Henry, of Shinnston, West Virginia, in place of Bro. Hugh Sterling, deceased.

March 27, 1903, M. W. Henry R. Adams, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the present Grand Master of that jurisdiction, in place of R. W. John H. Randall, deceased.

April 16, 1903, R. W. Brother Stephen M. Bradley, of Denton, Texas, in place of Brother T. W. Hudson.

I have recommended for appointment as Representatives near this Grand Lodge, for the following Grand Lodges, viz :

August 6, 1902, R. Wor. Edwin A. Porter, of Pittsfield, for the Grand Lodge of Nebraska.

October 11, 1902, R. Wor. Benjamin L. Hadley, of Bar Harbor, for the Grand Lodge of Canada in the Province of Ontario.

November 21, 1902, R. Wor. Gustavus H. Cargill, of Liberty, for the Grand Lodge of Alabama.

R. Wor. Millard M. Caswell, of Bridgton, for the Grand Lodge of Louisiana.

R. Wor. Adelbert Millett, of Searsmont, for the Grand Lodge of New Jersey.

R. Wor. John H. McGorrill, of Fairfield, for the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia.

R. Wor. James C. Ayer, of Cornish, for the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

R. Wor. Moses Tait, of Calais, for the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick.

Wor. Bial F. Bradbury, of Norway, for the Grand Lodge of Georgia.

December 18th, Most Wor. Fessenden I. Day, of Lewiston, for the Grand Lodge of Michigan—a re-appointment.

Bro. Millard F. Hicks, of Portland, for the Grand Lodge of Florida.

April 2, 1903, Wor. Leander W. Fobes, of Portland, for the Grand Lodge of Montana.

April 27, 1903, George R. Shaw, of Portland, for Grand Lodge of Vermont—a re-appointment.

I am informed that all the brethren named above, excepting Bro. Fobes, have received their respective commissions.

VISITATIONS.

I have received many invitations to visit lodges on different occasions, but have been able to accept but few, only two of which I will notice.

June 16, 1902, I accompanied the brethren of Oxford Lodge by special invitation to Buckfield, to make a friendly visit to Evening Star Lodge at that place, where we found a large number assembled from Lewiston and elsewhere, the work of the evening being the conferring of the Master Mason's degree, which was done in a manner fully sustaining the previous good reputation of this lodge. At the conclusion of the work the traditional banquet was served, after which a social hour was spent in short speeches from several of the brethren present.

On December 13, 1902, in compliance with the earnest request of Rev. and Wor. Brother Luther F. McKinney, of Bridgton, I made a visit to Oriental Lodge at that place, where I met many friends of long standing, and notwithstanding its existence of nearly a century, I found the lodge very active and full of true

masonic principles. The Third degree was conferred in an impressive manner, which could not fail to exert a beneficial effect upon the candidate. This old lodge, which some years ago was laboring under a heavy debt, is now free from all such incumbrances and owns one of the finest and most richly decorated halls in any country town in the state. My visit, accompanied by Wor. Past Master George W. Holmes, of Oxford Lodge at Norway, was most enjoyable, and the hospitality of the Bridgton brethren will long be treasured as a happy recollection.

COMPLAINTS.

I have received a complaint from Augusta Lodge, No. 141, against Mount Olivet Lodge, No. 203, charging the latter lodge with an invasion of the jurisdiction of Augusta Lodge, by the reception of the applications and conferring the masonic degrees on Brothers Noah Bruce and George M. Grotton, claimed by Augusta Lodge to be subject to their jurisdiction; after an examination of the complaint and the papers submitted in relation thereto, I have cited both Augusta and Mount Olivet Lodges to appear before the Grand Lodge at this communication, and further ordered them to produce their records and all papers and correspondence having relation to the subject matter of the complaint and action taken therein.

I have also received a complaint from Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, of Vinalhaven, against Aurora Lodge, No. 50, and Rockland Lodge, No. 79, for alleged invasion of the jurisdiction of the former lodge by accepting candidates from Matinicus Island, Matinicus Rock and Crie Haven. An investigation presents conditions of a somewhat novel character. I understand the question of jurisdiction has been agitated somewhat heretofore; a decision by the Grand Lodge would be conducive to future harmony. I have recommended to the lodges interested to attend this communication, prepared to present their respective claims.

I have also ordered that Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson, appear to answer unto the charge of invasion of juris-

diction preferred by Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, at Oakland, by conferring the degrees on one Sargie L. Warren, alleged to be a resident of Oakland.

WAIVERS OF JURISDICTION.

May 10, 1902, I approved waiver granted by Saco Lodge, No. 9, over George I. Googins, in favor of Portsmouth Lodge, No. 1, of Portsmouth, N. H., the correspondence being conducted by the lodges.

June 4, 1902, I received the waiver of Dallas Lodge, No. 760, of Dallas, Texas, approved by the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, over Brother Harry Platt Seymour, a F. C. Mason, in favor of Portland Lodge, No. 1.

January 12, 1903, I approved waiver granted by Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport, over Horace C. Blaisdell, in favor of Putnam Lodge, of Cambridge, Mass.

Several other cases of requested waiver are pending.

CHARITY AND CHARITY FUND.

The calls for charity have been quite numerous during the year, and in response thereto, as will be seen by the report of the Treasurer, I have exhausted the sum placed at my disposal for that purpose. January 14, 1903, I received an appeal for aid from "The Anvil Masonic Club," of Nome, Alaska, with a letter indorsing the purposes and work of the club from the Grand Master of Masons in the state of Washington; I made a small contribution, and the appeal and letter received therewith will be submitted for your consideration.

February 13, 1903, I examined the securities of the Charity Fund, and found them correct as reported by the Treasurer.

LOSS BY FIRE.

During the year a large amount of lodge property has been destroyed by fire. Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls, Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham, Mount Kineo Lodge, No.

109, at Guilford, Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, at Winter Harbor, and Caribou Lodge, No. 170, at Caribou, have lost their halls and much of their property by fire, the charters of both Oriental Star, and Caribou, being burned. The former is now working under a dispensation and will no doubt ask for a new charter at this communication, while in the case of Caribou Lodge, the charter was re-issued by order of the Grand Master, by virtue of the provisions of Sec. 84 of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

DISTRICT DEPUTIES.

The reports of the District Deputies show a faithful discharge of their duties, and give a good account of the standard of the work and the prosperity of their lodges in their respective districts. This position is one of much responsibility, and with the increase in membership becomes more and more important with advancing years. I have been materially aided in the discharge of my own work by the interest and efficiency displayed by my Deputies.

DRUMMOND MONUMENT.

Upon the day of the burial of our distinguished brother, the suggestion was made by Past Grand Master Marquis F. King that it would be well to give the brethren an opportunity to testify to their affection by making voluntary contributions in small sums for the purpose of placing upon his grave a stone to mark his resting place, and that the Past Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge become a self-constituted committee to receive the offerings and encourage the plan, which met with my entire approval, and so successfully has the work progressed under the untiring zeal of our Grand Treasurer that the monument is expected to be dedicated by the Grand Lodge during the present week.

RECOMMENDATION.

Frequent inquiries from many sources have demonstrated the fact that volume three of the proceedings and the pamphlets of

which it is composed are exceedingly difficult to obtain, on account of the limited number in existence. I therefore recommend that the subject of re-print be considered by the appropriate committee, as volumes one and two have been re-printed heretofore by authority of this Grand Lodge.

TENNESSEE.

I wish to call attention to a resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee at its last communication, in connection with the appointment of the special committee on illegal masonic publications :

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee hereby denounce the use of cipher rituals by Craft Masons as unmasonic, illegal, and fraught with danger to the Fraternity, and it hereby calls upon its sister Grand Lodges to unite with it in an inflexible resolution to extirpate the practice as contrary to the esoterics of the Craft and violative of the ancient landmarks of our noble institution."

MASSACHUSETTS.

On the 21st day of August, 1902, I received through the Grand Secretary, a caution from the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, against the recognition of any person claiming membership in the self-styled "Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 1, of Boston," the same being an irregular organization, and not recognized by any legitimate masonic body.

GRAND LODGE OF COSTA RICA.

June 23, 1902, I received a communication from the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, asking recognition from this Grand Lodge. I at once referred the same to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence. I notice that recognition has been extended by several American Grand Lodges. On July 1st, I received a communication from a body calling itself the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors-General for Central America, claiming jurisdiction over the Grand Lodges, and in fact over all the masonic bodies of the five Central American Republics, and alleging that

the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was not regular, not being on unoccupied territory. This also was referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

On November 25, 1902, I received a communication from a body purporting to be the Grand Orient of the Argentine Republic, evidently in opposition to the one already existing, claiming jurisdiction over that country, and giving a list of the lodges rendering obedience to it, which I referred to the same committee.

BELGIUM.

In accordance with the direction given by the Grand Lodge one year ago, a fraternal communication was sent to Maine's Representative near the Grand Orient of Belgium, Bro. Albert J. Krüger, accompanied with a copy of the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence so far as it related to our relations with that Grand Body, with the kindly expression of hope that nothing would continue which would eventually disturb the harmony then existing. The Grand Secretary also sent a copy of the report on the subject matter of relations directly to the Grand Orient, as I am informed. In due course I received an acknowledgment from Bro. Krüger, saying that the matter would shortly be referred to the Grand Master and receive careful attention, also expressing his sorrow upon learning of the death of Bro. Drummond, to which I had referred in my communication.

On the twenty-ninth day of April, 1903, I also received the following letter from Bro. Krüger:

ANTWERP, April 17, 1903.

Most Worshipful Sir and dear Illust. Brother:

In my letter to you of Dec. 12, 1902, I stated that I should transmit the fraternal communication of your Grand Lodge, (dated Nov. 4, 1902,) to the National Grand Master, respectively the Grand Orient of Belgium, on first occasion.

I have done so in due time and beg to say your communication had the full attention of the Grand Committee, consisting of the Grand Master and Grand

Officers. At a meeting of said committee a short time ago, several members were authorized to communicate with a certain number of influential masons in France respecting the pending questions and report the result of their correspondence and enquiry to the Grand Committee.

As the latter cannot very well take action until said report has been received, the Grand Master desires me to request you to kindly have any action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Maine deferred, if possible, until the report in question has been received, acted upon, and the result communicated to you.

Permit me to assure you that the Grand Master and Grand Officers most earnestly desire to preserve the pleasant relations now existing, and like the Grand Lodge of Maine, would deeply deplore any severance—permit me also to join the Grand Master in his request, which I trust you will grant.

Please convey to the Grand Officers and brethren in session on the 5th of May next our best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the Grand Lodge of Maine for all time to come.

With fraternal greetings and assurances of high personal esteem,

Yours,

TO ALFRED S. KIMBALL, ESQ.,

ALBERT J. KRUGER.

Grand Master, Norway, Maine.

All the correspondence during the past year will be herewith submitted, with the recommendation that in accordance with the request of the Grand Orient of Belgium, action on this matter be postponed until the next annual communication.

THANKS.

I cannot close this, my second and last report to the Grand Lodge of Maine, without expressing my thanks to the brethren for the uniform courtesy and thoughtful kindness with which I have been treated during the entire period of my occupancy of the Grand East, by all, and especially am I indebted to the Grand Secretary for assistance.

CONCLUSION.

The year's work has closed, the time which by usage has fixed the limit of the occupancy of the Grand Master's chair has passed, and soon another will succeed to the duties of the executive head of the fraternity in this state. In giving welcome to my worthy successor in the position he will soon assume, the greeting will be

extended with feelings both of pleasure and regret; pleasure with a sense of relief from the many duties involved in a faithful answer to the numerous calls which are incident to the office, and regret at the deprivation of the many social and fraternal greetings which have been extended to me over the entire jurisdiction, from its borders to its center; and as the gavel is relinquished by me it is with the fond hope that some advantage to this great fraternity has resulted from the many special communications convened in the different localities. That mistakes have been made there is no doubt, but such as they may have been, they have been treated in that spirit of broad fraternity which characterizes the masonic faith, and which has upheld it through the long ages of its existence, furnishing in itself by the very fact of its continuing growth, and confidence in the minds and hearts of men, an answer at once convincing and satisfactory to the fair minded as against the shafts of malice or jealousy of enemies. As one looks over the field of contemporary events, and surveys the fierce industrial conflicts that are being waged, the question may well be asked—what forces can be utilized to stay the tide of discontent and harmonize the immense number of individualities which constitute the impelling power in this great nation? A partial answer may be found in the quiet influence of organizations of a fraternal nature, embracing within their membership men of all grades of wealth and station in life, meeting upon the level in the circle of a great brotherhood where interchange of thought and the expression of divergent conclusions arrived at by different modes of reasoning are presented for comparison, under the obligations imposed by vows of good citizenship, respect for law and order, and due regard for the opinions of all, when honestly expressed. Thus may we coöperate one with another, irrespective of religious or political belief, in the elevation of humanity in that spirit of toleration which Masonry ever regards, thereby ameliorating the prejudices of education and habit, and thus benefit the institutions under which we live, and deepen the respect for this ancient craft in the hearts of the fraternity and of all mankind.

ALFRED S. KIMBALL, *Grand Master.*

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

The Grand Master presented the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which were referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity; also the report of the Grand Lecturer, which was referred to the same committee, as follows:

GRAND LECTURER.

SABATTUS, May 1, 1903.

To Most Worshipful ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of Masons in Maine.

During the past year, besides answering a very large number of letters of enquiry, I have given instruction in masonic work and lectures at four conventions, viz: at Bangor, October 28th, at Machias, October 29th, at Portland, November 6th, and at Lewiston, November 7th, 1902.

At Bangor the District Deputies of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 12th and 22d districts were present, and 10 lodges were represented. The attendance was very small, no local officers or past or present officers of the Grand Lodge were present, and only 4 of the 9 lodges in the 6th district were represented. No meeting of local lodge in evening.

At Machias I had the pleasure of meeting Past Grand Master Taylor, P. J. G. Warden Fisher, Deputies from the 2d and 3d districts, representatives from 8 lodges, several P. D. D. G. Masters, and a fair attendance of brethren. Harwood Lodge furnished refreshments to visitors, and also conferred the M. M. degree upon one candidate in the evening, D. D. G. M. Holmes presiding, assisted by officers selected from different lodges.

At Portland the Deputies from the 4th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th districts were present, 22 lodges were represented, and there was a large attendance of brethren, including our Grand Secretary.

Portland brethren furnished dinner for visitors, and Portland Lodge worked the M. M. degree in the evening in a most correct and impressive manner.

At Lewiston were present the Deputy Grand Master, Deputies from the 4th, 10th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 21st and 24th Districts, representatives of 25 lodges, several Past Grand Wardens, 37 Masters and Past Masters, and a very large attendance of brethren. This convention was one of the best I have ever attended. Supper was furnished to visitors by the two Lewiston lodges, at which about 200 were present. In the evening Rabboni Lodge worked the F. C. degree upon two candidates, and Ashlar Lodge the M. M. degree on one candidate, both lodges doing most excellent work.

At all four conventions great interest was manifested, the time was entirely occupied in imparting and receiving instruction, and those present seemed to be well pleased and satisfied that their presence was beneficial to themselves and to the lodges they represented.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK E. SLEEPER, *Grand Lecturer.*

CIPHERS.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following:

HON. ALFRED S. KIMBALL, M. W. Grand Master,

F. and A. M., of Maine, Norway, Maine.

My dear Sir and Brother:

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in 1902 the supplementary address read by you was, upon the recommendation of the Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, referred "to a special committee for their investigation, to report to the Grand Master with such recommendation as may be found necessary to ensure action thereon."

Your committee have investigated the subject-matter which had reference to alleged use of so-called printed rituals or ciphers. The cause of this matter being brought to your attention need not be recalled at this time. Upon this subject we have read in the proceedings of many of our sister jurisdictions, which within a short time have given utterance to views as widely apart as is light and darkness. Judging from the addresses of Grand Masters and action by Grand Lodges this appears to be one of the questions which is fast approaching prominence.

Perhaps you may already have received a communication from a sister jurisdiction asking recognition of their views on this subject. It is not thought advisable at this time to give an extended statement of the varying views, nor do we think the subject demands that exhaustive report which some masonic questions require.

The acts of our own Grand Lodge we bring to your notice. In 1883 the following standing regulation was adopted:

"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 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."

Thus you will see that for a little more than sixty years the craft evidently understood their obligation and their duty without any regulation to govern their conduct. This regulation may have been adopted at that time because it was thought that a degree of dissatisfaction with the way in which the work had been taught had arisen, and injudicious but well meaning brethren had

made use of mnemonics which might have been construed as violations of Masonry.

In 1887 this regulation was repealed. It may have been that the need of it was no longer required because the craft of that time had become fully acquainted with this regulation, and because it was thought that the regulation had to a great extent become a landmark.

From your report, Most Worshipful Brother, we judge that the present workers in our masonic lodges, in their zeal to become proficient in the work no longer dare trust to the learning of the work in the usually accepted way, but have been led to accept printed works, thinking thereby to ascertain the truth, although they never gave a moment's thought whence these works came, nor with what authority, nor with what force or power.

Zeal in any case, however just, should never cause a brother to be led away from the true and straight road.

We recommend, first, that the following be adopted as standing regulation, No. 25.

Second, That the Grand Lecturer in his schools of instruction and the District Deputy Grand Masters in their official visitations to lodges, call attention to this regulation if adopted :

" 25. *Resolved*, That the buying, offering for sale, selling, and the circulating any printed document purporting to be a ritual or a key to a ritual of any part of Symbolic Masonry is contrary to the tenets of Freemasonry, and all masons are strictly enjoined to abstain therefrom.

" That the Grand Master is instructed, upon evidence furnished to him of the violation of this regulation, to suspend from the rights of Masonry the offending brother or brethren pending the action of the Grand Lodge."

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,
MARQUIS F. KING,
STEPHEN BERRY,

Special Committee.

Portland, April 6, 1903.

The report was accepted, but the recommendation was rejected, and the standing regulation proposed was not adopted.

GRAND TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, viz :

To the Master, Wardens and Members of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

In compliance with the Constitution, the subscriber submits a report of his transactions, exhibiting the amount received and paid out during the masonic year, and on what account.

1902.		RECEIPTS.	
May	6.	Balance from last report,	\$ 8,160.36
June	10.	Dispensation Abner Wade Lodge,	25.00
	19.	Charter Island Falls Lodge,	30.00
1903.		Collections of District Deputies as follows :	
March	4.	Charles M. Sleeper, 19th District,	347.40
	13.	Harry E. Plummer, 14th District,	367.80
	19.	Millard D. Lawrence, 2d District,	192.80
	20.	Isaac S. Lowell, 18th District,	214.60
	20.	George H. Owen, 17th District,	709.60
	23.	Ashur B. Hutchins, 21st District,	386.20
	25.	John H. Mayers, 10th District,	288.00
	26.	Horace S. Bent, 11th District, .	419.40
	26.	John E. Clark, 20th District,	150.60
	27.	George A. Gorham, Jr., 25th District,	241.80
	28.	F. Ernest Harvey, 6th District,	295.20
	31.	Albert M. Ames, 8th District,	156.80
	31.	G. Dudley Gould, 9th District,	457.00
	31.	John M. Webber, 12th District,	229.00
	31.	Oliver A. Sprague, 24th District,	438.40
April	1.	Osmond A. Holmes, 3d District,	237.60
	2.	Frank A. Gross, 4th District,	197.20
	2.	Willis W. Washburn, 7th District, ..	148.00
	3.	Nelson C. Smith, 22d District,	219.40
	6.	George G. Weeks, 13th District,	278.40
	7.	Charles F. Rowell, 15th District, .	284.60
	14.	Hardy H. McKenney, 23d District,	213.40
	23.	Don A. Gates, 16th District,	317.40
	28.	George W. McClain, 5th District,	299.00
	30.	Chandler C. Harvey, 1st District,	142.00
		Cash from Grand Master, Dispensation,	30.00
		" " Grand Secretary, Diplomas, etc.,	28.30
		" " Grand Chapter, 3/10 office expense,	142.17
		" " Grand Commandery, 2/10 office expense, ..	94.78
		" income from deposits,	147.36

\$15,889.57

1902.

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	8.	Paid orders of Committee on Pay Roll,	\$ 2,425.60
	9.	" Walter S. Smith, Grand Organist,	10.00
		" Warren O. Carney, Grand Tyler,	30.25
		" " " " July 1st,	2.40
		" " " " Oct. 28th,	12.25
		" William W. Roberts, postal scales,	3.00
		" Portland Savings Bank, rent of offices, quarterly payments,	400.00
		" Mrs. Nora O'Toole, care of offices,	63.00
		" Josiah H. Drummond, Committee on Correspondence,	100.00
		" Miss Antoinette B. Drummond, Stenographer,	43.05
		" George D. Loring, two bills, binding Proceedings,	28.05
		" American Bank Note Co., Diplomas,	340.00
		" Trustees Masonic Hall,	125.00
		" Advertising in Masonic Journal,	10.00
		" C. L. Jewell, carriages at funeral,	38.00
		" Alfred S. Kimball, Grand Master, expense constituting Island Falls Lodge, and other expenses,	79.12
		" Frank E. Sleeper, Grand Lecturer, expenses attending conventions at Bangor and Machias,	53.40
		" Convention at Portland,	12.80
		" Convention at Lewiston,	6.25
		" telephone and postage,	1.24
		" Marquis F. King, Grand Treasurer,	250.00
		" Postage, expressage, etc.,	6.15
		" Stephen Berry, Grand Secretary,	600.00
		" printing Proceedings,	809.76
		" postage and express on Proceedings,	40.81
		" printing notices, etc.,	63.20
		" postage, stationery, etc.,	54.02
		" sundries for office,	7.90
		Expenses of D. D. Grand Masters :	
		" Chandler C. Harvey, 1st District,	9.27
		" Millard D. Lawrence, 2d District,	14.40
		" Osmond A. Holmes, 3d District,	24.60
		" Frank A. Gross, 4th District,	24.38
		" George W. McClain, 5th District,	39.23
		" F. Ernest Harvey, 6th District,	16.58
		" Willis W. Washburn, 7th District,	21.30
		" Albert M. Ames, 8th District,	17.50

Paid G. Dudley Gould, 9th District,.....	19.05
" John H. Mayers, 10th District,	31.25
" Horace S. Bent, 11th District,.....	15.90
" John M. Webber, 12th District,.....	21.50
" George G. Weeks, 13th District,.....	24.10
" Harry E. Plummer, 14th District,.....	5.50
" Charles E. Rowell, 15th District,.....	44.70
" Don A. Gates, 16th District,	21.60
" George H. Owen, 17th District,.....	10.11
" Isaac S. Lowell, 18th District,.....	13.95
" Charles M. Sleeper, 19th District,.....	21.62
" John E. Clark, 20th District,.....	11.10
" Ashur B. Hutchins, 21st District,	51.50
" Nelson C. Smith, 22d District,.....	12.02
" Hardy H. McKenney, 23d District,	12.46
" Oliver A. Sprague, 24th District,.....	18.70
" George A. Gorham, Jr., 25th District,.....	38.25
Cash on hand,.....	9,964.90
	<hr/>
	<u>\$15,889.57</u>

MARQUIS F. KING, Grand Treasurer.

Report referred to the Committee of Finance.

He also submitted the following, which was accepted :

Report of Committee on Drummond Memorial.

In compliance with what appeared to be the wishes of many friends of our lamented Brother JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, that something should be done that would stand as a perpetual testimony of their love of him personally and their appreciation of his most useful life, the Past Grand Masters of this Grand Lodge, after conference and correspondence, resolved themselves into a committee to receive offerings, and to disburse the same in a way that seemed best to accomplish the object. And that it might represent the outpouring of the great love of the craft in general it was suggested that the funds for this testimonial be raised by voluntary subscription of a sum not exceeding one dollar from each person. Senior Past Grand Master Preble was made chairman of the committee and the subscriber was appointed Treasurer.

The Secretaries of our several lodges were asked to furnish the addresses of members, and the masons of Maine were quite generally supplied with circular letters of advice as to the movement. Our letters were also mailed to

the members of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, A. and A. S. Rite, and to the members of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland, for the United States, of which Brother DRUMMOND was the Provincial Grand Master.

The responses were so prompt and numerous that the committee felt justified in making early contracts for a monument to mark his burial place. From suggestions of the committee, Brother JOHN CALVIN STEVENS made a sketch which was received with favor, and also working plans, making no charge for his service; and in addition, made a money contribution. The services of Mr. CHARLES CALVERLEY, of New York City, the distinguished sculptor, was secured to make the portrait, and the contract for stone work was given to GEORGE W. LEIGHTON & CO., of Portland. To Brother FRANK T. MILLER, the manager of the granite works, as well as to Mr. CALVERLEY, we are under special obligations, not only for the excellence of their work, but for the promptness of its execution. While the number who have taken an active interest in this movement is too large to mention, by name, in this report, we should be unjust if we failed to express our obligation to the Secretaries of lodges for services which in nearly every case was given without charge, and to Brothers MILLARD F. HICKS, WARREN O. CARNEY, CHARLES M. DRUMMOND, GEORGE A. BYNON and Miss SUSIE O. HAM, for assistance in addressing and mailing circulars and certificates; also to Messrs. LORING, SHORT & HARMON for a special cash book, and to Mrs. WARREN C. KING, for keeping the accounts, all working without compensation, for love of their departed friend.

The monument has been paid for, but subscriptions continue to come in and the committee are hopeful that a sufficient amount will be realized to buy from the estate of Brother DRUMMOND, his collection of masonic books to add to the library of this Grand Lodge, in which, while in life, he took such an active interest, and with this addition, would make the library itself a Drummond Memorial.

Two thousand and forty-six dollars have already been paid in, in sums ranging in amount from ten cents to twenty-five dollars, and to each subscriber has been mailed a certificate which will serve as a memento of their good friend. A very large majority of the subscribers have been governed by the suggestion in our circulars; but one brother, a non-resident, sent twenty-five dollars, as he expressed himself, twenty-four dollars for friends who would like to contribute, but did not at the time feel able to do so.

Brother JAMES D. RICHARDSON, Sov. Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council, sent in behalf of his Council twenty-seven dollars, one for each Active Member. Landmark Lodge, of Baltimore, Md., sent ten dollars; three brethren subscribed ten dollars each; three brethren subscribed five dollars each and three brethren subscribed two dollars each.

The subscribers are not all of our faith, quite a number of women have sent contributions; the Weymouth Historical Society, of which Brother DRUMMOND was an Honorary member, sent ten dollars, and the names of quite a number of men not masons appear upon our cash-book. There have been several affecting incidents in this connection. An aged widow brought fifty cents and asked that the name of her dead husband be placed upon the list, for friendship's sake. She could ill afford it.

One brother, past his four-score years, walked more than a mile to subscribe fifty cents. I suggested that he needed the money for himself, and ought not to give, to which he replied: "I want to." Several letters enclosing ten cents each, have been received; the writing in some of them indicate a hand cramped with age.

Many sympathetic letters have been received, which together with the cards bearing the autographs of most of the subscribers, will be placed in the archives of this Grand Lodge.

MARQUIS F. KING, *Treasurer.*

GRAND SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary presented his annual report, which was accepted, as follows:

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, May 5, 1903.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

One brother has registered with the Grand Lodge during the year past and his registration runs until November 13, 1903. No other remains on the list.

The returns were received more promptly than heretofore, only thirteen having to be written for. In one case the return was delayed in the mail for over three weeks, and arrived after a second return had been made and received. If Masters would see that elections of officers are promptly reported to the Grand Secretary, some delays might be saved in cases where new Secretaries are elected. Some Secretaries continue to report initials instead of giving the first names in full. But, on the whole, it can be said that the lodge Secretaries are faithful, diligent and courteous, so that it is a pleasure to do business with them.

The charter certificates voted to eight lodges at the last communication were prepared and sent to them May 15th.

A copper medal commemorating the semi-centennial anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Minnesota on February 24, 1903, was received in March, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were returned to that Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Grand Secretary.*

DOINGS OF THE GRAND OFFICERS.

BRO. HENRY R. TAYLOR reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

PORTLAND, May 5, 1903.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge.

Your Committee on Doings of Grand Officers report as follows :

We recommend that pages of our records be set apart to the memory of M. W. Brothers EDWARD PAYSON BURNHAM and JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, Past Grand Masters, SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE and THADDEUS R. SIMONTON, Past Grand Wardens.

That so much of the Grand Master's address as relates to the harmony of the craft, also the reports of District Deputy Grand Masters and report of the Grand Lecturer, be referred to the Committee on Condition of the Fraternity.

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

That all complaints for invasion of jurisdiction, be referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

That so much of the address of the Grand Master as relates to the reprinting of Vol. III of the Grand Lodge Proceedings, be referred to the Committee of Finance.

That the Grand Secretary be instructed to issue a printed notice to each lodge in this state relating to the spurious Ancient Landmark Lodge of Massachusetts and other illegal lodges.

That all matters relating to Foreign Jurisdictions, including the communication from our representative near the Grand Orient of Belgium, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

We congratulate the M. W. Grand Master on the success which has attended his administration.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, }
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, } *Committee.*
HOWARD D. SMITH, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted :

PORTRAITS.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 6, 1903.

In his address in the year 1902, Grand Master KIMBALL suggested that the portraits "of the distinguished brethren of bygone years who have filled the Grand Master's station" be published "in order, so far as they could be ob-

tained, in the annual proceedings, and in such limited numbers each year," as the finances of the Grand Lodge would allow.

The Committee on Doings of the Grand Officers recommended that the suggestion of the Grand Master be referred to the Committee of Finance.

The Committee of Finance have given the subject their careful attention and believe the suggestion of the Grand Master to be of such weight and importance as to require proper and appropriate attention in the carrying out of the suggestion, therefore, we recommend that there be appointed a committee of three who shall prepare a brief biographical sketch of the lives and services of the Past Grand Masters, and who shall, after consultation with the Grand Treasurer, publish from year to year the portraits and sketches of as many of the Past Grand Masters as the financial condition of the Grand Lodge will allow.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, }
GEO. R. SHAW, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. CHASE also reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 5, 1903.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence would report that the annual report has been in part completed and placed in the hands of the printer. The remainder of the report will be in the hands of the printer at an early day, so that there may be no delay in the issuance of the proceedings of this communication.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Committee.*

Report accepted.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Bro. CHASE further reported the following :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 5, 1903.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred the matter of establishing fraternal relations with the Argentine Grand Orient of the Blue Rite organized and established in the Argentine Republic, asks leave to report.

So far as time has allowed we have examined into the Constitution which has been forwarded to us and have made some examination into the genealogy of the body, but we have not been able to reach as yet such conclusions that

would warrant us to recommend to this Grand Lodge the recognition of this Grand Orient of the Blue Rite in the Argentine Republic, therefore we ask that the same be continued in the hands of the committee until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

Faternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Committee.*

Report accepted and further time granted.

REMISSION OF DUES.

A petition was received from Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham, asking for the remission of dues on account of its hall being destroyed by fire, which was referred to the Committee on Finance; also asking for a new Certificate of Charter in place of one burned, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

A petition was received from Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls, asking for remission of dues on account of its hall being destroyed by fire, which was referred to the Committee of Finance; also asking for a new charter on account of its old one being destroyed in the fire, which was referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following R. W. Brethren presented their credentials as Grand Representatives and were received and welcomed:

MILLARD M. CASWELL, Louisiana; JAMES C. AYER, Quebec; GEORGE R. SHAW, Vermont; BIAL F. BRADBURY, Georgia; CHARLES W. CROSBY, Texas; ADELBERT MILLETT, New Jersey; MILLARD F. HICKS, Florida; GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, Alabama; and EDWIN A. PORTER, Nebraska.

RETURNS.

BRO. STEPHEN BERRY presented the following report, which was accepted :

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, Tuesday, May 5, 1903.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Returns would report that returns have been received from all the 198 chartered lodges, and from the one under dispensation.

The following summary shows the comparison with the last four years :

	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Initiated,	710	829	1077	1125	1220
Raised,	702	764	1038	1091	1224
Affiliated,	95	116	100	119	127
Re-instated,	70	78	67	73	89
Dimitted,	200	182	151	208	165
Died,	419	400	399	408	419
Suspended,	1	0	1	1	0
Expelled,	2	0	2	0	0
Susp. from membership,	271	271	268	162	167
Deprived of membership,	15	8	25	9	16
Number of members,	22,165	22,277	22,690	23,224	23,940
Rejected,	149	187	249	249	319

The initiations have increased eight and a half per cent. ; the raised 12 1/5 per cent. ; the affiliations have increased 6 3/4 per cent. ; and the re-instate-ments 22 per cent.

The dimissions have decreased 20 per cent. ; while the deaths hold the same.

The gain is 716, or about 3 per cent., against 534, or 2 1/3 per cent. last year.

The death rate is 17 1/2 to a thousand, the same as last year, and the year before, against 18 in 1900, 19 in 1899, 18 1/2 in 1898, and 15 1/2 in 1897.

The average lodge membership is 120, in which Maine stands No. 8, while it stands No. 12 in total membership.

The accompanying abstract will show the work in detail.

Fraternally submitted,

STEPHEN BERRY,
ALBRO E. CHASE,
MILLARD F. HICKS, } Committee.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS, 1903.

Nos.	LODGES.	Initiated.	Raised.	Affiliated.	Re-Initiated.	Dimitted.	Died.	Suspended.	Expelled.	N. P. D.		No. Members.	Rejected.
										Suspended.	D. of Mem.		
1	Portland,	19	14	1	0	3	8	0	0	2	0	355	6
2	Warren,	1	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	109	0
3	Lincoln,	6	6	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	81	1
4	Hancock,	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	81	0
5	Kennebec,	3	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	147	1
6	Amity,	9	9	0	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	206	2
7	Eastern,	8	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	138	1
8	United,	17	22	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	178	3
9	Saco,	6	8	1	0	2	6	0	0	1	0	150	7
10	Rising Virtue,	5	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	3	1	168	6
11	Pythagorean,	5	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	105	0
12	Cumberland,	20	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	3
13	Oriental,	9	7	3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	177	2
14	Solar,	10	8	1	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	244	3
15	Orient,	5	8	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	161	0
16	St. George,	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	99	2
17	Ancient Landmark, ..	21	19	2	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	473	13
18	Oxford,	3	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	165	0
19	Felicity,	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	106	0
20	Maine,	7	8	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	123	2
21	Oriental Star,	7	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	205	1
22	York,	11	8	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	130	4
23	Freeport,	4	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	140	2
24	Phoenix,	8	6	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	145	1
25	Temple,	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0
26	Village,	2	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	93	0
27	Adoniram,	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	56	2
28	Northern Star,	5	10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	107	1
29	Tranquil,	14	19	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	290	8
30	Blazing Star,	28	22	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	233	9
31	Union,	7	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	108	0
32	Hermon,	11	10	3	0	1	8	0	0	5	0	348	2
33	Waterville,	19	18	2	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	277	16
34	Somerset, ..	8	7	2	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	179	3
35	Bethlehem,	15	14	2	0	2	3	0	0	9	0	329	7
36	Casco, ..	9	9	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	160	1
37	Washington,	8	8	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	95	1
38	Harmony,	11	7	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	132	1
39	Penobscot,	5	4	2	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	151	0
40	Lygonia,	14	13	0	3	8	2	0	0	0	0	229	5
41	Morning Star,	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	103	0
42	Freedom, ..	4	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	47	0
43	Alna,	4	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	138	3
44	Piscataquis,	4	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	112	6
45	Central,	4	4	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	94	1
46	St. Croix,	8	10	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	182	1
47	Dunlap,	14	17	2	2	3	5	0	0	7	0	238	7
48	Lafayette,	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	104	0
49	Meridian Splendor, ..	11	9	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	114	1

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N. P. Dues. S. D.	Mem.	R.	
50	Aurora,.....	5	3	1	0	1	6	0	0	10	0	252	0
51	St. John's,	5	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	108	1
52	Mosaic,.....	8	8	1	0	3	2	0	0	4	0	162	1
53	Rural,	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
54	Vassalboro,.....	10	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	60	0
55	Fraternal,.....	2	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	57	0
56	Mount Moriah,....	4	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	49	0
57	King Hiram,.....	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	117	0
58	Unity,.....	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	54	1
59	Mt. Hope, (ch. sur.)												
60	Star in the East,...	8	6	1	1	3	1	0	0	2	0	168	3
61	King Solomon's,...	6	5	3	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	110	0
62	King David's,.....	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	65	0
63	Richmond,	8	7	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	119	0
64	Pacific,.....	4	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	93	1
65	Mystic,.....	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	111	0
66	Mechanics',.....	4	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	99	0
67	Blue Mountain,....	8	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	100	3
68	Mariners',.....	3	3	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	99	0
69	Howard,	6	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	103	0
70	Standish,.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	0
71	Rising Sun,.....	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	85	0
72	Pioneer,	9	9	1	0	2	3	0	0	9	0	94	6
73	Tyrian,.....	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	197	5
74	Bristol,.....	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	124	2
75	Plymouth,.....	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	47	0
76	Arundel,.....	4	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	73	0
77	Tremont,.....	5	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	146	1
78	Crescent,.....	5	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	4	0	112	4
79	Rockland,.....	11	13	0	5	2	7	0	0	15	0	223	0
80	Keystone,....	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	106	1
81	Atlantic,.....	7	9	0	3	1	6	0	0	0	0	280	0
82	St. Paul's,.....	3	5	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	168	2
83	St. Andrew's,.....	7	9	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	222	1
84	Eureka,.....	2	2	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	103	0
85	Star in the West,...	8	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	84	0
86	Temple,.....	2	2	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	175	2
87	Benevolent,	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	54	0
88	Narraguagus,.....	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	97	0
89	Island,.....	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	71	0
90	H. Abiff, (ch. rev.)												
91	Harwood,.....	18	17	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	165	3
92	Siloam,.....	6	7	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	156	5
93	Horeb,.....	10	5	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	121	2
94	Paris,.....	2	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	102	1
95	Corinthian,.....	5	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	81	4
96	Monument,.....	15	15	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	201	9
97	Bethel,.....	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	102	0
98	Katahdin,.....	11	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	88	0
99	Vernon Valley,....	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	87	0
100	Jefferson,.....	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	74	1
101	Nezinscot,.....	5	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	91	2
102	Marsh River,.....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	63	0
103	Dresden,.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D.	S.	E.	N.P. S.	Dues. D.	Mem.	R.
104	Dirigo,.....	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	90	0
105	Ashlar,.....	16	16	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	283	1
106	Tuscan,.....	10	8	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	131	1
107	Day Spring,.....	3	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	53	0
108	Relief, (<i>ch. recalled</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	Mount Kineo,.....	4	5	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	166	0
110	Monmouth,.....	7	7	1	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	105	0
111	Liberty,.....	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	85	0
112	Eastern Frontier,...	3	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	113	5
113	Messalonskee,.....	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	86	0
114	Polar Star,.....	13	14	0	2	3	3	0	0	1	0	270	2
115	Buxton,.....	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	90	0
116	Lebanon,.....	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	82	0
117	Greenleaf,.....	10	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	180	0
118	Drummond,.....	11	12	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71	0
119	Pownal,.....	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	98	1
120	Meduncook, (<i>ch. s.</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
121	Acacia,.....	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	0
122	Marine,.....	6	8	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	161	2
123	Franklin,.....	2	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	62	0
124	Olive Branch,.....	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	73	1
125	Meridian,.....	13	11	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	0
126	Timothy Chase,....	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0
127	Presumpscot,.....	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	0
128	Eggemoggin,.....	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	91	0
129	Quantabacook,....	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	79	0
130	Trinity,.....	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	10	108	0
131	Lookout,.....	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	37	0
132	Mount Tire'm,.....	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	76	1
133	Asylum,.....	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	59	0
134	Trojan, (<i>consol'd.</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
135	Riverside,.....	13	13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	107	1
136	Ionic, (<i>ch. sur.</i>).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	Kenduskeag,.....	4	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	99	2
138	Lewy's Island,....	3	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	117	0
139	Archon,.....	5	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	65	0
140	Mount Desert,....	6	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	115	0
141	Augusta,.....	14	16	6	0	1	5	0	0	3	0	263	1
142	Ocean,.....	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	55	1
143	Preble,.....	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	7
144	Seaside,.....	10	10	2	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	183	1
145	Moses Webster,....	10	10	1	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	211	0
146	Sebasticook,.....	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	90	1
147	Evening Star,.....	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	85	1
148	Forest,.....	6	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	95	3
149	Doric,.....	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	97	0
150	Rabboni,.....	15	15	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	208	2
151	Excelsior,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	0
152	Crooked River,...	5	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	98	1
153	Delta,.....	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	1
154	Mystic Tie,.....	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	0	57	3
155	Ancient York,.....	5	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	119	5
156	Wilton,.....	8	9	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	139	1
157	Cambridge,.....	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	68	3

Nos.	Lodges.	In.	R.	A.	R.	D.	D	S.	E.	N.	P.	D.	Mem.	R.
										S.	S.	D.		
158	Anchor,.....	3	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	51	1
159	Esoteric,.....	18	17	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	208	0
160	Parian,.....	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0
161	Carrabassett,.....	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	12	0	0	84	3
162	Arion,.....	4	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0
163	Pleasant River,....	10	10	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	120	1
164	Webster,.....	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	52	0
165	Molunkus,.....	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0
166	Negumkeag,.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
167	Whitney,.....	7	7	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	85	0
168	Composite,.....	4	6	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	80	2
169	Shepherd's River,...	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	42	0
170	Caribou,.....	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	109	1
171	Naskeag,.....	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0
172	Pine Tree,.....	12	9	0	4	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	119	3
173	Pleiades,.....	5	5	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	138	0
174	Lynde,.....	3	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	70	0
175	Baskabegan,.....	3	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	108	2
176	Palestine, (<i>consol'd</i>),													
177	Rising Star,.....	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	62	0
178	Ancient Brothers',..	6	12	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	180	1
179	Yorkshire,.....	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	77	2
180	Hiram,.....	15	16	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	204	12
181	Reuel Washburn,...	<i>Con</i>	<i>sol</i>	<i>dat</i>	<i>ed</i>									
182	Granite,.....	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	81	0
183	Deering,.....	15	16	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	248	2
184	Naval,.....	11	11	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	106	2
185	Bar Harbor,.....	11	11	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	172	1
186	Warren Phillips,....	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	182	4
187	Ira Berry,.....	1	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
188	Jonesport,.....	3	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	121	0
189	Knox,.....	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
190	Springvale,.....	13	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	111	1
191	Davis,.....	7	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	89	0
192	Winter Harbor,....	3	3	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	104	0
193	Washburn,.....	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	66	2
194	Euclid,.....	8	9	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	123	2
195	Reliance,.....	8	6	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	149	1
196	Bay View,.....	8	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	69	0
197	Aroostook,.....	6	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	80	4
198	St. Aspinquid,....	8	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	54	3
199	Bingham,.....	10	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	96	8
200	Columbia,.....	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	44	4
201	David A. Hooper,...	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	86	1
202	Mount Bigelow,....	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	3
203	Mount Olivet,.....	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0
204	Mount Abram,.....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
205	Nollesemic,.....	15	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	6
206	Island Falls,.....	13	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	3
	U.D. Abner Wade,....	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
		1220	1224	127	89	165	419	0	0	167	16	23,940	319	

PETITION FOR RESTORATION.

A petition was presented from thirty members of Archon Lodge, No. 139, East Dixmont, praying for the restoration of Edwin H. Smith, who was expelled from Saco Lodge, No. 9, October 4, 1871, for fraudulently receiving the degrees without stating that he had been rejected by Archon Lodge. It was referred to the Committee on Grievances and Appeals.

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

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Tuesday, May 5, 1903. }

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

ABNER WADE LODGE, U. D.

The dispensation, books and papers of Abner Wade Lodge, U. D., at Sangerville, with a petition for a charter, were presented and referred to the Committee on Dispensations and Charters.

EDWARD P. BURNHAM.

Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE presented the following memorial, which was accepted:

IN MEMORIAM—EDWARD P. BURNHAM, P. G. MASTER.

We remember that at the last communication of this Grand Lodge one was absent who had not been absent before during a long course of years. Past Grand Master BURNHAM was not here. We remember also that at the last

session of that communication, upon the motion of Past Grand Master DRUMMOND we stood up, unanimously desiring to send some friendly word to the brother that was ill. And now—both of these brothers are away and can neither speak nor be spoken to. At that last meeting we could not know that when again we met in annual communication our words would not be to these brothers but of them, and of them very gently. They are asleep, but it is not mortal sleep from which the touch of brother hand can rouse them that they longer minister to our needs. It is for us to be roused—to be conscious of the bountifulness of their service, to express our sense of their worth, to renew our loyalty to the ideals of our common brotherhood. It is for us to grow greater by whatever beauty and truth and strength in their lives we have the capacity to feel. Death is not the great tragedy. The great tragedy is that a man with capacity for knowledge and for feeling should die ignorant and hardened, or linger living in the dark and cold. In what manner are we lingering? We are told, "Weep not for the dead but for the spirit withering." To be living is to be filled with warmth of feeling. The man who is cold in feeling, has let his spirit die.

Not one of us here can help being stirred, at realizing that the memorial for Brother BURNHAM was intended to be given by Brother DRUMMOND. We know how earnestly, sorrowfully, kindly he would have spoken, but now he no longer sorrows for the separated brother. The sorrow has fallen doubly upon us, yet with double strength comes the feeling that as the brother who would have spoken no longer grieves, surely we, as we think and speak of Brother BURNHAM, however solemnly and seriously, shall yet catch here and there a gladdening gleam of light. The death of a man who has lived so long and so well does not crush us but spurs us on to accomplish more while we may. How much has he accomplished for human institutions who has lived a long life actively, honestly, intelligently! Brother BURNHAM did the day's work manfully and for many days, and as we recount the external events of his life and the positions of trust that he held, we shall find them clearly marked sign posts in a long course of honorable action. Honor to his memory.

Brother BURNHAM was born in Kennebunk in this state December 3, 1827, and departed this life at Somersworth, New Hampshire, May 12, 1902. His early education was received in Bridgton Academy, followed by a clerkship of four years in an uncle's store in Kennebunk. When eighteen years of age he decided to fit himself for the law and entered upon his studies in the office of WILLIAM B. SEWALL, ESQ., of that place, with whom, and afterwards with Hon. EDWARD E. BOURNE, Judge of Probate for many years in York County, he completed his studies, being admitted to the Bar in York County, April 4, 1849. For two years he followed the practice of law at Bangor, in this state, and at Holyoke, Mass., when, being offered the position of Deputy Collector of Customs, at Kennebunk, he accepted, remaining there two years.

April 18, 1853, when twenty-five years of age, having been elected Secretary and Treasurer of Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, he moved to Saco and entered upon his life's work. Soon afterwards he was also elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Saco, and he held these positions until his resignation in 1885. Of keen intelligence, a shrewd financier, patient, kindly and honest in his dealings with all with whom he came in contact, he soon acquired the entire confidence of the community and the surrounding towns, with the result that under his management this Savings Institution became stronger and stronger as time passed, and it was not many years before it became one of the soundest and safest banks in the state.

It was when making a deposit in this bank, October 14, 1853, six months after Brother BURNHAM's election as Secretary and Treasurer, that one of us first met him. He was a mere lad, nine years of age, his father taking him to the bank to deposit his first boyish savings of five dollars. He can never forget the kindly greeting he received. He thought Mr. BURNHAM one of the finest gentlemen he ever met. Mr. BURNHAM obtained his full confidence at once. That deposit with its small additions and accumulations still remains in that bank, as an evidence that he still thinks his confidence was not misplaced.

In 1885, on account of his wife's health, with the hope that a change of climate might be beneficial to her, he resigned his position as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank and the Insurance Company, positions of emolument and trust, in which he had so signally succeeded, and moved to Roxbury, Mass. Thus he showed his love and attachment to his family, ties stronger than any words we can utter. The change of location not proving beneficial, after a three years residence there, he returned to Saco in 1888, when he was elected President of the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, in the building up of which he had devoted so many years of his active business life. This position he held until October, 1901, when he resigned and moved to Somersworth, New Hampshire, where, although 74 years of age, he again took up the study of law, which he was systematically and industriously following when stricken down by his last sickness.

Bro. BURNHAM was highly esteemed, and possessed the confidence of the business community of Saco, as is evidenced by the fact that in addition to his Banking and Insurance business he was called upon to be Executor and Trustee of many estates, and had a large amount of Probate business. He was keenly alive to the business interest of his city, serving in the city government as Alderman of his Ward for five years, and being Mayor of Saco in 1872 and 1873.

He was also deeply interested in historical and genealogical matters; was a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society in Boston; of the Webster Historical Society of Boston; of the Maine Historical Society; of the Sons of the American Revolution; and a constant attendant at

their annual meetings at least, and of the monthly meetings of some of them. His mind was a vast storehouse of historical information, and he was probably the best informed man in York County in its history and in the genealogy of its prominent families. He was methodical in these as in all other matters, making a record of all important events as they occurred. In this way he became, and continued until his death, an authority on such matters. This habit, coupled with a remarkable memory, made him a very interesting and instructive conversationalist. A man of reliable judgment, and consequently of strength and high standing in the community.

MASONIC HISTORY.

The record of Brother BURNHAM'S masonic life is an unusual one, and gives striking evidence of the interest he felt in our beloved fraternity and the time he must have devoted to it. He was initiated July 26, 1852, and made a Master Mason September 22, 1852, in York Lodge, No. 22, at Kennebunk, of which lodge his father had been a member, and his grandfather, SETH BURNHAM, a Master. In August, 1853, he dimitted from York Lodge and joined Saco Lodge in Saco, where he had taken up his residence April 18, 1853.

He became a R. A. Mason November 12, 1853, in York R. A. Chapter, No. 5, at Saco; a Royal and Select Master December 20, 1855, in Portland Council, and immediately thereafter was one of the petitioners for a chapter for Maine Council, at Saco; he was made a Knight Templar April 9, 1855, in Portland Commandery, No. 2, (then Encampment) at Portland; and became a charter member in 1857, of Biddeford Encampment, now Biddeford Commandery, of Biddeford. He received the Order of High Priesthood in March, 1860, at Portland; the Order of Knight of the Red Cross of Constantine, May 5, 1875, at Portland, when the order was first established in Maine; and the Royal Order of Scotland, September 15, 1879, at Philadelphia.

Brother BURNHAM'S service in official position is remarkable. In York Lodge he was appointed Junior Deacon in December, 1852; moving to Saco he was elected Secretary of Saco Lodge in November, 1853; Senior Warden in June, 1855; Wor. Master in May, 1856; he was Marshal from 1857 to 1860; Treasurer from 1871 to 1885; and was elected an honorary member in Saco Lodge, January 7, 1885, and in Yoik Lodge, May 21, 1883.

In this Grand Lodge he served as Junior Grand Deacon in 1856; Senior Grand Deacon from 1857 to 1860; D. D. Grand Master 1860 and 1861; Grand Standard Bearer from 1862 to 1865; Cor. Grand Secretary from 1866 to 1871; Senior Grand Warden from 1872 to 1874; Deputy Grand Master 1875 to 1876; Grand Master in 1877 and 1878.

Thus it seems that Brother BURNHAM served this Grand Lodge for sixteen years as an appointed officer, and five years as an elective officer before he

became Grand Master in 1877, making twenty-five years of active service as an officer in this Grand Lodge.

In addition to the above he was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Grand Charity Fund in 1870, and has been triennially re-elected since that time, his last election being at the annual meeting in 1900. Thus he served in this office, looking after the finances of the Grand Charity Fund, and participating in the distribution of the income among the poor and needy, for a term of thirty-one years up to and including the year 1901, during which time he did not miss a single meeting.

Brother BURNHAM was equally interested in other masonic bodies. In York Chapter he served as Secretary from December, 1853, to June, 1856; and again from July, 1863, to May, 1867; was elected Scribe in 1856; King in 1857 and 1858; High Priest in 1859; Treasurer from 1871 to 1875; and again from 1877 to 1885.

In the Grand Chapter he served as Grand Master of the First Veil from 1856 to 1858; Grand King in 1858; D. Grand High Priest in 1859 and 1860; Grand High Priest in 1861, and afterwards as D. D. Grand High Priest in 1869. He was a delegate to the General Grand Chapter in Chicago in 1859, and at Detroit in 1880.

In the order of High Priesthood he was Steward from 1862 to 1865; Master of Ceremonies from 1865 to 1875; and after 1879 served as a Vice President of the Council up to the time of his death.

In Maine Council of Royal and Select Masters he was an officer from the date of charter in 1855 to 1875; and was Master from 1858 to 1862.

In the Grand Council he was an officer from 1863 to 1867, when he was elected Grand Master, afterwards becoming General Grand Chaplain of the General Grand Council of the U. S. from 1880 to 1883.

He was a charter member of Biddeford Commandery in 1857 and served as Generalissimo in 1857 and 1858; and Em. Commander in 1859 and 1860; he was Recorder from 1861 to 1865; Generalissimo again in 1865; Prelate in 1868; Treasurer from 1874 to 1877, and again from 1879 to 1885.

In the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar he held various offices from 1857 to 1881, when he was elected Grand Commander, holding that office for two years. He represented this Grand Commandery at the Grand Encampment holden at Chicago, in 1859, and again in 1880.

From the above minutes it will be observed that he was Treasurer of lodge, chapter, council and commandery at the same time for many years, showing the confidence and respect in which he was held by the members of the subordinate bodies with which he was connected.

Brother BURNHAM was also deeply interested in the A. A. Scottish Rite; he was one of the petitioners for the charter of Maine Consistory at Portland, and for eight years an officer therein; he was also an officer for six years in

Dunlap Chapter of Rose Croix; was Master of Portland Council Princes of Jerusalem in 1862 and 1863; and during the same time was the second officer in Yates Lodge of Perfection. He received the several degrees as follows, viz: The 4th to the 14th inclusive at Portland, May 7, 1857; the 15th to the 18th inclusive at Portland, May 6, 1858; the 19th to the 32d inclusive in Boston, May 27, 1858; was created a Sovereign Grand Inspector General in the Supreme Council in Boston, May 22, 1862, and was crowned an active member of the Supreme Council at Cincinnati, September 27, 1883.

The record reads like a succession of honors, and now the last honor has been bestowed upon him—the dignity of death. It is a distinction common to all, the titled and the untitled, yet none the less is it a distinction. The man who has lived here among us, lived humanly, perhaps stumblingly, like the rest, and has gone out from among us and become no more capable of dying, is raised above us, above his own former state, and becomes a guide in countless ways, according as we know why he succeeded or why he failed. He brings our thoughts back to the serious things, we are led to “take unto the height the measure of ourselves.” So there is in sorrow a “power friendly to virtue,” sorrow having no power to shake but only to make firm and seal the bond of brotherhood seemingly broken. We think and talk about our brother’s life and find the springs of noble action, and the loser of life’s light becomes a lamp to our souls.

Brother BURNHAM was a lifelong worker of manly mind and honorable heart, led not by idle impulses but by earnest purpose—fullness that found its opportunity everywhere. He was always counted upon to be in his place. He was always here at the opening ready to take up his work on the committees and to do his duty. We are reminded that

“A light of duty shines on every day
For all; and yet how few are warmed or cheered!”

Duty is often stern and exacting and we can realize, perhaps better now than formerly, how Brother BURNHAM, patient in hearings, honest in his convictions, candid in expressing his opinion, held the scales of justice in equal poise, ready to render the verdict against himself, and what he thought might be for the best interest of his friends, if the weight of evidence turned the scale the other way. Thus stern was his sense of justice. Yet he was a kindly man, a gentleman of the old school, ever courteous and affable and considerate of the views of others. The death of a just and kindly man is to be mourned by us who cannot save ourselves from perishing. We know that death is the one inexorable thing, but we know too that, though men die, man lives, and we can pass on good deeds, good thoughts, until justice and kindness become as inexorable as death. Then good men will not have lived and died in vain.

Great changes have taken place in the permanent membership of this Grand

Lodge since the writer first became a mason. FREEMAN BRADFORD, TIMOTHY CHASE, HIRAM CHASE, TIMOTHY J. MURRAY, JOHN H. LYNDE, DAVID CARGILL, ALBERT MOORE, of Past Grand Masters; OLIVER GERRISH, JOSEPH COVELL, and SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE THADDEUS R. SIMON-TON, of Past Grand Wardens; MOSES DODGE, WILLIAM O. FOX, and FREDERICK FOX, Past Grand Treasurers; IRA BERRY, Past Grand Secretary, —all these were noble and true men who loved our fraternity and labored for it because they believed in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men, and now since our last session two more Past Grand Masters have ceased from their labors and are at rest.

More and more there has come to us a realization of Brother BURNHAM'S labors. Indeed, his life was an active one and he filled some one or more important positions in masonic bodies from the first year of his being a mason until his death. The many with whom he came in contact will miss him.

When a strong man joins our ranks, there is a thrill of joy, a feeling of new strength. And when a strong man leaves the ranks it is a call to us to put forth the best strength of which we are capable.

JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	} <i>Committee.</i>
MARQUIS F. KING,	
HORACE H. BURBANK,	

GRAND REPRESENTATIVES.

The following R. W. Brethren presented their credentials as Grand Representatives and were received and welcomed:

MOSES TAIT, New Brunswick; JOHN H. MCGORRILL, Nova Scotia; and BENJAMIN L. HADLEY, Canada.

ELECTION.

At 3 o'clock, the hour for election, the Grand Master appointed two committees to receive, sort and count votes for Grand Officers, namely:

I. HENRY R. TAYLOR, A. M. WETHERBEE, ENOCH O. GREEN-LEAF.

II. GEORGE R. SHAW, ALBERT M. PENLEY, GEORGE HAZEN.

These committees, having attended to their duties, reported the election of

WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston;
HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor;
CHARLES W. CROSBY,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Kent's Hill;
CHARLES F. PAINE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bar Harbor;
MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland;
STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.

Committee of Finance—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland; GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland; ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Norway.

Trustees Charity Fund for three years—ARCHIE L. TALBOT, Lewiston; LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.

Report accepted.

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

SECOND DAY—AFTERNOON.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
 Wednesday, May 6, 1903. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 1 P. M.

A procession was formed, which, escorted by Portland and St. Alban Commanderies, under the command of Grand Commander FREDERICK W. PLAISTED, marched to Monument Square, where the electric cars were taken to Evergreen Cemetery, and the Monument to Past Grand Master

Josiah Hayden Drummond,

was unveiled and consecrated with the following ceremonies:



DEDICATION OF DRUMMOND MONUMENT.

Dirge by the Band.**Prayer by W. and Rev. John Gibson, Grand Chaplain.**

Deign, Sovereign Master of the Universe, to cast a propitious glance on this assembly, as we humbly approach Thee with that reverence due from the creature to the Creator, and implore Thy blessings upon us, and upon the work of our hands. We bless Thee, that Thou hast thus far prospered our handiwork, and that Thy servants are permitted this day to meet together in Thy fear and love, to consecrate a tribute of affection to a sacred memory. Those who are here assembled do Thou visit graciously and enlighten, that which we dedicate do Thou bless, and that which we offer do Thou accept. We implore Thy blessing upon the great Institution we here represent, but suffer it to perish, rather than to contravene Thy Holy Law. Banish from its sanctuaries all that is impious or profane, and grant, we beseech Thee, that in pursuing our work we may be enabled to clearly distinguish that which is upright, from that which is ungodly; and, finally, may the sacred bond of our union be cemented by peace, benevolence and charity. Amen.

RESPONSE:—So mote it be.

Eulogy, by M. W. Alfred S. Kimball, Grand Master.

BRETHREN:

History discloses that all countries and organizations of men, whether religious or fraternal, which have existed for any considerable period of time, point to the name of some person illustrious in achievements among them whose memory is revered as one who has acquired eminence in the promulgation of the principles best calculated to advance the interest of the country or organization in question. Religious societies have CALVIN, WESLEY, JOHN KNOX, MURRAY, and many others of almost sacred recollection, whose deeds are near to the hearts of their followers, and justly so by the sacrifices they made for the faith they professed. Russia looks back with pride to the genius of PETER the Great, Germany cherishes the legends of FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, England has the memory of its ALFRED, and in later ages, of its good and honored VICTORIA, while the student in our own beloved land will point to WASHINGTON and LINCOLN as characters worthy of the strongest emulation, by their acts, first in the establishment and next in the preservation of that form of free government under whose protecting arm we are to-day permitted to meet to pay honor to our illustrious dead, without fear of persecution from the machinations of priestcraft or the wiles of designing politicians, in distinction from the condition of our brethren in many other parts of the world. We meet not to do honor to the memory of one who has won fame in the fields of military glory, reached through a pathway of blood or of fanatic persecution, but rather to render our tribute to one whose victories were

attained in the peaceful walks of life, and particularly in the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, of which we are a part. The name of JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND is known and honored in all civilized lands where Freemasonry has an existence, known by his ceaseless and untiring devotion to its interests, known by his great research into its ancient history, around which the ivy of antiquity is entwined, known by his open and fearless style of expression in the combating or in the support of any principle under consideration, thereby attracting the attention of masonic correspondents all over the world, and by his decided and at the same time fair and manly treatment of all questions, at once commanding the respect and admiration even of those opposed to him in judgment or conclusion.

For more than thirty-five years had Brother DRUMMOND pursued this course as chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence for the Grand Lodge of Maine, subject to all the criticism to which the fierce glare of discussion with other correspondents exposed his work. As he was the senior of them all in service, so it is also freely conceded that he stood at the head of the line in ability, and through his efforts much of the prosperity which has attended the Grand Lodge of this jurisdiction is due; and in a more marked manner, if possible, are we indebted to his greatness and the recognition of his marvelous knowledge of masonic jurisprudence for the high regard and consideration given to the edicts of the Grand Lodge of Maine by other jurisdictions. How appalling then to every mason's heart in Maine was the dread news which was flashed across the state on the 25th day of October last, that Brother DRUMMOND was dead! And not alone to Maine was the sorrow confined. Messages of condolence came from all over the continent of North America, from without as well as from within the United States, and even from beyond the seas. Touching tributes were received from masons speaking other tongues than English, acknowledging his worth and prominence in the craft; throughout the wide extent of Freemasonry's universality came a sound of mourning, a cry of sorrow—where shall we find another like unto him? "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel"? The light in the East is extinguished, the brilliant intellect that has so long illumined our pathway and made clear all doubts has passed from earth forever.

On the day of his burial, when his remains were by his brethren lovingly and trustingly consigned to mother earth, under the weeping skies, brethren from distant states were present to mingle their tears with ours over the bier of our departed, for indeed a great mason had gone, one who had given long years of faithful service to the work, one whose counsel for nearly half a century had been a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. His earth work was done. The eminent lawyer, the great mathematician, the peerless mason, the good citizen, the affectionate husband, the fond and loving father, the man who, ever courteous, had a handshake and kindly greeting for every

friend and acquaintance, a smile and friendly look for every child who met him on the street, had gone to his final rest. Such were the emotions with which the heart of the great fraternity throbbed. It was his most intimate friend and associate, Past Grand Master MARQUIS F. KING, who first advanced the idea of a modest monument which should be the voluntary offering of the brethren, that all might have an interest in the undertaking, and on him has devolved the labor; to his untiring efforts, more, much more than to all other individuals combined, do we owe the success which has attended the erection of this stone, for the consummation of which we are assembled.

Do we appreciate the loss we have sustained? Alas! I fear not. So accustomed have we become to rely upon the great knowledge, the sound judgment, expressed with that unvarying courtesy, regardless of the conditions, that as yet we hardly realize how great an exponent of masonic lore has fallen. How appropriate it is that this simple monument should be erected to his memory by the brethren who so honor him,—gathered as we are to-day from many jurisdictions, some far removed from the scene of these services, testifying to the world of the respect in which his name is held by us, and that the ties, sympathies and obligations of our fraternity cannot be snapped asunder by the hand of death—for his life was a living book, he was always on the up grade, he never faltered in the struggle he was making to reach the summit, and the result of his work has but just begun. The traits of his character as demonstrated by the record left will grow brighter as the years roll on, "When that which was sown in weakness shall be raised in power."

Past Grand Master WM. P. PREBLE, Chairman of Memorial Committee, unveiled the Monument by raising the American flag, and said:

In behalf of a multitude of friends and brothers, I unveil this Perfect Ashlar, raised upon the Three Steps, symbols most expressive to the memory of him whose portrait is thereon embossed, my very dear friend, JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, Orator, Author, Jurist, Philanthropist and Peerless Freemason.

The choir then sang the "Master Mason's Hymn":

"Ah! when shall we three meet like them,
Who last were at Jerusalem?
For three there were, and one is not,
He lies where Cassia marks the spot.

"Tho' poor he was, with kings he trod;
Tho' great, he humbly knelt to God;
Ah! when shall hope restore again
The broken link of friendship's chain?

"The future sons of grief shall sigh,
While standing round in mystic tie,
And raise their hands, alas! to Heaven
In anguish that no hope is given."

Past Grand Master PREBLE then said :

Most Worshipful Grand Master. The plans adopted for raising this Monument having met with your approbation, it is the desire of all interested, that it shall now be consecrated according to ancient form and usage.

Grand Master KIMBALL then said :

From time immemorial it has been the custom of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons (when requested so to do), to lay, with their ancient forms, the corner stone of public buildings, and in public to do other work not inconsistent with their profession. This stone, therefore, we will test with our working tools, and if found well formed and truly laid, will gladly dedicate it to the purpose for which it has been erected.

G. M.—Bro. Junior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?

J. G. W.—The plumb.

G. M.—What does it teach?

J. G. W.—To walk uprightly before God and man, and by it we prove our work.

G. M.—Apply your jewel to the stone, and make report.

J. G. W. (*standing on the first step*).—The stone is plumb; the craftsmen have done their duty. I find engraved upon this step the words Oheb Eloah, or Love to God, a virtue indispensable to him who would take the first step in Masonry.

G. M.—Bro. Senior Grand Warden, what is the jewel of your office?

S. G. W.—The level.

G. M.—What does it teach?

S. G. W.—The equality of all men, and by it we prove our work.

G. M.—Apply your jewel to this stone, and make report.

S. G. W. (*standing on the second step*).—The stone is level; the craftsmen have done their duty. There is engraved upon this step the word Amal-Sagghi, that is, great labor. Labor is necessary for man in every walk of life; it is particularly so for a mason, for he should not rest so long as the welfare of humanity is not definitely secured.

G. M.—Bro. Dep. G. M. What is the proper jewel of your office?

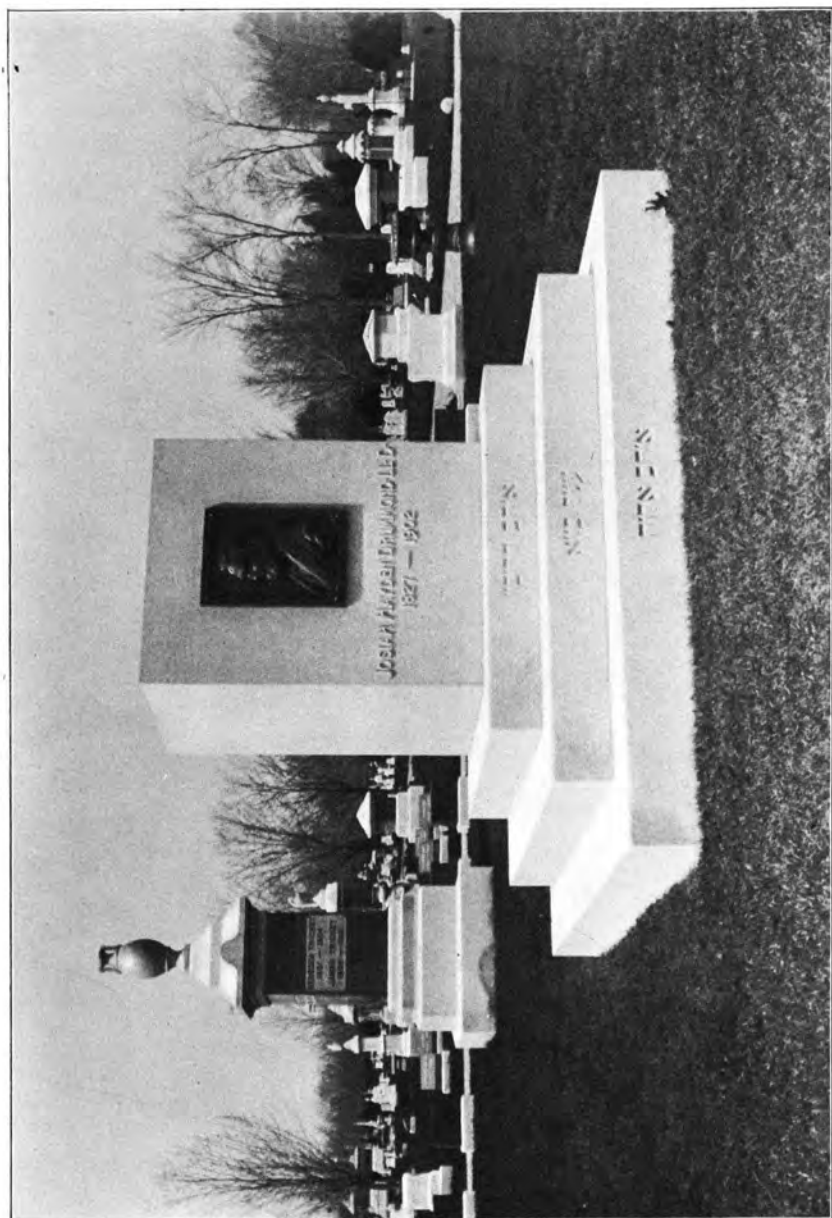
D. G. M.—The square.

G. M.—What does it teach?

D. G. M.—To square our actions by the square of virtue, and by it we prove our work.

G. M.—Apply your jewel to this stone and make report.

Dep. G. M. (*standing upon the third step*).—The stone is square; the craftsmen have done their duty. Upon this third step is engraved the words, Oheb Kerobo, or love to our neighbor; yea, verily, the summit of human wisdom is a knowledge of the duty we owe to God, to our neighbor and to ourselves.



DRUMMOND MEMORIAL MONUMENT.

Grand Master—The reports are satisfactory. It is well. Bro. Grand Marshal, let the elements of consecration be presented. (G. Marshal presents the vessel of corn to the J. G. W., he to the S. G. W., he to the Deputy Gr. M., and he to the Gr. Master, standing on the third step with the vessel in his hand.)

The choir then sang:

“ When there a shrine to Him above
Our ancient brethren built with toil,
On threshold and on corner stone
They poured the corn and wine and oil.”

The Grand Master scatters the corn.

Wine was then presented to the Grand Master in the same manner:

Choir sang:

“ With faith like the Fathers, we humbly uprear
This lowlier temple of Brotherly Love;
Thy Book on its altar, Thy trust in our hearts,
We consecrate all to the Master above.”

Grand Master then pours the wine.

Oil was then presented to the Grand Master in the same manner.

And the Choir sang:

“ May in proportions true,
Rising to grateful view,
The work ascend!
Long may it safely stand,
Untouched by ruthless hand,
Till, true to Heaven's command
All time shall end.”

Grand Master then poured the oil, at the same time saying:

With these elements, I, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Grand Master of Masons, consecrate this sarcophagus to the sacred memory of our friend and brother, JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND, LL.D. May the Great Architect of the Universe protect it from accident and long preserve it from decay. And may He grant to us in needful supply the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy.

Response—So mote it be.

Memorial Address, by M. W. Marquis F. King, P. G. M.

“ What man liveth and shall not see death ; shall he deliver his soul from the hand of the grave ! ”

In the midst of life, we are continually overshadowed by the unrelenting hand of death, and, notwithstanding the joys and associations that brighten our pathway through this world, the dark cloud of dissolution is ever above us and we know not whom it will next encompass.

A long roll of illustrious dead fill the pages of our records; what more fitting tribute to their usefulness can we render than to point to the work of their hands. Rich as is our inheritance, and much as we prize the results of their labor, we cannot but mourn when we contemplate the fact that they are not.

It is but a short time since one whose spirit now inhabits realms to us unknown, and whose body rests beneath this stone, was foremost among us—manly in his intercourse, faithful in his duties, charitable in his actions and best loved of his brethren. Language is inadequate to express the emotions of my heart, caused by the severing of these earthly ties, and yet I fain would place within our archives some evidence of our appreciation of his worth, that those who in the future search our history, may know that a prophet is not always without honor in his own country and among his own kin.

For more than a half century JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND has been counsellor and sure guide of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons; how much we shall miss him, each heart only can answer. He was born in Winslow, Me., August 30, 1827, and died in Portland, October 25, 1902.

His departure was sudden and unexpected; whilst his health had not been very good during the summer, he had not been prevented attending to business, and even on the day when the end came he had been engaged as usual. After partaking, with a good appetite, of the midday meal with his family, he left his residence to return to his office, and on the way was stricken down and fell to the ground. In a moment, "in the twinkling of an eye," the vital spark was extinguished and this mortal had put on immortality.

Brother DRUMMOND was a son of CLARK DRUMMOND, fifth in descent from ALEXANDER, one of the colony of Scoto-Irish Presbyterians who settled in Georgetown near the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1729. His mother was CYNTHIA BLACKWELL, an estimable woman, from whom he inherited many of his admirable traits.

He was named for Col. JOSIAH HAYDEN, the father of his paternal grandmother, an early settler of Winslow, a Major in the Revolutionary Army, who commanded the 23d Massachusetts Regiment at the battle of Harlem Heights, September 16, 1776.

In the school of necessity, Brother DRUMMOND early acquired habits of industry and perseverance. Farmers' sons in his day were not encouraged to hope for a life of elegant leisure, but that life was earnest and that even pastimes must not be frivolous. We can well believe that he was a studious youth, even precocious, since at the age of fifteen he entered the freshman class at Waterville (now Colby) College, and was graduated with honor four years later in the class of 1846. He ever held his Alma Mater in loving remembrance and gave to it his loyal support; for forty-five years he was a member of its Board of Trustees and chairman of the Board since 1888. In

recognition of his merit, the Institution conferred upon him the degree of of Doctor of Laws in 1871.

A portion of the time during his student life was devoted to teaching; he not only taught in the common schools, but served as Preceptor in the academies at China and Vassalboro.

He read law in the office of Messrs. BOUTELLE & NOYES, at Waterville, was admitted to practice in 1850, and immediately was entrusted with an important commission that required his presence in California. There were at this time but few educated lawyers in that state, and the execution of the laws was often in the hands of irresponsible parties. He was admitted to practice in the courts there, and, after adjusting his charge to the satisfaction of his client, was preparing to locate permanently, when he received a letter from Mr. BOUTELLE advising him of his intention to retire from business, and inviting him to return to Waterville and take the office of his late preceptors. This appeared to be his opportunity. He returned to Maine and entered at once into a practice that continually grew in importance. He remained in Waterville until 1860, when, having been elected by the State Legislature, Attorney General, his new duties and other business reasons urged him to remove to Portland, where he continued until his death. He was Attorney General until 1864, and was subsequently City Solicitor of Portland for several terms. In the early days of the Portland and Kennebec Railroad he was employed as its legal adviser and took an active part in the formalities which resulted in the union of the several railroads which constitute the present Maine Central Railroad, of which corporation, for more than thirty years last past, he has been Clerk and Counsel.

In 1876, Brother DRUMMOND was elected a director of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, and until his death was its legal adviser and an active participant in all its affairs. He was also one of the incorporators, and a Director of the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Of Brother DRUMMOND's career at the bar, only the mention is needed to suggest its prominence. For more than fifty years, scarcely a volume of the Maine Reports failed to bear his name upon its pages as engaged upon the one side or the other of many of the most important cases. Not only was he well grounded in the law as a science, but his long experience, aided by a remarkable facile and retentive memory, gave him peculiar advantage. Especially intimate was his knowledge of the statutes and judicial decisions of our own State, and in addition to this, he knew, often as an interested party, under what circumstances and to meet what conditions the statute had been enacted or the decision rendered. But, notwithstanding the accuracy and breadth of his knowledge, he never posed as a case winner, nor did he ever, when pitted against his younger brethren of the bar, set up his own superior knowledge and experience against the younger man's deficiencies. There was nothing of

asceticism in his nature, nothing cynical, nothing of resentment unless provoked by aggression. The friend of all, he was prodigal of his favors; if his confidence was sometimes abused, who shall say that he erred in the exuberance of his kindheartedness.

Brother DRUMMOND was in politics, both by birth and inheritance, a Democrat, and engaged actively in political work even before attaining his majority. In his twenty-second year, he was a member of the State Convention. At this time his party was all powerful in state and nation, but there was a lack of harmony, and soon came the disruption of the party and the entire extinction of its ancient opponent.

Mr. DRUMMOND, always a man of strong feeling, was not satisfied with the position taken by the majority of his party on the questions of slavery and temperance. He believed that African slavery was a wrong for which his generation was not wholly responsible, but should seek to right as fast as possible by equitable legislation, that mild laws and moral suasion were insufficient protection for the community, against the great sin of intemperance. Upon these issues he joined with those of like views in organizing the Republican party, was a delegate to its first State Convention, and ever after gave that party on the stump and at the polls his most loyal support.

It was his practice to transact no business on election day, devoting that day exclusively to his country, and it was a matter of great pride with him that he had been able to vote at every election, save one, after becoming a free man, holding it to be not only the right, but the bounden duty of every citizen to manifest his interest in government by presence and action at the polls.

In politics he was always straightforward and unhesitating. His friends confided in him, for they always knew where to find him, and his opponents respected him, for they knew him to be above duplicity.

Brother DRUMMOND was elected to the Legislature, from Waterville, in 1857, and upon his re-election in 1858, was made Speaker of the House. In 1859, he was elected Senator from Kennebec County, and resigned before the end of his term to accept the office of Attorney General. In 1868, he was elected to the Legislature from Portland and was again made Speaker. His fame as a parliamentarian and as a graceful and easy presiding officer has been second to none. Three times he went as delegate to the National Convention; first in 1864, when LINCOLN was renominated, desiring, if possible, to secure the renomination of his personal friend, HANNIBAL HAMLIN, as Vice President; again in 1876, when Mr. HAYES was nominated; and last, in 1884, he was the successful leader of the Maine delegation in putting in nomination for the Presidency JAMES G. BLAINE.

There have been conventions of his party ready to make him their nominee for Congress and for Governor of Maine, and twice he declined the offer of a

seat on the Supreme Bench, not that he was devoid of ambition, but generously preferring to give his family the advantages of a lucrative practice rather than take for himself a high sounding title with little income.

He was not only an eminent citizen, a distinguished member of the bar, an active politician, but he was more, he was better than a lawyer, better than a politician, he was a philanthropist; there was a fullness and a completeness in his life seldom seen.

As would be expected in a life like his, he had his pastimes; he seldom "talked shop" at home, or carried his pastimes to his office. He loved the exactness of mathematical study, and found rest from wrestling with legal problems by flight among the intricate problems of the higher mathematics.

He was a frequent contributor to the mathematical magazines, and gave much time to correspondence with professional mathematicians. He was an omnivorous reader; his law library was second to no private library in the state; and his house was full of books. He was not only an industrious collector of books for himself, but was equally interested in building up public and special libraries, being officially connected with quite a number. He was especially interested in genealogical and historical research, was a member of all the local and many foreign societies organized for the collection and publication of history. Considerable of his work in these lines has been printed.

Early in life Brother DRUMMOND manifested a lively interest in organizations known as "Secret Societies"; in his junior year in college, he was instrumental in establishing the Xi Chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon; presided at its first meeting, and fifty years later presided at the anniversary exercises. At the last commencement of Colby College, he was made the recipient of a magnificent loving cup, by his chapter.

During his life in Portland, he was in touch with nearly all of the beneficial and charitable associations of the city, in all of which he was in hearty sympathy and in several an earnest worker, but his special love was Masonry, and in it he had probably a larger and more widely extended personal acquaintance than any of his contemporaries or predecessors. He was distinguished not only for the eminent stations he successfully filled—and he never was wholly relieved from the responsibilities of office—but much more by reason of his masonic writings. Immediately after his initiation he commenced the study of not only the esoteric, but the exoteric history of the institution.

As a masonic writer and thinker he stood among his fellows pre-eminently master; his advice was sought by many from far and near, and never in vain.

"What may hereafter be recognized as the American system of Masonic Jurisprudence, owes to him what Rome owed to Augustus. He found it of wood and left it of marble." Upon the death of the lamented CYRIL PEARL, in 1865, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in which office he was continued until relieved by death. Before this tribunal,

almost every question of masonic history, tradition, law and policy, has been discussed. His reports are voluminous and seemingly exhaustive; if every other masonic book or paper were banished from the earth, the Freemasons would yet have in them an authentic history and a complete Ahiman Rezon.

Brother DRUMMOND was made a mason January 1, 1849, in Waterville Lodge, No. 33, was elected Senior Deacon the same year, and Senior Warden and Master in succession. He retained his membership in this lodge and was complimented with Honorary Membership in Portland Lodge, and also several other masonic organizations. In 1858 he was elected Deputy Grand Master, in which office he served two years, and in 1860 was chosen Grand Master of Masons in Maine, succeeding himself in 1861 and 1862. About this time there was a contention between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Earl of Zetland, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England. This arose from the invasion of jurisdiction by Union Lodge, at St. Stephen, N. B., chartered by the Grand Lodge of England, which claimed that under its charter, its jurisdiction was as boundless as a mason's charity ought to be, and this claim was endorsed by the Earl Grand Master. Brother DRUMMOND conducted the correspondence, maintaining with vigor the absolute sovereignty of Grand Lodges in their own districts, and upon his recommendation the Grand Lodge put the members of the offending lodge under the ban of non-intercourse. His premises were not at the time accepted by England, but they were universally in this country, and the members of Union Lodge concluded to surrender their charter.

An incident worthy of mention is that the Master of Union Lodge was converted to Mr. DRUMMOND's views, became one of his most enthusiastic admirers and warmest personal friends, and later, Senior Grand Warden of this Grand Lodge.

Brother DRUMMOND was exalted in Jerusalem Chapter, No. 4, at Gardiner, November 29, 1855, and became its King in 1860. Two years later he was dimitted to become a charter member of Greenleaf Chapter, No. 13, at Portland, of which he was the first King, and the second High Priest, succeeding the lamented FREEMAN BRADFORD. In the Grand Chapter of Maine he was Grand King in 1865, and Grand High Priest in 1866 and 1867.

At the convocation of the Grand Chapter at Baltimore, in 1871, he was chosen from the floor to be General Grand High Priest. He presided at the twenty-second Triennial at Nashville, and received the thanks of the convention, adopted unanimously and by a rising vote.

Responding to Mayor HOWELL's address of welcome, to the city of Nashville, he said: "There seems to be throughout the world a certain loosening of the bonds of morality; a disposition to make *might* law instead of *right*. Whatever may be the cause of it, such a state of thing exists; violence prevails to an alarming degree, and crime goes unpunished to an alarming extent.

Man treats his fellow as his enemy, instead of as his brother, and the laws of God and man are alike disregarded. Now against all these things the institution of Masonry should stand as an impassable barrier; and it will so stand, if we are but true to its teachings and carry out in our lives the principles we profess."

He was admitted to the Order or High Priesthood in 1863, and at the same was chosen Master of Ceremonies. He served in various offices until 1899, when he was elected President, and thereafter presided at every meeting of the council until his death.

He was promoted in Portland Council, No. 4, of Royal and Select Masters in January, 1862, and in 1870 was elected Grand Master of the Grand Council. At this time the status of this branch of Masonry in the United States was somewhat equivocal; there were some Grand Councils fairly prosperous, some half dormant and others absolutely so. In many places the degrees were conferred in chapters as side degrees to the Royal Arch, and in some places they were claimed as pertaining to the A. and A. S. Rite. Largely through the instrumentality of Brother DRUMMOND the General Grand Council of the United States was organized in 1880, and he was chosen the first Grand Master. In this office he served three years; long enough to secure for it very general recognition and establish councils as important factors in American Freemasonry.

He was created a Knight Templar in Maine Commandery, No. 1, at Gardiner, in January, 1860, and served one term (1860) as its Captain General. He affiliated with Portland Commandery, No. 2, in 1862, and the next year was elected Generalissimo. In 1866 he became a charter member of Saint Alban Commandery, No. 8, and was its first Commander. In 1875 he withdrew from that Commandery to assist in the organization of Blanquefort Commandery, No. 13, at Portland.

He was elected Senior Grand Warden in the Grand Commandery in 1863, and by regular promotion was Deputy Grand Commander in 1873. This year he was a candidate for promotion but failed of election, by a small vote, on account of an unhappy division in the Grand Commandery, resulting from the famous order No. 3, of Grand Master FELLOWS, relating to the uniform of a Templar. Declining to discuss as a question at issue, the beauty or utility of costume, Brother DRUMMOND recognized the power of the Grand Encampment to dictate the distinctive style of dress to be worn by its votaries, held it to be the duty of the Grand Master to enforce the laws, and advocated the duty of obedience to his lawful edicts. With this year he ceased to write the reports of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for the Grand Commandery. In 1877, the feeling having somewhat subsided, he was elected Deputy Grand Commander by a fair majority, and his promotion the next year to be Grand Commander was not contested nor was his re-election for a second term.

In 1875, five charters were granted to masons in Maine by the Grand Imperial Council of Michigan, for the purpose of introducing the religious Order of Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, and Rev. D. BURNHAM TRACY, D. D., its Grand Sovereign, visited Portland on the 5th day of May, installed Knights and assisted in the organization of a Grand Imperial Council for Maine.

Brother DRUMMOND was the leader in this movement, was selected to be the President of the Convention and the first Grand Sovereign, in which office he was continued until removed by death. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order by Col. W. J. B. MCLEOD MOORE, of Canada, and at the date of his death had been serving for several years as Viceroy of the Grand Chapter of the United States.

In 1857, a charter was granted to Dunlap Chapter of Rose Croix, at Portland, authorizing it to confer the degrees of the A. & A. Rite, from the 4th to the 18th inclusive. This body had for a short time previously worked U. D., at Brunswick, Me. Brother DRUMMOND was admitted to this body July 14, 1859, when it consisted of about a dozen members.

In 1860, there was a schism in the Supreme Council, chiefly due to a difference of opinion as to the powers of the Grand Commander. Although but a neophyte, Brother DRUMMOND engaged in the controversy by contributions entitled "Under which King?" to the Freemason's Magazine, over the nom de plume "Delta." These articles called out a pamphlet signed "Z," which was followed by another article in the Magazine, entitled "Delta's rejoinder to Z."

The questions at issue were not definitely settled until the union of the councils in 1867, when the unanimous election of Brother DRUMMOND to the office of Grand Commander of the united Council was a practical acceptance of the views advocated by him in the "Delta" papers.

May 2, 1862. Brother DRUMMOND received the degrees from the 19th to the 32d inclusive, in Maine Consistory, U. D., at Portland, and on the 21st day of the same month, whilst representing the Maine bodies, in the Grand Consistory at Boston, he received the 33d degree and membership in the Supreme Council.

At this session, although personally known, except by reputation, to but few members of the council, he was elected Lieutenant-Grand Commander, in which office he served until the union, when he was unanimously elected Grand Commander. It was predicted that the heretofore contending elements would fail to harmonize, and that the union would prove a rope of sand, but the administration of Brother DRUMMOND, for twelve years, and his successor, the venerable Judge PALMER, of Wisconsin, to this day, have been so just and equitable that nothing has ever come to vote that would show previous affiliations. Of the fifty-seven brethren who in the city of Boston, in 1867, con-

sented to a union that involved the sacrifice of much personal pride and ambition, eight only are now living; and one of them, our Senior Past Grand Master FREELE, honors us with his presence this day.

A Provincial Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland for the United States was established in 1878, with eight charter members, one of whom was Brother DRUMMOND.

The then Earl of ROSSLYN, Deputy Grand Master and Governor of the Grand Lodge of Edinburgh, appointed ALBERT PIKE, of Washington, Provincial Grand Master *ad vitam*, and he appointed Brother DRUMMOND his Deputy. That most distinguished Freemason died April 2, 1891, and Brother DRUMMOND was appointed his successor.

I have already mentioned Brother DRUMMOND's service to this Grand Lodge as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, which was a longer term of consecutive service than has happened to any other person in any of the Grand Lodges. During the same time he was chairman of the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, also chairman of the same committees in the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and in the Grand Commandery until 1873. He closed the last century with the one hundred and tenth Report on Correspondence, which he had made to Grand Bodies in Maine.

On the tenth day of December, 1850, he was united in marriage with ELZADA ROLLINS BEAN, with whom he lived in happy companionship to the day of his death. It was his invariable custom to devote the anniversary of his wedding to his family, transacting none but the most urgent business and making no appointments to interfere with his so doing. His home life was especially beautiful; in the bonds of sincere affection all of his household were united in seeking, not only to be happy, but to contribute happiness. His evenings were generally spent at home, never in idleness, but usually he could be found at his table near the east window of the sitting room, seeking that rest of mind that comes from a change of labor, by the solution of some intricate mathematical problem, genealogical compilation or masonic correspondence. His versatility was so great that interruption never appeared to be an annoyance; he was, apparently, ever cheerfully willing to lay all aside for a game of cards with the children or to entertain a visitor.

The untimely death of his youngest daughter, a few years ago, was a shock from which he never recovered. To the casual observer he suffered his great affliction with philosophic composure, but his near friends make that event the commencement of decline, and while his sudden demise was not anticipated, they realized that his vital energy was on the wane.

He is survived by his wife, a son who bears his name and was his law partner, and two daughters.

His funeral was held in the ancient First Parish Church. The arrangements were for a masonic burial, by the Grand Lodge, in Evergreen Cemetery,

but on account of a very severe storm, both religious and masonic services were held in the meeting-house.

"And they may feel who loved him most,
A pride so holy and so pure;
Fate hath no power o'er those who boast
A treasure thus secure."

BENEDICTION BY GRAND CHAPLAIN.

At the completion of the ceremonies the procession returned to Masonic Hall.

PUBLICATION OF PORTRAITS.

The Grand Master appointed as a Committee on the Publication of Portraits and Sketches of Past Grand Masters, Brothers ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland; HERBERT HARRIS, Bangor; WILLIAM D. PATTERSON, Wiscasset.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

THIRD DAY—MORNING.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND, }
Thursday, May 7, 1903. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor at 9 A. M.

CERTIFICATES OF CHARTER.

Requests for Certificates of Charter were presented by Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, Phillips, and Oriental Lodge, No. 13, Bridgton, and both were granted.

FINANCE—APPROPRIATIONS.

BRO. ALBRO E. CHASE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 7, 1903.

Your Committee of Finance have performed the duties required of them by the Constitution, and find that the accounts of the Grand Treasurer are correct, and the records of the Grand Secretary have been properly kept.

The receipts for the past year have been as follows :

May 6, 1902.	Cash on hand to new account,	\$8,160.36
	Cash receipts for the year,	7,729.21
		<hr/> \$15,889.57

The expenditures have been,

May 5, 1903.	Cash on hand to new account,	9,964.90
		<hr/> \$15,889.57

The Grand Treasurer has submitted a report in detail of these receipts and expenditures, to which we refer you.

The amount of the invested fund to the credit of the Charity Fund in the hands of the Grand Treasurer is \$35,725.62.

The committee submit the following recommendations :

To the Grand Lecturer,	\$25.00
To the Grand Treasurer, including the cost of his bond,	\$250.00
To the Grand Secretary,	\$600.00
as compensation for their services for the year ending May 1, 1904, and to the Chairman Committee on Correspondence,	\$100.00

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE,	} Committee.
GEO. R. SHAW,	

The report was accepted and the recommendations were adopted.

The Grand Treasurer's report was then accepted.

FINANCE—REPRINT.

BRO. CHASE further reported :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 7, 1903.

Your Committee of Finance, to which was referred so much of the M. W. Grand Master's address as related to the reprinting of volume three of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine, have considered the proposition, and concur with the M. W. Grand Master, as to the advisability of the "reprint," therefore, we recommend that six hundred copies of the reprint of vol-

ume three of the proceedings be obtained under the supervision of the M. W. Grand Master, Grand Treasurer and Committee on Finance.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*
GEO. R. SHAW, }

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

FINANCE—REMISSION OF DUES.

The same committee also reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 7, 1903.

The Committee of Finance, to which was referred the petition of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, of Livermore Falls, and of Village Lodge, No. 26, of Bowdoinham, that on account of the total loss of their lodge rooms, with all furniture and paraphernalia to them belonging, the money paid by them as dues to the Grand Lodge for the past year be returned to these several lodges, report :

That they have heard the representatives of each of these lodges, and fully sympathize with the brethren in the loss which has been sustained.

We find that in each case nearly one-half of the value of the property destroyed by fire was covered by insurance. We regret that a larger amount of insurance was not carried. The standing regulation of this Grand Lodge requires that insurance must be carried by lodges seeking assistance on account of losses by fire, and since these lodges have complied with the letter of the regulation, and in pursuance of the custom established by this Grand Lodge, we recommend that the Grand Treasurer be authorized to pay to the representative of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, the sum of fifty-five dollars, and to the representative of Village Lodge the sum of twenty-two and 60/100 dollars, and charge the same in the account of expenses of the Grand Lodge.

We furthermore recommend that lodges should not rest content with an observance of the mere letter of a standing regulation, but should heartily enter into the spirit of it, and in the application to this particular regulation should have such an amount of insurance as would relieve a lodge from making any appeal to this Grand Lodge for assistance.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*
GEO. R. SHAW, }

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

LIBRARY.

Bro. JOSEPH A. LOCKE reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 7, 1903.

To the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Library have, during the past year, had bound eighteen volumes of proceedings.

A very handsome volume of the History and Centennial proceedings of St. John's Commandery, of Providence, R. I., has been received from Bro. GEO. H. BURNHAM, Chairman of the Committee, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge have been returned to him.

We would recommend that a sum not exceeding thirty dollars be placed at the disposal of the committee to purchase books if they so wish, and that power be given them to have bound any sets of proceedings which may be completed during the year.

Fraternally submitted,

ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	} Committee.
ALBRO E. CHASE,	
JOSEPH A. LOCKE,	

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

CONDITION OF THE FRATERNITY.

Bro. HENRY R. TAYLOR submitted the following;

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the Condition of the Fraternity, having attended to the duties assigned to them, make the following report:

We have carefully examined all the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters (twenty-five in number), some of them brief, others voluminous, and from them glean the following salient points:

Increased interest in Masonry, uniformity of work, and the advantages derived from the Grand Lecturer's and the District Conventions.

Four lodges have suffered from fire, two having lost their halls, and all have lost paraphernalia or other property. We recommend that every lodge have its property properly insured.

The past year has been one of surpassing prosperity and harmony with the fraternity in Maine.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY R. TAYLOR,	} Committee.
H. D. SMITH,	
ALBERT M. PENLEY,	

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

DISPENSATIONS AND CHARTERS.

Bro. ARCHIE L. TALBOT reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 7, 1903.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

The Committee on Dispensations and Charters have carefully considered the matters referred to them, and present the following report :

In the matter of the request of Master Masons of Abner Wade Lodge of Sangerville, for a charter, we recommend that the request be granted, and that the dispensation be continued until the charter is issued.

In the matter of the request of Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, at Livermore Falls, for a new charter, the old one having been destroyed by fire, we recommend that the request be granted, and that a new charter be issued to said lodge on compliance with the provisions of Section 84 of the Constitution.

In the matter of the request of Village Lodge, No. 26, at Bowdoinham, for a certificate of charter, we recommend that the request be granted, and that a certificate be issued to said lodge on compliance with the regulations reported by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, adopted by the Grand Lodge and published on pages 54 and 55 of the Proceedings of 1902.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. TALBOT, }
E. B. MALLET, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendations adopted.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE—COSTA RICA.

Bro. ALBRO E. CHASE submitted the following :

IN GRAND LODGE, May 7, 1903.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to which was referred that part of the address of the M. W. Grand Master having reference to the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, have not had the time to examine the original papers referred to by the Grand Master, because of the death of Bro. DRUMMOND of the committee, in whose hands these papers were placed.

In view of this fact, and of the want of time to procure such information as would lead your committee to arrive at any conclusion, we ask that the matter of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica be continued until the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Committee.*

Report accepted and further time granted.

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Bro. MARQUIS F. KING reported as follows:

IN GRAND LODGE OF MAINE, May 7, 1903.

The Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, to whom was referred the decisions reported by the Grand Master, report that they find his rulings to be based upon correct principles, and recommend that each decision be approved and confirmed.

MARQUIS F. KING, }
HORACE H. BURBANK, } *Committee.*

Report accepted and recommendation adopted.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION.

Bro. KING also moved that Section 134 of Article I, of the Miscellaneous Regulations, providing that no brother shall be a member of more than one lodge, nor hold more than one office in the same lodge at the same time, be stricken out.

The amendment was entertained and referred to the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Bro. KING also submitted the following Standing Regulation, which was adopted:

Resolved, That, in the absence of Master and Wardens, the Proxy be paid the mileage and per diem of his lodge, unless his residence be nearer the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, in which case he shall receive the mileage of the lodge in the town wherein he resides.

HISTORY.

Bro. HERBERT HARRIS made the following report:

PORTLAND, May 7, 1903.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on the History of Masonry in Maine, takes pleasure in reporting that, since our last annual communication, nine lodge histories have been received and deposited in the Grand Lodge Library, as follows, namely:

In manuscript, Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls, 1871 to 1902, inclusive; and Buxton, 115, West Buxton, 1892 to 1902.

Typewritten, Oxford, 18, Norway, 11 pp., 1891 to 1900; and Naskeag, 171, Brooklyn, 13 pp., 1890 to 1902.

In print, Washington, 37, Lubec, 99 pp., from organization, 1822 to 1890, with typewritten supplement, 18 pp., 1890 to 1900; Paris, 94, So. Paris, 55 pp., organization, 1858 to 1900; Mt. Kineo, 109, Guilford, 115 pp., organization, 1861 to 1901; Doric, 149, Monson, 70 pp., organization, 1868 to 1901; Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills, 40 pp., organization, 1883 to 1902.

We are gratified at the evidence of patient labor and care in the preparation of all the histories received, and at the constant increase in the proportion of printed ones.

We would suggest that every lodge keep a historian under appointment year after year, whose duty it shall be to record all matters of interest which do not appear upon the ordinary lodge records, so that the task of preparing the history of the lodge for each decade may be made easy, and the history itself be much more valuable.

Fraternally submitted,

HERBERT HARRIS, }
JOSEPH A. LOCKE, } *Committee,*

Report accepted.

GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.

BRO. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE submitted the following:

IN GRAND LODGE, Portland, May 7, 1903.

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

In the case of Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 17, at Portland, against Bro. GRANVILLE W. LEIGHTON, wherein Bro. LEIGHTON was expelled from membership in Ancient Landmark Lodge—

Your committee is of the opinion that the sentence imposed is inadequate to the crime. We therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the sentence of expulsion from membership in Ancient Landmark Lodge, be set aside, and that the said GRANVILLE W. LEIGHTON be expelled from all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

In the case of Anchor Lodge, No. 158, at South Bristol, against Brother DANIEL H. HODGDON, wherein Brother HODGDON was expelled:

In this case we find the papers defective, in that while a general charge is made, no specifications are filed under it, and the charge itself does not set forth the time when, nor the place where, the alleged offence was committed.

We therefore recommend that the doings of Anchor Lodge in this case be set aside, and the case be remanded to the lodge for a new trial.

In the case of the petition of members of Archon Lodge, No. 139, for the restoration of EDWIN H. SMITH, expelled by Saco Lodge, No. 9, we find that the said SMITH was expelled by Saco Lodge for fraudulently obtaining the degrees after having been rejected by Archon Lodge.

In such cases, the Constitution (Sec. 119) provides that no mason expelled for this cause shall be restored without the unanimous consent of the rejecting lodge; and further, Sec. 54 provides that no petition for the restoration of a mason expelled 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 meeting of the Grand Lodge. Neither of these provisions has been complied with in this case. your committee therefore recommend that the petition be dismissed, the brethren then having the right to petition the Grand Lodge at its next communication, having complied with the provision of the Constitution.

In the case of the complaint of Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, of Vinal Haven, against Rockland Lodge, No. 79, and Aurora Lodge, No. 50, at Rockland, for invasion of jurisdiction, in accepting application from residents of Matinicus, Matinicus Rock and Criehaven Islands, and conferring degrees upon the same:

Your committee find that the distance from these Islands to Vinal Haven is some 9 or 10 miles; to Rockland some 20 miles.

After careful examination of all the facts, and hearing the testimony and arguments of the parties, your committee are of the opinion that the several Islands named in the complaint are within the jurisdiction of Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinal Haven.

We further find, that the lodges at Rockland have in the past accepted applications from, and conferred degrees upon residents of these Islands, believing in good faith that they had the right so to do.

We therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Aurora and Rockland Lodges in conferring degrees upon residents of these Islands be ratified and confirmed.

Resolved, That the jurisdiction over Matinicus, Matinicus Rock and Criehaven Islands, is in Moses Webster Lodge, No. 145, at Vinal Haven.

In the case of complaint of Augusta Lodge, No. 141, at Augusta, against Mount Olivet Lodge, No. 203, at Washington, for invasion of jurisdiction by receiving the applications of and conferring the three degrees upon GEORGE M. GROTTON and NOAH BRUCE, one of whom was rejected by Augusta Lodge, April 2, 1901, the other May 15, 1901. Both made application to Mount Olivet Lodge, one in February, the other in March, 1902.

The W. M. of Mount Olivet Lodge stated to your committee, that more

than six months having elapsed since the rejection of the candidates by Augusta Lodge, he supposed the applications might be properly received and acted upon by his lodge. These applicants both state that they had been previously rejected.

Your committee believe that both of these applicants made misstatements as to their residence in their applications to Mount Olivet Lodge, and for the purpose of fraudulently obtaining the degrees.

We therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That Mount Olivet Lodge be directed to file charges against and bring to trial the said GEORGE M. GROTON and NOAH BRUCE for fraudulent misstatements in their application for degrees to Mount Olivet Lodge.

In the investigation of this case it appears that one Bro. W. E. OVERLOCK, of Mount Olivet Lodge, took a very active part in the matter, so much so, that it appears to your committee to demand an investigation by the Grand Lodge for the good of the Order. As this matter is not officially before us, your committee recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That the Grand Master appoint a special committee to investigate the connection of Bro. OVERLOCK with these applications, and further to investigate the methods of the lodge in dealing with applications generally, and these two applications in particular.

In the case of the complaint of Messalonskee Lodge, No. 113, at Oakland, against Riverside Lodge, No. 135, at East Jefferson, for invasion of jurisdiction, by receiving the application of and conferring the three degrees upon one SARGIE L. WARREN:

The papers and testimony in this case convince your committee that the proper residence of this applicant was in Oakland, and that he knowingly made misstatements as to his residence, in his application to Riverside Lodge. Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the following:

Resolved, That Riverside Lodge, No. 135, be directed to file charges against and bring to trial the said SARGIE L. WARREN, for fraudulent misstatements in his application, and thereby improperly obtaining the degrees.

Fraternally submitted,

C. I. COLLAMORE,	} Committee.
JOS. M. HAYES,	
W. S. CHOATE,	

Report accepted and recommendations severally adopted.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Bro. HORACE H. BURBANK reported the following:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Amendments to the Constitution have considered the proposed amendment found on page 71, of Proceedings of 1902, namely, to strike out Sections 112 and 114, Art. VII, Part 3 of the Constitution, and do recommend that the proposed amendment be adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE H. BURBANK,	} Committee.
WM. R. G. ESTES,	
A. M. WETHERBEE,	

The report, after a brief discussion, was laid on the table until next year.

PAY ROLL.

BRO. A. C. T. KING, for the Committee on Pay Roll, reported a schedule which was ordered to be paid.

DRUMMOND MONUMENT.

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

Voted, That the proceedings on the occasion of the unveiling of the Drummond monument by this Grand Lodge, on Wednesday, May 6, 1903, be printed in the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for this year, and that the M. W. Grand Master, Brother ALFRED S. KIMBALL, and M. W. BRO. MARQUIS F. KING be requested to furnish a copy of their remarks for publication with the proceedings.

BRO. CHASE also submitted the following, which was adopted :

Whereas, The Masonic Fraternity and others have contributed to a fund to procure a suitable memorial to the memory of our deceased Brother JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Past Grand Master, and with the funds contributed thereto has already been erected and consecrated a monument to him, and

Whereas, It is further desirable to commemorate his memory by the purchase of his masonic library and placing it in the library of the Grand Lodge as the "Drummond Memorial Library,"

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Grand Lodge hereby authorizes the Grand Treasurer to make from the funds of this Grand

Lodge such a contribution on the part of this Grand Lodge as may be necessary to procure said library.

GRAND REPRESENTATIVE.

M. W. Bro. FESSENDEN I. DAY presented his credentials of re-appointment as Grand Representative of Michigan, and was received and welcomed.

INSTALLATION AND APPOINTMENTS.

Past Grand Master CHARLES I. COLLAMORE was then called to the East, and Grand Master KIMBALL presented M. W. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Grand Master elect, who was installed, with prayer by Grand Chaplain GIBSON.

The Grand Master announced the following appointments:

R. W.	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland.
"	CHANDLER C. HARVEY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Fort Fairfield.
"	WHEELER C. HAWKES,	" 2d "	Eastport.
"	WILLIS H. ALLEN,*	" 3d "	Machias.
"	BENJAMIN H. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "	Penobscot.
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	" 5th "	Henderson.
"	F. ERNEST HARVEY,	" 6th "	Kenduskeag.
"	ELIHU D. CHASE,	" 7th "	Unity.
"	LESLIE D. AMES,	" 8th "	Lincolntonville.
"	CLAES E. BOMAN,	" 9th "	Vinal Haven.
"	CHARLES W. BESSE,	" 10th "	East Jefferson.
"	HORACE S. BENT,	" 11th "	Monmouth.
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	" 12th "	Waterville.
"	AMOS K. BUTLER,	" 13th "	Skowhegan.
"	ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON,	" 14th "	Brunswick.
"	JOHN M. S. HUNTER,	" 15th "	Farmington.
"	ARTHUR E. COLE,	" 16th "	Buckfield.
"	GEORGE H. ALLAN,	" 17th "	Portland.
"	ISAAC S. LOWELL,	" 18th "	Wadsworth.
"	FRANK W. SMITH,	" 19th "	York Village.

* In place of Francis L. Talbot, declined.

R. W.	JOHN E. CLARK,	<i>D. D. G. M. 20th Dist.,</i>	Winn.
"	AMOS E. SMALL,	" 21st "	Winter Harbor.
"	A. LESLIE OAKES,	" 22d "	Newport.
"	J. MELLENDORF,	" 23d "	Parsonsfield.
"	OLIVER A. SPRAGUE,	" 24th "	Turner.
"	GEORGE W. STEARNS,	" 25th "	Millinocket.
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor.
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Augusta.
"	JOSEPH B. SHEPHERD,	" "	Portland.
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn.
"	THOMAS G. MOSES,	" "	Eastport.
"	NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Calais.
W.	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Lewiston.
"	FRANK J. COLE,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Bangor.
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Rockland.
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Portland.
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco.
"	EDWIN R. KEENE,	" "	North Appleton.
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" "	South Paris.
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland.
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Oakland.
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Westbrook.
"	ISAAC N. JONES,	" "	Calais.
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus.
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland.
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

Bro. RALPH W. CROCKETT, in behalf of the members of Ashlar Lodge, Lewiston, then presented a 33° charm to Grand Master BURNHAM, who acknowledged it with much feeling.

Past Grand Master HENRY R. TAYLOR then presented the remaining officers of the Grand Lodge, elected and appointed, who were installed by Past Grand Master COLLAMORE, and proclamation thereof was made.

The Grand Master announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Credentials.

WM. N. HOWE, RALPH H. BURBANK, JOHN M. S. HUNTER.

On Grievances and Appeals.

CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, JOSEPH M. HAYES, WINFIELD S. CHOATE.

On Publication.

FESSENDEN I. DAY, W. SCOTT SHOREY, MANLY G. TRASK.

On History.

HERBERT HARRIS, JOSEPH A. LOCKE, FESSENDEN I. DAY.

On Dispensations and Charters.

AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, ARCHIE L. TALBOT, EDMUND B. MALLET.

On Amendments to the Constitution.

HORACE H. BURBANK, W. R. G. ESTES, ALDEN M. WETHERBEE.

On Masonic Jurisprudence.

MARQUIS F. KING, HORACE H. BURBANK, JOSEPH A. LOCKE.

On Foreign Correspondence.

ALBRO E. CHASE, ALFRED S. KIMBALL, WINFIELD S. CHOATE.

On Condition of the Fraternity.

HENRY R. TAYLOR, HOWARD D. SMITH, ALBERT M. PENLEY.

*On Library.*GRAND MASTER (*Ex-Officio*), ALBRO E. CHASE, A. S. KIMBALL.*On Transportation.*

STEPHEN BERRY, WM. FREEMAN LORD, JAMES E. PARSONS.

On Returns.

STEPHEN BERRY, ALBRO E. CHASE, MILLARD F. HICKS.

Special Committee to investigate Mt. Olivet Lodge case.

HORACE H. BURBANK, WM. R. G. ESTES, EDMUND B. MALLET.

THANKS.

Brother HUGH R. CHAPLIN offered the following, which was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge are tendered to M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his high office.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bro. JOSEPH M. HAYES reported as follows :

IN GRAND LODGE, PORTLAND, May 7, 1903.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Maine.

Your Committee on Unfinished Business would report that all business presented at the present session has been disposed of.

JOSEPH M. HAYES,	} Committee.
ALBERT M. PENLEY,	
ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	

Report accepted.

The minutes were read and approved, and at 11.40 the Grand Lodge was closed, prayer being offered by Grand Chaplain GIBSON.

Attest :



Stephen Berry

Grand Secretary.

The eighty-fifth Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge will be held at Masonic Hall, Portland, Tuesday, May 3, 1904, at 9 o'clock A. M.

REPORTS OF DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District of Maine. At the risk of confusing matters differing somewhat from one another in character, I shall take up events in chronological order.

During the summer of 1902 a part of the lodges of the First District "called off" for a time in the hottest weather. Opinions differ greatly here as to the advisability of holding meetings during midsummer, the usage in that respect not having been at all uniform for many years.

During the masonic year just closed I have been with every lodge in the district except Trinity Lodge, Presque Isle, though not in a manner in every case strictly official.

December 17th, upon invitation, I installed the officers of Eastern Frontier Lodge, No. 112, Fort Fairfield, assisted by P. M. H. W. TRAFTON, as Grand Marshal. The installation was public, and was largely attended by both sexes. Visitors from several lodges, especially Benjamin Lodge, No. 31, Andover, N. B., with which this lodge fraternizes freely and most enjoyably, were present. Refreshments were served and excellent music furnished. Remarks were also called for from visitors. Eastern Frontier has several times during the past few years held similar public installations, which have been carefully prepared and somewhat elaborate, not to say brilliant affairs.

As Eastern Frontier Lodge is my masonic home, I have attended it frequently. Bro. W. G. CHAMBERLAIN keeps its records correctly and neatly and collects dues better than they were ever collected in the past. In Worshipful Bro. G. W. RICHARDSON, the lodge has a head whose fidelity to every masonic duty is seldom surpassed. There is much work in sight for this lodge.

January 1st was the date of my official visit to Caribou Lodge, No. 170, Caribou. Upon invitation I also installed its officers, ably assisted by P. D. D. G. M. C. W. HENDRIX, who, as is well known, has no superior in Aroostook as an all-round and thorough ritualist. The attendance was excellent. Refreshments were served.

After installation I inspected the work, by the retired officers, of the first degree, which was done in a manner remarkably smooth and near correctness, after which I spent some time in discussing the work and making general remarks. The personnel of this lodge is high. In Worshipful Bro. D. L. TEAGUE, Caribou Lodge has a Master of large capacity, and the Secretary, Bro. A. A. GARDEN, is always watching for something to do. The latter makes an admirable collector, the dues being gathered in very closely. The general condition of Caribou Lodge is eminently satisfactory.

January 7th, found me with Washburn Lodge, No. 193, at Washburn, where by request, I installed officers, the services being public and liberally attended. Refreshments were provided, and a thoroughly enjoyable musical and literary program carried out.

Much the youngest lodge in the First District, Washburn Lodge is one of the sturdiest and best, and none ever extends a more cordial and sincere welcome to visitors. There is a large amount of real Masonry among its membership, which is kept at a high mark. Bro. EDWARD M. HINES, long its Secretary, is faithful and efficient, and all its officers worthy and capable.

January 12th was fixed as the time of the installation of the officers of Trinity Lodge, No. 130, at Presque Isle. The Third degree was also to be worked. An invitation to install was extended to me, and I planned to accept and to make my official visit the same evening; but the quarantine on account of small pox caused an indefinite postponement of the meeting. When, some weeks later, the installation took place, I was unable to accept the renewed invitation to attend, and the officers were inducted into their respective places by that able and interested mason, P. M. F. H. BLAKE.

Being personally acquainted, however, with many of its members, and hearing frequently, indirectly and directly, as to its workings, I am well aware of the condition of Trinity Lodge. The ritualistic as well as literary ability of its Master, Worshipful Bro. FRED S. WIGGIN, is strongly marked. As a whole, Trinity Lodge is finely officered, its prosperity of full measure, and its membership one that embraces to a strong degree the substantial and prominent men of the community.

January 19th was a disastrous day for Caribou Lodge, No. 170, as early that morning the Cary block, containing its lodge room, was suddenly destroyed by fire. Nothing worth mentioning belonging to the lodge, except the records, was saved, even the charter being consumed. This loss was particularly unfortunate from the fact that the furnishings of Caribou Lodge were the best

in the district, the regalia being costly and new. The loss to the lodge was about \$400. The lodge then petitioned for a new charter, and in response you granted it authority to continue its meetings. With my approval the lodge chose Odd Fellows' hall as a place of meeting. Two communications were held in that room, when meetings were suspended until fall, on account of the largeness of the rent demanded. By autumn, however, Caribou Lodge will again have a fine masonic home.

March 25th, was the day of my official visit to Pioneer Lodge, No. 72, Ashland, when the Second degree was worked. Pioneer has perhaps the prettiest lodge room in the district, which, however, is of hardly sufficient size. There is strong talk of enlarging it soon, although some favor an entirely new structure. Pioneer Lodge is the oldest masonic lodge in the northern half of Maine, and it does a large amount of work. The crafting done on this particular evening was quite satisfactory. I was markedly pleased with the work of the Senior Deacon and of the Master, Worshipful Bro. WM. E. HOPPER, who gave to the candidate one of P. M. W. DRUMMOND's beautiful charges in such an effective manner as might be expected from an own cousin to the famous DE WOLF HOPPER. A trifle more care and thoroughness in keeping the records would be of advantage. The dues are well collected and the financial condition of Pioneer Lodge is most excellent.

In my intercourse with the various lodges I have steadfastly endeavored to inculcate among other things, the insisting by Masters upon the proficiency of candidates before advancement, and thorough investigation and courageous action by committees of inquiry, as opposed to the too common matter-of-course endorsement of all petitions received.

As may be inferred from the foregoing, Masonry in the First District is in a very flourishing condition—more so than at any previous time within my knowledge. In general the lodges maintain lofty character of membership, possess an excellent spirit, and collect dues far better than in the past. Much work is being done, but quality, not quantity, is striven for, as it should be.

In closing, I thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for my appointment to the position of District Deputy Grand Master, a position which, I consider, honors any man who may hold it, and also for unfailing courtesies from you. I also voice my high appreciation of the general and marked kindness and consideration which I have encountered on all sides from my brethren of the First Masonic District.

Fraternally submitted,

CHANDLER C. HARVEY, *D. D. G. M. 1st M. D.*

SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. Master of the Second Masonic District.

I attended the convention called by Grand Lecturer SLEEPER, at Machias October 29, 1902. This was the most profitable masonic meeting that I ever had the pleasure of attending. I think it is the duty of every D. D. G. M., and of the Masters of the several lodges in the district, to attend at least one of these meetings during their terms of office.

January 14th, by invitation of W. M. IRVIN W. CASE, I officially visited Washington Lodge, No. 37, at Lubec, and installed their officers. I also witnessed the exemplification of the E. A. degree, which was done in a very impressive manner. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served. The records are well kept and the lodge is in good financial condition.

February 4th, I made an official visit to Crescent Lodge, No. 78, Pembroke, and was pleased to see so many brethren present, as it was raining and the traveling was bad. The M. M. degree was conferred upon the candidate in a very creditable manner. A collation was finely served at the close of the meeting, and a social hour enjoyed by those present. Since my visit of last year their lodge room has been greatly improved by having been painted throughout and new furniture added, so that they now have a masonic home that they may well be proud of. The records are well kept and the finances of the lodge are in good condition.

Agreeably to call issued by me at an earlier date, the lodges comprising the Second Masonic District met in convention with Lewy's Island Lodge, Princeton, at 3 P. M., February 12, 1903. The convention was called to order by the D. D. G. M., and after a few remarks in regard to the object of the meeting he called upon W. M. THEODORE MORRISON and the officers of Lewy's Island Lodge to open his lodge in special session, which was accordingly done. The officers of Eastern Lodge assumed their stations, and as there was no available candidate they proceeded to exemplify the work of the E. A. degree upon a brother who volunteered to act as the candidate. The work was done in a most excellent manner. As there was no candidate present for the F. C. degree, and not being able to secure a lodge that desired to exemplify that degree on a dummy, the work had to be omitted.

The convention was called to refreshment, and at 6 P. M. an elaborate banquet was served in the vestry of the Congregational Church by that society, which was a grand success, winning expressions of highest praise from all present. The convention assembled at 7.30 P. M., and W. M. MORRISON and his corps of officers conferred the M. M. degree upon a candidate in a very

correct and impressive manner, leaving very little chance for corrections. At the close of the degrees the necessary corrections were made and the questions propounded by the brethren were answered by the D. D. G. M. The convention was then addressed by quite a number of the brethren, and a very pleasant hour was passed, and the hour for closing the convention came only too quickly. A vote of thanks was extended to Lewy's Island Lodge for the royal manner in which it had entertained its visitors. The convention was declared to be a grand success.

April 6th, I made my official visit to St. Croix Lodge, No. 46, at Calais. I had deferred my visit to this late date, hoping that they would have some work, as they had an accepted candidate that was absent from the city and might return at any time, but as there was no available candidate on the evening of my visit, I had to be content in seeing the lodge opened in the M. M. degree in a very correct manner, and have no doubt the present corps of officers will do good work when there is work to do. The records are well kept, but I think they are carrying a larger amount of unpaid dues on their books than is profitable or for the best interests of the lodge. This lodge has a large membership, but the attendance, I regret to say, is not so large as I would like to see.

April 7th, I visited Lewy's Island Lodge, No. 138, at Princeton, and was pleased to see so many brethren present. The E. A. degree was conferred upon a candidate in a very correct manner by the new officers, this being almost their first work since being installed. They have just made arrangements to have their lodge room re-furnished and otherwise improved, and all seem to be deeply interested in the welfare of their lodge. This lodge has suffered a great loss the past year in the death of their Secretary, Past D. D. G. Master BENJAMIN F. CHADBOURNE. Bro. CHADBOURNE was a kind-hearted brother and always took a great interest in Masonry, and was ready to give of his time and money to promote the good of our noble Order. He was a regular attendant of masonic conventions, and his loss will be felt by all the brethren who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

April 13th, on invitation of W. M. JOHN W. MCGREGOR, I officially visited Eastern Lodge, No. 7, and was received with all the honors due to a visiting officer. The work for the evening was the M. M. degree, which was done in a beautiful and perfect manner. The attendance was large, and the quiet and close attention that was maintained throughout the work, showed their appreciation of it. A fine banquet was served in the banquet hall at 6.30 P. M., at which a large number of brothers and their wives were present. The records of the lodge are in the care of Wor. Bro. WHEELER C. HAWKES, and are well written and accurate, and the dues are well collected. The lodge's finances are in good condition. The attendance at the meetings is good, sometimes filling every seat in their large lodge room.

I have visited each lodge in the district and have endeavored to make all

the necessary corrections in the work as rendered by the different lodges, and can say that the lodges are all doing good work and are in a prosperous condition. I have delivered a Past Master's diploma to the several Past Masters in the district that were entitled to them, and although a Master is not entitled to them until the end of his first term, yet on several occasions I found Masters in possession of them, having received them soon after their installation.

In closing my report, permit me to express to you my appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me, and to the brethren of the district, my heartfelt gratitude for the many courtesies received at their hands, and I can truly say that it will be a pleasure to me to look back on the two years just past as the pleasantest part of my masonic life.

Fraternally submitted,

MILLARD D. LAWRENCE, *D. D. G. M. 2d M. D.*

Eastport, Me., April 25, 1903.

THIRD DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second report as D. D. G. M. of the Third Masonic District.

May 20th, by invitation, visited Harwood Lodge, at Machias. On this occasion five candidates were raised to the Sublime degree of Master Maçons; previously to the work, two candidates were examined as to their proficiency, and I am pleased to say, that I never witnessed so good a preparation for advancement. The other candidates had been privately examined before opening, with like results. The work was well done.

October 20th, attended the Grand Lecturer's convention, at Machias. Arranged with the W. C. R. R. for reduced rates. The lodges in this and the second district were well represented, with the exception of Jonesport; they remained at home, to perform the sad duty of burying a deceased brother.

I cannot speak too highly of the benefit derived from these conventions; all doubts are settled beyond argument. The third degree was worked in the evening, officered by different lodges. The attendance was large, and the criticism at the close must have been of benefit to all.

January 19th, installed the officers elect of Narraguagus Lodge. It was intended to have work the same evening, but under the existing circumstances, it was impossible. This lodge has a small debt, held among themselves.

January 26th, publicly installed the officers elect of Pleiades Lodge. Many ladies of the Eastern Star were present, and all enjoyed a good time.

February 2d, installed officers elect of Warren Lodge, and on the following day, accompanied by several of the brethren of Warren, went to Cutler and installed the officers elect of Lookout Lodge.

February 12th, publicly installed the officers elect of Tuscan Lodge. This is my home, and I have attended every meeting.

February 18th, publicly installed the officers elect of Jonesport Lodge. This lodge is now out of debt, and it was the occasion of a grand celebration, consisting of brass band and vocal music and banqueting.

March 17th, installed the officers elect of Harwood Lodge. Bro. WILDER, the retiring Master, has done a vast amount of work for the benefit of the lodge, and leaves it in excellent condition.

My business would not allow me to leave it as often as I wished. I have tried to connect work and installation on the same visit, but in every case was headed off with a public installation, or nothing to work on. I have examined the records, and find them as a whole well kept. In some cases the dues are not collected as well as they should be, but I consider it more the fault of the lodge than the Secretary. I have talked over the work with the members of the different lodges, and would recommend in the future more attention be paid to the first degree.

My labors as a District Deputy are done, and I wish to thank the brethren for the kindness shown me on my visits, and you, Most Worshipful, for my appointment.

Faternally submitted,

OSMOND A. HOLMES, *D. D. G. M. 3d M. D.*

FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourth Masonic District.

November 7th, I attended the masonic convention, held at Lewiston, by M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer.

This was a most helpful and interesting meeting, and to my mind the conventions are becoming more instructive each year. A goodly number were present, and a great amount of interest was shown all through the convention.

December 29th, I made my official visit to Eggemoggin Lodge, No. 128, at Sedgwick, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree, which was ren-

dered very impressively. The officers are doing good work, and the lodge is in good condition. The Secretary, Bro. BRIDGES, is very much interested in the records and financial condition of the lodge; the records are neatly and correctly kept, and the dues are well collected; after the work, supper was served in hall below, and a pleasant evening was enjoyed by all. A very large attendance at this meeting.

December 31st, I officially visited Naskeag Lodge, No. 171, at Brooklin. On arriving at the hall, I was warmly welcomed by the brethren. The work was in the Master Mason's degree, and was performed in an instructive manner. The officers and brethren are anxious to perfect the work, and I was very happy to give such instruction as the brethren asked for. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. The records are in the hands of Bro. FLYE, and are very neat and correct. The dues are well collected and closely looked after. A pleasant hour was passed at the refreshment table. Several brethren were present from Eggemoggin Lodge, at Sedgwick, by invitation, and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all.

January 17th, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Reliance Lodge, No. 195, at Stonington. The weather was fine and the sleighing excellent. About 350 were present. The lodge met at their room, then marched to the public hall, where everything was in readiness, and other invited guests had already gathered. The music, both vocal and instrumental, furnished by vocal talent throughout the ceremonies, was enjoyed by all present.

January 23d, by invitation of Marine Lodge, No. 122, at Deer Isle, I installed its officers, assisted by Wor. Bro. M. D. JOYCE as Grand Marshal. This is my home lodge, and although I had installed its officers twice before in public, yet I never took a greater interest in the installation than I did at this time. The officers are all young men except the Secretary, and I could seem to see in their faces a determination to do good work the coming year. I have attended this lodge quite regularly through the year, always ready to assist when I could, and at times gave such instruction as I thought necessary. The lodge is in excellent condition, with work ahead most of the time. The records are in the hands of our beloved brother, MOSES S. JOYCE, and are correctly kept. The dues are carefully looked after, and remarkably well collected.

I am very sorry I have not been able to arrange a visit with Rising Star Lodge, No. 177, at Penobscot. I had made arrangements to visit this lodge on April 1st, but by some misunderstanding, through some of the brethren, the night slipped by and I did not receive word to visit. I have gathered some information from this lodge, and I find them in about the same standing as last year. The lodge has had some work the past year and have work now ahead. Bro. CUSHMAN, the Secretary, is sincere in his work. The records are all right, and the dues are well collected.

March 14th, I visited Reliance Lodge, No. 195, at Stonington, and witnessed work on the Entered Apprentice degree. The work was on the average. This was the first work for the new officers. There was a large attendance, and all were anxious to get the correct rendition of the ritual. I was very glad to assist them, as I always am when I find a lodge willing to help themselves. The records are in the hands of Bro. STINSON, and are neat and well kept. This lodge assured me that they would attend more strictly to the collection of the dues, and I have no doubt they will have a prosperous year.

Ira Berry Lodge, No. 187, at Bluehill, I have been unable to visit. I had selected a night for visitation and they wrote me they had work for that night, but afterwards wrote me that the work had been postponed. I have heard from this lodge from time to time, and know that they do good work; the records are in the hands of Bro. DAVIS and are all right, and he looks closely after the dues.

Hancock Lodge, No. 4, at Castine, tell me that they are having work. This lodge does good work and the officers are interested. I was very sorry to decline an invitation to publicly install their officers, but circumstances prevented me. They are a very cordial body of masons to meet, and a visiting officer feels that he is among brethren. Bro. HOOPER is still its Secretary, and keeps the records very nicely indeed. The dues are well collected, as usual. I wish every lodge in my district had the reputation of collecting the dues so closely as this lodge does.

Most Worshipful Sir, in closing my report of the work of the Fourth District, I desire to express to you my thanks for the honor conferred in appointing me a second time as your representative in this district. I have tried to merit the confidence you put in me.

I also want to thank the several lodges in my jurisdiction for the cordial and courteous treatment they have accorded me. I have endeavored to give suitable instruction, such as conforming strictly to the ritual, impressiveness in the work, and sociability and friendliness with the sister lodges.

The Fourth District is in a prosperous condition as I leave it, and I sincerely hope my successor will find it as pleasant and cordial.

Fraternally submitted,

FRANK A. GROSS, *D. D. G. M. 4th M. D.*

Deer Isle, Me., April 17, 1903.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO W. M. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my first report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifth Masonic District.

August 25, 1902, I made my first official visit to Abner Wade Lodge, U. D., at Sangerville, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree on two candidates. The officers of the home lodge worked one, and then invited the visiting officers from Penobscot Lodge, at Dexter, to confer the other, and taken as a whole, the work was done in a creditable manner, showing that the officers take a great interest in the ritualistic work. I had only to make a few corrections, which were received in good spirit, and although Abner Wade Lodge has been working under dispensation but a short time, their officers are entering into the work with zeal, and have done considerable work on acceptable candidates, showing that they guard the outer door, and admit none but those who are worthy. After the work we repaired to the banquet hall, where an oyster supper was served.

September 15th, by appointment, I visited Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, at Dexter, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a very impressive manner, and with but few errors. This lodge has had a considerable amount of work during the past year, and under the watchful eye of the Worshipful Master, ARTHUR LEVENSALE, the standard of work in Masonry has been kept up. Previous to conferring the degree, the candidate was taken into the lodge and required to show his proficiency in the preceding degrees, by passing the lecture, before being advanced to the next step in Masonry. It is a practice which should not be omitted in any lodge, as by so doing we will have better masons.

October 25th, by invitation, I visited Composite Lodge, No. 168, at Lagrange, and publicly installed their officers, assisted by P. M. R. Q. LANCASTER as Grand Marshal, and Past D. D. G. M. FRED H. SAVAGE as Grand Chaplain. There was a large number present with their wives, daughters and sweethearts, and a pleasant evening was passed. A large number of the brothers from Howland drove over twelve miles to be present. After the installation, we repaired to the town hall, where a fine pastry supper was served in their most hospitable manner.

October 28th, I attended the School of Instruction at Bangor. There were five D. D. Grand Masters present, and several lodges represented. The instruction and Ritual were gone through very thoroughly by Grand Lecturer F. E. SLEEPER, and I think that all who attended were well paid for their trouble. I was sorry to see only two of the lodges in my district represented, but presumed it was on account of the wet weather that prevailed at the time.

November 24th, I made my official visit to pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, at Brownville, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in a creditable manner, showing that the officers take a great interest in their work and are trying to get everything as near perfection as possible. Refreshments were served.

November 28th, by appointment, I made my official visit to Piscataquis

Lodge, No. 44, at Milo, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was done in good shape by newly installed officers. As this lodge was represented by the three chair officers and S. D. at the School of Instruction, there were but few corrections to be made. I was accompanied on my visit by Past D. D. G. M. GEORGE F. PINDER, of New Brunswick, and several brethren of my own lodge, and a very enjoyable evening was passed by remarks of different brothers, and especially those of Bro. PINDER, after which we repaired to the banquet hall to one of those fine suppers, which they are noted in getting up.

December 8th, I publicly installed the officers of Pleasant River Lodge, No. 163, at Briggs' Hall, Brownville, assisted by P. M. E. G. RYDER, as Grand Marshal, and Rev. W. C. CURTIS, as Grand Chaplain, in the presence of a large number of invited guests, and although the night was stormy and cold, the hall was well filled and some twenty-five masons and their wives braved the fury of the tempest and drove up from Milo. Following the installation, vocal and instrumental music and readings were furnished by local talent, and interesting remarks by Rev. W. C. CURTIS, on the history of the lodge, and remarks by M. L. DURGIN, A. E. LEONARD, E. M. JOHNSTONE, W. H. MONROE and others. During these ceremonies a very pleasant and agreeable task was assigned to me to present to the retiring Master, DANIEL W. HAYES, a beautiful Past Master's apron, in behalf of members of the lodge, which was responded to in a courteous and pleasing manner by Bro. HAYES. The lodge and guests then adjourned to Grange Hall, where a bountiful oyster and pastry supper was served.

January 6, 1903, by invitation, I publicly installed the officers of Mosaic Lodge, No. 52, at Foxcroft, assisted by J. T. ROBERTS as Grand Marshal, all but the Worshipful Master, who was sick and not able to be present. Following the services, vocal and instrumental music and singing were furnished, and then we repaired to the banquet hall, where an oyster and pastry supper was served to all.

January 8th, by invitation of the Worshipful Master, I went to Dexter and installed the officers of Penobscot Lodge, No. 39, assisted by Chas. CRAWFORD as Grand Marshal, and FRANK GEE as Grand Chaplain, this being a joint installation of Penobscot Lodge and Wassookeag Chapter, O. E. Star, the latter following the installation of the Blue Lodge officers. The officers of Wassookeag Chapter were installed by Past Worthy Matron ELDER in a fine and very impressive manner, which was enjoyed by all who were present. Preceding the installation work, a very fine oyster and pastry supper was partaken of by all.

January 9th, by invitation, I paid my official visit to Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, at Charleston, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree in the afternoon, which was done in a creditable manner, showing that, although they have had but little work during the past year, their officers are competent and

well qualified to do good work when opportunity permits. In the evening I publicly installed their officers, assisted by P. M. H. W. PEAKS as Grand Marshal, and D. S. HUMPHREYS as Grand Chaplain, followed by a banquet.

January 10th, I officially visited Mt. Kineo Lodge, No. 109, at Guilford, and privately installed their officers, assisted by P. M. JOHN HOUSTON as Grand Marshal, and L. H. WHITTIER as Grand Chaplain. After the installation, the newly installed officers worked the E. A. degree on one candidate in a creditable manner, showing proficiency and interest in the work. The lodge lately lost all their paraphernalia and jewels by fire in the Odd Fellows' building, which occurred late in the fall, but saved their charter, and in the new quarters which they have secured temporarily, with collars and jewels kindly loaned them for the occasion by Abner Wade Lodge, U. D., the ceremonies were conducted, and before long they expect to have a masonic home second to none in the Fifth District. Supper was served after close of installation.

February 16th, by appointment, I officially visited Doric Lodge, No. 149, at Monson, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree by the newly installed officers, and found that under the tuition of my predecessor, Past District Deputy HAROLD E. MORRILL, there were but few corrections to be made, showing that they have entered into the spirit of Masonry with zeal and ability. I had the pleasure of meeting, on this occasion, Past D. D. Grand Masters A. F. JACKSON and H. E. MORRILL. At the close of the work some very interesting remarks were made by Bros. KNOWLTON and JACKSON on Masonry in the early days of Doric Lodge. The records, in the hands of the new Secretary, WALTER C. JACKSON, are correctly and neatly kept.

March 7th, by appointment, I officially visited Composite Lodge, at La-Grange, and witnessed work in the Master Mason degree, which was done in a very impressive manner, showing that their officers take an interest in the work. I had to make only few corrections, which were accepted in a grateful spirit. I had the pleasure of meeting on this occasion Past D. D. Grand Master FRED H. SAVAGE. The records, in the hands of ANDREW H. DYER, are correctly kept, and dues fairly well collected.

April 7th, I visited Columbia Lodge, at Greenville, accompanied by several brethren of Pleasant River Lodge, and witnessed work in the Master Mason degree, which was done in a fair manner. Owing to the night being stormy, and a lecture held in the public hall underneath, there was but a small attendance of the brethren. A good time was enjoyed, and a banquet served at the close.

I have visited every lodge in the district during the year, and have granted three Past Master's Diplomas.

In closing, I wish to say that the lodges in this district have enjoyed a fair amount of prosperity during the year, and are in good financial condition.

The officers of the different lodges take a great interest in the ritualistic work; are careful and painstaking to get every word as nearly perfect as possible, and I have had to make but few corrections and suggestions for the good of the craft, which have been kindly received. I have endeavored to perform the duties of my office faithfully and impartially, and have enjoyed the work, which has been made so pleasant by the cordial and fraternal spirit shown me on my visits by the brethren, and I extend to them my thanks for their kind receptions. And you, Most Worshipful, I thank for the confidence reposed in appointing me as your representative for the Fifth Masonic District.

Fraternally submitted,

GEORGE W. McCLAIN, *D. D. G. M. 5th M. D.*

Henderson, April 15, 1903.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District.

The first invitation tendered me, after my appointment, was to attend the celebration of the centennial of Rising Virtue Lodge, No. 10, at Bangor, September 18, 1902. The members of the lodge and invited brethren assembled at Masonic Hall, at 2 P. M., and witnessed the work of conferring the M. M. degree upon one candidate.

It seemed as if the lodge was inspired from the work done that afternoon. Bro. FRANK J. COLE, the Wor. M., is at all times a good worker, but he and his officers outdid themselves on that occasion.

At the close of the lodge we adjourned to the masonic club rooms, where we were joined by the ladies. Conveyance, by cars, was furnished to the auditorium, where the tables were set for the banquet. It was nearly six P. M., when the brethren and ladies, to the number of nearly six hundred, sat down to an excellent supper, during which Pullen's Orchestra rendered several selections.

At the close of the banquet the assembly was called to order by W. M. COLE, who in a few well chosen words introduced Past Grand Master, Bro. CHARLES I. COLLAMORE, who gave a very interesting and complete history of the lodge.

Past Master Bro. JERE FENNO was called to the front by Bro. COLLAMORE, who presented him a fine leathern apron as a token of the lodge's appreciation of his interest in the lodge. Bro. FENNO responded very pleasantly, thanking

the lodge for the gift and remarked that they were not only celebrating the centennial of Rising Virtue Lodge, but the semi-centennial of his connection with the lodge.

Rev. and Wor. Bro. ELMER F. PEMBER was introduced by Bro. COLE, as orator of the evening. Bro. PEMBER held the close attention of all, and gave an able and instructive address. It was intended to call for responses from the different lodges represented, but owing to the lateness of the hour it was thought best to adjourn.

Music was furnished by the Apollo Quartette and the orchestra. Every lodge in the 6th District was represented, and a number from other districts.

The following represented the Grand Lodge: Wor. and Rev. ELMER F. PEMBER, Gr. Chap.; Bro. FRANK J. COLE, Gr. St.; P. G. M. Bro. C. I. COL-LAMORE, the present D. D. G. M. of the district and several P. D. D. G. Masters.

The decorations of the auditorium were tasteful, and every one left with a wish for future prosperity for Rising Virtue. It was an enjoyable time and one long to be remembered by all.

September 22d, by invitation of the Wor. Master, I attended a meeting of Star-in-the-East Lodge, No. 60, at Oldtown, to inspect the working of the lodge. The degree work was the M. M. The candidate passed a fine examination previous to taking the degree. The work of the officers was excellent. The records were in good hands and properly looked after. At refreshment a banquet was served. The lodge had just recovered from the fire of a year ago and is again ready to take up the work from where it was so unfortunately and suddenly stopped. We hope for renewed prosperity after the forced "call from labor."

On October 28th, I attended the lodge of instruction, held at Masonic Hall, at Bangor, by Grand Lecturer, Bro. F. E. SLEEPER. It was a very rainy day, yet we had a very pleasant and profitable meeting. Four lodges of the Sixth District were represented. These meetings have been of great assistance to me in my work.

November 29th, by invitation, I made an official visit to Mystic Lodge of Hampden and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree. The work was very well done. At refreshment, a fine banquet was served. The records are in good hands and the dues well collected. The lodge is prospering and the interest is good, as shown by the attendance at the meetings.

December 23d, on the invitation of Lynde Lodge, of Hermon, I installed the officers of the lodge assisted by P. M. Bro. PAYNE as Grand Marshal, and P. M. Bro. PATTEN as Grand Chaplain.

At the close of the masonic installation the Order of the Eastern Star installed their officers. We were then called to the banquet hall and partook of an excellent supper. A short program of recitations and speeches closed the

work of the evening. This feature of the double installation is of great benefit to both lodges, as it gives a social evening to masons and their families, but does not open the doors to idle curiosity.

January 7, 1903, by invitation of the W. M., I installed the officers of Kenduskeag Lodge, at Kenduskeag. An invitation was given Good Samaritan Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, to install with us, which was accepted. Wor. Bro. O. M. HARVEY assisted in the masonic installation, as Grand Marshal and Rev. A. D. COLSON, as Grand Chaplain. Following this, the officers of the chapter were installed by Past Grand Matron Mrs. EATON, assisted by Mrs. D. W. PARKHURST as Grand Marshal. During the installation music was furnished by the Kenduskeag Male Quartet. Banquet was served at the close.

I have made no direct official visit to this, my own lodge. We have had but very little work, but the interest is good. The officers have endeavored to fit themselves for their duties, and have made quite a good advance over last year. The records are in good hands and the dues well collected.

January 9th, I made an official visit to St. Andrew's Lodge, of Bangor, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree. The work was very well done, and I enjoyed my visit very much. Records in Bro. ADAMS' hands are nicely kept, and the dues are well collected, only one member being reported in arrears. Light refreshments were served.

January 27th, by invitation, installed the officers of Rising Virtue Lodge of Bangor. I was assisted by Wor. Bro. FRANK J. COLE as Gr. Marshal, and Wor. and Rev. ELMER F. PEMBER, Gr. Chaplain. At the close we adjourned to the banquet hall and partook of a bountiful supper.

I was again called to Bangor on January 30th, to install the officers of St. Andrew's Lodge, being assisted by Wor. Bro. FRANK J. COLE as Gr. Marshal, and Rev. A. D. COLSON as Grand Chaplain. Banquet was served at the close. We then adjourned to the masonic club rooms for a short social time.

February 6th, I made an official visit to Howard Lodge, of Winterport. Not having any work, the M. M. degree was exemplified by the lodge. The work was very well done, but as some of the regular officers were absent, it make it somewhat harder than it would otherwise have been. The lodge is prosperous and the records are in good hands. At the close we adjourned to the banquet hall for refreshments. Several brethren from Mystic Lodge, of Hampden, were present.

February 11th, I visited Benevolent Lodge, of Carmel, officially. Several questions were asked me, to which I referred them to you for an answer. Not having any work the time was passed in looking over the work. Several selections were rendered by the Carmel Male Quartet, which were enjoyed by all. The dues are well collected and the records in good hands. The attendance was not large, owing to the weather.

March 18th, I made an official visit to Mechanics' Lodge, of Orono, and witnessed the work of the M. M. degree. This was the first work of the present officers and was very well done. With the interest shown by officers and members, the lodge cannot help but prosper. The records are still in the hands of Bro. DURGIN, and well kept, with dues well collected. A banquet was served at the close.

I had an appointment to visit Lynde Lodge, of Hermon, but owing to the heavy rain and bad roads I was unable to be present.

This has been a very pleasant year to me, and the lodges have extended every courtesy possible in my visits. From the reports sent to me and my observations, the Sixth District has been prosperous the past year. I appreciate most highly the honor of my second appointment, and wish to express my appreciation to you for it.

In so far as possible I have endeavored to perform the duties of the office, and where I may have failed I hope I may have redeemed it by some other act.

I have the pleasantest of memories to carry with me in remembrance of the two years past, and I wish to express my thanks and well wishes to the lodges for their kindnesses to me.

Again thanking you, I am

Fraternally yours,

F. ERNEST HARVEY, *D. D. G. M. 6th M. D.*

Kenduskeag, March 30, 1903.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Seventh Masonic District.

October 28th, I attended the convention for Instruction held by the Grand Lecturer at Bangor. These conventions are of great benefit to the craft, and if every lodge could be represented at one of these meetings, each year, the work throughout the state would be greatly benefited.

November 1st, I visited Quantabacook Lodge, No. 129, at Searsmont. The attendance was small, and as there was no work on hand, the evening was passed in an examination of the ritualistic work. The financial condition of the lodge is good, and the records are correctly kept.

February 10th, I made an official visit to Star in the West Lodge, No. 85, at Unity. The Third degree was conferred on one candidate in a very im-

pressive manner and in strict conformity to the ritual. The lodge seems to be in a prosperous condition, and has had considerable work the past year. Special meetings for instruction have been held during the fall and winter. The records are in good shape, and the finances are well looked after.

I made an appointment to visit Liberty Lodge, No. 111, March 7th, but on account of sickness was unable to be present. At my request R. W. GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL visited the lodge and reported that "work was exemplified in the Third degree, in a very satisfactory manner, considering that the lodge has had no work for over a year." The records are in the hands of their veteran Secretary Bro. AMBROSE P. CARGILL, which is a sufficient guarantee that they are well kept.

March 11th, I visited Marsh River Lodge, No. 102, at Brooks. The attendance was rather small, but those present manifested an interest in the order. There being no work on hand, the first degree was exemplified in a manner which convinces me that good work can be done. The records are well kept, and the financial standing of the lodge is good.

Through some mistake, I made two appointments on the same date, for which reason I went to Thorndike, March 11th, where I met the Worshipful Master, Secretary and other members of Unity Lodge, No. 58. I examined the records, which I found correctly kept. While the attendance at the meetings has been small, from what I learned at the time of my visit, and the report I have since received, I think an increased interest is being shown, and I trust that there is a bright future for Unity Lodge.

March 12th, I made an official visit to Seabasticook Lodge, No. 146, at Clinton, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was done in a very satisfactory manner and in conformity with the ritual. The records are well kept, and the financial standing of the lodge is good.

With one exception I have attended every meeting of Central Lodge, No. 45, at China. Considerable work has been done the past year and a good degree of interest is manifested. The officers have held frequent meetings for instruction, which has been of great benefit to them.

There has been but little change in the district since my last report. The amount of work done is the same as last year, while the membership has increased one.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I wish to thank you for the honor conferred upon me; Past R. W. Bros. ALBERT W. WARD and GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, for services rendered; and the officers and brothers of the several lodges for the courtesy with which I have been received.

Fraternally submitted,

WILLIS W. WASHBURN, D. D. G. M. 7th M. D.

China, April 21, 1903.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine

I herewith submit the following, as my report for the current masonic year in the Eighth District.

On December 29, 1902, by invitation, I visited Phoenix Lodge, No. 24, at Belfast, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree. The same was performed in a smooth and very nearly correct manner. I again visited this lodge on February 9, 1903; witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was well rendered; and, assisted by Wor. Bro. WILLIAM C. LIBBY, I installed their officers.

On January 13th, assisted by Bro. FRANK L. BLANCHARD, I installed the officers of Pownal Lodge, at Stockton Springs. The officers of Bethany Chapter, O. E. S., were installed on the same evening. This being my masonic home, I have attended all the meetings and have not deemed an official visit necessary.

Assisted by P. D. D. G. M. JAMES E. WENTWORTH, of Mariners' Lodge, No. 68, I installed the officers of King David's Lodge, at Lincolnville, Jan. 14th. This lodge has had no work the past year, and lost three of its members by death, one of whom was R. W. EDWARD P. HAHN, P. D. D. G. M. Bro. HAHN was a very active member of this lodge, and one who will be greatly missed both in the lodge and in the community in which he resided.

On January 15th, assisted by R. W. Bro. WENTWORTH, I installed the officers of Island Lodge, No. 89, at Islesboro. On this occasion we had the pleasure of meeting R. W. Bro. GEORGE A. WARREN, P. D. D. G. M.

Accompanied by W. Bro. FRANK E. WEST, of Pownal Lodge, on January 17th, I installed the officers of Excelsior Lodge, at Northport. This lodge has not performed any work the past year.

On January 27th, assisted by W. Bro. WEST, I installed the officers of Mariners' Lodge, at Searsport.

On April 2d, I witnessed work on two candidates on M. M. degree in Timothy Chase Lodge, at Belfast.

All the installations that I have attended have been public, with the exception of Phoenix, and on every occasion have been well attended by both members and invited guests.

On examination of the records I have found them in good hands, well kept, and dues fairly well collected, but find the attendance very small unless there is work, and even then it is small unless the work is on the M. M. degree.

I have visited all the lodges in the district once, and several of them two or three times.

I was unable to attend either of the Grand Lecturer's Conventions. I am sorry, for I not only consider it my duty, but a pleasure.

Most Worshipful Sir, in closing my second report of the work in the Eighth District, I desire to express my thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me. I have tried to merit the confidence you have reposed. I also desire to thank the officers and members of the several lodges for the many courtesies they have extended to me.

Faternally submitted,

ALBERT M. AMES, *D. D. G. M. 8th M. D.*

Stockton Springs, April 18, 1903.

NINTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Ninth Masonic District. I am pleased to report that all the lodges in this district are in good condition financially, and are conforming very closely to the ritual in their work. I have been able to visit every lodge in the district and find the craft enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

September 16, 1902, I made my first official visit for this term, in Moses Webster Lodge, at Vinalhaven, where by invitation of the Worshipful Master, Dr. IRVILLE E. LUCE, I witnessed the work of the M. M. degree, which was rendered very correctly indeed, all of the officers performing the work of their respective stations with credit to themselves.

October 17th, visited Mt. Olivet Lodge, at Washington. It was my intention to privately install the officers and then witness the work, but the Worshipful Master thought a public installation was always very interesting and pleasing to the visitors and usually the lodge derived great benefit by them, so I publicly installed the officers in the presence of a goodly number of invited guests, Wor. Bro. W. A. JACKSON acting as Grand Marshal. At the close, interesting remarks were made by visitors and members of the lodge, and a very instructive speech by Wor. Bro. LINDLEY M. STAPLES, who was again installed Master.

A pleasant surprise which was not on the program, was an original poem on Masonry, by Mrs. L. M. STAPLES.

During the past year the lodge added twelve to its membership. The work is well rendered, and the officers and members manifest great interest in the prosperity and welfare of the lodge.

October 27th, visited Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree, which was rendered very creditably.

December 17th, visited Aurora Lodge, at Rockland. On account of an

accident to the water pipes, making their apartment unfit for occupancy, Aurora Lodge met in Rockland Lodge rooms. As is the usual custom of this lodge, all the other lodges in the district were invited, and a very good attendance was present. The M. M. degree was conferred on ARTHUR LITTLEFIELD, one of Rockland's distinguished citizens, in a very able and interesting manner, all the officers following very closely to the ritual.

December 18th, I installed the officers of Union Lodge, Wor. Bro. S. W. JONES acting as Grand Marshal. Members of the O. E. S. and masons' families were invited. Music for the occasion was furnished by Clark's Orchestra, and a banquet was served at the close of the exercises.

January 5, 1903, I publicly installed the officers of St. George Lodge, at Warren, Wor. Bro. N. B. EASTMAN acting as Grand Marshal, and Rev. Bro. A. C. HUSSEY as Grand Chaplain. The officers of Ivy Chapter, O. E. S., were also installed on the same evening, the ceremony of installation being interspersed with music appropriate to the occasion, at the close of which a collation was served in the new banquet hall, which has been added during the past summer to the pleasant apartments of this lodge.

January 15th, visited Union Lodge, at Union, and saw the M. M. degree conferred on two candidates in a very able manner indeed. This lodge has been doing good work during the past year, adding several new members.

January 17th, visited Knox Lodge, at South Thomaston, and publicly installed the officers, retiring Master Wor. Bro. A. W. BUTLER, acting as Grand Marshal. Past Master GEORGE C. HORN was installed Master. This lodge, with its efficient new board of officers, gives promise of better work during the next year. The records are in good hands and the lodge is sound financially. At the close of the installation refreshments were served. Returning to the hall, a very pretty musical program was rendered.

January 20th, publicly installed the officers of Orient Lodge, at Thomaston, Wor. Bro. WARREN MORSE, of Warren, acting as Grand Marshal. At the close of the exercises remarks were made and the advisability of instituting an O. E. S. was discussed, and very soon after a chapter was instituted at this place.

February 5th, made an official visit to Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor. The M. M. degree was very ably conferred, Wor. Bro. MANFRED HUMPHREY holding the office of Master for a third term. This lodge has improved and beautified its building during the last year, so that it now has very pleasant, and one of the coziest apartments for lodge purposes to be found in the district.

February 27th, visited Amity Lodge, at Camden, and witnessed work on the M. M. degree. Amity still continues to stand as one of the best working lodges in the district. Secretary's books well kept, and dues well collected.

March 2d, visited St. Paul's Lodge, at Rockport. Work in the M. M.

degree was conferred on one candidate, the officers following very closely the ritual. Secretary's books well kept.

March 3d, visited Rockland Lodge, at Rockland, and witnessed the work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees; the work in both degrees was well rendered. The records are still in the hands of Wor. Bro. A. I. MATHER. Several delinquent members were disposed of at this meeting.

The Secretaries throughout the district are making an extra effort, with instruction from the lodges, to collect the dues, or report delinquents after due notice to be dealt with for non-payment of dues. The dues in Amity Lodge, at Camden, are collected up the closest, perhaps, of any lodge in this district.

I am quite a constant attendant on the meetings of my own lodge, St. George, No. 16, in Warren, and can report the work in this lodge still up to the standard, ranking equal in point of perfection to any in the Ninth District. Like Eureka Lodge, at Tenant's Harbor, the improvement made on its building during the past year makes for the members a very pleasant and comfortable home indeed.

In closing, Most Worshipful, permit me to express to you my appreciation, of the high honor conferred upon me, and to the brethren throughout this district, my deepest gratitude for the very kind and courteous treatment received at their hands.

Fraternally submitted,

G. DUDLEY, GOULD, *D. D. G. M. 9th M. D.*

Warren, March 30, 1903.

TENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my second annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Tenth Masonic District.

I have visited all the lodges in my district except Bristol, at Bristol Mills, which did not get ready for my official visit until April 10th, on which date I had other appointment and could not attend.

It is a source of gratification to me to inform you of the excellent condition of the order in the Tenth District, and the successful efforts of all the Masters to do *good* work.

I attended the Lodge of Instruction at Portland, and was well repaid, as I think all are who attend these conventions, and I have recommended all the brethren to attend them as a great source of improvement.

January 8th, I visited Bay View Lodge, East Boothbay, by appointment,

and witnessed work on the Third degree. Last year I reported this lodge as ready for work and likely to do some, and I find they have done a good year's work, raising eight candidates, and if all were raised in the excellent manner I witnessed at that time, and I have good reason to believe they were—then there can be nothing but praise said of the work of this lodge.

BRO. VICTOR K. MONTGOMERY, W. M., is a most correct and able officer, conducting all business with dignity and dispatch. He is most ably supported by Bro. BARLOW, S. W., who has the work at heart and by heart. In fact, all the officers are well chosen for the stations they fill. The Secretary deserves most honorable mention for his faithfulness and correct records. The dues are well collected and the financial condition good. A fine hall and good working tools. I was glad to find that the slight differences existing there in the past had been adjusted agreeably to the tenets of their profession. After reviewing the work and giving such recommendations as I thought necessary, and listening to good words from visiting brethren, the lodge was closed and refreshments served.

January 9th, I visited Seaside Lodge, Boothbay Harbor, and witnessed work on the second degree, which was done in a fine manner. Bro. THADDEUS MONTGOMERY, W. M., still has this lodge in the ascendancy and but little could be said in the way of correction. All the officers are fully up to their stations, and do excellent work, but I should feel I had not done proper credit to this lodge, did I not make special mention of Bro. BLAKE, S. D., for his excellent floor work, military bearing and correct language. Such officers are a great source of satisfaction and pride to the Master and Wardens.

BRO. PERKINS, Secretary, is fully equal to the arduous duties of this large lodge, has all the business well in hand and the records well kept. They have made phenomenal financial success for the last two years, which is good evidence of harmony and an earnest and faithful discharge of their duties. A very friendly feeling exists between this and neighboring lodges, and many visits are exchanged, which I was very glad to approve as a most commendable state of affairs.

"Hast thou a friend?
Wend oft to his abode."

After labor a banquet was served in the dining room, and social chat with music kept the company till a late hour.

February 7th, I visited Anchor Lodge, at South Bristol, and witnessed work on the Third degree. The officers are mostly new and young men, who have the interest of doing the work well at heart, and as this was only the second time they had work, I felt very much pleased with the manner in which it was done. The S. D. being an old hand in the business, steadied things along in a very able manner. The candidate was given a very clear understanding of the work, and may well be congratulated on the way he became an M. M.

Bro. EVERETT GAMAGE, W. M., bids fair to stand in the front ranks. Bro. WALTER MCFARLAND, Secretary, has the records in his usual good order, and dues remarkably well collected. A company of about forty were present. After such corrections were made as the occasion required, interesting and encouraging remarks were made by some of the brethren present, followed by supper and music. *General good time.*

February 11th, I visited Riverside Lodge, East Jefferson, by appointment, and although this lodge has raised thirteen the past year, and had three applications that night, they had no real work, so they exemplified the Third degree. This is never as satisfactory as real work, but I was convinced by what was done, that Bro. BESSE, W. M., is well up in the work. I notice a good interest in the members regarding correct language and form, and a brotherly feeling towards those less fortunate than themselves, which I greatly approve. Bro. HOFSES, Secretary, keeps the records in good order and has the dues well collected. The past year has been a remarkably successful one for them, which argues for duties well and faithfully performed. This is one of the lodges deserving great credit for their efforts and accomplishments. A few corrections were suggested and questions answered. I also instructed the Past Masters present in the P. M. degree to refresh their memories. After labor refreshments were served.

March 13th, I visited King Solomon's Lodge, Waldoboro. This lodge has moved into new quarters since my last visit. They now have a fine suite of rooms, for both labor and refreshment; and although in a wooden building, they voted to purchase a safe, and when it arrives this lodge will rank among the very best in our district. Two candidates were instructed in the Third degree. Bro. DOUGLAS, W. M., has made himself proficient in the language, and with Bro. CARL MILLER as S. D., there is no danger of the work suffering. Any one of the craft may well be pleased with an evening in this lodge. Good attendance and good interest is manifested. The records and finances are in good condition. A few suggestions were offered and questions answered, after which the lodge closed and refreshments were served.

March 25th, I visited Alna Lodge, Damariscotta. Work was rendered on the Third degree. A new Master and new working officers. Still the candidate was given a most excellent raising, and the lectures were very fine. This lodge is in good condition every way. Dues well collected. Records well kept, and in fact Alna Lodge is one of the desirable masonic homes. Some time was spent in talking over the work, and making such suggestions as were in order. Good interest was manifested, and the best of good feeling prevails. Refreshments and music rounded out the evening.

March 26th, I visited Lincoln Lodge, Wiscasset. Candidate was instructed on the Third degree. Some new officers, but very good work. This lodge goes further in floor work than some lodges, but it is in the line of good im-

pression and adds to the interest and effect without marring in any way the usual work. This lodge is interested in doing good work, and are sure to improve. Such instruction as I could give was readily received, and the work generally reviewed. The records are still in the hands of Bro. WILLIAM D. PATTERSON, which is sufficient guarantee for their good condition. After labor, refreshments.

April 11th, I visited Dresden Lodge, by special request, but as the regular appointment failed on account of storm, only a few members were present. Work was reviewed on the first degree, but as more than half the regular officers were absent, no report would apply to them, and can only say that Bro. C. J. CHENEY, W. M. "for the first time," bears the position well, and bids fair to do good work if opportunity offers. Bro. N. F. LEEMAN has the records well in hand, and as the lodge is largely scattered at this time, the dues are in no very excellent condition, still, not much different from usual. I recommended a renewal of effort and interest was manifest. I hope my successor will find us in better condition; shall strive hard for it myself.

I have not visited Bristol Lodge, for the reason previously mentioned. I have written them several times, offering my services at their convenience, but failed to get a date until April 10th, which was at short notice, and I was unable to accept, but offered them any evening of the next week. They have been very prompt in payment of Grand dues, and I have no reason to believe anything but prosperity and good report from them. I was disappointed in not visiting them, as my last year's visit was very pleasant, and I think profitable.

In closing, I take this opportunity to extend thanks to all lodges in this Tenth District, for the very masonic manner in which they have treated me, and assure them that the good feeling engendered thereby will not expire with the office.

I thank you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the honor conferred by you, and assure you I have had the interest of the Fraternity at heart in all my labors in the office.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN H. MAYERS, D. D. G. M., 10th M. D.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my first report as D. D. G. M. of the Eleventh Masonic District.

MORNING STAR. September 23d, I visited Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, at Litchfield, and installed the officers, assisted by Brother JOHN M. PRESCOTT,

of my own lodge (Monmouth, No. 110,) as Grand Marshal, in the presence of the brethren, their families and friends. The entertainment was fine, consisting of the Lotus Quartette, of Lewiston, and Mr. JOHN DAVID, a Reader from Bates College. At the close of the installation ceremonies, refreshments were served in the hall below. A good degree of interest was manifested, and I am looking for good work from this lodge.

DIRIGO. October 13th, I installed the officers of Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks' Mills, assisted by Bro. THOMAS BODGE as Grand Marshal, in the presence of the families and friends of the brethren. After the installation ceremonies, remarks were made by Bros. THOMAS BODGE, CLARK and others, to the end that an enthusiasm in the work would revive the brethren, who seemed to be rather despondent in regard to the future work of the lodge. I have no doubt but Bro. MILLER, as Master, will guide the officers correctly, and that good work may result from their labors. Previously to the installation, a banquet was served.

HERMON. October 28th, I inspected work in the Third degree in Hermon Lodge, No. 32, Gardiner. While the usual number of words were miscalled or omitted, the work was excellent. W. M. WOOD has a fine set of officers, and without exception all followed the ritual closely. Special mention should be made of the work of the W. M. WOOD and S. W. JEWETT. The records are in the hands of Bro. JAMES M. LARRABEE and need no recommendations or criticisms from me. At the close of the work a fine banquet was enjoyed by all.

KENNEBEC. October 29th, I inspected work in the Third degree as rendered by Kennebec Lodge, No. 5, Hallowell, W. M. FISH presiding. The officers present followed the ritual very closely. I enjoyed the work, and will especially commend the W. M., S. and J. Wardens for their proficiency in conferring this fine degree, which can so easily be rendered a burlesque or a grand impressive lesson to the candidate. The records, in the hands of Bro. FRED L. TENNEY, are nicely and properly kept. I recommended that all dues over three years in arrears be collected, remitted or suspended.

GRAND LECTURER'S MEETING OF INSTRUCTION. November 7th, I attended the meeting of instruction at Lewiston, in company with R. W. Bro. BOYNTON and Bros. J. M. PRESCOTT, C. O. FLANDERS, and H. L. CORBETT, of Monmouth Lodge, and sat at the feet of our distinguished Bro. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, and I must say that it was as pleasant as it was instructive. Too much in favor of these meetings cannot be said, if those held elsewhere were like the one held at Lewiston. Work was presented for inspection by Ashlar and Rabboni Lodges in the Second and Third degrees in the evening. Those lodges furnished a banquet for all visiting brethren.

AUGUSTA. December 2d, I inspected work in the Third degree as presented by Augusta Lodge, No. 141. The work was finely done, Bro. FRED

O. BOYNTON, presiding. I had the pleasure of again meeting Bro. THOMAS H. BODGE, whose shoes I am trying to fill with the help and forbearance of the brethren, to whom I feel much indebted for words of help and encouragement. The records are finely kept by Bro. C. W. TOWNSEND; all the changes I could recommend were to bring a little more pressure on those brothers who are in arrears in their dues. I made a very few corrections in the wording of the work, but those were evidently slips which were known by the officers making them. We enjoyed a fine banquet at the close of the work. We have to congratulate Augusta Lodge for its beautiful hall and furnishings.

HERMON. February 10th, I installed the officers of Hermon Lodge, No. 23, Gardiner, assisted by Bro. J. M. PRESCOTT, of Monmouth Lodge, as Grand Marshal. Installation was private, and at the close of the ceremonies a fine banquet was enjoyed. Hermon Lodge is doing good work, and is in the hands of an excellent set of officers.

MORNING STAR. February 11th, I inspected work in the Third degree in Morning Star Lodge, No. 41, at Litchfield, and although the evening selected to inspect this lodge proved to be stormy and the candidate failed to appear, the work was exemplified, Bro. W. F. LORD, of Monmouth Lodge, acting as candidate. Bro. FRANK LANE, Master, has labored hard to bring the work to a high standard, and has succeeded well. The records are in good hands, those of Dr. GILBERT, and are finely kept. The dues have been collected up to within two years. All members who owed more than that were suspended at their last regular meeting. It was with much pleasure that I met again Bro. H. M. STARBIRD, Past D. D. G. M. At the close a banquet was enjoyed in the room below.

BETHLEHEM. February 23d, I inspected work in the Third degree as presented by Bethlehem Lodge, No. 35, of Augusta. Two candidates were raised and the work was very close to the ritual; only a few words given wrong, which I called the attention of the brethren to, at the close of the work. The floor work was such as should be copied by all lodges in the district; it was very fine. The dues are collected closely. The records, in the hands of Past D. D. G. M. T. H. BODGE, are nicely kept and need no commendation from me. I had the pleasure of meeting brethren from Augusta and Kennebec Lodges. We had an evening of pleasure, and I trust, some profit to the craft, ending with an excellent banquet.

TEMPLE. March 9th, I inspected Temple Lodge, No. 25, at Winthrop. The records are kept by Past D. D. G. M., Bro. L. E. JONES. The dues have been well collected, and the books show that only a very few are more than one year in arrears for dues. The work conducted by Bro. ED. JONES, Master, was very well done. This lodge has had a prosperous year, having initiated nine candidates. I corrected some of the errors noticed in work and gave such instructions as I deemed necessary. A banquet was served at the close of the work.

DIRIGO. I have not as yet been invited to inspect Dirigo Lodge, No. 104, at Weeks' Mills. I have corresponded with W. M. MILLER, but have not succeeded in getting him to name a date which would be pleasing to the lodge, at this time (April 15th), and as I hardly think I shall hear from him, I will close my report. I have visited all the lodges with this exception.

MONMOUTH. Monmouth Lodge, No. 110, is in the hands of Bro. JOHN M. PRESCOTT, Master, and E. A. PRESCOTT, Secretary. I have not visited this lodge officially; I did not consider it necessary. I have been present at all the meetings and saw good work; good interest is taken by its officers in their duties. I take great pride and interest in this, my home lodge, but will omit the words of commendation that I feel to express. I installed the officers at the stated meeting in October.

Most Worshipful Grand Master, I sincerely thank you for this honor so kindly bestowed upon me.

Fraternally submitted,

HORACE S. BENT, *D. D. G. M., 11th M. D.*

Monmouth, April 24, 1903.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

TO ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my report as D. D. G. M. of the 12th Masonic District for the past year.

October 28th, attended convention for masonic instruction at Bangor. It being a very stormy day not many were present. We were all pleased with the amount of work done and information received.

November 1st, visited Messalonskee Lodge, No. 118, at Oakland. There being no work in the lodge, we occupied the time in the study of the ritual, in which I found them very proficient. The opening and closing ceremonies were correctly performed. I had the pleasure of meeting two of my predecessors, Bro. CROWELL and Bro. WITHERELL, at this lodge. The officers of this lodge are qualified to do good work. The records are kept by Bro. CROWELL, which is a guarantee of their accuracy. This lodge hopes to move into new quarters soon, probably about the first of the year.

November 8th, officially visited Rural Lodge, No. 53, Sidney. Work was exemplified in the Second degree for my inspection, and I have to say, that for new officers the work was excellent. Made a very few corrections. The Secretary, Bro. WARREN, has the records well kept. Financial condition good. After close of lodge we were invited to the room below, where a fine oyster supper was served.

November 11th, made official visit to Asylum Lodge, No. 133, at Wayne. There being no work, and some of the officers being absent, could not exemplify; passed the time in reciting ritual and giving them such instruction as I could. Bro. C. W. CROSBY assures me that the work in this lodge is well done. This being his home lodge, they are sure of proper instruction. The records in the hands of Secretary Bro. CHENERY, are finely kept. Financial condition good. After close of lodge, refreshments were served.

November 29th, officially visited Vassalboro Lodge, No. 54. The work for my inspection was the conferring of the Third degree, and I have rarely seen the work better done or the ritual more closely followed, which shows close study by the officers. The attendance was good, and all seem to take interest in the work. The records are well kept by Secretary EWER. Financial condition favorable, having a good sum in the bank. After close of lodge, refreshments were served in their banquet room, and a social hour enjoyed.

December 9th, made my official visit to Vernon Valley Lodge, No. 99, at Mt. Vernon. There being no work, the Third degree was exemplified for my inspection and was well done. This lodge has the reputation of doing good work, and seem determined to maintain their standard of excellence. This was one of the coldest nights of the season, but, notwithstanding, there was a good attendance and much interest taken. The records are well kept by Bro. MANSUR. Good financial condition. A fine oyster supper was served after close of lodge. It was past the midnight hour when I got to the hotel. I was well pleased with my visit to Vernon Valley Lodge.

December 29th, visited Lafayette Lodge, No. 48, at Readfield. Work in the Third degree was presented for my inspection, which was very creditably done and in close conformity to the ritual. The officers of this lodge are all young brethren, who take great pride in doing the work well. Had but a very few corrections to make. This lodge is in a prosperous condition, and they have the finest quarters of any country lodge that I have ever visited. The records are finely kept by Bro. NICKERSON, and their finances are in good condition. This lodge has spent about \$1,000 the past season in remodeling their building. After close of lodge we were invited to their banquet room, where a fine oyster supper was served.

January 8, 1903, I made an attempt to visit Negumkeag Lodge, but got wrecked in the snow, and had to turn back. Made an appointment to visit them in February, but owing to circumstances over which I had no control, could not meet my appointment, which I very much regret.

Waterville Lodge being my home lodge, I did not consider an official visit necessary. I have attended most of its meetings and will say the work has been very creditably done, and the newly installed officers, I have no doubt, will maintain the high standard of excellence attained by their predecessors. A. O. LIBBY has the records well kept. Finances in good condition.

I have privately installed the officers of the following lodges:

October 8th, Rural Lodge, Sidney, assisted by Bro. S. A. CLARK as Grand Marshal, and Bro. A. H. BAILEY as Grand Chaplain.

October 18th, Vassalboro Lodge, No. Vassalboro, assisted by Bro. FRANK WALKER as Grand Marshal, and Bro. JAMES PHILLIPS as Grand Chaplain.

November 11th, Asylum Lodge, Wayne, assisted by Bro. C. A. WING as Grand Marshal, and Bro. W. A. HAYFORD as Grand Chaplain.

December 9th, Vernon Valley Lodge, Mt. Vernon, assisted by Bro. WM. T. MORRILL as Grand Marshal, and Bro. SILAS BURBANK, as Grand Chaplain.

January 5, 1903, I publicly installed the officers of Waterville Lodge, assisted by Bro. FRANK WALKER as Grand Marshal, and Bro. A. G. PETTENGILL as Grand Chaplain.

In closing my report for the year 1903, I wish to express my thanks to the officers and brethren for the many courtesies shown me during my term as D. D. G. M., and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred as your representative.

Faternally yours,

JOHN M. WEBBER, *D. D. G. M. 12th M. D.*

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my official report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Thirteenth Masonic District.

Peace, harmony and good fellowship prevail in the lodges and among the brethren of this district.

In my official report for 1902 every lodge was reported in detail. Very few changes have been made in the officers, and there has not been the slightest diminution in the interest and fidelity with which the masonic work, both inside and outside the lodge room, has been carried on. Equal praise should be given to all alike for the earnestness of their labors and the resultant success.

Wherever I have journeyed within the limits of the district, kindness and courtesy have greeted me on every side as a representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine. I have visited every lodge except two, Carrabassett, of Canaan, and Lebanon, of Norridgewock. Two appointments were made for an official visit to the former lodge, but in each instance the weather conditions were such that it was well nigh impossible to meet the appointment; and in the case of the other lodge, an evening was designated for a visit late in the spring, but train connections were missed and I was unable to get there.

From reliable reports, however, I know these lodges are in excellent condition, as are all others in the district.

Expressing again my gratification at the uniform courtesy of brethren and officers alike, this report is

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. G. WEEKS, *D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.*

Fairfield, April 30, 1903.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Fourteenth Masonic District.

September 16th, by request of Acacia Lodge, No. 121, Durham, I made them my official visit. This was a regular meeting, with work in the M. M. degree, which was well done by Worshipful Master W. W. BROWN and his officers. The records are well kept by E. L. MACOMBER. Supper was served at the close of the work.

November 7th, I attended the Lodge of Instruction at Lewiston, and was sorry to learn afterward that some of the officers of near by lodges did not know of this interesting session until it was over.

January 14th, I visited Polar Star Lodge, No. 114, Bath. This was a regular meeting, with work in the M. M. degree. The work of Worshipful Master CHARLES E. SMALL and his officers was well done. The records are well kept by H. D. MAXWELL. Supper was served at the close of the work.

January 26th, Ancient York, No. 155, Lisbon Falls, my home lodge, wished to receive me officially. This lodge has not had much work, some of the officers have never been in office before, and this was the first time they had worked the M. M. degree. Worshipful Master WILLIAM H. DOUGLASS and his officers are trying hard, and with a prospect of plenty of work ahead we are in hopes to have this one of the best working lodges in the district. The lecture by Past Master L. I. PHILBROOK was well delivered. The records are nicely kept by WILLIAM PARKIN. At the close of the work, a fine supper was served by the ladies.

February 10th, I visited United Lodge, No. 8, Brunswick. This was a regular meeting with work in the M. M. degree. Worshipful Master HIRAM A. WEBBER and his officers have sustained the reputation of United Lodge, of doing fine work. Visitors were present from Freeport, Village and Ancient York Lodges. At the close of the work, a banquet was served.

March 2d, I intended to visit Solar Lodge, No. 14, Bath, but on account of

sickness was unable to be present. From reports of Solar Lodge, I understand that Worshipful Master N. GRATZ JACKSON and his officers are maintaining the good work that has characterized this lodge. The records are nicely kept by ALBERT L. STROUT, and the dues are all collected.

March 9th, I intended to visit Freeport Lodge, No. 23, Freeport, but on account of sickness was unable to attend. Owing to the Master going away last year and through lack of work, Freeport Lodge is not doing as good work as it used to, but Worshipful Master GEORGE P. COFFIN and his officers are working hard to make this lodge do as good work as it used to. The records are nicely kept by E. E. PINKHAM.

March 11th, I intended to visit Village Lodge, No. 26, Bowdoinham, but owing to sickness, was unable to be present. Sunday morning, December 14, Bowdoinham had a large fire, and Village Lodge lost everything but its charter and records. This lodge was just getting started on its winter's work, and it will be a set back to Worshipful Master ANSON P. M. GIVEN and his officers in the matter of work, and a financial loss to the lodge. The records are nicely kept by F. H. PURINGTON.

April 6th, I visited Richmond Lodge, No. 63, Richmond. This was a regular meeting, with work in the M. M. degree. Owing to the sickness of Worshipful Master URIAH M. LANCASTER, and some of the officers having been unable to attend the meetings, it has been hard work for them to work the degrees this winter. The work was well done in view of the condition of things, but this lodge will never do the good work it did a few years ago, until the officers that are elected have a desire to work up through the chairs and become master of the lodge. The records are well kept by WILLIAM R. FAIRCLOUGH, P. M. Supper was served at the close of the work.

The lodges of the Fourteenth District have had a fair amount of work, the dues are well collected, and appear to be in a prosperous condition.

In closing, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment, and to thank the officers and members of the Fourteenth District for their kindness and courtesy to me.

Fraternally submitted,

HARRY E. PLUMMER, D. D. G. M. 14th M. D.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

It is with much pleasure that again I have the honor to submit to you my report as D. D. G. M. of the Fifteenth Masonic District.

I have visited every lodge in the district, and witnessed work or the exem-

plification of work. There has been a good amount of work done in the several lodges during the past year, and peace and harmony prevail.

October 24, 1902, by special invitation I publicly installed the officers of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, Phillips, assisted by Wor. ARTHUR W. MCLEARY as Grand Marshal, and GEORGE A. FRENCH as Chaplain. This being the first meeting in their new hall, much interest was shown, as the large and appreciative audience will testify, consisting of masons, their families and invited guests. There were forty-seven from Rangeley, coming down by special train. After the installation ceremonies, a programme was rendered consisting of music, and recitations, representing rare local talent.

November 6th, attended Lodge of Instruction at Portland, held by Grand Lecturer.

November 7th, attended Lodge of Instruction, at Lewiston, by Grand Lecturer.

These lodges are of much value to District Deputies, in teaching them the masonic work, so they can make such corrections as are necessary in their districts, giving uniform work.

November 25th, by invitation from the Grand Master, I assisted in the dedication of the Masonic Hall of Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, Phillips. The hall is large and commodious, and well adapted for masonic uses, of the possession of which, any lodge ought to be proud.

November 27th, visited Mt. Bigelow Lodge, No. 202, Flagstaff, at a special communication, and witnessed the exemplification of the M. M. degree, which was done as well as might be expected, considering that they have had very little work during the past year. The Master is a good worker, and takes much interest in his lodge. Records in good hands and dues well collected.

January 1, 1903, visited Whitney Lodge, No. 167, Canton. Witnessed the M. M. degree worked on two candidates, which was done in a very creditable manner. This is one of the substantial lodges of the district. In visiting this lodge I missed one of the old members, R. W. DURA BRADFORD, who was very ill at his home. The records are still in the hands of Bro. DE SHON.

February 6th, visited Franklin Lodge, No. 123, New Sharon, and saw work exemplified in the F. C. degree. This lodge has shown quite an improvement in work since last year. Bro. JAMES H. HOWES remains Secretary of this lodge.

February 10th, visited Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 154, Weld. Work was exemplified in the E. A. degree, and although they have had no work for the past year, it was done as correctly as usual. The records are in good hands, and dues a great deal better collected than formerly.

February 12th, visited Mt. Abram Lodge, No. 204, Kingfield, and witnessed the M. M. degree exemplified, which was well done, taking into consideration that the W. Master has been a mason only about one and one-half years. Records well kept, and dues in good shape.

February 13th, visited Davis Lodge, No. 191, Strong. The E. A. degree was worked on one candidate. This lodge does remarkably good work. The Master is an excellent ritualist, and is well supported by the minor officers. Records correctly kept, and dues fairly well collected.

March 9th, visited Maine Lodge, No. 20, Farmington. One candidate was given the E. A. degree. The work was done very well, although this was the first time the degree had been conferred by the present officers. I had the pleasure of meeting many of the old members of the lodge. Records in keeping of Bro. CRAGIN. Dues collected as well as usual.

March 18th, visited Blue Mountain Lodge, No. 67, Phillips. M. M. degree conferred on one candidate, in a correct and dignified manner. The interest in this lodge is very noticeable, as a great many of its members, the Master included, are residents of Rangeley and are regular attendants at the meetings. Bro. NOBLE is Secretary, which signifies that the records are correctly kept, and dues well collected.

March 19th, visited Oriental Star Lodge, No. 21, Livermore Falls. At my official visit to this lodge, witnessed the M. M. degree conferred on two candidates. There has been quite an improvement in the working of the lodge from last year. The Master is an excellent worker and is well supported. This lodge had the misfortune to lose their large and elegant hall and all its paraphernalia by fire on January 12, 1903, which was quite a loss for them. They are now meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, which is secure, having been inspected by me on February 28th. Bro. EUSTIS has charge of records.

April 8th, in Wilton Lodge, witnessed the M. M. degree conferred on one candidate, which was well done by the Senior Warden, and able assistance from the other officers. This lodge had the misfortune to lose their Wor. Master, by death, on March 10, 1903, which was quite a blow to the lodge, as it was sudden, and the first time such a thing has occurred since its constitution. Records correctly kept.

Fraternally submitted,

CHARLES F. ROWELL, *D. D. G. M. 15th M. D.*

Wilton, April 11, 1903.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Sixteenth Masonic District.

I have the pleasure of reporting a continuance of the general good work noted last year. As a whole, the work follows the ritual very closely, and in

one or two cases only were the mistakes corrected last year repeated this, showing a decided effort on the part of the officers to perfect themselves as far as they were able to do so.

My first official visit was to publicly install the officers of Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield. After the installation a fine collation was served by the ladies, and a pleasant hour spent in a social manner.

My next visit was to install the officers of Blazing Star Lodge, at Rumford Falls. A banquet was served after the ceremonies, and a pleasant time enjoyed.

The installation of the officers of King Hiram, at Dixfield, completed my duties in this line.

My first visit for the purpose of inspecting the work was to Evening Star Lodge, at Buckfield, March 9th. The work was in the M. M. degree, and was well done. This was the first time that the W. M. had worked this degree, and it is seldom that one sees it done in a better manner.

I again saw the same degree worked by Paris Lodge, at South Paris, March 10th. The work was well done, and I noted more interest among the members than was observed at a previous visit. There was a good attendance, and general inquiry as to the correct work.

March 12th, I had the pleasure of visiting, for the first time, Crooked River Lodge, at Bolster's Mills. This lodge has not had the benefit of a visit from the Deputy for two years, yet through visits to other lodges the officers have acquired an almost perfect way of working. A few corrections were made in the work, and after a supper, for which I understand this place is noted, your Deputy came away well convinced that the work of the Craft was in good hands.

I visited Oxford Lodge, at Norway, March 13th, and witnessed the work in the M. M. degree, which was performed in the pleasing manner customary with this lodge. There were present representatives from many near by lodges, and after the banquet a very pleasant time was spent in listening to the speeches and music.

I made appointments with Granite and Jefferson Lodges, but owing to business was unable to keep them. Bro. ARTHUR C. RICKER, of Jefferson Lodge, kindly consented to visit these lodges, and he reports to me that their condition is good, and the work done in an excellent manner. During his visit to Granite, at West Paris, the lodge voted to draw an order for the final payment on their hall. They are to be congratulated on the final settlement of a long outstanding debt.

King Hiram Lodge being my own lodge, has received no special visit, yet I have attended every meeting when in town, and know that a good interest is shown. Several reasons have combined to keep me from visiting Bethel Lodge, and I have neglected to ask another to report for me, hoping to be able to make the visit myself.

I find in all the lodges of this district a noticeable improvement in the collection of the dues. The lodges are in a good financial condition, many of them owning their halls with money besides.

In closing, M. W., I would thank the officers and members of the several lodges for the universal courtesy and cordiality with which they have received me, and to you, also, are my thanks due for the honor and pleasure of my appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

D. A. GATES, *D. D. G. M. 16th M. D.*

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR:—I have the honor to submit my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Seventeenth Masonic District. It affords me pleasure to report the prosperous and harmonious condition of all the lodges under my supervision. I have visited every lodge, some of them many times. The work is uniform, and the officers not only do their work well and intelligently, but they also make it a rule to welcome every brother and make him feel that he has a part in the great work of making men better, stronger and nobler. Much interest was manifested in the convention held in Corinthian Hall in October, under the direction of M. W. FRANK E. SLEEPER, and the benefit from the instruction received is very noticeable.

VISITATIONS.

DEERING LODGE, No. 183. My first official visit was made to Deering Lodge on June 16th, and I received a very fraternal greeting from the many brethren present, accompanied by R. W. Bro. HERBERT N. MAXFIELD, Wor. Bro. DOLE, of Presumpscot Lodge, Wor. Bro. PAINE, of Standish Lodge, Wor. Bro. F. H. THOMPSON, as Marshal. I was received in due form. Work on the M. M. degree was presented by Wor. M. CHAS. W. MOSES and his able line of officers in the usual correct and impressive manner characteristic of this sterling lodge. Records by R. W. Bro. CHASE, are finely kept, and dues promptly collected. Deering Lodge has done a large amount of work during the year. At the close of work a sumptuous banquet was enjoyed by the large number of members and visitors present.

HARMONY LODGE, No. 38. I had the pleasure of meeting Harmony Lodge on the evening of November twelfth, accompanied by many brethren of the city lodges. It being a stated meeting a large amount of business was done, the

most important being the appointment of a committee to change the mode of lighting from kerosene lamps to electricity. This has since been done and is a decided improvement. Work on the M. M. degree upon three candidates, who, upon examination, proved their ability and proficiency. Two of these candidates are now holding the positions of Senior and Junior Deacons. Wor. M. COBB and Bro. Senior Warden W. P. F. ROBIE showed that they had given careful thought and study by their conscientious rendering of the work. Bro. E. W. GUPTILL is a very efficient Secretary and attends to the duties of his office with his usual business ability. Dues well looked after. Refreshments were served at the close of work, and thanks are due Brother Senior Warden ROBIE for his kindness and attention to the visiting brethren.

STANDISH LODGE, No. 70. It was my good fortune to visit Standish Lodge on the evening of November 13th, when the weather was pleasant and the traveling good, affording an opportunity for many of the older brethren to be present. Work on the M. M. degree upon one candidate, and was finely rendered. Wor. M. PARKER F. PAINE is a man of keen perception and business methods, carries these principles into his lodge work, and has the hearty support of his interested and able officers. I have had the pleasure of visiting this lodge upon three occasions during the year, and have received the most cordial and fraternal evidences of friendship and brotherly love. The records are carefully kept and finances well looked after. At the close of work a choice supper was served and an hour spent in social intercourse.

PRESUMPSCOT LODGE, No. 127. It was with a feeling of pleasure that the evening (January 10th) of my postponed visit to Presumpscot Lodge proved to be a very pleasant one, and that the largest gathering of brethren for many years were present. Work was presented on the M. M. degree upon one candidate, and was exceedingly well done. Wor. M. FRED C. DOLE was justly entitled to the words of praise for the correct and impressive rendering of the ritual. It being the night of the annual meeting, officers were elected, after which we retired to the hall below, where a fine warm supper was served. After a smoke and congratulations upon the prosperity of Presumpscot Lodge, I had the pleasure of installing the new officers, who will continue the good work done by Wor. Bro. DOLE. The records, by Bro. W. H. CRAM, are finely written and the dues are well collected.

PORTLAND LODGE, No. 1. The evening of February 28th was the occasion of my official visit to this the oldest lodge in Maine, accompanied by R. W. Bros. FRANKLIN R. REDLON, FRANCIS E. CHASE; Wor. Bros. HERBERT ROBINSON, CONVERSE E. LEACH, GEO. W. STURGIS, and THOMAS E. McDONALD, of Portland Lodge; Wor. M. CHARLES F. TOBIE, of Ancient Landmark; Wor. M. FRED G. HAMILTON, of Hiram; Wor. M. FRANK W. YORK, of Atlantic; Wor. M. CHAS. M. MOSES, of Deering; Wor. M. FRED A. COLE, of Warren Phillips; and R. W. Bro. WM. N. HOWE, acting Grand

Marshal, and were cordially and fraternally welcomed with proper honors. Upon occasions of this kind there is always a very large gathering of masons, and Wor. M. WARREN W. COLE very wisely presented the Fellow Craft degree for inspection. The work was faultlessly done, and made a deep and lasting impression upon all. The officers were congratulated upon their earnest and successful efforts in portraying the beautiful lessons taught by this degree. Representatives were present from thirty-eight lodges, some of whom were from far western states and Europe. The records, by Bro. GEORGE F. GOULD, are all that can be desired, and dues are promptly paid. Fifteen candidates have already been passed, and much work will be done this year. At the close of work, a course dinner was served in the banquet hall, interspersed with music and readings.

ANCIENT LANDMARK LODGE, No. 17. February 13th being assigned to make my official visit to Ancient Landmark, I had the pleasure of being accompanied by Wor. M. WARREN W. COLE, Portland Lodge, Wor. M. FRED G. HAMILTON, Hiram Lodge, Wor. M. FRED A. COLE, Warren Phillips Lodge, Wor. Bro. FRANCIS E. CHASE, Wor. Bro. CONVERSE E. LEACH acting Grand Marshal, and was received with the usual honors. Work was presented in the Entered Apprentice degree, and was a splendid exhibition of ritualistic work by Wor. M. CHAS. F. TOBIE and his earnest and talented line of officers; also appropriate music by Ancient Landmark quartet—Bros. PORTER, WEBER, BAIL and EUSTIS, assisted by Bros. H. M. NICKERSON and MILLARD BOWDOIN. There were over three hundred brethren present, twenty-eight lodges represented, one of whom being from Ancient Landmark Lodge, Shanghai, China. Before the closing of the lodge we were honored by the presence of the M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Grand Master, and M. W. ALBRO E. CHASE, Past Grand Master. This successful and interesting meeting was followed by a banquet, at which eloquent and earnest remarks were made by the Grand Master and Past Grand Master CHASE.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 180. On the evening of February 17th, occurred the official visit to Hiram Lodge. Accompanying the officers to the lodge room witnessed the opening in the M. M. degree, which was excellently done, all the officers taking part. Work was presented on the M. M. degree, on three candidates. The work, as presented by W. M. FRED G. HAMILTON and his earnest officers, was of that nature which imprints upon the heart of the candidate the moral application of Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love. The officers were congratulated upon their efficient work, and the brethren for the support given the officers, and the lodge for its high standing in the community. The records are models of neatness, and Bro. GEO. H. WEEKS, JR., is not only an excellent Secretary, but a good collector. After the work, retired to the banquet room, where handsomely spread tables, adorned with potted plants and a variety of tempting food, was done justice to, as only

masons can, followed by an eloquent address from Judge E. C. REYNOLDS, an honored member of Hiram Lodge.

ATLANTIC LODGE, NO. 81. I had the pleasure of visiting Atlantic Lodge on the evening of February 18th, and witnessed a very careful and impressive presentation of the work in the Entered Apprentice degree. There was, as usual, in the city lodges, a large number of brethren present. Wor. M. FRANK W. YORK and his officers showing careful training, and an earnest desire to do their work well. This lodge has a very superior Senior Deacon, Bro. ELMER A. DOTEN. I had the pleasure of meeting Bros. SIMPSON and CHALMERS, of Glasgow, Scotland, who, when in this port, always make it a point to attend a masonic meeting. Following the work a fine banquet was served, and a very pleasant and profitable hour was enjoyed.

CASCO LODGE, NO. 36. Upon my visit to Casco Lodge on the evening of February 24th, I had the pleasure of a large delegation from the Portland lodges to accompany me, among whom were R. W. Bros. WM. N. HOWE, FRANKLIN R. REDLON and Wor. M. TOBIE, of Ancient Landmark. We were very warmly received by the officers and brethren of this hospitable lodge. The opening was well done. Work was presented in the Fellow Craft degree upon two candidates, and was exceedingly well done. Wor. M. MADSEN J. MADSEN is a very pleasing and interesting officer, and was ably supported; Wor. Bro. BENNETT, as Senior Deacon, receiving warm praise for his fine work. Rev. Bro. CROSBY gave the charge, and by his eloquent and fervent word painting made a deep impression upon all present. Casco Lodge is prosperous, and the best of feeling exists. Bro. Secretary H. M. MOORE keeps a model record and looks carefully after the dues. Remarks were made by R. W. Bros. HOWE, REDLON, L. L. STRAW, Wor. Bro. C. F. TOBIE, Bro. WM. W. KEMP, and an aged brother who was made a mason in Arkansas over sixty years ago. A very appetizing supper was served, and an hour was given to hearty singing by the brethren of Casco and her visitors.

WARREN PHILLIPS LODGE, NO. 186. Wednesday evening, March 4th, I had the agreeable duty of making an official visit to Warren Phillips Lodge. The officers and brethren received me very kindly and gave me a truly masonic welcome. Work was presented in the Entered Apprentice degree upon one candidate, in a very creditable manner. Wor. M. FRED A. COLE is to be congratulated upon having such an efficient and painstaking line of officers, and Senior Warden FRANK H. SWAN and Junior Warden WM. M. LAMB were especially mentioned for their intelligent conception of the work entrusted to them. Bro. Secretary WATERHOUSE keeps an excellent record, and looks sharply after the dues. This lodge has lately issued a very neat history, well printed, and with many half-tones of past and present officers, which makes it very valuable as a souvenir. 1904 promises to be one of the most prosperous years of this enterprising lodge. A collation was served at the close of this interesting meeting.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 86. I had the honor of making my last official visit to Temple Lodge on the evening of April 8th. The weather being very stormy, I was disappointed in not having a large delegation of visiting brethren with me. Work was presented on the Entered Apprentice degree, and was good, honest work; Wor. M. FRED BENSON doing his work particularly well, being strongly supported by Bro. Senior Deacon HENRY M. HUTCHINSON. Rev. Bro. ELLIOT B. BARBER added very materially to the work. This lodge has entered upon an era of prosperity; two candidates elected, and seven applications were received. Wor. Bro. OLIVER A. CORB is a strenuous Secretary, looking after the interests of Temple Lodge at all times and doing all he can for the advancement of Masonry in the City of Westbrook. R. W. Bros. ALBERT H. BURROUGHS and HARLAN P. BABB were present. A fine spread was enjoyed at the close of the work.

INSTALLATIONS.

I have had the pleasure of installing the officers of the following lodges:

Hiram Lodge, No. 180, November 10th, assisted by Wor. Bro. FRANK I. BROWN:

Ancient Landmark, No. 17, assisted by Wor. Bro. ALFRED KING.

Harmony, No. 38, assisted by Wor. Bro. GEO. H. ALLAN.

Presumpscot, No. 127, assisted by Bro. WILLIAM H. LIBBY.

Standish, No. 70, assisted by Wor. Bro. PARKER F. PAINE.

In closing the report of my official duties, I wish to thank the officers and brethren of the several lodges for the fraternal and hospitable treatment which they have so generously bestowed upon me, and for the promptness with which my suggestions have been adopted, which has made my two years as visiting officer, the pleasantest in my masonic life. And to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of this second appointment, I return my hearty thanks, and hope that my official acts meet with your approval.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. OWEN, *D. D. G. M. 17th M. D.*

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my official report for the masonic year just closed.

Thursday, July 10, 1902, on invitation by the Grand Lodge, I attended the dedication of the Masonic Temple at Lewiston.

November 6th, I attended the convention held by the Grand Lecturer at

Masonic Hall, Portland, and consider those meetings of inestimable value to the District Deputies.

November 10th, I visited Pythagorean Lodge, No. 11, Fryeburg. Found them in a prosperous condition. Witnessed work in the M. M. degree that needed no comment. The Master, ARTHUR C. FERGUSON, is an enthusiastic mason and a fine ritualist, and endeavors to work in harmony with the Grand Lodge rulings. The records are, and have been for several years, in the hands of Bro. T. L. EASTMAN, and are all right. Dues well collected, and all are working in peace and harmony. Refreshments were served at the close and a social hour enjoyed.

November 12th, accompanied by Bro. MELVILLE GOULD, of Shepherd's River Lodge, I visited Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 56, Denmark. Witnessed work in M. M. degree, which, under the circumstances, was very well done. Several of the regular officers being absent accounted for most of the irregularities. The Master, Bro. GEORGE W. WALES, is trying to do good work, get all the arrearages collected, and to put the lodge on a better basis. All seem to be working for the good of the order. The book of records, in the hands of Bro. S. T. BROWN, is a model of neatness. After the lodge was closed, I conferred the P. M. degree on Bro. WALES, the present Master, and Bro. TRUMBULL, a P. M. who had not received it, Bro. MELVILLE GOULD as Marshal.

February 6th, I visited Greenleaf Lodge, at Cornish. The Master and expected candidates being ill, were not present. Past Master CHAPLIN was called to the East and presided in a manner showing that Greenleaf Lodge is not lacking in first class material for presiding officers. Routine business was despatched in a pleasing manner and a social hour enjoyed.

February 7th, I visited Oriental Lodge, at Bridgton, and witnessed work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. The serious and impressive manner in which they were conferred more than compensated for the few deviations from the ritual. Much interest is taken, and they seem to be doing a grand work. The records, in the hands of Bro. D. EUGENE CHAPLIN, are full and correctly kept, and show that Charity is not the least among their accomplishments. Refreshments and a social hour followed the closing of the lodge.

February 12th, I visited Delta Lodge, No. 153, at Lovell, and witnessed work in the F. C. degree, which was nicely done. If the candidate takes as much interest in Masonry in the future, as he did while receiving the degree, we need not fear for his masonic life. This lodge is in a prosperous condition. The records, showing from six to ten Past Masters present at nearly every meeting, speak plainer than words, the interest taken. Bro. E. L. BELL, the veteran Secretary, still wields the pen, which is an assurance that the records are neat and correct. Dues well collected, and all seem to be working in peace and harmony.

January 17th, at a special communication called for the purpose, I installed the officers of Shepherd's River Lodge in the presence of the members, their families and invited guests. The lodge was then called from labor to refreshment, and we sat down to tables well loaded with things good to eat, to which ample justice was done. A social hour was then spent with short speeches and recitations. This, my home lodge, is the smallest in the district, but I can safely say that the character of its work compares favorably with those of much larger numbers. Bro. FRANK G. HAM carefully observes the proceedings of the lodge, and keeps a true and perfect record of the same. Dues fairly well collected.

I deeply regret that circumstances prevented my appointed visit to Mount Tire'm Lodge, at Waterford. But at my request Past District Deputy ISAAC F. JEWETT reported to me that the condition of the lodge was prosperous, four having been initiated during the year. Dues fairly well collected, and all working in peace and harmony. As W. M. C. H. PRIDE attended the convention at Portland, November 6th, I have no doubt his lodge received the full benefit of the Grand Lecturer's instructions. The records are still in the hands of Bro. ISAAC F. JEWETT, which is ample proof that they are correct.

In conclusion, I will say, that I have been cordially and fraternally received at all of my visits, that I have endeavored to give such instructions and corrections as I thought necessary, that all have been received in a fraternal manner, for which I wish to extend my sincere thanks to the brethren of this district, and to you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of the appointment.

Fraternally submitted,

ISAAC S. LOWELL, D. D. G. M. 18th M. D.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Permit me to hand you an account of my official doings in the above named district for the year just ended.

OCEAN LODGE. My masonic itinerary began with a visit to Ocean Lodge, on the evening of June 18, 1902. With Bro. S. P. HUNTRESS as guide and companion, we rode across country to our destination under the white splendor of a broad moon which gleamed aloft like a huge beacon, giving more and more light as we advanced. Two candidates were crafted and then raised to the third degree by W. Bro. MILLS and a well trained corps of assistants, in a correct manner. Few corrections were needed, for, under the faithful mentorship of W. Past Master GETCHELL, Ocean Lodge has reached a high de-

gree of ritualistic perfection. The records and finances of this lodge are in able and conservative hands.

ARION LODGE. Continuing my labors I found myself in the new and charming masonic home of Arion Lodge, at Goodwin's Mills, on the evening of July 18th. In the presence of a large company of members and visitors, two Fellow Crafts were taught to receive more wages, thus enabling them to enlarge the sphere of their usefulness. The work of the evening, while not above criticism, was impressive, and showed vast improvement over that of last year. In the face of desperate odds the brave brethren of this lodge have put up a magnificent fight, and they richly deserve and are entitled to great credit and praise, for the victory they have won. Bro. J. BURTON ROBERTS' records are better, if possible, than ever, and the finances are managed with equitable skill.

YORKSHIRE LODGE. On the evening of July 25th, accompanied by a large delegation from St. John's, I visited Yorkshire Lodge, situate in the neighboring village of North Berwick. This function was of more than ordinary interest to me, since it had fallen to my lot to publicly induct the officers of this lodge into their respective stations a few weeks before the above date. Two brethren were impressively taught the sublimities of the third degree in a way well calculated to leave deep and lasting impressions on their future lives and conduct. I am sure the general tendencies of Yorkshire Lodge are in the right direction, and that direction, if maintained, cannot fail to lead its members to the temple of happiness. Bro. DRAKE's records are well kept, the finances properly safeguarded, and peaceful harmony prevails.

NAVAL LODGE. My next visit was made to Naval Lodge, at Kittery, on August 13th, where I found a large assemblage of enthusiastic brethren awaiting my arrival. After the routine business of the meeting had been transacted, the decks were cleared for action, and the officers of the lodge, under their commandant, W. Bro. HENRY L. DURGIN, gave as fine a display of masonic tactics as one would care to see. The work was in the Third degree, and I am glad to say that few ritualistic offences were committed. The records are fair, a good treasury balance is on hand, and peace and harmony prevail.

YORK LODGE. On the evening of December 17th I had the pleasure of receiving the fraternal greetings of the brethren of York Lodge, and I wish to assure all future visitors that the Kennebunk masons have a pleasing and tactful way of making strangers within their gates feel very much at home. On this occasion Worshipful Master LITTLEFIELD showed me good work on the Master's degree. Those objectionable synonyms which are so baneful to most ritualists are fast disappearing from the work of this lodge, and it gives me great pleasure to congratulate its officers on the purity of their masonic language. The general excellence of Bro. GILPATRIC's records, and the sound financial policy of the Treasurer leave little to be desired.

ST. ASPINQUID LODGE. On January 10, 1903, I made an official inspection of work of the lodge at York Village. One craftsman was promoted to the Master's degree in an able and impressive manner. In fact the work of all the officers was so generally good as to be suggestive of a masonic renaissance in the good old town of York. This lodge is fortunate in its talented presiding officer. Few Masters in this Grand Jurisdiction equal, and none excel, W. Bro. FRANK W. SMITH in those special gifts that contribute so largely to success in the exalted station which he so ably fills. The records are still made by Bro. WOODWARD, and it is but scant justice to say that much of the renewed prosperity of St. Aspinquid is due to his painstaking and faithful labor. The dues are closely collected, and the treasury is therefore in good condition.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE. Monday evening, February 9th, was home lodge night, and, although the weather was intensely cold, and the country roads in an unspeakable condition, nearly one hundred masons turned out to witness a representation of those memorable events which have made the Sublime degree so intensely interesting to all the millions of its votaries. From W. M. JOHN M. BURLEIGH, down through the entire line of his assistants, the lessons of this degree were taught with rare precision and intelligence. A large number of guests were present, including the Worshipful Master and twenty members of Naval Lodge, who came over the long, rough road from Kittery in response to an invitation from St. John's for a fraternal visitation. Bro. MUZZEY still presides at the Secretary's table, and, besides keeping model records, collects the dues up to the limit. Only eight dollars of uncollected dues remained on his books March 1st, which means a fat exchequer.

DUNLAP LODGE. Still traveling eastward, I found myself, on February sixteenth, in the splendid apartments of Dunlap Lodge, at Biddeford. Work on the Master's degree was exhibited for my inspection, and to say that it was good work would be supererogatory. Worshipful Master ETCELLS and his trained associates speak the language of Masonry as it should be spoken. The large crowd present; the decorum and interest manifested, even during the recitation of the lecture, are but a few of the striking proofs of the truth of my last observation. I attribute much of the exactness in ritualistic rendition by the officers of Dunlap Lodge to the fact that her Masters are constant in their attendance on the Grand Lecturer's conventions. Bro. LYTTON E. STAPLES' records are beyond criticism, while the financial affairs of this lodge are sound to the core.

SACO LODGE. Acting on the invitation of W. Bro. COLE, I visited Saco Lodge, No. 9, at Saco, on the evening of March 4, 1903. This lodge enjoys the distinction of being the oldest, and one of the best in the Nineteenth District. Work on the Master's degree was presented for my approval, and, considering the fact that a newly elected staff of officers was performing initial ser-

vice, it was good work. A few hints and suggestions were given, and I believe taken in the true way. The large number of rejections in this lodge during the last year gives the impression that other things than fitness are sometimes allowed to influence the action of the brethren. I believe the ballot to be one of the sacred things in Masonry, and it should always be approached with minds divested of all prejudice, and our ultimate action performed with pure hearts and clean hands. Bro. ABRAM T. LORD officiates at the Secretary's desk with model exactness, while the financial standing of the lodge is all that can reasonably be desired.

ARUNDEL LODGE. I concluded my work of inspection with a visit to Kennebunkport, on April 7th. In the presence of a goodly number of brethren, W. Bro. MESERVE and his fellow officers gave a correct rendering of the ritual in the initial degree of Masonry. Very few ritualistic errors were noticed, while the floor tactics and general effects of the work were of a high order of excellence. I had the pleasure on this occasion of meeting Past Right Worshipful ISAAC P. GOOCH, whose zeal and loyalty have done much in placing Arundel Lodge well up near the head of our masonic column in this district. Bro. THIRKELL is a new recruit in the Secretary's chair, but his records are more than creditable. The financial exhibit of this lodge is of the right kind.

CONCLUSION. It is with genuine regret that I conclude my labors as a representative of the Grand Lodge in this district. I shall miss the fraternal greetings and warm welcome extended to me by new and old friends. No less shall I miss the earnest efforts of lodge officers to do their level best, for such efforts have struck a responsive harmony in my masonic heart. But most of all shall I miss the sustaining sense of labor which has become almost a habit. Now that labor has ceased, I know I shall be forgiven if I give way to that moment of discouragement which is so sure to succeed the completion of any prolonged effort.

It has been my good fortune to be able to visit every lodge in my official circuit at least once during each of the years of my service as District Deputy. I have made a special endeavor to help, aid and assist the small struggling lodges, and the fact that the weak are waxing strong is ample reward for my labor.

Every lodge in the district has made a handsome net gain in membership during the last two years; there has been a quiet but earnest emulation of who best can work with no thought of contention; while fraternal peace and therefore solid prosperity are everywhere seen.

Lest I seem ungrateful, I desire to thank all the Secretaries for their unusual promptness in forwarding annual returns and answering all letters. I wish also to thank the Craft at large for the distinguished consideration with which I have been everywhere received.

Fraternally,

CHARLES M. SLEEPER, *D. D. G. M. 19th M. D.*

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith present to you my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twentieth Masonic District.

September 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, assisted by Bro. C. E. BERRY as Grand Marshal. Banquet.

October 11th, assisted by Bro. RALPH SCRIBNER, I publicly installed the officers of Forest Lodge, No. 148. A fine musical program, under the direction of Bro. SNARE, was much appreciated. The ladies served one of their fine suppers, for which they are noted, after which the newly installed officers conferred the M. M. degree on one candidate, doing good work with few errors.

November 13th, I publicly installed the officers of Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, Mattawamkeag. As usual, a large number were present. Several musical selections by the choir were much enjoyed.

January 13th, I privately installed the officers of Horeb Lodge, No. 93.

March 14th, I made an official visit to Forest Lodge, No. 148, Springfield, and witnessed work in the E. A. degree, which was well done. W. M. LEWIS has a correct understanding of the ritual. I was much pleased with the floor work. Records, in care of Bro. TRASK, are correct. Dues well collected.

March 21st, I made an official visit to Baskahegan Lodge, No. 175, Danforth. On account of bad weather, attendance was small, and candidate not being present, the evening was spent in review of the ritual. Records, in charge of Bro. PORTER, are well kept, and dues closely collected.

March 24th, I made an official visit to Horeb Lodge, No. 93, Lincoln. The E. A. and F. C. were worked upon two candidates, with but few errors noticed. With Past D. D. G. M. MILLS, W. M., and P. M. Bro. LINTON, S. D., the work must be excellent. They are brothers who endeavor to excel, not follow. Records, in charge of Bro. PLUMLY, are correct.

Pine Tree Lodge, No. 172, Mattawamkeag, being my masonic home, I have been present at most of the meetings. I am pleased to report that Pine Tree is enjoying greater prosperity than for several years, doing more work than any lodge in the district the past year, and in good financial standing; Bro. SMITH, our genial Secretary, still holding his punctual record for attendance unbroken. Dues well collected.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I desire to extend my sincere thanks to the officers and brothers for their courtesy and kindness to me, and to you, M. W., for the honor conferred.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN E. CLARK, *D. D. G. M. 20th M. D.*

Winn, March 28, 1903.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Permit me to submit to you a report of my official work in the Twenty-first District during the past year.

On November 3d, I made an official visit to Felicity Lodge, No. 19, at Bucksport, and witnessed work in the Master Mason's degree. The work was performed in a very commendable manner and not requiring many corrections. Wor. Bro. DANIEL COURCY is still in the East, and the books remain in the hands of Bro. FRED WOOD, who attends well to his duties and keeps the dues well collected.

On November 7th, I attended the Grand Lecturer's Convention at Lewiston. The session was well attended and was very interesting and instructive.

On November 13th, I made an official visit to Bar Harbor Lodge, No. 185, and had the pleasure of witnessing their work in the Master Mason's degree. There is no lack of interest on the part of either officers or members of this lodge, which was manifested by the large number in attendance, and the beautiful and impressive manner in which the work was performed, the W. M., Bro. PIERCE, rendering his part in an especially pleasing manner. It has become a practice with this lodge to elect new officers nearly every year, and as there is an abundance of good material to select from, I think the practice a good one, as it gives them a large number of Past Masters who are always helpful to a lodge. Bro. B. L. HADLEY is still retained as Secretary, and it goes without saying, that the work is well done and the dues promptly collected.

November 14th, I visited David A. Hooper Lodge, No. 201, at West Sullivan. The W. M., Bro. BRADBURY SMITH, had kindly invited Winter Harbor Lodge to be present and confer the Fellow Craft degree, which they did. This was followed by the Master Mason's degree by David A. Hooper Lodge. The work was done in such a manner as needed but little correction or criticism. Wor. Bro. SMITH is a very live and energetic Master, and performs his work in an impressive manner. There were also present at this meeting several Past Masters and members of Esoteric Lodge, of Ellsworth, and we had a most pleasant and profitable meeting. I examined the records, which are in good condition, and the dues very promptly collected.

On December 9th, I paid an official visit to Mt. Desert Lodge, No. 140. The night was very cold and the roads bad, consequently the attendance was quite small. There being no candidate at this time, the evening was spent in giving instruction in masonic work, questions being asked by officers and brethren, which was answered to the best of my ability. The records were examined and found in good condition and a marked improvement in the matter of collecting dues. This lodge is in first-class financial condition, own-

ing a good hall which has cost probably \$2,500. No debts and about \$300 in the treasury.

December 10th, I visited Tremont Lodge, No. 77. Owing to extremely cold weather and bad traveling, but few were present at the meeting. The Master Mason's degree was conferred upon one candidate, and the work was performed in an excellent manner. The W. M., Bro. SAMUEL S. MOORE, is a very faithful Master and a good ritualist, and the officers all seem interested and anxious to do good work. The lodge is in good financial condition. The Secretary, Bro. WM. R. KEENE, keeps a neat and correct set of books and the dues are well collected.

On December 16th, I installed the officers of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 71, of Orland, assisted by Bro. T. O. SAUNDERS as Grand Marshal. At the close of the installation, we repaired to the town hall and partook of a fine supper which the ladies had prepared, and spent a few hours in social enjoyment with the brethren and their families. Rising Sun being my home lodge, this is the only official visit I have made, but I have been present at most of the meetings. There has been but little work the past year, but the new officers, with Bro. CHAS. R. RIPLEY in the East, are showing a good degree of interest and zeal by holding weekly meetings for the purpose of exemplifying and passing lectures, thereby making themselves very proficient in the work. Bro. S. R. HUTCHINS is still Secretary, which is a sufficient guaranty that the records will be well kept and the dues closely collected.

January 22d, I visited Esoteric Lodge, No. 159, of Ellsworth. On this occasion the Master Mason's degree was conferred upon one candidate. The work was performed in a most beautiful and impressive manner, the ritual being rendered so correctly as to make it almost impossible to detect the slightest error. Esoteric Lodge has established a reputation for excellency in degree work, and has received and accepted invitations to work the Master Mason's degree in several other lodges during the past year, which I have no doubt will be of great benefit to those who have had the pleasure of witnessing their work. The Secretary, Bro. M. S. SMITH, attends faithfully to his part of the work, and keeps the dues well paid.

February 20th, the sixth annual convention of the 21st Masonic District met in Odd Fellows' Hall, Ellsworth. Convention opened at 2.30 P. M. The W. M. and officers of Mount Desert Lodge were invited to exemplify the work of the E. A. degree, which they did in a most commendable manner. The lecture, by W. M. Bro. A. O. JACOBSON, being very finely rendered.

The W. M. and officers of Tremont Lodge then assumed the stations and proceeded to exemplify the work of the F. C. degree, which was done in such a manner as to elicit much praise and leaving very little room for criticism or correction. The brethren were then called from labor to refreshment until 8 o'clock P. M., at which hour they were again called from refreshment to labor

and Bro. EDGAR J. TRUSSELL, W. M. of Bar Harbor Lodge, was presented, who with his officers opened a lodge of Master Masons, and proceeded to confer the Master Mason's degree upon an actual candidate of their lodge. There was a large number in attendance at this convention, and the general verdict was that it was a decided success. We believe that our annual conventions have been of great benefit to the lodges of this district, and to them is due in a great measure the wonderful improvement which has been made in masonic degree work.

April 15th, in response to an invitation from W. M. Brother HOWARD W. DUNN, I made an official visit to Lygonia Lodge, No. 40, of Ellsworth, and had the pleasure of witnessing the work of the E. A. degree conferred upon one candidate. Although the attendance was rather small, yet there seemed to be a good degree of interest manifested by those that were present, and the work was performed in a most creditable manner, the lecture by the W. M. being especially well rendered. Very few corrections were needed. Several questions were asked by the brethren and instructions given on different points in the work. Bro. N. J. MOOR is still Secretary and attends faithfully to his duties, and keeps the dues closely collected.

On July 7th the hall occupied by Winter Harbor Lodge, No. 192, was destroyed by fire, and as they had no place for meeting and I was unable to attend to the matter personally, I requested Bro. F. R. BUNKER, Past D. D. G. M., to secure a safe and suitable place to occupy temporarily, which he kindly attended to, and they are now in very comfortable quarters with hopes of having a new hall in the near future. I have not made an official visit to this lodge this year, but on November 14th, as I have already stated, I had the pleasure of witnessing their work in the F. C. degree in David A. Hooper Lodge, and the work was performed in a very correct and pleasing manner.

And now, Most Worshipful Grand Master, I heartily thank you for the honor conferred by appointing me for the second time as your representative for this district. I would like to take this opportunity to again thank the officers and brethren of all the lodges in the district, and I assure them that I fully appreciate their uniform kindness and courtesy to me at all times.

Fraternally submitted,

ASHUR B. HUTCHINS, *D. D. G. M. 21st M. D.*

Orland, April 27, 1903.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I herewith submit my first annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-second Masonic District.

My first visit was to Plymouth Lodge, No. 75, Plymouth, June 17th. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate. The work was performed nearly correct and in an impressive manner by Wor. C. T. HARRIS and his corps of officers.

By invitation of M. W. G. M. ALFRED S. KIMBALL, I attended, July 10th, the dedication of the Masonic Temple, at Lewiston, where I acted as G. S. Deacon.

I attended the District meeting, October 28th, at Bangor, and although it was a cold, wet day I received good, warm instruction.

November 13th, I visited Archon Lodge, No. 139, East Dixmont, where I installed the officers. There was no work. The records in the hands of Bro. PORTER are well kept, and the dues well collected. The social hour closed with banquet, with many ladies present.

My home lodge, Meridian, No. 125, Pittsfield, I have attended nearly every meeting and deemed an official visit unnecessary. It is efficiently officered and the books still kept by Bro. O. S. HASKELL, who does his work readily and faithfully. We have, through the persistent efforts of Bro. WM. DOBSON, adopted a system of Life Membership, whereby a member can pay his dues in advance for life—according to his age, and receive a fine certificate as a receipt for his dues. Nearly forty have paid and taken life memberships, whereby the lodge has realized nearly one thousand dollars.

By my request, R. W. S. G. W. E. A. PORTER visited Corinthian Lodge, No. 95, Hartland, March 11th. This was a regular meeting and there was a good attendance. Work was presented in the M. M. degree, and was done in a very correct and impressive manner. The records are well kept, and the lodge seems to be in a prosperous condition. He was courteously received and entertained, and his instructions were received with a brotherly feeling.

Also, by my request, he visited Meridian Splendor Lodge, No. 49, Newport, where work was presented in the M. M. degree. The most of the officers are young men, but their work was done in an accurate and impressive manner, well portraying the principles of Masonry.

He reports that his visits to the above lodges was more a pleasure than a task.

I also appointed Bro. C. E. VICKERY to visit Pacific Lodge, No. 64, Exeter, and Parian Lodge, No. 160, Corinna, and after considerable correspondence, dates were arranged, but owing to the conditions of the weather and other circumstances he was unable to visit either lodge.

By appointment Bro. O. E. LIBBY, went to visit Cambridge Lodge, No. 157, Cambridge, but owing to the condition of the weather there was no meeting.

In conclusion, I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor of my appointment. Yours fraternally,

NELSON C. SMITH, *D. D. G. M., 22d M. D.*
Pittsfield, April 11, 1903.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

TO ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to present to you my second annual report as D. D. G. M. of the Twenty-third masonic district.

December 10th, I visited Freedom Lodge, No. 42. The work was in the M. M. degree on two candidates and was done in a very pleasing manner. Wor. Bro. CHADBOURN was in the East, and he always makes the work very impressive. The records are well kept.

February 5th, I visited Buxton Lodge, No. 115, and publicly installed their officers, assisted by Wor. Bro. WARREN as Grand Marshal, to a large and appreciative audience, after which a banquet was served. I made this my official visit. The records are still in the hands of Wor. Bro. CYRIL P. HARMON, who is a model Secretary.

March 10th, I visited Springvale Lodge, No. 190. They had work in the M. M. degree. Their officers are mostly new, but they are very much interested in their work, and their aim is to master their work. Bro. W. H. WOOD is still Secretary, and the records are finely kept. This is still the banner lodge in the Twenty-third District, and is truly a model lodge home.

March 11th, I visited Preble Lodge, No. 143, and witnessed work in the M. M. degree, which was well rendered. They have done a good amount of work in the past year, and the prospect is bright for the year to come. The records are still in the hands of Bro. JOHN WRIGHT, who is a faithful and efficient Secretary. The dues are well collected.

I have been unable to visit Day Spring Lodge, No. 107, and Drummond Lodge, No. 118, but they both are in a flourishing condition and are doing their part of the work.

I have also been unable to visit Fraternal, No. 55, and have not as yet received their returns, so am unable to report on this lodge. I have attended Adoniram, No. 27, my own lodge at nearly every meeting. We have a new set of officers who are taking a deep interest in their work, and the finances show a balance on the right side.

In closing, I am pleased to report that the lodges in this district are in harmony with each other. Fraternal visitations are frequent, and the social part is well maintained. I have endeavored to impress upon the officers the necessity of making the work upon the candidates impressive and plain. And now, Most Worshipful, permit me to thank you for the honor of a second appointment, and through you to render my sincere thanks to the officers and members of the several lodges in this district for the uniform courtesy and hospitality extended to me on all occasions.

Fraternally submitted,

HARDY H. MCKENNEY, *D. D. G. M. 23d M. D.*

Limington, March 31, 1903.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

TO M. W. ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fourth Masonic District.

September 20th, assisted by Wor. Bro. C. E. KEMPTON as Grand Marshal, I installed the officers of Nezinscot Lodge in the presence of the members and invited guests. Rabboni quartet furnished excellent music and Bro. FRED GROVER was present in his official capacity of mirth-provoker. A heavy rain did not prevent a full house and a very pleasant meeting, closing with a banquet.

November 7th, I attended the convention for instruction in Lewiston. I had personally requested each Master in this district to be present with his officers. There was a large attendance and a very profitable time was spent in studying the ritual under the guidance of the genial Grand Lecturer. In the evening, Rabboni Lodge worked the F. C., and Ashlar the M. M. degree. This was Rabboni's first attempt, but the work was very well done, the difficult lecture by the S. D. being especially good. Ashlar Lodge then conferred the M. M. degree in a very satisfactory manner. The presence of the Grand Lecturer and half-a-dozen deputies watching for errors might furnish reasonable excuse for a little nervousness, but the mistakes were few, and did not in any wise lessen the effect on the candidate. The banquet was a credit to the combined genius of the lodges and was duly appreciated by all.

January 7th, by invitation of Wor. M. B. WATSON, my first official visit was made to Tranquil Lodge, it being the annual meeting, with work on the M. M. degree. Cumberland, Webster, Tyrian and Nezinscot Lodges were invited, and sent good delegations. M. W. Bro. SLEEPER, R. W. Bro. J. BURNHAM, D. G. M., and many other masons from Lewiston and Auburn lodges, were present. Tranquil allows no rivals in hospitality. The large amount of business incident to such a meeting called for a long session. The reports showed a very good financial condition and a prosperous year in membership. The records, in the hands of Bro. GEO. R. PAGE, were neat, plain and in every way satisfactory. The M. M. degree was conferred on one candidate, and Wor. Bro. WATSON and his officers added new lustre to the reputation of Tranquil. Few errors worthy of notice were made in the work, but I made several suggestions regarding the conduct of business where customs had led away from the strict rules of the monitor. At high twelve (ritual hour, low twelve by the clock) the craft were called to the banquet hall, where the material things of life were discussed, followed by remarks by several distinguished masons, Wor. Bro. WATSON acting as toastmaster. About 250 brethren attended this meeting.

January 8th, I was met at the electric car station in Sabattus by Bro. JUD-

SON BANGS, W. M. of Webster Lodge, and conducted to the pleasant home of that body. Here I found R. W. Bro. F. E. SLEEPER, Grand Lecturer, whose interest in Masonry begins, as it should, at home. This lodge has had no candidate for nearly a year, but Bro. BANGS arranged to exemplify the E. A. degree for the visiting officer. As I had given them very brief notice of my intended visit, there was little time for preparation; but the work was exceedingly good, and the ritual was rendered impressively and correctly. I am very sure that the candidate who takes his degrees in Webster Lodge will receive instruction that he will understand and remember. The records are well kept by Wor. Bro. RICHARDSON, but the dues are not so well collected as one might wish, and steps are being taken toward improvement in this respect. The lodge is in good financial condition. After the work, refreshments were served, and I took my departure for Lewiston, exceedingly well pleased with my visit.

January 26th, by invitation of Wor. Bro. WM. E. QUIMBY, I inspected work in Ancient Brother's Lodge. This was a special meeting to confer the M. M. degree on two candidates, and was the first time the officers had worked it. A close study of the ritual was evident, and the work was done with dignity and a suitable appreciation of the importance of the ceremony. The officers being new to their positions, I made a number of suggestions; but I had a feeling during the work that after the officers had gained a little practice and experience the duties of critic would be very light. I met here R. W. WM. J. BURNHAM, D. G. M., also R. W. Bros. A. M. PENLEY, L. O. BRACKETT, with many visitors from other lodges. Excellent music by the quartet added to the beauty of the degree. The banquet I was obliged to forego to take the car home, but I looked in and am sure that Ancient Brothers work and eat well. The records are good and dues well collected.

February 5th, I witnessed exemplification of the E. A. degree in Tyrian Lodge. This lodge has had no candidate for a year, but the work proceeded with a substitute. Wor. Bro. HAMMOND is a good ritualist and has capable officers to assist him. Corrections were few and were well received. Several P. M.s watch the work and keep the officers on the *qui vive*. This lodge has its history written up to date. Other lodges will please take due notice. The Master and P. M. WAYNE with others deserve special credit for this work, as it is very nicely done and sufficiently complete. Several Past Masters were present. Refreshments were served and the ritual discussed, until Wor. Bro. CORR manifested an inclination to go home and lock the doors of his hostelry, when we adjourned.

February 7th, accompanied by Wor. M. B. WATSON, of Tranquil, I drove to New Gloucester, and saw the E. A. degree conferred in Cumberland Lodge. More than thirty brethren were present. This is a very interesting lodge to visit, being the oldest in the district, possessing many valuable mementoes of

the olden times and excellent portraits of its Past Masters. Any lodge is fortunate in having so good a Master as Wor. JOHN J. STURGIS—an excellent presiding officer and a good ritualist. The work was very impressively done with few errors. R. W. Bro. GODING is in his third decade as Secretary, and his records leave nothing to be desired. The dues are well collected. With plenty of candidates (26 the past year), a new hall nearly completed, and all the brothers loyal, the outlook is exceedingly bright.

February 18th, I saw work on the M. M. degree in Rabboni Lodge, RONEY A. SWIFT, W. M. There were present R. W. Bros. E. K. SMITH, F. G. PAYNE, Wor. Bros. M. B. WATSON, C. O. MORRELL, and many other visitors. Rabboni is doing a great deal of work and doing it well. A few suggestions in the manner of work were made, but I think I can safely say that I have never seen the floor work in the second section so well done in any other lodge. The records are in good hands. A banquet closed the evening's labors.

Ashlar Lodge, arranged for a visit but I was unable to attend, and rather than to disappoint the lodge I telephoned R. W. Bro. BRACKETT to visit for me.

He reports good work, records well kept and finances satisfactory. I have visited Ashlar twice unofficially, and can vouch for his report.

Nezinscot Lodge has had no work until recently, and I have made no official visit. I have attended most of the meetings, and have no doubt that the standard of excellence will be upheld.

Wor. S. D. ANDREWS is filling the office of Secretary for the 34th year, which is good evidence of his ability. He made the Grand Lodge returns and paid the Grand Lodge tax on the first day of March. R. W. Brother FAULKNER is still our beloved schoolmaster, and no officer in Nezinscot can wander far from the ritual with impunity.

I wish to thank you, Most Worshipful, for the honor conferred on me, and the several lodges for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

OLIVER A. SPRAGUE, *D. D. G. M. 24th M. D.*

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

TO ALFRED S. KIMBALL,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine.

I have the honor to submit herewith my third annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fifth Masonic District.

I regret very much to report that pressing business engagements prevented my attending any of the conventions for instruction in masonic work, and I

was thus deprived of the great inspiration which one necessarily receives from these instructive and interesting sessions under the direction of Bro. SLEEPER.

On February 11th, I officially visited my home lodge, Monument, No. 96, of Houlton. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate in a very creditable manner. This lodge is in a very flourishing condition. The interest in Masonry is well sustained and the finances of the lodge are in excellent shape. The past year has been in every way one of the most successful in the history of the lodge. The records are well kept and dues well collected.

On March 6th, I paid an official visit to Nollesemic Lodge, No. 205, of Millinocket. This was a special communication called for me to witness work in the E. A. and F. C. degrees. I had seen this lodge work the M. M. degree so often and with such little need for correction that I deemed it advisable to inspect their work in the other two degrees. The work was very excellently done, and very few corrections were required. Later a banquet was served. Records well kept and dues well collected.

On March 10th, I officially visited Molunkus Lodge, No. 165, of Sherman Mills. There being no candidate, work in the M. M. degree was exemplified in a very satisfactory manner. Although there has been very little work in this lodge during the past year, yet the interest has been well sustained, and I was glad to note that the appearance of their hall had been very much improved. The lodge is in good condition financially, and records in good shape.

On March 11th, I made my official visit to Island Falls Lodge, No. 206. The M. M. degree was conferred upon one candidate in an excellent manner. I was exceedingly pleased with the work of this new lodge. I have seldom seen the work so well done. A great interest is manifested in the work of Masonry and the quality of the membership is high. The records are well kept.

On March 12th, I officially visited Katahdin Lodge, No. 98, of Patten. The work was in the M. M. degree, and considering the fact that this was the first time that the new officers had worked this degree, the work was very well done, and only a few corrections in the ritual were necessary. The records are well kept, and dues very well collected.

On March 14th, I made my official visit to Aroostook Lodge, No. 197, of Blaine. I inspected work in the E. A. degree, which was very well done. The attendance was good and a healthy interest in Masonry is shown. I have had to pay very little attention to the records or finances of this lodge, as they are in the hands of Bro. JOHN M. RAMSEY, who has long been the efficient Secretary of this lodge.

As my official labors are drawing to a close, I look back with pleasure to the kindly co-operation which has been rendered to me by all the masonic brethren in my district, and I wish to thank them all for their kindness and

courtesy to me. I doubt not that my successor will have the same kindly reception from the several lodges that I have had.

In conclusion, Most Worshipful, I wish to thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

GEORGE A. GORHAM, JR., *D. D. G. M. 25th M. D.*

Houlton, April 20, 1903.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Trustees of the Charity Fund.

MASONIC HALL, PORTLAND,

Tuesday, May 5, 1903.

The Trustees met in the Grand Master's office at 5 P. M.

Present—ALFRED S. KIMBALL, *President*,

WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,

EDWIN A. PORTER,

JAMES C. AYER,

STEPHEN BERRY, *Secretary*,

ARCHIE L. TALBOT,

A. M. WETHERBEE,

FESSENDEN I. DAY.

The Grand Treasurer's Report was presented as follows:

To the Trustees of the Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge.

The subscriber has the honor of reporting the transactions of his office as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance from last report,	\$1,097.83
Income from investments,	1,718.52
Contribution to Bro. Levi Morse, returned,	21.00
Contribution to Bro. Roy A. Kane, returned,	7.00
	<u>\$2,844.35</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid to beneficiaries,	\$1,327.00
Added to Savings Bank investments,	361.37

Paid for rent of safe,.....	10.00
Cash on hand,.....	1,145.98
	<u>\$2,844.35</u>

The Charity Fund at the commencement of the year consisted of :

	Par Value.	Income.
25 shares Canal National Bank Stock,.....	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 150.00
37 shares Casco National Bank Stock,.....	3,700.00	222.00
14 shares First National Bank Stock,	1,400.00	84.00
14 shares National Traders Bank Stock, ..	1,400.00	84.00
10 shares Merchants National Bank Stock,.....	750.00	60.00
10 shares Lime Rock Bank Stock,.....	700.00	35.00
20 shares Westbrook Trust Company Stock,.....	2,000.00	120.00
1 City of Portland Bond,.....	1,000.00	60.00
1 Town of Brunswick Bond,.....	1,000.00	40.00
1 City of Saco Bond,.....	500.00	20.00
2 Northern Pacific R. R. Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
2 Rockland Water Co. Bonds,.....	1,500.00	75.00
2 Wladikawkas R. R. Bonds,	2,000.00	80.00
2 Kennebec Light and Heat Co. Bonds,.....	1,000.00	50.00
2 Union Electric Co. Bonds,.....	1,000.00	60.00
1 Mousam Water Co. Bonds,.....	500.00	25.00
1 Denver City Tramway Co. Bonds,.....	500.00	25.00
1 Maine Central R. R. Bond,.....	500.00	35.00
1 Portland Water Co. Bond,	1,000.00	40.00
Deposit in Maine Savings Bank,	2,464.18	86.99
" " Portland Savings Bank,	2,493.22	88.01
" " Augusta Savings Bank,.....	650.49	22.77
" " Skowhegan Savings Bank,.....	627.96	18.97
" " Waterville Savings Bank,.....	645.68	22.77
" " Wiscasset Savings Bank,.....	666.20	23.42
" " Bath Savings Institution,.....	649.98	22.91
" " Brunswick Savings Institution,.....	643.67	19.43
" " Gardiner Savings Institution,.....	640.50	22.59
" " Portland Nat'l Bank, Savings Dep't....	1,293.74	45.66
	<u>\$35,725.62</u>	<u>\$1,718.52</u>

Respectfully submitted,

MARQUIS F. KING, *Grand Treasurer.*

The report was referred to a Committee of Finance, consisting of Bros. BURNHAM and DAY, who reported that the securities are

intact, which report, with that of the Grand Treasurer, was accepted.

The Secretary presented ninety-seven applications for aid, with a schedule of the same, which were referred to a committee of two.

Adjourned to 4.30 Wednesday afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1903.

Met at 4.30 P. M., in the Grand Master's office.

Present—ALFRED S. KIMBALL, *President*,

WM. J. BURNHAM,

EDWIN A. PORTER,

JAMES C. AYER,

A. M. WETHERBEE,

CHAS. I. COLLAMORE.

The Committee on Applications for Aid reported a schedule, which was accepted.

Voted, That one represent seven dollars.

Voted, That \$1,215 be appropriated to pay the schedule.

Voted, That the Treasurer be instructed to renew his bond in the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Co., in the sum of \$10,000, and deposit same in the hands of the Secretary.

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 :

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 intrusted 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.

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.

In Board of Trustees, Portland, May 3, 1899.

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, Bro. EDWARD P. BURNHAM, and the Grand Secretary, or either two of them.

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.

1903



WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Grand Master,	Ex-Officio.
HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Deputy Grand Master,	"
CHARLES W. CROSBY, Senior Grand Warden,	"
CHARLES F. PAINE, Junior Grand Warden,	"
STEPHEN BERRY, Rec. Grand Secretary,	"
FRANK E. SLEEPER,	elected May 7, 1901, for three years.
A. M. WETHERBEE,	" " 7, " " " "
CHARLES I. COLLAMORE,	" " 6, 1902, " " "
FESSENDEN I. DAY,	" " 6, " " " "
ARCHIE L. TALBOT,	" " 5, 1903, " " "
LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	" " 5, " " " "

Amendments · to · Constitution.

Adopted since Edition of 1893.

SEC. 35. The clothing of a Grand Officer shall be as the Grand Lodge shall, from time to time, prescribe. Permanent members of the Grand Lodge shall wear the apron prescribed for Grand Officers.

An officer of a lodge shall wear a blue velvet collar, a silver jewel, and white or figured apron. [1896, p. 64.]

Grand Lodge Clothing under the Foregoing Provision.

Voted, That the clothing of the Grand Officers shall be as follows:

The aprons of the Grand Master, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Wardens shall be of white lambskin, lined with purple, having the emblem of his office suitably embroidered on the edgings thereof, with purple edging and strings.

The aprons of the other Grand Officers shall be of white lambskin, lined with purple, with purple strings and edging.

That the jewels of the Grand Officers shall be as follows:

That of the Grand Master, the Compasses extended to forty-five degrees, with the segment of a circle at the points and a gold or metal gilt plate included, on which is represented an eye, radiated, with a triangle, also radiated.

That of the Deputy Grand Master, the Compasses and Square united with a five-pointed star in the centre.

That of the Senior Grand Warden, the Level; Junior Grand Warden, the Plumb; the Grand Treasurer, a Key; Recording

Grand Secretary, Crossed Pens; Corresponding Grand Secretary, Crossed Pens; Grand Chaplain, Book with a Triangle; Grand Marshal, Crossed Rods; Grand Deacons, Dove and Olive Branch; Grand Stewards, Cornucopia; Grand Sword Bearer, Crossed Swords; Grand Standard Bearer, Banner; Grand Pursuivants, a Rod and Sword, crossed; Grand Organist, Lyre; Grand Tyler, Sword.

Each Past Grand Master, Past Deputy Grand Master and Past Grand Warden may be distinguished by the jewel prescribed for the office he has filled, with this difference, that such jewel shall be fixed within a circle or oval, of gold or metal gilt. It shall be worn over the left breast.

The Collars of the Grand Officers shall be a purple velvet collar suitably embroidered. [1896, pp. 64 and 65].

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. But when a municipality, or a part of one, is annexed to another under the law of the state, the Grand Lodge may modify this rule in particular cases as it may deem wise. [1898, p. 65.]

SEC. 85. Each lodge shall pay annually towards the support of the Grand Lodge twenty 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. [1898, p. 66.]

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; *Provided, however*, that if the candidate shall, at the end of five years from such rejection, be a resident within the jurisdic-

tion of the rejecting lodge, consent shall be granted unless there are more than three negative ballots. 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. [1898, p. 66.]

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 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 the Treasurer of said Grand Lodge the sum of fifty dollars." [1899, p. 243.]

SEC. 127. No lodge shall form a public procession, funeral processions excepted, without permission from the Grand Master. 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. [1899, p. 243.]

SEC. 91. Every lodge must preserve one copy of the printed Proceedings in the hall, and when a volume is completed should bind it for the use of the lodge. [1899, p. 245.]

ADD TO SECTION 117.

A brother suspended from membership for non-payment of dues will be restored by the payment or remission of the amount due at the time of his suspension, at any time within five years thereafter ; but after that time he can be restored only upon his application and a two-thirds vote of the lodge, after payment or remission of the amount in arrears. [1900, p. 46.]

Standing * Regulations,

AMENDED SINCE EDITION OF CONSTITUTION, 1893.



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 on account of his own sickness or that of his family) attend during the session, for mileage such sum as is granted by the several railroads or steamboats to Portland from the station or landing place in the town where the lodge is located, together with such additional sum for stage fare from the place of location of the lodge to such station or landing place when such is paid; and two dollars for each day's actual attendance, not exceeding three days, when the delegate is a member of the lodge he represents; and the same mileage and per diem to District Deputy Grand Masters and all permanent members. When a lodge is represented by more than one brother, the senior officer shall receive the mileage and per diem. [1900, p. 52.]

Resolved, That, in the absence of Master and Wardens, the Proxy be paid the mileage and per diem of his lodge, unless his residence be nearer the place of meeting of the Grand Lodge, in which case he shall receive the mileage of the lodge in the town wherein he resides. [1903, p. 275.]

19. The Grand Secretary shall notify each Grand Officer, elect or appointed, who has not been installed in the Grand Lodge, of his election or appointment, and transmit to him an abstract of Section 10 of the Constitution.

[1894, p. 57, *re-enacted*.]

32. *Resolved*, That, when the hour arrives for the election of the officers of the Grand Lodge, as is provided in the Constitution, the Grand Lodge shall go into an executive session for that purpose, and none but members of the Grand Lodge shall be present without the consent of the M. W. Grand Master in each case. [1898, p. 68. Amended 1900, p. 49.]

22. Repealed 1898, p. 68.

33. *Voted*, That the jurisdiction of Deering Lodge, No. 183, be, and remain until the further order of the Grand Lodge, as it was before the annexation of the City of Deering to the City of Portland. [1899, p. 238.]

34. *Resolved*, That in the case of the death of a Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer, the M. W. Grand Master be authorized, in his discretion, to appoint a special committee to prepare a memorial and present the same to the Grand Lodge at its next session. [1900, p. 52.]

35. *Voted*, That hereafter, the M. W. Grand Master at the opening of the Grand Lodge, appoint an Assistant Grand Secretary to serve during the session, to be paid by the Grand Lodge. [1902, p. 72.]

List of Lodges by Districts.



DISTRICT NO. 1.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHANDLER C. HARVEY, Fort Fairfield.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 72 Pioneer, <i>Ashland.</i> | 170 Caribou, <i>Caribou.</i> |
| 112 Eastern Frontier, <i>Fort Fairfield.</i> | 193 Washburn, <i>Washburn.</i> |
| 130 Trinity, <i>Presque Isle.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 2.

District Deputy Grand Master—WHEELER C. HAWKES, Eastport.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 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—WILLIS H. ALLEN, Machias.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2 Warren, <i>East Machias.</i> | 131 Lookout, <i>Cutler.</i> |
| 88 Narraguagus, <i>Cherryfield.</i> | 173 Pleiades, <i>Milbridge.</i> |
| 91 Harwood, <i>Machias.</i> | 188 Jonesport, <i>Jonesport.</i> |
| 106 Tuscan, <i>Addison Point.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 4.

District Deputy Grand Master—BENJAMIN H. CUSHMAN, Penobscot.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4 Hancock, <i>Castine.</i> | 177 Rising Star, <i>Penobscot.</i> |
| 122 Marine, <i>Deer Isle.</i> | 187 Ira Berry, <i>Bluehill.</i> |
| 128 Eggemoggin, <i>Sedgwick.</i> | 195 Reliance, <i>Stonington.</i> |
| 171 Naskeag, <i>Brooklin.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 5.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE W. McCLAIN, Henderson.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 39 Penobscot, <i>Dexter</i> . | 149 Doric, <i>Monson</i> . |
| 44 Piscataquis, <i>Milo</i> . | 163 Pleasant River, <i>Brownville</i> . |
| 52 Mosaic, <i>Foxcroft</i> . | 168 Composite, <i>La Grange</i> . |
| 109 Mount Kineo, <i>Guilford</i> . | 200 Columbia, <i>Greenville</i> . |
| 124 Olive Branch, <i>Charleston</i> . | 207 Abner Wade, <i>Sangerville</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 6.

District Deputy Grand Master—F. ERNEST HARVEY, Kenduskeag.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10 Rising Virtue, <i>Bangor</i> . | 83 St. Andrew's, <i>Bangor</i> . |
| 60 Star in the East, <i>Old Town</i> . | 87 Benevolent, <i>Carmel</i> . |
| 65 Mystic, <i>Hampden</i> . | 137 Kenduskeag, <i>Kenduskeag</i> . |
| 66 Mechanics', <i>Orono</i> . | 147 Lynde, <i>Hermion</i> . |
| 69 Howard, <i>Winterport</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 7.

District Deputy Grand Master—ELIHU D. CHASE, Unity.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 45 Central, <i>China</i> . | 111 Liberty, <i>Liberty</i> . |
| 58 Unity, <i>Thorndike</i> . | 120 Quantabacook, <i>Searsmont</i> . |
| 85 Star in the West, <i>Unity</i> . | 146 Sebasticook, <i>Clinton</i> . |
| 102 Marsh River, <i>Brooks</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 8.

District Deputy Grand Master—LESLIE D. AMES, Lincolnville.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 27 Phoenix, <i>Belfast</i> . | 119 Pownal, <i>Stockton Springs</i> . |
| 62 King David's, <i>Lincolnville</i> . | 126 Timothy Chase, <i>Belfast</i> . |
| 78 Mariners', <i>Searsport</i> . | 151 Excelsior, <i>Northport</i> . |
| 89 Island, <i>Islesboro'</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 9.

District Deputy Grand Master—CLAES E. BOMAN, Vinal Haven.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 6 Amity, <i>Camden</i> . | 82 St. Paul's, <i>Rockport</i> . |
| 15 Orient, <i>Thomaston</i> . | 84 Eureka, <i>Tenant's Harbor</i> . |
| 16 St. George, <i>Warren</i> . | 145 Moses Webster, <i>Vinal Haven</i> . |
| 31 Union, <i>Union</i> . | 184 Knox, <i>South Thomaston</i> . |
| 50 Aurora, <i>Rockland</i> . | 203 Mount Olivet, <i>Washington</i> . |
| 79 Rockland, <i>Rockland</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 10.

District Deputy Grand Master—CHARLES W. BESSE, East Jefferson.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 3 Lincoln, <i>Wiscasset</i> . | 135 Riverside, <i>East Jefferson</i> . |
| 43 Alna, <i>Damariscotta</i> . | 144 Seaside, <i>Boothbay Harbor</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.

District Deputy Grand Master—HORACE S. BENT, Monmouth.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 5 Kennebec, <i>Hallowell</i> . | 41 Morning Star, <i>Litchfield Corners</i> . |
| 25 Temple, <i>Winthrop</i> . | 104 Dirigo, <i>Weeks' Mills</i> . |
| 32 Hermon, <i>Gardiner</i> . | 110 Monmouth, <i>Monmouth</i> . |
| 35 Bethlehem, <i>Augusta</i> . | 141 Augusta, <i>Augusta</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 12.

District Deputy Grand Master—HAROLD E. COOK, Waterville.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 33 Waterville, <i>Waterville</i> . | 99 Vernon Valley, <i>Mt. Vernon</i> . |
| 48 Lafayette, <i>Readfield</i> . | 118 Messalonskee, <i>Oakland</i> . |
| 53 Rural, <i>Sidney</i> . | 133 Asylum, <i>Wayne</i> . |
| 54 Vassalboro, <i>North Vassalboro</i> . | 166 Neguemkeag, <i>Vassalboro</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 13.

District Deputy Grand Master—AMOS K. BUTLER, Skowhegan.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 28 Northern Star, <i>North Anson</i> . | 116 Lebanon, <i>South 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> . | 199 Bingham, <i>Bingham</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 14.

District Deputy Grand Master—ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON, Brunswick.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 8 United, <i>Brunswick</i> . | 63 Richmond, <i>Richmond</i> . |
| 14 Solar, <i>Bath</i> . | 114 Polar Star, <i>Bath</i> . |
| 23 Freeport, <i>Freeport</i> . | 121 Acacia, <i>Durham</i> . |
| 26 Village, <i>Bowdoinham</i> . | 155 Ancient York, <i>Lisbon Falls</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 15.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN M. S. HUNTER, Farmington.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 20 Maine, <i>Farmington.</i> | 156 Wilton, <i>Wilton.</i> |
| 21 Oriental Star, <i>Livermore Falls.</i> | 167 Whitney, <i>Canton.</i> |
| 67 Blue Mountain, <i>Phillips.</i> | 191 Davis, <i>Strong.</i> |
| 123 Franklin, <i>New Sharon.</i> | 202 Mount Bigelow, <i>Flagstaff.</i> |
| 154 Mystic Tie, <i>Weld.</i> | 204 Mount Abram, <i>Kingfield.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 16.

District Deputy Grand Master—ARTHUR E. COLE, Buckfield.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 18 Oxford, <i>Norway.</i> | 100 Jefferson, <i>Bryant's Pond.</i> |
| 30 Blazing Star, <i>Rumford Falls.</i> | 147 Evening Star, <i>Buckfield.</i> |
| 67 King Hiram, <i>Dixfield.</i> | 152 Crooked River, <i>Bolster's Mills.</i> |
| 94 Paris, <i>South Paris.</i> | 182 Granite, <i>West Paris.</i> |
| 97 Bethel, <i>Bethel.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 17.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE H. ALLAN, Portland.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1 Portland, <i>Portland.</i> | 86 Temple, <i>Westbrook.</i> |
| 17 Ancient Land-Mark, <i>Portland.</i> | 126 Presumpscot, <i>North Windham.</i> |
| 36 Casco, <i>Yarmouth.</i> | 180 Hiram, <i>South Portland.</i> |
| 38 Harmony, <i>Gorham.</i> | 183 Deering, <i>Portland.</i> |
| 70 Standish, <i>Standish.</i> | 186 Warren Phillips, <i>Cumb'd Mills.</i> |
| 81 Atlantic, <i>Portland.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 18.

District Deputy Grand Master—ISAAC S. LOWELL, Wadsworth.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 11 Pythagorean, <i>Fryeburg.</i> | 132 Mount Tir'em, <i>Waterford.</i> |
| 13 Oriental, <i>Bridgton.</i> | 153 Delta, <i>Lowell.</i> |
| 56 Mount Moriah, <i>Denmark.</i> | 169 Shepherd's River, <i>Brownfield.</i> |
| 117 Greenleaf, <i>Cornish.</i> | |

DISTRICT NO. 19.

District Deputy Grand Master—FRANK W. SMITH, York Village.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 9 Saco, <i>Saco.</i> | 142 Ocean, <i>Wells' Depot.</i> |
| 22 York, <i>Kennebunk.</i> | 162 Arion, <i>Goodwin's Mills.</i> |
| 47 Dunlap, <i>Biddeford.</i> | 179 Yorkshire, <i>North Berwick.</i> |
| 51 St. John's, <i>South Berwick.</i> | 184 Naval, <i>Kittery.</i> |
| 76 Arundel, <i>Kennebunkport.</i> | 198 St. Aspinquid, <i>York Village.</i> |

DISTRICT NO. 20.

District Deputy Grand Master—JOHN E. CLARK, Winn.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 93 Horeb, <i>Lincoln</i> . | 172 Pine Tree, <i>Mattawamkeag</i> . |
| 148 Forest, <i>Springfield</i> . | 175 Baskahegan, <i>Danforth</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 21.

District Deputy Grand Master—AMOS E. SMALL, Winter Harbor.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 19 Felicity, <i>Bucksport</i> . | 159 Esoteric, <i>Ellsworth</i> . |
| 40 Lygonia, <i>Ellsworth</i> . | 185 Bar Harbor, <i>Bar Harbor</i> . |
| 71 Rising Sun, <i>Orland</i> . | 192 Winter Harbor, <i>Winter Harbor</i> . |
| 77 Tremont, <i>Southwest Harbor</i> . | 201 David A. Hooper, <i>West Sullivan</i> . |
| 140 Mount Desert, <i>Mount Desert</i> . | |

DISTRICT NO. 22.

District Deputy Grand Master—A. LESLIE OAKES, 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—J. MERRILL LORD, North Parsonsfield.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 27 Adoniram, <i>Limington</i> . | 115 Buxton, <i>West Buxton</i> . |
| 42 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> . |

DISTRICT NO. 24.

District Deputy Grand Master—OLIVER A. SPRAGUE, Turner.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 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>Sabbatus</i> . |
| 101 Nezinscot, <i>Turner</i> . | 178 Ancient Brothers', <i>Auburn</i> . |

DISTRICT NO. 25.

District Deputy Grand Master—GEORGE W. STEARNS, Millinocket.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 96 Monument, <i>Houlton</i> . | 197 Aroostook, <i>Blaine</i> . |
| 98 Katahdin, <i>Patten</i> . | 205 Nollesemic, <i>Millinocket</i> . |
| 165 Molunkus, <i>Sherman Mills</i> . | 206 Island Falls, <i>Island Falls</i> . |

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE, 1903.

M. W.	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	<i>Grand Master,</i>	Lewiston
R. W.	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	<i>Deputy Grand Master,</i>	Bangor
"	CHARLES W. CROSBY,	<i>Senior Grand Warden,</i>	Kent's Hill
"	CHARLES F. PAINE,	<i>Junior Grand Warden,</i>	Bar Harbor
"	MARQUIS F. KING,	<i>Grand Treasurer,</i>	Portland
"	STEPHEN BERRY,	<i>Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	CHARLES D. SMITH,	<i>Cor. Grand Secretary,</i>	Portland
"	CHANDLER C. HARVEY,	<i>D. D. G. M. 1st Dist.</i>	Fort Fairfield
"	WHEELER C. HAWKES,	" 2d "	Eastport
"	WILLIS H. ALLEN,*	" 3d "	Machias
"	BENJAMIN H. CUSHMAN,	" 4th "	Penobscot
"	GEORGE W. MCCLAIN,	" 5th "	Henderson
"	F. ERNEST HARVEY,	" 6th "	Kenduskeag
"	ELIHU D. CHASE,	" 7th "	Unity
"	LESLIE D. AMES,	" 8th "	Lincolntonville
"	CLAES E. BOMAN,	" 9th "	Vinal Haven
"	CHARLES W. BESSE,	" 10th "	East Jefferson
"	HORACE S. BENT,	" 11th "	Monmouth
"	HAROLD E. COOK,	" 12th "	Waterville
"	AMOS K. BUTLER,	" 13th "	Skowhegan
"	ADELBERT J. HUTCHINSON,	" 14th "	Brunswick
"	JOHN M. S. HUNTER,	" 15th "	Farmington
"	ARTHUR E. COLE,	" 16th "	Buckfield
"	GEORGE H. ALLAN,	" 17th "	Portland
"	ISAAC S. LOWELL,	" 18th "	Wadsworth
"	FRANK W. SMITH,	" 19th "	York Village
"	JOHN E. CLARK,	" 20th "	Winn
"	AMOS E. SMALL,	" 21st "	Winter Harbor
"	A. LESLIE OAKES,	" 22d "	Newport
"	J. MERRILL LORD,	" 23d "	No. Parsonsfield
"	OLIVER A. SPRAGUE,	" 24th "	Turner
"	GEORGE W. STEARNS,	" 25th "	Millinocket
W. & Rev.	ELMER F. PEMBER,	<i>Grand Chaplain,</i>	Bangor
"	JOHN GIBSON,	" "	Augusta
"	JOSEPH B. SHEPHERD,	" "	Portland
"	CHARLES R. TENNEY,	" "	Auburn
"	THOMAS G. MOSES,	" "	Eastport
"	NORMAN LE MARSH,	" "	Calais
W.	EDWIN K. SMITH,	" <i>Marshal,</i>	Lewiston
"	FRANK J. COLE,	" <i>Senior Deacon,</i>	Bangor
"	LORENZO S. ROBINSON,	" <i>Junior Deacon,</i>	Rockland
"	CONVERS E. LEACH,	" <i>Steward,</i>	Portland
"	RALPH H. BURBANK,	" "	Saco
"	EDWIN R. KEENE,	" "	North Appleton
"	ARTHUR E. FOBES,	" "	South Paris
"	WILLIAM N. HOWE,	" <i>Sword Bearer,</i>	Portland
"	JAMES H. WITHERELL,	" <i>Standard Bearer,</i>	Oakland
"	ALBERT H. BURROUGHS,	" <i>Pursuivant,</i>	Westbrook
"	ISAAC N. JONES,	" "	Calais
M. W.	FRANK E. SLEEPER,	" <i>Lecturer,</i>	Sabattus
W.	WALTER S. SMITH,	" <i>Organist,</i>	Portland
"	WARREN O. CARNEY,	" <i>Tyler,</i>	"

* In place of Francis I. Talbot, declined.

List of Subordinate Lodges, WITH . THEIR . PRINCIPAL . OFFICERS,

AS RETURNED APRIL 1, 1903.

DISTRICT.

- Abner Wade, 207, Sangerville. Angus O. Campbell, M; George L. Barrows, sw; Asa M. Bradley, JW; Wilbur A. Hill, S. Meeting Monday on or after full moon. 5
- Acacia, 121, Durham. William W. Brown, M; Prescott R. Strout, sw; Seth S. Parker, JW; Everett L. Macomber, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Adoniram, 27, Limington. James F. Pillsbury, M; Andrew J. Chick, sw; Benjamin Small, JW; Hardy H. McKenney, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Alna, 43, Damariscotta. Wilbur G. Knowlton, M; George W. Singer, sw; Osma L. Sumner, JW; Walter M. Barstow, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon, election, December. 10
- Amity, 6, Camden. Louis M. Chandler, M; Chas. G. Weaver, sw; Jesse H. Ogier, JW; Henry L. Maker, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Anchor, 158, South Bristol. Everett W. Gamage, M; Frank W. Jordan, sw; Edwin S. Gamage, JW; Walter H. McFarland, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Ancient Brothers', 178, Auburn. William E. Quimby, M; Herman H. Niles, sw; Harold C. Goddard, JW; Forrest E. Ludden, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Ancient Landmark, 17, Portland. Charles F. Tobie, M; Frank C. Allen, sw; Fred C. Tolman, JW; John S. Russell, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Ancient York, 155, Lisbon Falls. William H. Douglass, M; Erastus L. Wilson, sw; George W. Woodard, JW; William Parkin, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 14

- Archon, 139, East Dixmont. C. Hale Thurlough, M; Fred M. Johnston, sw; Edwin A. Chapin, JW; Benjamin F. Porter, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 22
- Arion, 162, Goodwin's Mills. Adelbert S. Taylor, M; Freedom R. Hills, sw; Oscar G. Hanson, JW; J. Burton Roberts, Dayton, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 19
- Aroostook, 197, Blaine. Aaron J. Fulton, M; Moses B. Herrick, sw; Herrick L. Dellen, JW; John M. Ramsey, s. Meeting Saturday on or after full moon; election, December. 25
- Arundel, 76, Kennebunkport. C. Edward Meserve, M; W. Francis Goodwin, sw; Charles E. Goodwin, JW; Henry M. Thirkell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, February. 19
- Ashlar, 105, Lewiston. Chas. O. Morrell, M; Edwin P. Samson, sw; Albert G. Foss, JW; Fred I. Morrell, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Asylum, 133, Wayne. B. Frank Bradford, M; Luther M. Norris, sw; Angus-tus E. Campbell, JW; Fred'k L. Chenery, s. Meeting Tuesday before full moon; election, September. 12
- Atlantic, 81, Portland. Frank W. York, M; Arthur Merrill, sw; William G. Newhall, JW; Daniel W. Fox, s. Meeting third Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Augusta, 141, Augusta. B. Freeborn Smith, M; J. Clair Minot, sw; Lemuel D. Hazlewood, JW; Claude W. Townsend, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Aurora, 50, Rockland. Warren L. Rhodes, M; Rodney I. Thompson, sw; Frank C. Flint, JW; Lorenzo S. Robinson, s, (box 568.) Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 9
- Bar Harbor, 185, Bar Harbor. Edgar J. Trussell, M; William Quimby, sw; Thomas Searls, JW; Benjamin L. Hadley, s. Meeting third Thursday; election, December. 21
- Baskahegan, 175, Danforth. J. S. C. Dingu, M; D. J. Floyd, sw; Robert H. McCready, JW; Martin L. Porter, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, August. 20
- Bay View, 196, East Boothbay. Victor K. Montgomery, M; Harvey R. Barlow, sw; Edward F. Farnham, JW; Norman S. Fuller, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Benevolent, 87, Carmel. Dexter D. Roberts, M; Fred Bradford, sw; Everett S. Ward, JW; Camillus K. Johnson, s. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, December 27th. 6
- Bethel, 97, Bethel. Elmer H. Young, M; H. Merton Farwell, sw; Albert C. Frost, JW; Davis G. Lovejoy, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, November. 16

Bethlehem, 35, Augusta. James E. Blanchard, m; Harry B. Robinson, sw; Power S. Mooney, jw; Thomas H. Bodge, s. Meeting first Monday; election, November. 11

Bingham, 199, Bingham. David G. Bean, m; Tilson H. Foss, sw; Charles F. Ham, jw; Lea R. Hussey, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 13

Blazing Star, 30, Rumford Falls. Frank R. Reed, m; Fred O. Eaton, sw; Goodwill Douglass, jw; Fred A. Porter, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 16

Blue Mountain, 67, Phillips. Eugene I. Herrick, m; James W. Brackett, sw; S. Sherman Whitney, jw; Newell P. Noble, s. Meeting Wednesday, week of full moon; election, September. 15

Bristol, 74, Bristol. Carl Z. Bailey, m; Joseph E. Crooker, sw; Charles T. Robbins, jw; Edwin J. Ervine, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 10

Buxton, 115, West Buxton. Howard M. Davis, m; Almon H. Barnes, sw; James Sands, jw; Cyril P. Harmon, s. Meeting Monday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 23

Cambridge, 157, Cambridge. Melvin W. Knowles, m; Walter H. Ring, sw; J. C. Morrill, jw; J. B. LaBree, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 22

Caribou, 170, Caribou. Dana L. Teague, m; Howard Dow, sw; George W. Irving, jw; Arthur A. Garden, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 1

Carrabassett, 161, Canaan. George H. Ames, m; Fred C. Dunlap, Skowhegan, sw; F. Omar Furber, jw; Harry B. Harris, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Tuesday in October. 13

Casco, 36, Yarmouth. Mads J. Madsen, m; Wallace O. Stoddard, sw; Alfred B. Small, jw; Herbert M. Moore, Yarmouthville, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, October. 17

Central, 45, China. Charles W. Abbott, m; Arthur B. Skillin, sw; Willis E. Ward, jw; Willis W. Washburn, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 7

Columbia, 200, Greenville. Jesse M. Prentiss, m; Hiram Hunt, sw; James E. Bigney, jw; Henry W. Budden, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; Election, December. 5

Composite, 168, La Grange. Chauncey A. Doble, m; Fred H. Savage, sw; Maurice L. Woodman, jw; Andrew H. Dyer, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 5

Corinthian, 95, Hartland. Elbridge G. Varney, m; Thomas W. Thompson, sw; David Hall, jw; Edmund E. Davis, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, August. 22

- Crescent, 78, Pembroke. Andrew B. Coggins, m; Robert C. Sturk, sw; Harry C. Wilder, jw; Eugene S. Wilbur, West Pembroke, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Crooked River, 152, Bolster's Mills. Edward A. Wight, m; Sumner J. Skillings, sw; Irving F. Cobb, jw; Harry I. Lowell, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, November. 16
- Cumberland, 12, New Gloucester. John I. Sturgis, m; Cyrus S. Witham, East Raymond, sw; Frank M. Hawkes, North Raymond, jw; Geo. H. Goding, Auburn, s. Meeting Saturday before full moon; election, November. 24
- David A. Hooper, 201, West Sullivan. Edwin F. Clapham, m; Roscoe H. Springer, sw; Francis Stanley, North Sullivan, jw; Onias Springer, North Sullivan, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 21
- Davis, 191, Strong. Frank O. Welch, m; Winthrop L. Guild, sw; Charles W. Shaw, jw; Walter M. Vallier, s. Meeting Friday evening of week in which moon is full; election, September. 15
- Day Spring, 107, West Newfield. Ai Q. Mitchell, m; George M. Hill, sw; Albert J. Shepard, jw; George T. Wilson, Newfield, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Deering, 183, Portland. Herbert B. Seal, m; Frederick B. Marston, sw; Herbert F. Libby, jw; Francis E. Chase, 161 Neal St., s. Meeting second Monday; election, February. 17
- Delta, 153, Lovell. James H. Walker, m; George Marston, sw; Joseph W. Grindell, jw; Edward L. Bell, s. Meeting second Thursday; election, December. 18
- Dirigo, 104, Weeks' Mills. Alonzo D. Miller, m; Elmer W. Worthing, sw; Frank C. Plummer, jw; Orren F. Sproul, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Doric, 149, Monson. William A. Mills, m; Roy M. Hescocck, sw; William H. Lindie, jw; Walter C. Jackson, s. Meeting Monday on or after full moon; election, December. 5
- Dresden, 103, Dresden Mills. Clarence J. Cheney, m; Oaks M. Palmer, sw; George Killem, jw; Nathaniel F. Leeman, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 10
- Drummond, 118, Parsonsfield. Harvey D. Granville, m; D. Willard Leavitt, sw; Alfred H. Milliken, jw; Albert R. Leavitt, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 23
- Dunlap, 47, Biddeford. James E. Etchells, m; Albert W. Pierce, sw; Will E. Cleaves, jw; Lytton E. Staples, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 19
- Eastern, 7, Eastport. John W. McGregor, m; Joseph F. Thacher, sw; William S. Mildon, jw; Wheeler C. Hawkes, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 2

- Eastern Frontier, 112, Fort Fairfield. George W. Richardson, m; Fred M. Whitehouse, sw; George E. Bartlett, jw; William G. Chamberlain, s; Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Eggmoggin, 128, Sedgwick. Henry A. Small, m; John F. Lane, sw; Seth I. Smith, jw; Groves S. Bridges, s. Meeting second Monday; election, January. 4
- Esoteric, 159, Ellsworth. Albert L. Witham, m; Leslie W. Jordan, sw; Geo. B. Stuart, jw; Melvin S. Smith, s, (P. O. Box 260). Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 21
- Euclid, 194, Madison. Forest J. Ward, m; Daniel M. Nichols, sw; Charles P. Rideout, jw; Irvin L. Russell, s. Meeting first Monday; election, September. 13
- Eureka, 84, Tenant's Harbor. Manfred Humphrey, m; Albion H. Andrews, sw; Elmer E. Allen, jw; Walter H. Mathews, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 9
- Evening Star, 147, Buckfield. Fred'k R. Dyer, m; Wilson H. Conant, sw; Gilbert B. Spaulding, jw; Alfred Cole, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Excelsior, 151, Northport. Isaac Hills, m; Charles O. Dickey, sw; Charles E. Drinkwater, jw; Rodel A. Packard, s. Meeting Wednesday nearest full moon; election, January. 8
- Felicity, 19, Bucksport. Daniel Cousey, m; Archie L. White, sw; Daniel R. Cousey, jw; Frederick Wood, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 21
- Forest, 148, Springfield. Jasper L. Lewis, m; Austin W. Swan, sw; Hiram A. Larrabee, jw; Lysander W. Trask, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 20
- Franklin, 123, New Sharon. Benj. F. Makepeace, m; Manley H. Blaisdell, sw; Edward L. Russell, jw; James H. Howes, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 15
- Fraternal, 55, Alfred. Geo. H. Smith, m; Herman J. Sayward, sw; Frank J. Allen, jw; Charles E. Lander, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 23
- Freedom, 42, Limerick. Edwin H. Johnston, m; Frank D. Fenderson, sw; George A. Carpenter, jw; Warren A. Follette, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Freeport, 23, Freeport. Geo. P. Coffin, m; Benjamin Coffin, sw; Ralph E. Clark, jw; Ernest E. Pinkham, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 14
- Granite, 182, West Paris. Jesse C. Howe, m; John L. Marshall, sw; Arthur L. Mann, jw; Chester H. Lane, Jr., s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 16

- Greenleaf, 117, Cornish. Murray Watkins, m; Charles H. Badgley, sw; William J. Parker, jw; Samuel G. Sawyer, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Hancock, 4, Castine. Roland B. Brown, m; Willis A. Ricker, sw; Embert N. Allen, jw; Charles H. Hooper, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 4
- Harmony, 38, Gorham. Fred B. Sampson, m; Ernest J. Jeffrey, sw; Eugene D. Chellis, jw; Edward W. Guptill, s. Meeting Wednesday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 17
- Harwood, 91, Machias. Isaac S. Heaton, m; Ephie B. Farnsworth, sw; Daniel A. Curtis, jw; Carl M. Hutchinson, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December 27th. 3
- Hermon, 32, Gardiner. Albert K. Jewett, m; Lauren M. Sanborn, sw; Charles A. Knight, jw; James M. Larrabee, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 11
- Hiram, 180, South Portland. Fred G. Hamilton, m; William E. Allen, sw; William H. Ohler, Jr., jw; George H. Weeks, Jr., Knightville, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 17
- Horeb, 93, Lincoln. Philip J. Mills, m; Ira F. Haynes, sw; Leslie F. Pinkham, jw; Charles F. Plumly, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, first Monday in December. 20
- Howard, 69, Winterport. Leslie W. Mayo, m; George W. Crockett, sw; Edward S. Young, jw; John H. Baker, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Ira Berry, 187, Bluehill. Thomas Grieve, m; Charles A. Snow, sw; Bailey W. Bowden, jw; Frank A. Davis, s. Meeting third Monday; election, December. 4
- Island, 89, Islesboro'. Austin Trim, m; Joseph A. Pendleton, sw; Lincoln N. Gilkey, jw; Charles R. Pendleton, Dark Harbor, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Island Falls, 206, Island Falls. George H. Donham, m; Elijah F. Harriman, sw; Leverett H. Peters, jw; Frank L. Mooney, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Jefferson, 100, Bryant's Pond. George W. Q. Perham, m; Ned I. Swan, sw; Frank P. Cole, jw; James L. Bowker, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 16
- Jonesport, 188, Jonesport. Samuel B. Cummings, m; Porter R. Cummings, sw; Edwin Cummings, jw; Leon R. Drisko, s. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 3
- Katahdin, 98, Patten. Ferd. G. Huston, m; Halbert G. Robinson, sw; Lorin B. Huston, jw; Martin B. Smiley, s. Meeting Thursday on or preceding full moon; election, December. 25

- Kenduskeag, 137, Kenduskeag. Albert L. Spratt, m; Frank B. Thurston, sw; William E. Nason, jw; John H. Everett, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Kennebec, 5, Hallowell. Charles R. Getchell, m; James E. Lunt, sw; Chas. E. Brann, jw; Fred A. Tenney, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, November. 11
- Keystone, 80, Solon. Fred Magoon, m; Turner Davis, sw; Lewis G. Whipple, jw; Perry S. Longley, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, third Wednesday of October. 13
- King David's, 62, Lincolnville. Edward M. Coleman, m; Edgar L. Clark, sw; James Metcalf, jw; Leslie D. Ames, s. Meeting Tuesday evening nearest full moon; election, December. 8
- King Hiram, 57, Dixfield. John S. Harlow, m; Zenas W. Taylor, sw; Nathaniel B. Woodsum, jw; John N. Thompson, s. Meeting Tuesday on or after full moon; election, October. 16
- King Solomon's, 61, Waldoboro. George H. Douglas, m; Moses W. Levensaler, sw; Herbert L. Leavitt, jw; Horace F. McIntyre, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Knox, 189, South Thomaston. George C. Horn, m; Robert A. Harrington, sw; Benjamin D. Littlefield, jw; Milton E. Bassick, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, January. 9
- Lafayette, 48, Readfield. Leon O. Tebbets, m; Walter A. Nickerson, sw; George C. Hunton, jw; Arthur S. Nickerson, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 12
- Lebanon, 116, South Norridgewock. Ernest W. Gilman, m; Henry C. Hussey, sw; George P. Gilman, jw; Charles A. Ward, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 13
- Lewey's Island, 138, Princeton. William W. Robinson, Jr., m; Albert T. Larnier, sw; George E. McLaughlin, jw; Theodore Morrison, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Liberty, 111, Liberty. Albert D. Ramsey, Center Montville, m; Willis J. Greely, sw; Arthur Ritchie, jw; Ambrose P. Cargill, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Lincoln, 3, Wiscasset. Charles M. Leavitt, m; Chas. S. Sewall, sw; James B. Clark, jw; William D. Patterson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Lookout, 131, Cutler. Merritt G. Huntley, m; Willie Wilder, sw; Hermetta U. Davis, jw; Forrest S. Stevens, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 3
- Lygonia, 40, Ellsworth. Howard W. Dunn, m; James A. Taylor, sw; Manoel A. Gasper, jw; Nathaniel J. Moor, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21

- Lynde, 174, Hermon. George H. Smith, M; Howard B. Leathers, SW; Shepherd M. Luce, JW; Charles L. Phillips, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Maine, 20, Farmington. Newell R. Knowlton, M; J. Clinton Metcalf, SW; Samuel O. Tarbox, Jr., JW; George B. Cragin, S. Meeting Monday in week of full moon; election, October. 15
- Marine, 122, Deer Isle. Hudson H. Pressey, M; George L. Beck, SW; Edgar W. Haskell, JW; Moses S. Joyce, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 4
- Mariners', 78, Searsport. Charles A. Whittier, M; Wilson A. Colson, SW; Silas L. Ridley, JW; Charles E. Adams, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, January. 8
- Marsh River, 102, Brooks. Lester B. Cilley, M; Isaac Leathers, SW; Wm. C. Rowe, JW; Elmer G. Roberts, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Mechanics', 66, Orono. Edward R. Mansfield, M; Wilton M. Munson, SW; David B. Tenney, JW; Albert J. Durgin, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December 27th. 6
- Meridian, 125, Pittsfield. Fred R. Smith, M; Aug. F. Nelson, SW; Edgar E. Johnson, JW; Orin S. Haskell, S. Meeting Friday evening on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Meridian Splendor, 49, Newport. Marcellus P. White, M; Frank Weeks, SW; Abner Crowell, JW; Benjamin T. Shaw, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 22
- Messalonskee, 113, Oakland. J. Edward Harris, M; Lester M. Andrews, SW; George H. Foster, JW; Orestes E. Crowell, S. Meeting on the first Saturday; election, December. 12
- Molunkus, 165, Sherman Mills. Isaac Cushman, M; Alfred Cushman, SW; Boardman W. Curtis, JW; John Gosnell, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Monmouth, 110, Monmouth. John M. Prescott, M; Horatio L. Corbett, SW; John H. Gilman, JW; Edward A. Prescott, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Monument, 96, Houlton. Hjalmer Edblad, M; Ira G. Hersey, SW; Roscoe S. French, JW; Charles E. F. Stetson, S. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 25
- Morning Star, 41, Litchfield Corners. Frank E. Lane, M; George A. Thurlow, SW; Gardiner Roberts, JW; Irving W. Gilbert, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Mosaic, 52, Foxcroft. Fred G. Warren, M; Victor L. Warren, SW; Bion B. Anderson, JW; James T. Roberts, Dover, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 5

- Moses Webster, 145, Vinal Haven. Llewellyn F. Arey, M; Charles L. Boman, sw; E. V. Talbot, JW; Alexander Davidson, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, November. 9
- Mount Abram, 204, Kingfield. Horace G. Winter, M; Fred Hutchins, sw; Lavella Norton, JW; Arthur C. Woodard, s. Meeting Thursday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Mount Bigelow, 202, Flagstaff. Benj. E. Savage, M; Bruce P. Viles, sw; Carroll Viles, JW; Walter E. Hinds, s. Meeting second Saturday; election, September. 15
- Mount Desert, 140, Mount Desert. Albert O. Jacobson, M; John A. Somes, sw; Charles G. Bondreaux, JW; Lyman H. Somes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, January. 21
- Mount Kineo, 109, Guilford. Ralph H. Marsh, M; Lewis A. Houston, sw; Giles M. Fogg, JW; David Pearson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Mount Moriah, 56, Denmark. George W. Whales, M; Sidney T. Brown, sw; Edwin P. Fessenden, JW; William C. Ordway, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mount Olivet, 203, Washington. Lindley M. Staples, M; Sylvanus C. Pierpont, sw; John C. Howes, JW; Freeman Light, Razorville, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 9
- Mount Tir'em, 132, Waterford. Clarence H. Pride, M; Willard C. Goodwin, sw; Charles S. Hamlin, JW; Isaac F. Jewett, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Mystic, 65, Hampden. John E. Emerson, M; Fred A. Cole, sw; George F. Loring, JW; Wilbert W. Emerson, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 6
- Mystic Tie, 154, Weld. Henry W. Coburn, M; Fessenden S. Scholfield, sw; Elmer E. Payne, JW; Orletus Phillips, s. Meeting Tuesday of week of full moon; election, December. 15
- Narraguagus, 88, Cherryfield. Edward C. Davis, M; Lynn C. Haycock, sw; Frank C. Nash, JW; George G. Freeman, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before the full moon; election, January. 3
- Naskeag, 171, Brooklin. George W. Herrick, M; Charles Johnston, sw; Thomas C. Stanley, JW; Owen L. Flye, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 4
- Naval, 184, Kittery. Granville O. Berry, M; Amos S. Rundlett, sw; Jacob Drinkwater, JW; Levi L. Goodrich, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, July. 19
- Neguemkeag, 166, Vassalboro. George S. Perkins, M; Everett S. Coombs, sw; James S. Emery, JW; Charles A. Stilson, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 12

- Nezinscot, 101, Turner. E. Herbert Cole, M; Willard B. French, SW; Fred S. Irish, JW; Seth D. Andrews, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, June. 24
- Nollesemic, 205, Millinocket. Harry E. Reed, M; Wm. J. Heebner, SW; Dennis H. Buckley, JW; John H. Stinchfield, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 25
- Northern Star, 28, North Anson. Will F. French, M; John M. Getchell, SW; E. C. Andrews, JW; Wilbur C. Simmons, S. Meeting Tuesday on or next preceding full moon; election, December. 13
- Ocean, 142, Wells' Depot. Horace S. Mills, M; Perley C. Goodwin, SW; Leander J. Littlefield, JW; Frank L. Baker, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Oliver Branch, 124, Charleston. George W. Bagley, M; Whitney J. Rideout, SW; Frank L. Bradley, JW; Oscar L. Smith, S. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, December. 5
- Orient, 15, Thomaston. Horatio G. Copeland, M; Samuel F. Miller, SW; George L. Crockett, JW; Alanson O. Tobie, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Oriental, 13, Bridgton. Luther F. McKinney, M; Horace E. Seavey, SW; Clifford C. Smith, JW; D. Eugene Chaplin, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 18
- Oriental Star, 21, Livermore Falls. Howard A. Wells, M; Charles E. Thomas, SW; Charles L. Day, JW; Geo. O. Eustis, S. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, June. 15
- Oxford, 18, Norway. George Hazen, Oxford, M; Albert J. Stearns, SW; Charles P. Barnes, JW; Howard D. Smith, S. Meeting Friday on or next before full moon; election, September. 16
- Pacific, 64, Exeter. Arthur F. Buswell, M; Alton Stillings, SW; George F. Jewett, JW; David E. Knight, Garland, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 22
- Paian, 160, Corinna. Isaac M. Bates, M; John E. Gray, SW; Abner Brooks, JW; George W. Nutter, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Paris, 94, South Paris. Walter L. Gray, M; Clayton K. Brooks, SW; Herbert G. Fletcher, JW; Horatio Woodbury, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, at first stated meeting in year. 16
- Penobscot, 39, Dexter. Frank M. Howard, M; Charles H. Thompson, SW; Frank B. Arnold, JW; Charles S. Hutchinson, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election at last stated meeting preceding 27th December. 5
- Phoenix, 14, Belfast. Wesley J. Bailey, M; John Stevens, SW; Ashley A. Smith, JW; James Pattee, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 8

- Pine Tree, 172, Mattawamkeag. William T. Mincher, m; Fred A. Martin, sw; Norman E. Webster, jw; George W. Smith, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, October. 20
- Pioneer, 72, Ashland. William E. Hopper, m; Seth S. Thornton, sw; Geo. H. Moers, jw; Charles A. Carter, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 1
- Piscataquis, 44, Milo. Abiel E. Leonard, m; Albert S. Leonard, sw; Charles M. Farrer, jw; Albert W. Murray, s. Meeting Friday on or before full moon; election, September. 5
- Pleasant River, 163, Brownville. Amos J. Lay, m; William C. Wells, sw; Frank A. Cousins, jw; Edwin A. Chase, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, November. 5
- Pleiades, 173, Millbridge. Raymond D. Gay, m; Gleason E. Hinkley, sw; Carroll Strout, jw; Ansell M. Sawyer, s. Meeting first Monday; election, January. 3
- Plymouth, 75, Plymouth. Chas. T. Harris, Detroit, m; Frank L. Clark, sw; Horace E. Hart, jw; La Forest C. Hopkins, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 22
- Polar Star, 114, Bath. John A. Small, m; William A. Furber, sw; T. Frank Shea, jw; Herbert D. Maxwell, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, March. 14
- Portland, 1, Portland. Warren W. Cole, m; Fred J. Ilsley, sw; Charles F. Sanborn, jw; George F. Gould, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, November. 17
- Pownal, 119, Stockton Springs. Frank E. West, m; Frank V. Davis, sw; Henry S. Park, jw; Albert M. Ames, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 8
- Preble, 143, Sanford. Chas. S. Holmes, m; George H. Earle, sw; Roland S. Gove, jw; John Wright, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Presumpscot, 127, North Windham. Benjamin Horsfall, m; Clarence W. Proctor, sw; Joseph L. Robinson, jw; Wm. H. Cram, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 17
- Pythagorean, 11, Fryeburg. Arthur C. Ferguson, m; E. Chandler Buzzell, sw; Harry A. Booth, jw; Tobias L. Eastman, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Quantabacook, 129, Searsmont. Lucian H. Thomas, m; Chas. H. Burgess, sw; Valorus A. Simmons, jw; Allen L. Mattocks, s. Meeting first Saturday; election, October. 7
- Rabboni, 150, Lewiston. Rodney A. Swift, m; Chas. R. Mitchell, sw; Geo. W. Goss, jw; Geo. F. Turner, s. Meeting Wednesday after full moon; election, September. 24

- Reliance, 195, Stonington. Wilmot B. Thurlow, M; Stephen E. Allen, SW; George W. Redman, JW; Rollins Y. Stinson, S. Meeting first Saturday; election, December. 4
- Richmond, 63, Richmond. Uriah M. Lancaster, M; Wallace N. Price, SW; Oralvy S. Sherburne, JW; Wm. R. Fairclough, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Rising Star, 177, Penobscot. Fred B. Mitchell, M; Freeman N. Bowden, SW; James C. Perkins, JW; Benj. H. Cushman, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 4
- Rising Sun, 71, Orland. Charles R. Ripley, M; Fremont B. Patten, SW; Irving R. Saunders, JW; Seth R. Hutchins, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, December. 21
- Rising Virtue, 10, Bangor. Fred C. Chalmers, M; Frank P. Denaco, SW; John F. Whitney, JW; Charles I. Collamore, S. Meeting last Tuesday; election, December. 6
- Riverside, 135, East Jefferson. Charles W. Besse, M [appointed D. D. G. M.]; Axel H. Jackson, SW; Atbert W. Nash, JW; Everett A. Hofses, S. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 10
- Rockland, 79, Rockland. John A. Kail, M; Charles W. Livingston, SW; Lucius H. C. Wiggin, JW; Albert I. Mather, S. Meeting first Tuesday; election, January. 9
- Rural, 53, Sidney. J. Emery Nash, M; Herman A. Faught, SW; Charles B. Blaisdell, JW; James F. Warren, R. F. D. No. 3, Augusta, S. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Saco, 9, Saco. Joseph E. Cole, M; George H. Dyer, SW; Lawrence E. Willard, JW; Abram T. Lord, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 19
- Saint Andrew's, 83, Bangor. John M. Prilay, M; Lindley W. Gilman, SW; Charles H. Adams, JW; Fred W. Adams, S. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 6
- Saint Aspinquid, 198, York Village. Frank W. Smith, M; Allen C. Moulton, SW; John C. Stewart, JW; Bradford S. Woodward, York Corner, S. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, September. 19
- Saint Croix, 46, Calais. Isaac N. Jones, M; Ernest G. Young, SW; Frank H. Jones, JW; Stephen D. Morrell, S. Meeting first Monday; election, December, St. John's Day. 2
- Saint George, 16, Warren. Oscar E. Starrett, M; Frank W. Hubbard, SW; Melvin Parker, JW; William H. Hoskins, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Saint John's, 51, South Berwick. John M. Burleigh, M; Samuel H. Miller, SW; John O. Foss, JW; Arthur E. Muzzey, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, March. 19

- Saint Paul's, 82, Rockport. William L. Bowden, m; Charles J. Gregory, sw; Joseph F. Shepherd, jw; Everett E. Fales, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, October. 9
- Seaside, 144, Boothbay Harbor. Thaddeus L. Montgomery, m; Merrill A. Perkins, sw; David A. Greenlaw, jw; Henry S. Perkins, s. Meeting first Friday; election, December. 10
- Sebasticook, 146, Clinton. George A. Bingham, m; Albert W. Kimball, sw; Charles W. Wheeler, jw; Ruel W. Gerald, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 7
- Shepherd's River, 169, Brownfield. Hubert F. Fitch, m; Charles W. Harmon, sw; Fred R. Bradbury, jw; Frank G. Ham, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 18
- Siloam, 92, Fairfield. George M. Chapman, m; William W. Merrill, sw; Edward C. Hooper, jw; Eugene C. Herring, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, December. 13
- Solar, 14, Bath. N. Gratz Jackson, m; Sanford L. Fogg, sw; Henry R. White, jw; Albert L. Strout, s. Meeting first Monday; election, December. 14
- Somerset, 34, Skowhegan. Elwin E. Sturtevant, m; J. Wallace Blunt, sw; Rupert E. Jackson, jw; Charles M. Lambert, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, January. 13
- Springvale, 190, Springvale. Charles H. Ogden, Jr., m; Fred A. Bragdon, sw; Edgar W. Cleaves, jw; Wm. H. Wood, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 23
- Standish, 70, Standish. Leonard O. Buzzell, m; Wm. M. Martin, sw; Ralph W. E. Shaw, jw; Albert H. Butterfield, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, January. 17
- Star in the East, 60, Old Town. Joseph Sykes, m; Joseph H. Fitzgerald, sw; James A. Lull, jw; Albert H. Maddocks, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 6
- Star in the West, 85, Unity. Clarendon M. Whitney, m; Fred A. Whitten, sw; Charles E. Rolfe, 2d, jw; Reuel M. Berry, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December. 7
- Temple, 25, Winthrop. Edward R. Jones, m; Charles F. Kilbreth, sw; Linwood B. Jones, jw; Levi E. Jones, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, September. 11
- Temple, 86, Westbrook. Fred Benson, m; Charles R. Anderson, sw; Frank P. Pride, jw; Oliver A. Cobb, Box 255, s. Meeting second Wednesday; election, December. 17
- Timothy Chase, 126, Belfast. Elisha H. Haney, m; John W. Knights, sw; Eugene L. Cook, jw; Charles E. Johnson, s. Meeting first Thursday; election, January. 8

- Tranquil, 29, Auburn. Murray B. Watson, m; Chas. L. Turgeon, sw; John H. Merrill, jw; Arthur C. Sprague, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, January. 24
- Tremont, 77, Southwest Harbor. Samuel S. Moore, m; John C. Ralph, sw; Merle E. Tracy, jw; William K. Keene, Manset, s. Meeting Thursday, on or before full moon; election, December. 21
- Trinity, 130, Presque Isle. Fred S. Wiggin, m; S. W. Boone, sw; J. A. De Witt, jw; Ronaldo H. McDonald, s. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 1
- Tuscan, 106, Addison Point. James H. Leighton, m; Harrison N. Look, sw; Walter D. Ramsdell, jw; Osmond A. Holmes, s. Meeting Saturday on or before full moon; election, December. 3
- Tyrian, 73, Mechanic Falls. Elon A. Hammond m; Charles E. Edgecombe, sw; Fred L. Marston, jw; Lewin Jefferies, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, October. 24
- Union, 31, Union. Fred M. Lucas, m; Ernest N. Cummings, sw; Lorenzo W. Hadley, jw; Charles M. Lucas, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, December. 9
- United, 8, Brunswick. Hiram A. Webber, m; Wm. Louis Gahan, sw; Harry W. Varney, jw; Adelbert J. Hutchinson, s. Meeting second Tuesday; election, December. 14
- Unity, 58, Thorndike. Lincoln G. Monroe, m; William Farwell, sw; Elden A. Ward, jw; Albert W. Ward, s. Meeting Thursday on or before full moon; election, September. 7
- Vassalboro, 54, North Vassalboro. Joseph Wall, m; Joseph Jewett, sw; Theodore E. Hardy, jw; Henry A. Ewer, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, September. 12
- Vernon Valley, 99, Mount Vernon. Hiram A. Comstock, m; Lon M. Philbrick, sw; Ralph W. Leighton, jw; Charles W. Mansur, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, November. 12
- Village, 26, Bowdoinham. Anson P. M. Given, m; Stephen C. Snell, sw; Amasa C. Williams, jw; Frank H. Purinton, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, October. 14
- Warren, 2, East Machias. John F. Gaddis, m; William C. Myrick, sw; Harry M. Gardiner, jw; Millard H. Wiswell, s. Meeting Tuesday on or before full moon; election, December 27th. 3
- Warren Phillips, 186, Cumberland Mills. Fred A. Cole, m; Frank H. Swan, sw; William M. Lamb, jw; Almon N. Waterhouse, s. Meeting first Wednesday; election, October. 17
- Washburn, 193, Washburn. * Robert W. Chapman, m; Milton J. Stairs, sw; Arthur E. Umphrey, jw; Edward M. Hines, s. Meeting Wednesday on or before full moon; election, December. 1

- Washington, 37, Lubec. Irvin W. Case, M; Fred W. Trecartin, SW; E. L. Ring, JW; George Boynton, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, December. 2
- Waterville, 33, Waterville. John H. Burleigh, M; John E. Nelson, SW; Francis M. Wheeler, JW; Anson O. Libby, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 12
- Webster, 164, Sabattus. Judson Bangs, M; John F. Hirst, SW; William H. Johnson, JW; Fred A. Richardson, S. Meeting Thursday on or next before full moon; election, December. 24
- Whitney, 167, Canton. John N. Foye, M; Frank M. Oliver, SW; A. Montell Briggs, JW; Herbert J. DeShon, S. Meeting first Thursday; election, September. 15
- Wilton, 156, Wilton. Charles H. Smart, M; Frank L. Woodcock, SW; Wm. J. Trefethen, JW; Fred E. Trefethen, S. Meeting Wednesday week of full moon; election, September. 15
- Winter Harbor, 192, Winter Harbor. Hilliard G. Smallidge, M; Albert Rand, Jr., SW; Frank E. Weston, JW; Ellis F. Baker, S. Meeting first Wednesday; election, January. 21
- York, 22, Kennebunk. Wm. H. Littlefield, M; Leon B. Rogers, SW; Charles W. Roberts, JW; George A. Gilpatric, S. Meeting Monday on or before full moon; election, December. 19
- Yorkshire, 179, North Berwick. Alna L. Getchell, M; Frank U. Grover, SW; Lendall H. Brown, JW; Brainerd S. Drake, S. Meeting last Friday; election, December. 19



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"	ALFRED S. KIMBALL,	Norway,	"
R. W.	JOHN B. REDMAN,	Ellsworth,	P. S. G. W.
"	JOSEPH M. HAYES,	Bath,	"
"	LEANDER M. KENNISTON,	Camden,	"
"	MANLY G. TRASK,	Bangor,	"
"	DANIEL P. BOYNTON,	Monmouth,	"
"	GEORGE R. SHAW,	Portland,	"
"	HERBERT HARRIS,	Bangor,	"
"	ALBERT M. PENLEY,	Auburn,	"
"	ELMER E. SPOFFORD,	Deer Isle,	"
"	WILLIAM J. BURNHAM,	Lewiston,	"
"	JAMES E. PARSONS,	Ellsworth,	"
"	HUGH R. CHAPLIN,	Bangor,	"
"	EDWIN A. PORTER,	Pittsfield,	"
"	JOHN W. BALLOU,	Bath,	P. J. G. W.
"	A. M. WETHERBEE,	Warren,	"
"	EDWIN HOWARD VOSE,	Calais,	"
"	ARCHIE LEE 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. MALLETT,	Freeport,	"
"	SAMUEL L. MILLER,	Waldoboro,	"
"	HOWARD D. SMITH,	Norway,	"

R. W.	WM. FREEMAN LORD,	Auburn,	P. J. G. W.
"	GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL,	Liberty,	"
"	MOSES TAIT,	Calais,	"
"	BENJAMIN L. HADLEY,	Bar Harbor,	"
"	ENOCH O. GREENLEAF,	Farmington,	"
"	MILLARD M. CASWELL,	Bridgton,	"
"	FRANKLIN R. REDLON,	Portland,	"
"	JOHN H. MCGORRILL,	Fairfield,	"
"	ADELBERT MILLETT,	Searsmont,	"
"	JAMES C. AYER,	Cornish,	"



PERMANENT . MEMBERS . DECEASED.

M. W.	WILLIAM KING,	P. G. M.	R. W.	SAM. L. VALENTINE,	P. D. G. M.
"	SIMON GREENLEAF,	"	"	JOHN J. BELL,	"
"	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,	"	"	ISAAC DOWNING,	"
"	REUEL WASHBURN,	"	"	WILLIAM ALLEN,	"
"	ABNER B. THOMPSON,	"	"	GUSTAVUS F. SARGENT,	"
"	HEZEKIAH WILLIAMS,	"	"	DAVID BUGBEE,	"
"	THOMAS W. SMITH,	"	"	EDMUND B. HINKLEY,	"
"	JOHN T. PAINE,	"	"	F. LORING TALBOT,	"
"	ALEX'R H. PUTNEY,	"	"	T. R. SIMONTON,	"
"	JOSEPH C. STEVENS,	"	"	WILLIAM O. POOR,	"
"	JOHN C. HUMPHREYS,	"	"	S. J. CHADBOURNE,	"
"	FREEMAN BRADFORD,	"	"	ARLINGTON B. MARSTON,	"
"	TIMOTHY CHASE,	"	"	WILLIAM H. SMITH,	"
"	JOHN MILLER,	"	"	J. W. MITCHELL,	P. J. G. W.
"	JABEZ TRUE,	"	"	REUBEN NASON,	"
"	HIRAM CHASE,	"	"	FRYE HALL,	"
"	JOSIAH H. DRUMOND,	"	"	STEPHEN WEBBER,	"
"	TIMOTHY J. MURRAY,	"	"	WILLIAM SOMERBY,	"
"	JOHN H. LYNDE,	"	"	THOMAS B. JOHNSTON,	"
"	DAVID CARGILL,	"	"	WILLIAM KIMBALL,	"
"	ALBERT MOORE,	"	"	JOHN WILLIAMS,	"
"	EDWARD P. BURNHAM,	"	"	STEPHEN B. DOCKHAM,	"
"	WINFIELD S. CHOATE,	"	"	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 M. CHILD,	"	"	CHARLES W. HANEY,	"
	ELISHA HARDING,	"			

Brethren Died During the Year,

FROM MARCH 1, 1902, TO MARCH 1, 1903.

THOSE MARKED * WERE RETURNED AS BURIED WITH MASONIC RITES.

- 1 Portland, Portland. Sewall E. Wells, November 20, 1901; Jacob S. Winslow, May 9, 1902; Robert M. Gould, June 27; Lester Flagg, July 13; Hiram T. Plummer, December 22; John W. North, Feb. 5; George W. Moulton, February 12; James W. Plaisted, Feb. 14.
- 2 Warren, East Machias. Charles W. Mareman, July 17, of typhoid, off Montauk Point, buried in Everett, Mass.; John Brown, August 23; John R. Cole, September 19; Edgar H. Dennison, February, lost at sea, off Hatteras.
- 3 Lincoln, Wiscasset. Benjamin E. Munsey, September 6.
- 4 Hancock, Castine. Augustus Perkins, February 26.
- 5 Kennebec, Hallowell. James H. Leigh, July 27; Hadley O. Hawes, December 9; Silas H. Runnels, February 19.
- 6 Amity, Camden. Jefferson Pendleton, May 19; Ivory W. Baird, July 18; Wallace F. Keller, August 6.
- 7 Eastern, Eastport. Charles H. Smith, Senior Past Master, June 18, at Washington, D. C.
- 8 United, Brunswick. Alfred J. Booker,* Senior Past Master, May 15; Geo. D. Hughes, January 9.
- 9 Saco, Saco. Nathaniel H. Falker, April 2; Alden B. Littlefield, April 11; Edward P. Burnham, May 12; Albert C. Manson, September 11; George P. Seavey, September 13; Chas. W. Pierce, February 26.
- 10 Rising Virtue, Bangor. Charles W. Hodsdon, December, 1901; Charles Sinnott, October 9.
- 11 Pythagorean, Fryeburg. William P. Chandler, December 13, in Florida; Fred N. Frye, August 27.
- 13 Oriental, Bridgton. Ira H. Haley,* March 23; George F. Hale,* April 19; Enos C. Chamberlain,* January 31; A. Mellen Gray,* Feb. 14; Charles Y. Lord, at Portland.

- 14 Solar, Bath. Edward H. Kimball, May 23; James A. Winslow, June 24; John Scott, Senior Warden, September 8; Henry M. Ragon, November 22.
- 15 Orient, Thomaston. Levi Morse, May 7; Geo. G. Mitchell, October 17.
- 16 Saint George, Warren. Henry W. Vaughan, Past Master, May 10.
- 17 Ancient Land-Mark, Portland. Franklin Crawford, February 19, 1902; Leonard O. Short, April 20; Henry Soule, May 2; Harrison S. Vining, May 14; Samuel R. Hopkins, June 29; George S. Wilson, July 24; Franklin Robinson, August 14; Samuel Libby, October 12; Granville E. Jordan, November 4; Wm. H. Milliken, November 25; George A. Head, December 18; Marshall N. Rich, December 25; John Porteous, February 9; Isaac Berry, February.
- 18 Oxford, Norway. Silas H. Wetherbee, April 15; Bartlett Kavanough,* May 28; Peter Frost,* June 18; Wm. S. Pratt,* October 5; Solomon I. Millett, January 30.
- 19 Felicity, Bucksport. Hiram H. Homer, January 5.
- 20 Maine, Farmington. Albert Sterry,* May 12.
- 21 Oriental Star, Livermore Falls. John F. Doe, April 25; Cornelius M. Holland, August 7.
- 22 York, Kennebunk. Nathan N. Wiggin,* Past Master, April 4; A. Warren Mendum, Past Master, December 19.
- 23 Freeport, Freeport. Lucien J. Blaisdell, September 23; Harris Fogg, January 20; William H. Walton, February 19; William H. Stockbridge, February 26.
- 24 Phœnix, Belfast. Oscar L. Limeburner, December 24.
- 27 Adoniram, Limington. Charles H. Cutter, December.
- 28 Northern Star, North Anson. Benjamin Adams,* June 18, at Concord, N. H.
- 29 Tranquil, Auburn. Orin B. Morse, April 3; John M. Robbins, April 25; H. W. Hutchins,* May 3; George S. Woodman,* July 16; Nathan W. Harris, September 16; George B. Attwood,* November 16; Woodbury Pride,* December 2; William W. Brown, February 25.
- 30 Blazing Star, Rumford Falls. John H. Howe, May 24; Burt L. Rounds, May 30; John K. McKenzie, February 13.
- 31 Union, Union. George C. Dunton,* March 3.
- 32 Hermon, Gardiner. George A. Myers, May 2; A. Warren Plympton, August 15; O. M. Blanchard, November 10; Barrett A. Cox, Nov. 30; Elbridge E. Whitten, December 2; Martin Horn, January 19; James W. Lash, January 23; Horace W. Hildreth, February 2.
- 33 Waterville, Waterville. John W. Philbrick, July 18; Chas. K. Mathews, August 3; Josiah H. Drummond,* October 25; George W. Terry, December 20; David P. Stowell, February 12.

- 35 Bethlehem, Augusta. Thomas C. Davis,* April 27; Milton M. Stone,* Past Master, February 25; G. Granville Burns, September 25.
- 36 Casco, Yarmouth. Wendell H. Hale, July 22; Abram Branscomb, November 4; Jeremiah Buxton, Nov. 5; Sylvanus Porter, January 27.
- 37 Washington, Lubec. Joseph Huckins; Thomas B. Adams; George W. McFadden.
- 38 Harmony, Gorham. Clifford E. Lowell,* March 11; Freeman Richardson,* April 11; Moses E. Little,* April 23; John C. Summersides,* November 21.
- 39 Penobscot, Dexter. Horace S. Hutchinson, March 12; Dexter H. McKechim, August 27; L. J. Blanchard, October 7.
- 40 Lygonia, Ellsworth. John W. Tripp, December 5; James W. Holt,* January 12.
- 41 Morning Star, Litchfield. George W. Harriman, September 2.
- 42 Freedom, Limerick. Eugene Bagley.
- 43 Alna, Damariscotta. George I. Berry, January 16; Elisha Pinkham, February 11.
- 44 Piscataquis, Milo. Seth B. Sprague, in Jersey City.
- 45 Central, China. Frank Abbott,* August 28; Alonzo Morrison, December 3.
- 46 St. Croix, Calais. David Tunney, drowned at sea March 26; Peter B. Fox*, May 21; Dexter R. Woodcock,* October 10; Dennison E. Seymour,* November 22.
- 47 Dunlap, Biddeford. Israel H. Bowdoin, April 29; Howard K. Leland, July 4; Harlan P. Googins, August 27; Frank Irish, December 22; Wm. H. Anthoine, December 30.
- 48 Lafayette, Readfield. Edwin H. Gile, June 20.
- 49 Meridian Splendor. Burnham C. Trueworthy, October 14; Wm. W. Young; Elbridge D. Randall, February 21.
- 50 Aurora, Rockland. Andrew J. Erskine, April 26; Reuben S. Benner, at Bangor, June 17, aged about 75; Frank H. Sweetland,* July 18; John M. Tole,* January 1; Milton B. Hatch, Master Mariner, at Baracoa, Cuba; Horatio N. Keene, at Frémont, Nebraska—remains brought home for burial.
- 51 St. John's, South Berwick. Isaac B. George.
- 52 Mosaic, Foxcroft. Warren L. Stoddard, March 19; William L. Harvey, June 7.
- 54 Vassalboro, North Vassalboro. Reuel C. Burgess, Past Master, July 25; Charles E. Burgess, September 16.
- 55 Fraternal, Alfred. Francis Steadman, March; George Tebbetts, March; George W. Clough, May; Thomas J. Ham; Charles H. Ferguson, August; John C. Libby, January.

- 56 Mt. Moriah, Denmark. Leonard A. Ingalls, Oct. 12.
- 57 King Hiram, Dixfield. James T. Hammond, April 26; W. Scott Chase, June 21.
- 58 Unity, Thorndike. James C. Bryant, April 8—fell dead while his house was burning—aged 68 years, 6 months, 15 days.
- 60 Star in the East, Old Town. Joseph A. Burlingame,* May 25, in Oregon.
- 61 King Solomon's, Waldoboro. George Bliss, March 4; Alonzo B. Achorn, June 19; Orlando C. Welt, lost at sea December 1.
- 62 King David's, Lincolnville. Hanford A. Luce, June 22; E. D. Williams, September 15; Edward P. Hahn, Past D. D. G. M., January 9.
- 63 Richmond, Richmond. Herbert C. Rodick, January 19.
- 64 Pacific, Exeter. F. F. Bement, October 11th, died and buried at sea.
- 65 Mystic, Hampden. Eben Wheelden, April 9; Andrew J. Nicholson, April 17.
- 67 Blue Mountain, Phillips. Seward Dill, Past Master, May 20; William W. Quimby, October 1; Levi F. Hoyt, Past Master and Chaplain, January 18.
- 68 Mariner's, Searsport. Leroy Dow, March 7; William Meyers, March 26; Woodburn N. Tyler,* July 18; Isaac C. Park, January 18; Marlboro Packard, February 4; James G. Pendleton, March 3.
- 69 Howard, Winterport. Patrick H. McLaughlin, December 20.
- 71 Rising Sun, Orland. Reuben P. Eldridge, March 12.
- 72 Pioneer, Ashland. L. C. Coffin, June 8; A. C. Gaynor, September 10; George S. Orcutt,* Past D. D. G. M., February 18.
- 73 Tyrian, Mechanic Falls. Elmer Brown; N. H. Allen,* May 28; D. D. Skinner,* September 1; H. S. Rich, October 14; Theodore Prince,* December 21.
- 74 Bristol, Bristol Mills. Timothy F. Brown,* April 23; Aaron H. Butman,* July 4.
- 75 Plymouth, Plymouth. Thomas Butler, March; Albert Dyer, April; Jeptha Young, May; Calvin Stevens, December.
- 76 Arundel, Kennebunkport. Benjamin Jackson, April 6.
- 77 Tremont, Southwest Harbor. Benjamin J. Staples; Caleb H. Sawyer,* April 29; William H. Ward*; Jacob Walls; Charles A. Gilley; Levi Lurvey, Oct. 24; Willard Stanley,* February; Amos S. Brown,* February 1.
- 78 Crescent, Pembroke. James Davis,* April 16; Bela A. Wilder,* Aug. 23.
- 79 Rockland, Rockland. John W. Knowlton, April 16; John S. Case, May 10; William Burton, September 13; Walter R. Thomas, October 15; William S. Hatch, November 25; Samuel A. Keyes, January 2; Samuel C. Lovejoy, January 29.

- 80 Keystone, Solon. Nathan Thompson, November.
- 81 Atlantic, Portland. James A. Leavitt,* July 4; Daniel H. Chandler,* July 21; Jonas Hamilton, August 1; Joseph E. Springer,* October 13, buried by Orient Lodge, at Norwood, Mass.; Marshall L. Babb; Elias B. Dennison, February 24.
- 82 St. Paul's, Rockport. Lucius P. Heal, lost at sea, January.
- 83 St. Andrew's, Bangor. Eugene C. Nichols, June 16; Wm. H. Kirkpatrick, August 17; Peter Bunker, August 30; Caleb C. Lowell, Sept. 28.
- 84 Eureka, St. George. George H. Kallock, March 21; Fred A. Vinal; David Wall, November 16.
- 85 Star in the West, Unity. William G. Whitney, August, at Insane Hospital, Augusta.
- 86 Temple, Westbrook. Ezekiel E. Jackson, April 4, aged 63 yrs. 11 mos.; John C. Knight, June 19, aged 71; Eleazer Chase, July 2, aged 89 yrs., 8 mos.; James Pennell, January 25, aged 84 yrs., 6 mos., a charter member and a Past Master; C. Fred Murch, February 22, aged 50 yrs., 11 mos.
- 87 Benevolent, Carmel. Alfred Getchell,* August.
- 88 Narraguagus, Cherryfield. Harvey C. Bartlett, August 24.
- 89 Island, Islesboro. Charles H. Rundlett,* May 18; Joseph P. Knowles,* September 24; John P. Farrow,* October 5, a charter member and first S. W.
- 91 Harwood, Machias. Charles Skinner,* June 2; John Shaw,* June 13.
- 92 Siloam, Fairfield. Frank E. Vickery, May 19; John S. Harris, August 3; Ruel Woodman, October 21; Ellis T. Hinds, December 27; Wm. M. Ladd, January 29.
- 94 Paris, South Paris. Mark Crockett, April 25; Samuel D. Marshall,* September 22; Wallace F. Atkins,* November 2; Carlton W. Gray,* February 16.
- 95 Corinthian, Hartland. James Cyphers; Lyman Cook, February.
- 96 Monument, Houlton. Charles P. Tenney,* April 28, at Baltimore, Md., masonic funeral at Houlton.
- 97 Bethel, Bethel. Charles D. Hill, March 7; Harry L. Swan, February 28.
- 99 Vernon Valley, Mt. Vernon. Woodbury Hall, February 6.
- 100 Jefferson, Bryant's Pond. Sullivan A. Estes,* April 17; Elias Barker,* June 7; James A. Bump, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10.
- 101 Nezinscot, Turner. James M. Davis, June 16.
- 102 Marsh River, Brooks. Wm. H. Roberts,* February 12.
- 104 Dirigo, Weeks' Mills. Arthur R. Turner, June; Charles A. Pierce, November.

- 105 Ashlar, Lewiston. Oliver Welch, July; Samuel A. Lord, August; James B. Larrabee, January; George W. Wright, February; William K. Vickery, February; Winfred Stockbridge; Thomas J. Thurston.
- 102 Tuscan, Addison. Ellery T. Sawyer,* June 16; Lewis H. Plummer,* July 24; Harvey B. Eaton, lost off Hatteras, December 5; Philander W. Look, January 16.
- 107 Day Spring, West Newfield. Walter E. Whitten, July, at North Shapleigh; George S. Miles, February 7, at Somersworth, N. H.
- 109 Mt. Kineo, Guilford. George H. Currier; Caleb W. True, November.
- 110 Monmouth, Monmouth. Edwin A. Dudley,* August 14—Secretary and Past Master.
- 111 Liberty, Liberty. Alvah Sherman, April 16; Levi B. Cox, June 8; Samuel Lunt, June 24; Caleb W. Lewis, September 19.
- 112 Eastern Frontier, Fort Fairfield. William Houghton, January 18.
- 113 Messalonskee, Oakland. Benjamin F. Otis, March 10; Hiram C. Winslow,* June 30, a leading citizen; George W. Gilman,* December 26, Past Master and Honorary Member.
- 114 Polar Star, Bath. John McQuarrie, April 4; Sanford L. Farrar, July 9; Charles C. Purrington, December 31.
- 115 Buxton, West Buxton. James Dunn.
- 117 Greenleaf, Cornish. Frank W. Gould, November 28, 1900; Peleg W. Gerrish, March 24, 1902; John F. Jameson, May 18; Eli C. Gould, July 16; Charles I. Sawyer, September 26; Willis E. Blake, Oct. 13; Preston J. Stanley, November 27; Monroe Boynton, January 16; John Lord, January 21; Amos Blazo, February 4.
- 118 Drummond, Parsonsfield. Clark Watson,* January 10, buried by Oriental Lodge, No. 13, Bridgton.
- 119 Pownal, Stockton Springs. Isaac Robinson, August 13, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, N. Y.; William McDonald, Feb. 24, at Sailors' Snug Harbor, N. Y., Senior Past Master.
- 122 Marine, Deer Isle. Amos S. Angell, March 9; Samuel S. Scott, May 19; John J. Spofford, July, Past Master; John S. Staples, December 5; Augustus P. Johnson, February 2.
- 123 Franklin, New Sharon. Elias H. Churchill,* October 7; B. H. Taylor, January 7, at Nashua, N. H.; Horace B. Prescott,* February 9, aged 91.
- 124 Olive Branch, Charleston. Alfred P. Shute,* October 24; Loren S. Bickmore,* November 26; John B. Leach,* January 3.
- 128 Eggemoggin, Sedgwick. Adrian C. Dodge, August 22.
- 129 Quantabacook, Searsmont. Gilbert R. Bryant,* August 8.
- 130 Trinity, Presque Isle. Wm. E. Wheeler, December 28.
- 131 Lookout, Cutler. Andrew P. Coffill, June 12, at Nashua, N. H.; Oliver McFadden, at Rockland.

- 132 Mt. Tir'em, Waterford. Daniel A. Brown, June.
- 135 Riverside, Jefferson. John Avery, January 7.
- 137 Kenduskeag, Kenduskeag. Hosea S. Ham, August 26; Fred Perkins, November 17.
- 138 Lewy's Island, Princeton. Benj. F. Chadbourne, September 12, Secretary and Past Master; John N. Fitch, January 16.
- 139 Archon, East Dixmont. Amos B. T. Chadbourne, August 16, Past Master; Sumner J. Chadbourne, October 1, Senior Past Master and Past Senior Grand Warden.
- 140 Mt. Desert, Mt. Desert. E. Webster French, October 10.
- 141 Augusta, Augusta. Solomon S. Williams,* June 17; Elbridge G. Briggs, August 17; Charles K. Partridge, August 28; Peleg O. Vickery, November 16; Loren Chapman,* January 28.
- 144 Seaside, Boothbay Harbor. George W. Reed,* March 27, Past Master; John D. Campbell,* July 9; Rev. Donald McCormick, November 21, a great loss to the Order—he was our "Drummond."
- 145 Moses Webster, Vinal Haven. Andrew Cassie, March 14; David L. Carver, April 21; Stephen Marden, May 18; Moses W. Claytor, June 10; Luther J. Calderwood, February 26.
- 146 Sebasticook, Clinton. Elbridge G. Hodgdon, January 21, charter member.
- 147 Evening Star, Buckfield. John M. Tobin, August 8, in Mexico, Me.
- 148 Forest, Springfield. Eben Averill, May 20; Coinellus Lyon, October 27.
- 149 Doric, Monson. Charles W. Folsom, February 17, Past Master.
- 150 Rabboni, Lewiston. James O. Nickerson, May; O. G. Douglass, June 2; Seth Chandler, June 12.
- 152 Crooked River, Otisfield. Leighton J. Folsom, May 26; Charles E. Stewart June 26; Edwin L. Haskell, February 5.
- 154 Mystic Tie, Weld. James W. Perkins, March 15, at Livermore Falls.
- 155 Ancient York, Lisbon Falls. Leander H. Moulton, March 16; William Dunn, March 18.
- 156 Wilton, Wilton. John Casey,* June 5; Daniel Daisey, January 30.
- 157 Cambridge, Cambridge. William F. Grant,* April 14; G. E. Bailey, July 18.
- 158 Anchor, South Bristol. Winfield S. Gamage, April 29, a Past Master, honored and beloved by all.
- 159 Esoteric, Ellsworth. Isaac T. Smith, July 15; Fred C. Jones, July 19; Truman C. Lord, January 27.
- 161 Carrabassett, Canaan. Samuel L. Fowler, March 15; Charles Fitzgerald, June 1.
- 163 Pleasant River, Brownville. Andrew P. Carle; Augustus C. Moore.

- 167 Whitney, Canton. M. Chauncey Osgood, June 25; Calvin S. Brown, October; Duia Bradford, February 23, Past D. D. G. Master.
- 168 Composite, La Grange. Isaac Sanborn; Harris W. Lancaster, September 23; Wesley A. Heal.
- 169 Shepherd's River, Brownfield. William G. Spring, October 7, in Westbrook.
- 172 Pine Tree, Mattawamkeag. John O. Hale,* March 13; Amos C. Trott, April 8; Andy J. Lee, July 14; Smith Colbath, September 13; Benjamin N. Fiske,* October 11.
- 173 Pleiades, Millbridge. Almond C. Strout, September 21.
- 174 Lynde, Hermon. Samuel N. Porter, April; Alton E. Bowen, July 21; Constant Q. Curtis, October 10.
- 175 Baskahegan, Danforth. Patrick Maloy, September 21.
- 177 Rising Star, Penobscot. Alvin R. Heath,* November 28.
- 178 Ancient Brothers', Auburn. Frank C. Wilson, June 15; Franklin Hackett, July 22.
- 179 Yorkshire, North Berwick. Joseph M. Goodwin, killed by a train on B. & M. R. R., June 1.
- 180 Hiram, South Portland. Ervin L. Soule, May 13; Andrew W. Carter, August 6; George H. Weeks, Jan. 3; Charles H. Waterhouse, Jan. 22.
- 182 Granite, West Paris. Albert E. Perry, June 23.
- 183 Deering, Portland. Charles W. Crocker, Master of sch. Annie E. J. Morse, destroyed by volcanic eruption at St. Pierre, Martinique, May 8; Daniel W. Heseltine, June 14; Frank A. Elwell, killed by accident while riding a bicycle in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 26.
- 184 Naval, Kittery. Frederick J. Stevenson, July 8.
- 185 Bar Harbor, Bar Harbor. Christopher S. Leffingwell, at Washington, D. C., April 11, a charter member and a Past Master; James T. Clark,* September 19.
- 187 Ira Berry, Bluehill. Thomas S. Osgood, August 2.
- 188 Jonesport, Jonesport. Irving J. Mansfield,* October 28; Lincoln N. Watts.
- 189 Knox, South Thomaston. Abel A. Allen,* in Colorado—remains brought home and buried with masonic honors; Arthur Tolman.
- 191 Davis, Strong. Charles F. Scamman, March 19.
- 192 Winter Harbor, Winter Harbor. J. B. Higgins, January 30.
- 193 Washburn, Washburn. Samuel W. Austin, December 28.
- 195 Reliance, Stonington. John K. Richardson, October 3; Nelson Thurston, October 23.
- 196 Bay View, East Boothbay. Irving Tibbetts,* March 13.

- 197 Aroostook, Blaine. Fred O. Robinson, May 31, a colonel in the civil war and a valued member.
- 198 St. Aspinquid, York Village. George E. Lowe, March 7 ; George W. S. Putnam, October 2.
- 199 Bingham, Bingham. Moses M. Thompson, January 8.
- 200 Columbia, Greenville. John Billodeau, September 8.

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

M.W. Josiah Hayden Drummond,

Grand Master in 1860, 1861 and 1862.



Born in Winstow, August 30, 1827.

Died in Portland, Oct. 25, 1902,

AGED 75 YRS., 1 MO., 25 DAYS.



"For tho' from out this bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to meet my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

M. W. Edward Payson Burnham,

Grand Master in 1877 and 1878.



Born in Kennebunk, Dec. 3, 1827.

Died in Somersworth, N. H., May 12, 1902,

AGED 74 YEARS, 5 MONTHS, 9 DAYS.



"There is no Death!

What seems so is transition:

This life of mortal breath

Is but a suburb of the life elysian,

Whose portal we call Death."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

R. W. THADDEUS R. SIMONTON,

Senior Grand Warden in 1869 and 1870.



Born in Camden, September 27, 1829.

Died in Camden, April 30, 1903,

AGED 73 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, 3 DAYS.



"The golden city flashes from the strand,
But mortal eye sees not the distant land."

INSCRIBED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

R. W. SUMNER J. CHADBOURNE,

Senior Grand Warden in 1879.



Born in East Dixmont ,July 21, 1830.

Died in Augusta, October 1, 1902,

AGED 72 YEARS, 2 MONTHS, 10 DAYS.



"Faith builds a bridge across the gulf of death."

❧ LODGES IN MAINE ❧

With Dates of Precedence and Charter.

† Charter surrendered.

‡ Charter re-issued.

§ Revoked.

¶ Consolidated

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
1 Portland,	Portland,	March 30, 1769.	March 30, 1769.
2 Warren,	East Machias,	Sept. 10, 1778.	Sept. 10, 1778.
3 Lincoln,	Wiscasset,	June 1, 1792.	June 1, 1792.
4 Hancock,	Castine,	June 9, 1794.	June 9, 1794.
5 Kennebec,	Hallowell,	March 14, 1796.	March 14, 1796.
6 Amity,	Camden,	March 10, 1801.	March 10, 1801.
7 Eastern,	Eastport,	June 8, 1801.	June 8, 1801.
8 United,	Brunswick,	Dec. 14, 1801.	Dec. 14, 1801.
9 Saco,	Saco,	June 14, 1802.	June 16, 1802.
10 Rising Virtue,	Bangor,	Sept. 13, 1802.	Sept. 16, 1802.
11 Pythagorean,	Fryeburg,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
12 Cumberland,	New Gloucester,	June 13, 1803.	June 13, 1803.
13 Oriental,	Bridgton,	March 12, 1804.	March 12, 1804.
14 Solar,	Bath,	Sept. 10, 1804.	Sept. 10, 1804.
15 Orient,	Thomaston,	Sept. 10, 1805.	Sept. 10, 1805.
16 St. George,	Warren,	March 10, 1806.	March 10, 1806.
17 Ancient Landmark,	Portland,	June 10, 1806.	June 10, 1806.
18 Oxford,	Norway,	Sept. 14, 1807.	Sept. 14, 1807.
19 Felicity,	Bucksport,	March 14, 1809.	March 14, 1809.
20 Maine,	Farmington,	June 13, 1809.	Jan. 13, 1810.
21 Oriental Star,	Livermore,	June 13, 1811.	June 13, 1811.
22 York,	Kennebunk,	March 9, 1813.	March 9, 1813.
23 Freeport,	Freeport,	Sept. 13, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814.
24 Phoenix,	Belfast,	Sept. 9, 1816.	Dec. 30, 1816.
25 Temple,	Winthrop,	Sept. 8, 1817.	Oct. 6, 1817.
26 Village,	Bowdoinham,	June 9, 1817.	Sept. 16, 1817.
27 Adoniram,	Limington,	Sept. 9, 1818.	Sept. 10, 1818.
28 Northern Star,	North Anson,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 15, 1818.
29 Tranquil,	Auburn,	Dec. 9, 1818.	Dec. 9, 1818.
30 Blazing Star,	Rumford,	March 10, 1819.	March 11, 1819.
31 Union,	Union,	Dec. 27, 1819.	April 8, 1820.
32 Hermon,	Gardiner,	June 23, 1820.	June 23, 1820.
33 Waterville,	Waterville,	June 27, 1820.	June 27, 1820.
34 Somerseset,	Skowhegan,	Jan. 11, 1821.	Jan. 11, 1821.
35 Bethlehem,	Augusta,	July 12, 1821.	May 3, 1866.†
36 Casco,	Yarmouth,	Oct. 11, 1821.	Oct. 24, 1821.
37 Washington,	Lubec,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
38 Harmony,	Gorham,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
39 Penobscot,	Dexter,	Jan. 10, 1822.	Jan. 24, 1822.
40 Lygonia,	Ellsworth,	April 11, 1822.	April 11, 1822.
41 Morning Star,	Litchfield,	July 11, 1822.	July 16, 1822.
42 Freedom,	Limerick,	Jan. 11, 1823.	Jan. 14, 1823.
43 Alna,	Alna,	Jan. 11, 1823.	Jan. 14, 1823.
44 Piscataquis,	Milo,	Oct. 9, 1823.	Oct. 28, 1823.
45 Central,	China,	April 8, 1824.	April 8, 1824.
46 St. Croix,	Calais,	May 29, 1845.	May 29, 1845.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
47 Dunlap,	Biddeford,	Jan. 13, 1826.	Jan. 30, 1826.
48 Lafayette,	Readfield,	Jan. 13, 1826.	May 20, 1850.†
49 Meridian Splendor,	Newport,	July 13, 1826.	July 18, 1826.
50 Aurora,	Rockland,	July 18, 1826.	May 9, 1872.‡
51 St. John's,	South Berwick,	Jan. 12, 1827.	Feb. 13, 1827.
52 Mosaic,	Foxcroft,	April 12, 1827.	July 16, 1827.
53 Rural,	Sidney,	April 12, 1827.	July 25, 1827.
54 Vassalboro,	No. Vassalboro',	April 12, 1827.	May 31, 1827.
55 Fraternal,	Alfred,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 10, 1828.
56 Mount Moriah,	Denmark,	Jan. 10, 1828.	Jan. 23, 1828.
57 King Hiram,	Dixfield,	April 10, 1828.	May 9, 1872.‡
58 Unity,	Thorndike,	April 10, 1828.	May 15, 1828.
59 Mount Hope,	Hope,	Jan. 25, 1848.	May 4, 1848.†
60 Star in the East,	Oldtown,	Feb. 23, 1848.	May 5, 1848.
61 King Solomon's,	Waldoboro',	April 4, 1849.	Feb. 5, 1855.‡
62 King David's,	Lincolnville,	June 16, 1849.	Jan. 13, 1850.
63 Richmond,	Richmond,	Jan. 1, 1850.	May 10, 1850.
64 Pacific,	Exeter,	Oct. 22, 1850.	May 12, 1851.
65 Mystic,	Hampden,	March 1, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
66 Mechanics',	Orono,	March 3, 1851.	May 12, 1851.
67 Blue Mountain,	Phillips,	July 12, 1850.	May 10, 1852.
68 Mariners',	Searsport,	Oct. 23, 1851.	May 10, 1853.
69 Howard,	Winterport,	Nov. 28, 1851.	May 6, 1853.
70 Standish,	Standish,	June 10, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
71 Rising Sun,	Orland,	Oct. 18, 1852.	May 10, 1853.
72 Pioneer,	Ashland,	Oct. 26, 1852.	May 5, 1854.
73 Tyrian,	Mechanic Falls,	Jan. 21, 1853.	May 10, 1853.
74 Bristol,	Bristol,	March 1, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
75 Plymouth,	Plymouth,	May 9, 1853.	May 5, 1854.
76 Arundel,	Kennebunkport,	May 5, 1854.	June 26, 1854.
77 Tremont,	Tremont,	June 12, 1854.	May 3, 1856.
78 Crescent,	Pembroke,	July 4, 1854.	July 10, 1854.
79 Rockland,	Rockland,	Oct. 25, 1854.	April 4, 1872.‡
80 Keystone,	Solon,	Dec. 16, 1854.	May 4, 1855.
81 Atlantic,	Portland,	May 3, 1855.	May 3, 1855.
82 St. Paul's,	Rockport,	Oct. 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
83 St. Andrew's,	Bangor,	Feb. 6, 1856.	May 3, 1856.
84 Eureka,	St. George,	July 27, 1855.	May 2, 1856.
85 Star in the West,	Unity,	May 4, 1855.	May 24, 1856.
86 Temple,	Westbrook,	March 1, 1856.	May 5, 1856.
87 Benevolent,	Carmel,	March 12, 1857.	May 7, 1857.
88 Narraguagus,	Cherryfield,	March 25, 1857.	May 28, 1857.
89 Island,	Islesboro,	April 3, 1857.	Nov. 5, 1857.
90 Hiram Abiff,	West Appleton,	Jan. 27, 1857.	May 5, 1858.‡
91 Harwood,	Machias,	April 8, 1858.	Oct. 15, 1858.
92 Siloam,	Fairfield,	March 8, 1858.	Jan. 1, 1859.
93 Horeb,	Lincoln,	June 5, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
94 Paris,	South Paris,	June 15, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
95 Corinthian,	Hartland,	Sept. 13, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
96 Monument,	Houlton,	Nov. 14, 1858.	May 5, 1859.
97 Bethel,	Bethel,	July 6, 1859.	May 5, 1860.
98 Katahdin,	Patten,	Aug. 24, 1859.	May 3, 1860.
99 Vernon Valley,	Mount Vernon,	Oct. 18, 1859.	May 3, 1860.
100 Jefferson,	Bryant's Pond,	Feb. 8, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
101 Nezinscot,	Turner,	March 1, 1860.	May 3, 1860.
102 Marsh River,	Brooks,	Dec. 24, 1859.	May 9, 1861.
103 Dresden,	Dresden,	Feb. 3, 1860.	May 9, 1861.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.	
104	Dirigo,	South China,	June 12, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
105	Ashlar,	Lewiston,	Nov. 5, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
106	Tuscan,	Addison Point,	Dec. 27, 1860.	May 9, 1861.
107	Day Spring,	West Newfield,	March 19, 1861.	May 9, 1861.
108	Relief,	Belgrade,	Jan. 11, 1861.	May 8, 1862.‡
109	Mount Kineo,	Abbot,	May 10, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
110	Monmouth,	Monmouth,	May 21, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
111	Liberty,	Liberty,	Nov. 8, 1861.	May 8, 1862.
112	Eastern Frontier,	Fort Fairfield,	May 8, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
113	Messalonskee,	Oakland,	May 15, 1862.	May 7, 1863.
114	Polar Star,	Bath,	March 7, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
115	Moderation,	West Buxton,	March 18, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
116	Lebanon,	Norridgewock,	April 30, 1863.	May 7, 1863.
117	Greenleaf,	Cornish,	April 22, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
118	Drummond,	Parsonsfeld,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1864.
119	Pownal,	Stockton,	July 4, 1863.	May 6, 1875.†
120	Meduncook,	Friendship,	Feb. 6, 1864.	May 4, 1864.†
121	Acacia,	Durham,	May 7, 1863.	May 4, 1865.
122	Marine,	Deer Isle,	March 18, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
123	Franklin,	New Sharon,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
124	Olive Branch,	Charleston,	May 4, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
125	Meridian,	Pittsfield,	June 7, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
126	Timothy Chase,	Belfast,	Oct. 26, 1864.	May 3, 1865.
127	Presumpscot,	Windham,	Nov. 19, 1864.	May 3, 1866.
128	Eggemoggin,	Sedgwick,	March 1, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
129	Quantabacook,	Searsmont,	March 28, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
130	Trinity,	Presque Isle,	July 17, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
131	Lookout,	Cutler,	July 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
132	Mount Tire'm,	Waterford,	Oct. 18, 1865.	May 3, 1866.
133	Asylum,	Wayne,	July 20, 1865.	May 9, 1867.
134	Trojan,	Troy,	Feb. 19, 1866.	May 9, 1867.¶
135	Riverside,	Jefferson,	March 13, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
136	Ionic,	Gardiner,	April 24, 1866.	May 9, 1867.†
137	Kenduskeag,	Kenduskeag,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
138	Lewy's Island,	Princeton,	May 3, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
139	Archon,	Dixmont,	Sept. 26, 1866.	May 8, 1867.
140	Mount Desert,	Mount Desert,	Feb. 14, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
141	Augusta,	Augusta,	March 21, 1867.	May 8, 1867.
142	Ocean,	Wells,	March 22, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
143	Preble,	Sanford,	May 9, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
144	Seaside,	Boothbay,	Oct. 7, 1867.	May 7, 1868.
145	Moses Webster,	Vinalhaven,	Jan. 13, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
146	Sebasticook,	Clinton,	Feb. 3, 1868.	May 7, 1868.
147	Evening Star,	Buckfield,	Feb. 22, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
148	Forest,	Springfield,	April 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
149	Doric,	Monson,	May 7, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
150	Rabboni,	Lewiston,	Dec. 28, 1868.	May 5, 1869.
151	Excelsior,	Northport,	March 1, 1869.	May 5, 1869.
152	Crooked River,	Bolster's Mills,	April 15, 1869.	May 5, 1870.
153	Delta,	Lovell,	May 5, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
154	Mystic Tie,	Weld,	June 8, 1869.	May 4, 1870.
155	Ancient York,	Lisbon Falls,	Jan. 1, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
156	Wilton,	Wilton,	Jan. 31, 1870.	May 4, 1870.
157	Cambridge,	Cambridge,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
158	Anchor,	South Bristol,	May 5, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
159	Esoteric,	Ellsworth,	Sept. 3, 1870.	May 4, 1871.
160	Parian,	Corinna,	Sept. 9, 1870.	May 9, 1872.

LODGE.	LOCATION.	DATE OF PRECEDENCE.	DATE OF CHARTER.
161 Carrabassett,	Canaan,	March 2, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
162 Arion,	Goodwin's Mills,	March 18, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
163 Pleasant River,	Brownville,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
164 Webster,	Webster,	July 28, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
165 Molunkus,	Sherman Mills,	Aug. 26, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
166 Neguemkeag,	Vassalboro,	Dec. 22, 1871.	May 9, 1872.
167 Whitney,	Canton,	March 9, 1872.	May 9, 1872.
168 Composite,	La Grange,	May 9, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
169 Shepherd's River,	Brownfield,	July 1, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
170 Caribou,	Caribou,	July 27, 1872.	May 8, 1873.
171 Naskeag,	Brooklin,	Feb. 3, 1873.	May 8, 1873.
172 Pine Tree,	Mattawamkeag,	Nov. 14, 1873.	May 7, 1874.
173 Pleiades,	Millbridge,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
174 Lynde,	Hermon,	May 7, 1874.	May 7, 1874.
175 Baskahegan,	Danforth,	Dec. 3, 1874.	May 20, 1875.
176 Palestine,	Biddeford,	May 5, 1875.	May 6, 1875.†
177 Rising Star,	Penobscot,	June 17, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
178 Ancient Brothers',	Auburn,	June 21, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
179 Yorkshire,	North Berwick,	Sept. 18, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
180 Hiram,	Cape Elizabeth,	Nov. 1, 1875.	May 4, 1876.
181 Reuel Washburn,	East Livermore,	May 4, 1876.	May 3, 1877.†
182 Granite,	West Paris,	Sept. 16, 1878.	May 8, 1879.
183 Deering,	Portland,	April 2, 1879.	May 8, 1879.
184 Naval,	Kittery,	May 8, 1879.	May 6, 1880.
185 Bar Harbor,	Bar Harbor,	April 19, 1882.	May 2, 1882.
186 Warren Phillips,	Cumberl'd Mills,	April 18, 1883.	May 3, 1883.
187 Ira Berry,	Bluehill,	Nov. 12, 1883.	May 8, 1884.
188 Jonesport,	Jonesport,	May 8, 1884.	May 8, 1884.
189 Knox,	So. Thomaston,	Sept. 6, 1884.	May 7, 1885.
190 Springvale,	Springvale,	May 7, 1885.	May 6, 1886.
191 Davis,	Strong,	May 7, 1885.	May 6, 1886.
192 Winter Harbor,	Winter Harbor,	Aug. 12, 1887.	May 3, 1888.
193 Washburn,	Washburn,	Dec. 14, 1887.	May 3, 1888.
194 Euclid,	Madison,	May 4, 1888.	May 9, 1889.
195 Reliance,	Green's Landing,	May 9, 1889.	May 8, 1890.
196 Bay View,	East Boothbay,	Dec. 20, 1889.	May 8, 1890.
197 Aroostook,	Blaine,	Dec. 17, 1890.	May 7, 1891.
198 St. Aspinquid,	York,	July 22, 1892.	May 4, 1893.
199 Bingham,	Bingham,	Dec. 23, 1892.	May 4, 1893.
200 Columbia,	Greenville,	July 23, 1894.	May 7, 1896.
201 David A. Hooper,	W. Sullivan,	June 3, 1897.	May 5, 1898.
202 Mount Bigelow,	Flagstaff,	June 19, 1897.	May 6, 1898.
203 Mount Olivet,	Washington,	Nov. 24, 1897.	May 7, 1898.
204 Mt. Abram,	Kingfield,	May 4, 1900.	May 9, 1901.
205 Nollesemic,	Millinocket,	Nov. 17, 1900.	May 9, 1901.
206 Island Falls,	Island Falls,	Oct. 3, 1901.	May 8, 1902.
207 Abner Wade,	Sangerville,	June 3, 1902.	May 7, 1903.

NOTE. 59 Mt. Hope, charter surrendered 1879.

90 Hiram Abiff, charter revoked 1868.

108 Relief, charter revoked 1894.

120 Meduncook, charter surrendered 1884.

134 Trojan, consolidated with Star in the West, No. 85, in 1888.

136 Ionic, charter surrendered 1882.

176 Palestine, consolidated with Dunlap, No. 47, in 1895.

181 Reuel Washburn, consolidated with Oriental Star, No. 21, in 1892.

Lodges enrolled, 207; extinct, 8; working, 199.

OFFICERS

OF THE

GRAND LODGE OF MAINE,

FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO 1903.



GRAND MASTERS.

William King, 1820, '21.*	Josiah H. Drummond, '60-'62.*
Simon Greenleaf, 1822, '23.*	William P. Preble, 1863-'65.
William Swan, 1824, '25.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1866-'68.*
Charles Fox, 1826, '27.*	John H. Lynde, 1869-'71.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1828, '29.*	David Cargill, 1872-'74.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1830, '31.*	Albert Moore, 1875, '76.*
Nathaniel Coffin, 1832-'34.*	Edward P. Burnham, '77, '78.*
Reuel Washburn, 1835-'37.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1879-'80.
Abner B. Thompson, '38-'40.*	Marquis F. King, 1881, '82.
Hezekiah Williams, 1841.*	William R. G. Estes, 1883, '84.
Thomas W. Smith, 1842-'44.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1885, '86.
John T. Paine, 1845, '46.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1887, '88.
Alexander H. Putney, '47, '48.*	Albro E. Chase, 1889, '90.
Joseph C. Stevens, 1849, '50.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1891, '92.
John C. Humphreys, '51, '52.*	Horace H. Burbank, 1893, '94.
Freeman Bradford, 1853.*	Augustus B. Farnham, 1895, '96.
Timothy Chase, 1854.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1897, '98.
John Miller, 1855.*	Winfield S. Choate, 1899, 1900.*
Jabez True, 1856.*	Alfred S. Kimball, 1901, 1902.
Robert P. Dunlap, 1857.*	William J. Burnham, 1903.
Hiram Chase, 1858, '59.*	

*Deceased.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Simon Greenleaf, 1820, '21.*	John J. Bell, 1863.*
William Swan, 1822, '23.*	Timothy J. Murray, 1864, '65.*
Charles Fox, 1824, '25.*	John H. Lynde, 1866-'68.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1826, '27.*	David Cargill, 1869-'71.*
Peleg Sprague, 1828, '30.*	Albert Moore, 1872-'74.*
Nathaniel Coffin, 1831.*	Edward P. Burnham, '75, '76.*
Amos Nourse, 1832.*	Charles I. Collamore, 1877, '78.
Reuel Washburn, 1833, '34.*	Marquis F. King, 1879, '80.
David C. Magoun, 1835-'37.*	William R. G. Estes, 1881, '82.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1838-'43.*	Fessenden I. Day, 1883, '84.
James L. Child, 1844.*	Frank E. Sleeper, 1885, '86.
Asaph R. Nichols, 1845.*	Albro E. Chase, 1887, '88.
Elisha Harding, 1846.*	Henry R. Taylor, 1889, '90.
Samuel L. Valentine, '47, '48.*	Horace H. Burbank, 1891, '92.
John C. Humphreys, '49, '50.*	Augustus B. Farnham, '93, '94.
Freeman Bradford, 1851, '52.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1895, '96.
Timothy Chase, 1853.*	Winfield S. Choate, 1897, '98.*
Jabez True, 1854, 1855.*	Alfred S. Kimball, 1899, 1900.
Hiram Chase, 1856, '57.*	William J. Burnham, 1901, 1902.
Josiah H. Drummond, '58, '59.*	Hugh R. Chaplin, 1903.
William P. Preble, 1860-1862.	

SENIOR GRAND WARDENS.

William Swan, 1820, 1821.*	John C. Humphreys, '47, '48.*
Charles Fox, 1822, 1823.*	Freeman Bradford, 1849, '50.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1824, '25.*	Timothy Chase, 1851, 1852.*
George Thacher, Jr., '26, '27.*	Jabez True, 1853.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1828, '29.*	Ezra B. French, 1854, 1855.*
Amos Nourse, 1830, 1831.*	Isaac Downing, 1856.*
John L. Megquier, 1832-'34.*	William Allen, 1857.*
Joel Miller, 1835-'37.*	Gustavus F. Sargent, 1858, '59.*
Thomas W. Smith, 1838-'41.*	John J. Bell, 1860, 1861.*
John T. Paine, 1842-1844.*	David Bugbee, 1862.*
Alexander H. Putney, '45, '46.*	Edmund B. Hinckley, 1863.*

Francis L. Talbot, 1864, 1865.*	Leander M. Kenniston, 1888.
David Cargill, 1866-1868.*	Manly G. Trask, 1889.
Thaddeus R. Simonton, '69, '70.*	Daniel P. Boynton, 1890.
Albert Moore, 1871.*	George R. Shaw, 1891.
Edward P. Burnham, '72-'74*.	Augustus B. Farnham, 1892.
William O. Poor, 1875.*	Joseph A. Locke, 1893.
Charles I. Collamore, 1876.	Herbert Harris, 1894.
Marquis F. King, 1877, 1878.	Winfield S. Choate, 1895.*
Sumner J. Chadbourne, 1879.*	Albert M. Penley, 1896.
William R. G. Estes, 1880.	Alfred S. Kimball, 1897.
John B. Redman, 1881.	Elmer P. Spofford, 1898.
Arlington B. Marston, 1882.*	William J. Burnham, 1899.
William H. Smith, 1883.*	James E. Parsons, 1900.
Frank E. Sleeper, 1884.	Hugh R. Chaplin, 1901.
Joseph M. Hayes, 1885.	Edwin A. Porter, 1902.
Albro E. Chase, 1886.	Charles W. Crosby, 1903.
Horace H. Burbank, 1887.	

JUNIOR GRAND WARDENS.

Nathaniel Coffin, 1820, '21.*	Timothy Chase, 1850.*
Josiah W. Mitchell, 1822.*	William Somerby, 1851, '52.*
Samuel Fessenden, 1823.*	Thomas B. Johnston, '53, '54.*
George Thacher, Jr., '24, '25.*	William Kimball, 1855.*
Robert P. Dunlap, 1826, '27.*	William Allen, 1856.*
Amos Nourse, 1828, 1829.*	John Williams, 1857.*
Reuben Nason, 1830, 1831.*	Stephen B. Dockham, 1858.*
David C. Magoun, 1832-'34.*	Oliver Gerrish, 1859.*
Abner B. Thompson, '35-'37*.	Joseph Covell, 1860.*
Stephen Webber, 1838-'40.*	Francis J. Day, 1861.*
John T. Paine, 1841.*	T. K. Osgood, 1862.*
Alexander H. Putney, '42-'44.*	F. Loring Talbot, 1863.*
John C. Humphreys, '45, '46.*	John H. Lynde, 1864, 1865.*
Frye Hall, 1847.*	Thaddeus R. Simonton, '66-'68.*
Joseph C. Stevens, 1848.*	John W. Ballou, 1869, 1870.
Stephen Webber, 1849.*	Henry H. Dickey, 1871.*

William O. Poor, 1872-1874.*	E. B. Mallet, Jr., 1890.
Charles I. Collamore, 1875.	Samuel L. Miller, 1891,
A. M. Wetherbee, 1876.	Howard D. Smith, 1892.
S. J. Chadbourne, '77, '78.*	Wm. Freeman Lord, 1893.
Edwin Howard Vose, 1879.	Gustavus H. Cargill, 1894.
Archie L. Talbot, 1880.	Moses Tait, 1895.
Fessenden I. Day, 1881.	Benjamin L. Hadley, 1896.
Charles W. Haney, 1882.*	Enoch O. Greenleaf, 1897.
Goodwin R. Wiley, 1883.	Millard M. Caswell, 1898.
Augustus Bailey, 1884.	Franklin R. Redlon, 1899.
Henry R. Taylor, 1885.	John H. McGorrill, 1900.
Benjamin Ames, 1886.	Adelbert Millett, 1901.
Wilford J. Fisher, 1887.	James C. Ayer, 1902.
Samuel G. Davis, 1888.	Charles F. Paine, 1903.
Algernon M. Roak, 1889.	

GRAND TREASURERS.

Joseph M. Gerrish, 1820-'30.*	Moses Dodge, 1853-'79.*
James B. Cahoon, 1831-'33.*	William O. Fox, 1880-'82.*
Benjamin Davis, 1834-'43.*	Frederick Fox, 1883-1894.*
Henry H. Boody, 1844-'52.*	Marquis F. King, June, '94-1903.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

William Lord, 1820-'31.*	Charles B. Smith, 1846-'55.*
Asaph R. Nichols, 1832-35.*	Ira Berry, 1856-1891.*
Philip C. Johnson, 1836-44.*	Stephen Berry, Sept., '91-1903.
Charles Fox, 1845.*	

=Recapitulation=1903=

Lodges enrolled,	207
" extinct,	8
" working,	199
" under dispensation,	0
" granted charters at communication, 1903,	1
" represented at communication, 1903,	191
Number of representatives,	250
Lodges to make returns,	199
Making returns in time,	199
Initiated,	1,220
Raised,	1,224
Affiliated,	127
Re-instated,	89
New lodges and corrections,	43
Total increase,	1,483
Dimitted,	165
Died,	419
Suspended for unmasonic conduct,	0
Expelled,	0
Lost membership by non-payment of dues,	183
Total decrease,	767
Net increase,	716
Members, March 1, 1903,	23,940
Grand Lodge Receipts,	\$10,573.56
" " Disbursements,	\$7,623.04
Amount of Charity Fund,	\$35,725.62

Grand Lodges and

GRAND LODGES.	GRAND MASTERS.
Alabama, Dec. 2, 1902,	Robert J. Redden, Sulligent.
Arizona, Nov. 11, 1902,	Francis M. Zuck, Holbrook.
Arkansas, Nov. 18, 1902,	John T. Hicks, Little Rock.
Belgium, 1900,	Gustave Royers, Antwerp.
British Columbia, June 19, 1902,	Elon E. Chipman, Kaslo.
California, Oct. 14, 1902,	Orrin S. Henderson, Stockton.
Canada, July 16, 1902,	John E. Harding, Lindsay.
Cuba, March 22, 1903,	José Fernandez Pellon, Habana.
Colorado, Sept. 16, 1902,	Marshall H. Dean, Glenwood Springs.
Connecticut, Jan. 21, 1903,	Leon M. Woodford, Naugatuck.
Delaware, Oct. 1, 1902,	Harry J. Guthrie, Wilmington.
Dist. of Columbia, Dec. 3, 1902,	George H. Walker, Washington.
England, 1903,	Duke of Connaught, London.
Florida, Jan. 20, 1903,	Thomas M. Puleston, Monticello.
Georgia, Oct. 28, 1902,	Max Meyerhardt, Rome.
Idaho, Sept. 9, 1902,	David F. Mason, Cœur d'Alene.
Illinois, Oct. 7, 1902,	George M. Moulton, Chicago.
Indiana, May 26, 1903,	William E. English, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory, Aug. 14, 1902,	Royal J. Allen, Duncan.
Iowa, June 2, 1903,	Charles C. Clark, Burlington.
Ireland, 1903,	Duke of Abercorn, Dublin.
Kansas, Feb. 18, 1903,	Bestor G. Brown, Topeka.
Kentucky, Oct. 21, 1902,	John W. Landrum, Maysville.
Louisiana, Feb. 2, 1903,	Robert R. Reid, Amite City.
Maine, May 5, 1903,	William J. Burnham, Lewiston.
Manitoba, June 11, 1902,	R. Hill Myers, Minnedosa.
Maryland, Nov. 18, 1902,	Thomas J. Shryock, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, Dec. 27, 1902,	Baalis Sanford, Brockton.
Michigan, Jan. 27, 1903,	Roscoe W. Broughton, Paw Paw.
Minnesota, Jan. 24, 1903,	Henry R. Adams, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Feb. 19, 1903,	Emmet N. Thomas, Greenville.
Missouri, Oct. 21, 1902,	John C. Yocum, Kansas City.
Montana, Sept. 17, 1902,	Frank E. Smith, Lewistown.
Nebraska, June 4, 1902,	Nathaniel M. Ayers, Beaver City.

Addresses of Grand Officers.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

George A. Beauchamp, Montgomery.
 George J. Roskrug, Tucson.
 Fay Hempstead, Little Rock.
 Rian-Nedgrot, Brussels.
 Robert E. Bret, Victoria.
 George Johnson, San Francisco.
 Hugh Murray, Hamilton, Ont.
 Aurelio Miranda, Habana.
 William D. Todd, Denver.
 John H. Barlow, Hartford.
 Benjamin F. Bartram, Wilmington.
 Arvine W. Johnston, Washington.
 Edward Letchworth, London.
 Wilbur P. Webster, Jacksonville.
 William A. Wolihin, Macon.
 Theophilus W. Randall, Boise.
 Joseph H. C. Dill, Bloomington.
 Calvin W. Prather, Indianapolis.
 Joseph S. Murrow, Atoka.
 Newton R. Parvin, Cedar Rapids.
 Henry E. Flavelle, Dublin.
 Albert K. Wilson, Topeka.
 Henry B. Grant, Louisville.
 Richard Lambert, New Orleans.
 Stephen Berry, Portland.
 James A. Ovas, Winnipeg.
 Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore.
 Sereno D. Nickerson, Boston.
 Lou B. Winsor, Reed City.
 Thomas Montgomery, St. Paul.
 Frederic Speed, Vicksburg.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Francis E. White, Omaha.

William V. Titcomb, Anniston.
 Charles D. Belden, Phoenix.
 E. A. McCulloch, Marianna.
 None.
 W. A. D. Smith, New Westminster.
 William A. Davies, San Francisco.
 Henry Robertson, Collingwood.
 Francisco de P. Rodriguez, Habana.
 Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Denver.
 John H. Barlow, Hartford.
 Lewis H. Jackson, Wilmington.
 George W. Baird, Washington.
 None.
 Silas B. Wright, DeLand.
 A. Q. Moody, Boston.
 George E. Knepper, Lewiston.
 Joseph Robbins, Quincy.
 Daniel McDonald, Plymouth.
 T. C. Humphrey, South McAlester.
 Joseph E. Morcombe, Cedar Rapids.
 None.
 William M. Shaver, Topeka.

 Hermon C. Duncan, Alexandria.
 Albro E. Chase, Portland.
 William G. Bell, Winnipeg.
 Edward T. Schultz, Baltimore.
 None.
 None.
 Irving Todd, Hastings.
 Andrew A. Barkley, Crawford.
 John D. Vincil, St. Louis.
 Cornelius Hedges, Helena.
 Francis E. White, Omaha.

GRAND LODGES.

Nevada, June 10, 1902,
 New Brunswick, Aug. 26, 1902,
 New Hampshire, May 20, 1903,
 New Jersey, March 11, 1903,
 New Mexico, Oct. 20, 1902,
 New South Wales, June 11, 1902,
 New York, May 6, 1903,
 New Zealand, April 30, 1902,
 North Carolina, Jan. 13, 1903,
 North Dakota, June 23, 1903,
 Nova Scotia, June 10, 1903,
 Ohio, Oct. 22, 1902,
 Oklahoma, Feb. 10, 1903,
 Oregon, June 10, 1903,
 Pennsylvania, Dec. 27, 1902,
 Peru, April 14, 1900,
 P. E. Island, June 24, 1902,
 Quebec, Jan. 28, 1903,
 Rhode Island, May 18, 1903,
 Scotland, 1903,
 South Australia, April 16, 1902,
 South Carolina, Dec. 9, 1902,
 South Dakota, June 10, 1902,
 Tasmania, Feb. 22, 1900,
 Tennessee, Jan. 28, 1903,
 Texas, Dec. 2, 1902,
 Utah, Jan. 21, 1903,
 Vermont, June 11, 1902,
 Victoria, Dec. 17, 1902,
 Virginia, Dec. 2, 1902,
 Washington, June 9, 1903,
 West Virginia, Nov. 12, 1902,
 Western Australia, April 25, 1902,
 Wisconsin, June 10, 1902,
 Wyoming, Sept. 3, 1902,

GRAND MASTERS.

Alexander O. Percy, Gold Hill.
 Arthur I. Truman, St. John.
 Harry M. Cheney, Lebanon.
 W. Holt Appgar, Trenton.
 Edward A. Cahoon, Roswell.
 John Cochrane Remington, Sydney.
 Elbert Crandall, New York.
 Herbert J. Williams, Wellington.
 H. Irvin Clark, Scotland Neck.
 James T. Blacklock, Hamilton.
 William Ross, Halifax.
 W. A. Belt, Kenton.
 S. P. Larsh, Tecumseh.
 S. M. Yoran, Eugene.
 Edgar A. Tennis, Philadelphia.
 J. Arturo Ego-Aguirre, Lima.
 William R. Ellis, Port Hill.
 John B. Tresidder, Montreal.
 W. Howard Walker, Pawtucket.
 James Hozier, Edinburgh.
 Samuel J. Way, Adelaide.
 Walter M. Whitehead, Charleston.
 Frank A. Brown, Aberdeen.
 Charles E. Davies, Hobart.
 Edmund P. McQueen, Loudon.
 W. M. Fly, Gonzales.
 Walter Scott, Salt Lake City.
 Charles R. Montagne, Woodstock.
 Alex. J. Peacock, Melbourne.
 Edward N. Eubank, Newport News.
 Charles D. Atkins, Tacoma.
 Eli M. Turner, Morgantown.
 John W. Hackett.
 D. McL. Miller, Oconomowoc.
 Charles N. Potter, Cheyenne.

GRAND SECRETARIES.

CHAIRMEN COM. CORRESPONDENCE.

Chauncey N. Noteware, Carson.
 J. Twining Heartt, St. John.
 Frank D. Woodbury, Concord.
 Thomas H. R. Redway, Trenton.
 Alpheus A. Keen, Albuquerque.
 Arthur H. Bray, Sydney.
 Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York.
 Malcolm Niccol, Wellington.
 John C. Drewry, Raleigh.
 Frank J. Thompson, Fargo.
 Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 Jacob H. Bromwell, Cincinnati.
 James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
 James F. Robinson, Eugene.
 William A. Sinn, Philadelphia. *
 J. Benjamin Choza, Lima.
 Neil McKelvie, Summerside.
 Will H. Whyte, Montreal.
 S. Penrose Williams, Providence.
 David Reid, Edinburgh.
 J. H. Cunningham, Adelaide.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 George A. Pettigrew, Flandreau.
 John Hamilton, Hobart.
 John B. Garrett, Nashville.
 John Watson, Waco.
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Henry H. Ross, Burlington.
 John Braim, Melbourne.
 George W. Carrington, Richmond.
 Thomas M. Reed, Olympia.
 George W. Atkinson, Charleston.
 J. D. Stevenson, Perth.
 William W. Perry, Milwaukee.
 William L. Kuykendall, Saratoga.

E. D. Vanderlieth, Carson.
 John V. Ellis, St. John.
 Albert S. Wait, Newport.
 Charles Belcher, Newark.
 W. H. Seamon, El Paso, Texas.
 Herbert S. Thompson, Sydney.
 Jesse B. Anthony, Utica.
 C. A. D. Hardy, Rakaia.
 John A. Collins, Enfield.
 Robert M. Carothers, Grand Forks.
 Thomas Mowbray, Halifax.
 William M. Cunningham, Newark.
 James S. Hunt, Stillwater.
 John M. Hodson, Portland.
 None.
 Donald Darrach, Kensington.
 E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.
 Henry W. Rugg, Providence.
 None.
 None.
 Charles Inglesby, Charleston.
 Samuel A. Brown, Sioux Falls.
 None.
 Henry A. Chambers, Chattanooga.
 Thomas M. Matthews, Athens.
 Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City.
 Marsh O. Perkins, Windsor.
 David Meadowcroft, Melbourne.
 Joseph W. Eggleston, Richmond.
 William H. Upton, Walla Walla.
 George W. Atkinson, Charleston.
 Aldro Jenks, Dodgeville.
 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.
Belgium—ALBERT J. KRUGER, Advers.
British Columbia—E. D. McLAREN, Vancouver.
California—NATHAN W. SPAULDING, Oakland.
Canada—COLIN W. POSTLETHWAITE, Toronto.
Colorado—JOSEPH A. DAVIS, Boulder.
Cuba—AURELIO MIRANDA, Havana.
Connecticut—ARTHUR C. WHEELER, Norwalk.
Delaware—JACOB H. EMERSON, Middletown.
District of Columbia—WILLIAM A. GATLEY, Washington.
Florida—WILLIAM S. WARE, Jacksonville.
Georgia—W. O. STAMPS, Atlanta.
Idaho—WILLIAM C. HOWIE, Mountain Home.
Illinois—CHARLES H. BRENAN, 1007 Adams Street, Chicago.
Indiana—WALTER VAIL, Michigan City.
Indian Territory—SAMUEL CLYDE FULLERTON, Miami.
Kansas—DAVID B. FULLER, Eureka.
Louisiana—SAMUEL M. TODD, New Orleans.
Manitoba—ROBERT STIRTON THORNTON, Deloraine.
Maryland—THOMAS H. HOOVER, Union Bridge.
Michigan—WILLIAM WENTE, Manistee.
Minnesota—HENRY R. ADAMS, Minneapolis.
Mississippi—FREDERIC SPEED, Vicksburg.
Missouri—ETHELBERT F. ALLEN, Kansas City.
Montana—CORNELIUS HEDGES, Helena.
Nebraska—THOMAS K. SUDBOROUGH, Omaha.
Nevada—SAMUEL S. SEARS.
New Brunswick—JOHN STAR DE WOLF CHIPMAN, St. Stephen.
New Hampshire—JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, Manchester.
New Jersey—JAMES S. AITKIN, Trenton.

- New Mexico*—ALPHEUS A. KEEN, Albuquerque.
New York—GEORGE A. BENTON, Rochester.
New South Wales—CHARLES A. Y. SIMPSON, Sydney.
New Zealand—FRANCIS JAMES SMITH, Christchurch.
North Carolina—DAVID BELL, Enfield.
North Dakota—CHARLES A. HARRIS, Grafton.
Nova Scotia—JOHN W. RUHLAND, Halifax.
Ohio—ORION P. SPERRA, Ravenna.
Oklahoma—HENRY H. WATKINS, Enid.
Oregon—JOHN MCCRAKEN, Portland.
Peru—FRANCISCO L. CROSBY, Lima.
Prince Edward Island—GEORGE W. WAKEFORD, Charlottetown.
Quebec—JOHN BOTHRELL TRESIDDER, Montreal.
Rhode Island—EDWARD L. FREEMAN, Central Falls.
South Australia—EBENEZER COOKE, Adelaide.
South Carolina—CLAUDE E. SAWYER, Aiken.
South Dakota—SAMUEL H. JUMPER, Aberdeen.
Tasmania—W. STROUD.
Tennessee—NATHAN S. WOODWARD, Knoxville.
Texas—STEPHEN M. BRADLEY, Denton.
Utah—WILLIAM THOMAS DALBY, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—ALBRO F. NICHOLS, St. Johnsbury.
Victoria—HENRY J. ARMSTRONG, Kyneton.
Virginia—CHARLES A. NESBIT, Richmond.
Washington—LEVI ANKENY, Walla Walla.
Western Australia—THOMAS WALL HARDWICK.
West Virginia—CHARLES O. HENRY, Shinnston.
Wisconsin—WALTER S. DIBBLE, Oconomowoc.

REPRESENTATIVES

of other Grand Lodges near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

Alabama—GUSTAVUS H. CARGILL, Liberty.

Arizona—AUGUSTUS BAILEY, Gardiner.

Arkansas—JOHN W. BALLOU, Bath.

Belgium—ELMER P. SPOFFORD, Deer Isle.

British Columbia—

California—HENRY R. TAYLOR, Machias.

Canada—BENJAMIN L. HADLEY, Bar Harbor.

Colorado—FRANK E. SLEEPER, Sabattus.

Cuba—E. HOWARD VOSE, Calais.

Connecticut—AUSTIN D. KNIGHT, Hallowell.

Delaware—AUGUSTUS B. FARNHAM, Bangor.

District of Columbia—STEPHEN BERRY, Portland.

Florida—MILLARD F. HICKS, Portland.

Georgia—BIAL F. BRADBURY, Norway.

Idaho—ALBRO E. CHASE, Portland.

Illinois—JOSEPH A. LOCKE, Portland.

Indiana—EDWIN F. DILLINGHAM, Bangor.

Indian Territory—JOSEPH M. HAYES, Bath.

Kansas—ARCHIE LEE TALBOT, Lewiston.

Louisiana—MILLARD M. CASWELL, Bridgton.

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—

Nebraska—EDWIN A. PORTER, Pittsfield.

Nevada—LEANDER M. KENNISTON, Camden.

New Brunswick—MOSES TAIT, Calais.

New Hampshire—HOWARD D. SMITH, Norway.

- New Jersey*—ADELBERT MILLETT, Searsmont.
New Mexico—MANLY G. TRASK, Bangor.
New South Wales—JAMES E. PARSONS, Ellsworth.
New York—MARQUIS F. KING, Portland.
New Zealand—HERBERT HARRIS, Bangor.
North Carolina—WILLIAM R. G. ESTES, Skowhegan.
North Dakota—ALGERNON M. ROAK, Auburn.
Nova Scotia—JOHN H. MCGORRILL, Fairfield.
Ohio—WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, Lewiston.
Oklahoma—WM. FREEMAN LORD, Auburn.
Oregon—ERMON D. EASTMAN, Portland.
Peru—ALFRED S. KIMBALL, Norway.
Prince Edward Island—JAMES ADAMS, Bangor.
Quebec—JAMES C. AYER, Cornish.
Rhode Island—HORACE H. BURBANK, Saco.
South Australia—BENJAMIN AMES, Thorndike.
South Carolina—SAMUEL G. DAVIS, Denmark.
South Dakota—FRANCIS T. FAULKNER, Turner.
Tasmania—WILFORD J. FISHER, Eastport.
Tennessee—HUGH R. CHAPLIN, Bangor.
Texas—CHARLES W. CROSBY, Kent's Hill.
Utah—EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Augusta.
Vermont—GEORGE R. SHAW, Portland.
Victoria—GOODWIN R. WILEY, Bethel.
Virginia—
Washington—ENOCH O. GREENLEAF, Farmington.
Western Australia—FRANKLIN R. REDLON, Portland.
West Virginia—ALBERT M. PENLEY, Auburn.
Wisconsin—EDMUND B. MALLETT, Freeport.

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@ Appendix @

REPORT ON CORRESPONDENCE.

~ 1902 ~

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

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence herewith fraternally submits its annual report.

ALABAMA, 1901.

Our pleasure in reviewing the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge is of a very sorrowful kind. The deaths of two Past Grand Masters, and of the Grand Lecturer for more than fifty years, are announced. We noted last year the death of Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary HENRY CLAY ARMSTRONG. These Proceedings give the formal announcement of his death, as well as a splendid portrait of him.

Portraits are also given of Past Grand Master FRANCIS L. PETTUS and JAMES MCGINNIS BRUNDIGE, Honorary Past Grand Master and Grand Lecturer. Of course, we have known them all by reputation, but Bro. ARMSTRONG was the nearest to us of the three, for we have known of his work longer and more generally, and in addition have met him personally. We would be glad to copy from these Proceedings the tributes paid to these brethren, but we should take up more than the space which we can give for our whole review.

The Grand Lodge held a special communication to attend the funeral of each of these brethren, and held a large number of other communications to lay corner stones of public buildings. While holding one of them, the news

of the death of President MCKINLEY was received, and resolutions were adopted, among them the following:

"Resolved, That President McKinley's private and public life has endeared him to his countrymen, regardless of political or religious affiliations, and that no President has been more universally loved by all the American people."

At the annual communication the lodges were very generally represented, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

The year had been a very favorable one, in spite of the great losses by death.

Twelve new lodges had been formed and one re-organized, and two of the Mobile lodges had been consolidated.

The address of the Grand Master, RUSSELL M. CUNNINGHAM, shows that he has been an industrious and able officer.

He announced a very large number of decisions, in obedience, as we understand it, to a provision of the Constitution that the Grand Master shall furnish a "synopsis of all questions of masonic jurisprudence which have been regularly propounded to him during the year, with his decisions thereon." This undoubtedly caused him to announce decisions which he otherwise would not, and we question the wisdom of the requirement, thinking that in this matter quite a degree of discretion ought to be left to the Grand Master.

He held that when a Master is called away during a meeting of a lodge, he has no right to call any one to the chair except the Senior or Junior Warden, as the case may be, and if he fails to call one of them to the chair, it is the duty of the one entitled to preside, to take the chair.

The following decision was approved by the Grand Lodge:

"The Master, Senior or Junior Warden of a lodge cannot resign his office nor dimit. If the Senior or Junior Warden willfully refuses to serve the lodge in his official capacity as Warden, giving his reason that he has changed his views on Masonry and has made up his mind to quit the order, or any other reason, except an unavoidable one, he is guilty of unmasonic conduct, and should be tried, and, if found guilty, expelled."

If an officer or any member of a lodge comes honestly to the conclusion that he cannot conscientiously remain a mason, we gravely doubt the legality, and certainly the propriety, of disciplining him therefor. We have discussed this question in former reports, and refer to it now only for the purpose of calling the attention of brethren to it.

He held, and, as we understand it, the Grand Lodge sustained it, that:

"A brother who has been re-instated by the Grand Lodge to the 'rights and privileges of Masonry' is thereby restored to membership in the subordinate lodge from which he was suspended or expelled."

If the re-instatement grows out of the reversal of the proceedings of a subordinate lodge, this is right: but if the Grand Lodge, upon its own motion, restores a brother, as it may, to the rights and privileges of Masonry, we hold

in accordance with the general opinion, that it has no rightful power to restore him to membership in the lodge. Of this our brother says:

"As to the scope and meaning of re-instatement to the rights and privileges of Masonry. I have decided in numbers 70 and 71 that re-instatement to the rights and privileges of Masonry includes membership in the lodge from which the brother was suspended or expelled—whether the re-instatement was by the Grand Lodge or by the subordinate lodge. Suspension or expulsion deprives a brother of membership in his lodge, and the privilege of sitting in a lodge or enjoying any of the rights and privileges of Masonry. Now, if a brother is subsequently found to be not guilty, or if a constitutional number, which is two-thirds of a majority of the membership of his lodge, agree to pardon him and restore him to the 'rights and privileges of Masonry,' what does that include? Some of them are the right to sit in a lodge, to converse with their brethren upon masonic topics, to dispense and receive charity, to assist in all masonic functions, masonic burials, etc. Now under our law and practice, a pre-requisite to nearly all these rights and privileges is membership in a lodge. Therefore, if we re-instate a brother to the rights and privileges of Masonry, without, at the same time, re-instating him to membership, we restore a privilege but not a right. Certainly, restoration is an empty honor, when it places the brother in the attitude of a voluntarily dimitted mason, and requires him to pass a unanimous ballot to obtain that of which he was deprived, possibly, by two-thirds of a majority of his lodge. To me it is absurd to permit two-thirds of a majority to expel or suspend from membership, and require a unanimous ballot to restore him to membership."

We hold that this argument does not establish the right of the Grand Lodge to restore him to membership, but shows conclusively that the law of that Grand Lodge (as well as of very many others) in relation to unaffiliated masons is contrary to masonic principles.

In Alabama, candidates can apply to any lodge for admission, but the lodge to which they apply must inquire of the lodge in whose jurisdiction they reside, whether it knows of any just and sufficient reason why the candidate should not be made a mason, and it is the duty of the lodge inquired of to answer it. If it answers in the affirmative, the petition may be entertained and the party made a mason. If it answers in the negative, as we understand it, the lodge having the petition cannot proceed. This is not in accordance with the practice in Pennsylvania, where, as we understand it, it is held that this action of the lodge having jurisdiction of a candidate, is not conclusive, but throws upon the lodge which has the petition, the duty of making exceedingly careful examination. So far as we know, this particular practice prevails, among American jurisdictions, only in Alabama and Pennsylvania.

He makes a very eloquent appeal in favor of establishing a Widows' and Orphans' Home, and an amendment was proposed to the Constitution, that for five years a *per capita* tax of one dollar should be raised for the purpose of raising a fund, and after the five years a tax of fifty cents a year, for the maintenance of the Home, and referred to the lodges for their action.

It greatly delights us to read the following concerning "the friend of our youth":

"GRAND REGISTRAR. The work of Bro. W. H. Dingley in this department cannot be too highly commended. He is doing a great work. Not only that, he is of great service to the Grand Secretary. Come to this Temple during business hours, and you will always find this venerable brother at his post. He deserves and has no doubt the love and affection of the craft."

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

"There has been a larger number of new lodges organized than in recent years. There has also been a larger number of accessions, I am confident, than in the past. This is in part due to the prosperity throughout the State, but mostly, in my opinion, to the more general recognition of the merits of Masonry. There seems to be, pretty generally, harmony and peace among the lodges and brethren. There is, however, great room for improvement in these particulars. I am of the opinion that there is not sufficient observance of our masonic obligations to each other, in the matter of our good name and in promoting good feeling and brotherly love among masons. A great deal can be done in this direction if we only observe and do our duty."

This is borne out by the report of the Grand Secretary, GEORGE A. BEAUCHAMP, who had done a large amount of what he calls "field work" during the year.

A letter from Bro. S. J. CHADWICK, Grand Master of Washington, was presented, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, and which reported approving the action of the Grand Master in resuming friendly relations with that Grand Body.

The Grand Lodge declined the proposition of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland to hold an International Congress.

There seems to be no special report on the question concerning the action of the Master of a lodge, who under the by-laws of the Grand Lodge it was held, must declare himself suspended for the non-payment of dues, but the decision to that effect seems to have been confirmed. We utterly dissent, in the first place on the ground that no brother can be suspended from his masonic rights, without having a trial by the specific action of the lodge: and there is a pretty close question whether it is the declaration which suspends the party under that law, or the fact that he is in arrears, and therefore it is a serious question whether the Master, when he makes the declaration, has any right to be in the lodge, but suspension by mere operation of law is so utterly unreasonable that we have not given much thought to this last feature of this question.

We find that later in the session the decision as to the power of the Grand Lodge to restore to membership in the subordinate lodge was continued in the hands of the committee for report next year.

The following resolution in regard to the Eastern Star was adopted :

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge heartily endorses the Order of the Eastern Star, and commends it to the Master Masons, their wives, widows, daughters, sisters and mothers.

"Be it further resolved, That the Grand Lodge hereby extends the use and privileges of this Temple to the Grand Chapter of the Eastern Star for its annual convocations."

The Report on Correspondence (287 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM Y. TITCOMB. It is written upon the plan we deem the correct one. He has gone very carefully over the proceedings of all the other Grand Lodges, and calls attention to matters of interest as giving information and matters which are of instruction to the brethren, with very judicious comments thereon.

We would like to go over this report page by page, but we are starting out in an effort, partly caused by the fact that our time that can be devoted to this work has been decreased, to make a shorter report than usual.

In his review of Maine, he quotes a part of the report in the case of the California lodge, giving the action of our Grand Lodge in relation thereto, and of it says:

"The only comment we feel like making on the foregoing, is that Brother Drummond is firm in the attitude, as regards Charity, he assumed when discussing the 'Wisconsin Plan,' a few years since. His views, at that time, received our unqualified assent, and we have seen no reason for a change of opinion in this regard."

He approves, as we understand it, the report of the committee in relation to making public the doings of lodges.

In our last report we referred to a case in Alabama, that was sent back to the lodge because the punishment inflicted was not sufficient, with an order to increase it, suggesting that generally it is better for the Grand Lodge to determine the punishment than to send it back, and in relation thereto he says:

"It is with diffidence that we venture to differ with our distinguished brother of Maine, whom we so greatly admire and respect, but it really seems to us that a deeper, more lasting impression is made by requiring the lodge to itself rectify an error, than by doing the proper thing for the lodge."

We are not sure but that he is right: but the result of our experience and observation is, that sending back a case to a lodge is very apt to create discord and complicate the case. It would be interesting to know the history of that particular case after it was sent back. As we remember it, the Grand Lodge, after having decided that the punishment was insufficient, still left it to the lodge to determine what would be sufficient, or rather to determine *what would satisfy the Grand Lodge*. The more we think of it, the more we are inclined to adhere to our opinion as originally expressed.

He quotes the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in relation to the negro lodge matter, and also in relation to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and says:

"We heartily congratulate the Grand Lodge of Washington, and all the Grand Lodges of the United States, that concord is thus re-established throughout the length and breadth of our land."

In his "Conclusion," among other things, he says:

" We do not believe in Cipher Ritual.

" We do believe in the necessity for the actual presence of the charter.

" We do not believe in the perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, when said material has moved out of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, under which the rejection occurred.

" We do not believe in the doctrine of dependent membership.

" We do believe that all dimits should be without recommendation.

" We do not believe that the requirement as to time in conferring degrees should be dispensed with, under any circumstances.

" We do believe that Grand Lodge should, with strong grip, choke the life out of political methods—canvassing for office, etc.

" We do believe in placing a higher estimate on brains and heart than on fingers and toes.—But enough of this."

We agree with him in the most of these, and probably would agree with him in others when we came to understand just exactly what he means, when we come to particular cases.

ARIZONA, 1901.

We have a portrait of M. W. BRO. GEORGE MONTAGUE, the retiring Grand Master.

Grand Master MONTAGUE, in his address, says that the past year had been a prosperous one throughout this Territory. The last word suggests that throughout the proceedings hopes were expressed that at the next session they would be able to say "State," instead of "Territory," and some amendments to their by-laws, etc., were made apparently with reference to that.

He had made several decisions, and gives the whole correspondence in relation thereto.

An application was made to him to grant a dispensation to confer all the degrees on a candidate within the space of from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, who after his election had been suddenly called away permanently, and to obtain the degrees he had got to travel seven hundred miles each way, and that not by railroad by any means. The Grand Master found that he could not do so on account of the limitation of his power in the Constitution. This is another illustration, in our judgment, of the folly of tying up the hands of a brother whom we will make Grand Master, fearing that he will abuse and injure Masonry!

He also ruled, that the Senior Warden, while acting as Master, could suspend the Junior Warden for non-payment of dues.

This is another of the things in which we do not believe, but it is not quite up to the ridiculousness of the Master's suspending himself!

He found it impossible to determine whether a brother purporting to hail from a Mexican lodge could be recognized or not, as he could not ascertain from what Grand Lodge the lodge received its charter.

Under the head of Foreign Relations, he gives a full account of the action

of the Grand Dieta of Mexico, and other interesting matters connected therewith.

We conclude to make a special report upon this subject, and shall use this information rather than give it here.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and other Grand Officers show that the affairs are prospering and in good order.

The Grand Master had one hundred dollars telegraphed for the relief of the sufferers in Jacksonville, and the subordinate bodies and brethren added one hundred and seventy-seven dollars to this fund.

The Grand Orator, CHARLES D. BELDEN, delivered a fine address on "*The Reformer in Freemasonry*," in which he holds that his endeavors should be "to reform Freemasonry so that it shall attune with its pristine principles."

An attempt was made apparently to change the law in relation to physical qualifications, so as to conform to what it is in this and most other jurisdictions, but it failed. The language of the proposed rule was rather indefinite, so that it may be that we are in error.

An attempt was also made to adopt the California ritual, changing it from time to time in minor matters as it might be changed by the Grand Lecturer of that State. But the attempt failed: the adoption of the ritual of 1886 was confirmed, and a committee was appointed, consisting of the Masters of the several lodges, the Grand Secretary and Grand Lecturer, to consider the matter of changes, if any were desirable.

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized, and concerning affairs in Mexico the following from the report of the committee was adopted:

"In relation to Mexican Masonry we feel that we cannot but regret that the hopes which many had nourished, that the organization of the Gran Dieta would serve to regularize the practice of Freemasonry in that country, have not been realized. We believe that a strong restraining power is needed to control the system and keep it within due bounds among that people, and we trust that the efforts to establish properly constituted Grand Lodges, which must undoubtedly follow the disbandment of the Gran Dieta, will soon prove successful, and that we may realize at an early date that such a Grand Lodge, or Grand Lodges, are in such condition as to become worthy members of the family of recognized Grand Lodges of the world. At present we are of the opinion that the course indicated by our Most Worshipful Grand Master will best subserve the interests of our Order, and therefore recommend that the question of recognition of the Grand Lodge del Valle de Mexico be postponed for further consideration."

A very appropriate memorial page was devoted to President MCKINLEY.

In accordance with instructions last year, to make a complete Report on Correspondence, Bro. CHARLES D. BELDEN presented a report (162 pp.) of a very high character. It is nearly all written, although he has numerous extracts, and if we should devote sufficient space to it to notice all the parts of it that we have marked for notice, we should make a very long report.

He writes very forcibly, with the full courage of his convictions."

One instance in the early part of his report would seem to indicate a severity of judgment and a tendency to hold that a man, who has committed an offence, cannot repent and be a good man. While what he says is true generally, yet our observation has taught us that there are exceptions of which the case in question may have been one.

He is rather inclined to enlarge the original scope of the duties of Grand Representatives. While in some cases his plan may be a good one, yet we believe that the Committee on Correspondence can perform these duties much better.

We had not noticed the following in the California Proceedings :

"As long ago as 1873, it was decided by this Grand Lodge that no lodge should allow one of its members to be suspended for non-payment of dues without knowing, among other things, that the member has ability to pay. This has ever since been the settled law of California; yet it appears that some of the lodges have adopted by-laws requiring that all applications for dimitt or for remission of dues shall be in writing, and such lodges have, acting under such by-laws, refused to listen to brethren desirous of showing that the brother who is about to be suspended for non-payment of dues is unable to pay such arrearages. The Grand Master, therefore, recommends that notice be served upon such lodges that their by-laws are illegal and must be rescinded."

As he will see, we do not agree with him in relation to a mason who honestly comes to have conscientious scruples against remaining one.

Of the Washington matter, he says :

"This whole 'Washington matter' has been the outcome of an attempt to construe the words 'supreme and sovereign' too extravagantly when used as a description of the attitude of a Grand Lodge. A Grand Lodge is simply supreme in matters of its own, and it is not in matters of any other Grand Lodge. It is supreme as to the status of its own members, but cannot affect the status of a member of another Grand Lodge. The first contention set up by those conspirators in the State of Washington was that their Grand Lodge, being supreme and sovereign over everything in Washington, could create a status for any man in that jurisdiction, and they attempted to change the status of an alleged Ohio mason from that of clandestine as Ohio declared it to be, to be of good standing as they pretended to want it. It didn't work. They juggled pretty lively with words but didn't produce results."

In his review of Maine he says, and wisely :

"A significant fact is related in the statement that while 1,077 were initiated during the year, the number rejected was 240, 'showing that the lodges are carefully considering the fitness of candidates.' This shows the rejection of twenty per cent. of applicants. We should incline to think that in the general average of humanity there ought to be about that proportion. But upon reflection we are forced to admit that there are certain influences and circumstances which control this, and that, too, to the detriment of the Order. We remember that small lodges in small towns are forced to look out pretty sharply for members with whom to sustain their lodges, yet, to their credit be it said, they, as a rule, are the more careful. But we look, quite naturally, to the older communities, like to Maine, expecting to see the rule of quality rather than quantity well sustained."

He is surprised to find that candidates are not examined in open lodge before advancement in this jurisdiction. The responsibility of determining

whether a candidate is ready to be advanced or not, in this and neighboring jurisdictions, has been from time almost immemorial *devolved upon the Master*, and, we still think, wisely.

Referring to the Oakland, California, lodge case, with us he truly says:

"Our brethren of the East cannot appreciate the great strain upon us of the West in this matter of caring for the destitute who lie down at our doors. We are compelled to do more than our Eastern brethren because of the yet unsettled state of our charitable institutions, and particularly because of the reputation which our climate has for healthfulness. Thousands are attracted to our sunny lands who have nothing to support them but faith and hope. Faith does but little, and then they look to charity with the little hope they have left. We cannot refuse them. We know their brethren would not refuse them if they could help. And we assume the hope the poor fellow gives us in return for our assistance, and look to his lodge for re-imbursement. If we do not get it we are not much surprised, nowadays, for others besides Maine hold to this same opinion which we have quoted. We do not deny that they are right, but we do appeal to them to be as charitable as they can toward us, for we cannot refuse to help these poor fellows, whether we expect re-imbursement or not."

The trouble is that re-imbursement has been claimed *as a right*, and an attempt has been made to establish that *as a law of Freemasonry*, and it was because re-imbursement was claimed as a right that our Grand Lodge has declared against it, as subverting the principles of masonic charity.

We would also say that our brethren of the West do not appreciate the financial condition of a great many of our lodges, and of their members. Except in our great business centers, money is earned very slowly and in small amounts, and when we are brought to meet the lavish expenditures naturally and probably inevitably growing out of the condition of affairs in the West, it imposes a much heavier burden than our Western brethren comprehend.

The decision, to which he refers, was not the original decision of the question involved, by our Grand Lodge.

We desire to say that these Proceedings which we are now reviewing were received by the Grand Secretary and sent to our office, but failed, in some way, to come into our hands, and in consequence, in order to have them appear in their regular alphabetical order, we have been obliged to hurry our review, and in addition to make it briefer. We repeat, that we would have been greatly pleased to devote more space to this splendid report of Brother BELDEN.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1901.

The Grand Master, HARRY H. WATSON, in opening his address says:

"As a result of a full year's experience as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, during which time I have visited all but four lodges, traveled nearly four thousand miles in discharging the duties of the office, written several hundreds of letters, and devoted a liberal part of my time to the advancement of Freemasonry in the jurisdiction, I am in a position to

place our affairs before you as nearly as possible as they exist, which I will proceed to do in this report, as briefly as possible."

The details show that he had been as effective and zealous as this paragraph indicates.

His saddest duty was the sending of a message of sympathy and regret on the death of the Queen, to which a gracious answer was received.

He says further:

"Our lodges were duly draped in mourning and we humbly placed our expressions of sorrow and regret side by side with others, as a tribute to the death of a Sovereign whose record as a great and righteous ruler has never been equalled, and whose influence for good will be felt while time shall last."

Of the complaint against a Canada lodge last year for violation of jurisdiction, he says:

"Regarding the case mentioned by Grand Master Walker last year, in which St. George Lodge, No. 367, G. R. Canada, accepted material from the territory of Corinthian Lodge, No. 27, this jurisdiction, I received a telegram from M. W. Bro. E. T. Malone, their then Grand Master, as follows:

"St. George misled—offer regrets—will forward you fee—wire if satisfactory."

"I replied, 'Not satisfactory,' and wrote M. W. Bro. Hungerford, who had just been elected Grand Master, asking for a full investigation. I am in receipt of letters from Bro. Hungerford, showing me that the committee to take evidence had been in session, and that the matter will be thoroughly sifted at the next annual meeting of their Grand Lodge, which takes place in a few days."

We do not quite understand why the answer of the Grand Master of Canada was not satisfactory, but probably before we finish the review we shall have more light upon the subject. Another case, almost similar, had happened, which he had reported to the Grand Master of Canada, and he states that it will be fully investigated by the Grand Lodge.

He decided that the loss of the fourth and fifth fingers of the right hand does not debar an E. A. from advancement, but he pointed out to the lodge that all questions of physical qualification should be determined before the candidate received any degree.

He held that where a brother, not a member of the lodge, voted on a petition for initiation, the ballot might be set aside and a new ballot taken by dispensation from the Grand Master.

He had granted one dispensation for a new lodge and refused two others, because they were so near other lodges that it would increase the number of weak lodges. He had made a large number of official visitations, and his report in detail shows that nearly all of the lodges are in good condition; but he speaks plainly in relation to the condition of them all, so that the Grand Lodge had full information.

Among his recommendations was the following:

"That in the event of a revision of the Constitution at any time, those clauses giving subordinate lodges power to elect honorary members and to permit Lodges of Instruction being held, receive careful attention, with a view of making the conditions more stringent."

The Deputy Grand Master, F. McB. YOUNG, made a report of his official visits. He had accompanied the Grand Master in many of the visitations, and speaks in high terms of the result.

The business of the Grand Lodge was nearly all of a routine character. The reports of the Deputies are published with the proceedings. Most of them had visited the lodges assigned to them, and they made a full and faithful report.

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized upon the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland in relation to an International Congress is given in full, but the recommendation that no action be taken, further than to courteously acknowledge the receipt of the announcement, was adopted.

The question was asked, how long the name of a brother, who removes from the jurisdiction of a lodge without leaving any address, should be returned to the Grand Lodge as a member, and in reply the committee very properly says:

"The length of time for which a member of a lodge who removes from its jurisdiction without leaving any address should be returned to the Grand Lodge as a member, will, therefore, in a great measure, depend upon the lodge itself. It may decide to carry the brother's name on the books from year to year, or it may, when the offending brother is one year in arrears for dues, send to his last known address the usual notice, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be suspended for non-payment of dues. As there will in all probability be no reply to this communication, suspension will inevitably follow, with the erasure of the brother's name from the roll for the time being, at least."

We desire to make a fuller statement in the case in which a brother not a member of a lodge voted. There were ballots for two candidates, one of whom was accepted and the other rejected. At a subsequent meeting the Master declared both ballots void and ordered other ballots, and the decision was as follows:

"If the brother who voted through misapprehension will announce in open lodge or write to the lodge, stating that he balloted in the negative, a fresh ballot can be taken, after applying to the Grand Master for a dispensation, otherwise no reconsideration can be permitted."

In relation to this the committee say:

"In the case of the brother who was elected, we are of the opinion that no further ballot was necessary. In the case of the brother who was rejected, we question the advisability of asking any brother, whether a member or visitor, to declare the nature of his ballot. It is our opinion that in this case a dis-

pensation for a new ballot should have been asked for and given, without requiring any brother to declare the nature of his vote."

And it was adopted by the Grand Lodge.

We agree that this is one of the cases in which, after a rejection, it is within the discretion of the Grand Master to order a new ballot, of course upon full notice.

The resolution previously adopted, requiring visitors to produce documentary evidence of their good standing, was repealed after considerable discussion.

The Constitution was ordered to be reprinted, and in connection with that the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That when the new Constitutions are printed the ceremony of Installation of Officers, suitable for lodges working in the 'Scotch Rite,' be inserted."

We shall look for this work with some interest.

A small number of Constitutions was ordered printed, and a committee was appointed to revise the Constitution and report at the next annual session.

M. W. JOHN CORSON SMITH, Past Grand Master of Illinois, was elected an Honorary Member of the Grand Lodge, "with full privilege."

The Report on Correspondence (187 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. A. DE WOLF SMITH.

It is in the same style of the former reports—exceedingly interesting and valuable.

In his review of California, he notes that in that jurisdiction, as well as in British Columbia, they have no "original record," and joins with Bro. DAVIES in deprecating the practice of merely printing the proceedings and having no original record. In Maine we make a record of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, omitting the Report on Correspondence and the Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, and in spite of the numerous fires we believe that we have the original records from the organization of the Grand Lodge.

Referring to a decision in Colorado that a former member of a lodge in that jurisdiction, but now a resident of San Francisco, cannot be received as a member of a Colorado lodge, he well says:

"This is a very strange view to take, and one contrary to universal masonic usage. As the Committee on Jurisprudence point out, their own procedure, as expressed in approved decisions, is to allow brethren residing in their jurisdiction to apply to any lodge they may select, and it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. We fancy that so far from seeing anything discourteous in the proceeding, the Grand Lodge of California would be only too glad to learn that the brother in question had again become an active lodge member."

He comments quite severely upon the law of Georgia which allows the penalty of expulsion for the non-payment of dues. "We have heretofore expressed our regret that such a law should prevail in any jurisdiction, and as

we now remember, Ohio is the only other one in which a similar law prevails. But it is the result of the tendency which seems to prevail everywhere to make the *pecuniary* element the leading one in the affairs of the institution.

The treatment of non-affiliates in many jurisdictions is practically quite as bad as the treatment of delinquents for non-payment of dues in Georgia, and we do not know but that it is worse, for we believe that in Georgia they do not deprive one of all masonic privileges without notice or chance to be heard, while in very many jurisdictions they do it by mere operation of law.

Referring to a decision in Maine, he queries as to what we mean by the words "in good standing," and suspects what is the fact, that they refer to the standing in the *fraternity*, and not to *membership in the lodge*, and to the fact that a mason may be "in good standing" in Maine and not be a member of a lodge.

He quotes from the report of our Committee on Jurisprudence of last year in relation to life membership, and he heartily concurs, except that he says:

"We see no harm in conferring honorary membership upon or in purchasing a jewel for a brother or Past Master who has rendered some signal service to the craft or to the lodge. The wholesale distribution of these honors, however, referred to above, can only be condemned."

From what he says it seems to be the requirement in his jurisdiction that a brother must be a member of the Grand Lodge before he can be elected to an office in it. If he will examine the old usage, he will find that this is a limitation not justified by it, as we think.

Speaking of the law of territorial jurisdiction, he calls attention to the fact that the Grand Lodge of England maintains lodges in jurisdictions where there is a Grand Lodge. Yes, we know that this is so, except that we believe the lodge in Nova Scotia is strictly a military lodge, and limited as military lodges are limited in the candidates which they can receive. But we think that the sentiment in England is growing in the direction which we stated. They certainly have officially announced that they will not erect other lodges in these territories, and from the manner in which his own Grand Lodge treats the question with Canada, and from the manner in which Canada treats the same question, we feel safe in saying that those two Grand Lodges stand with their sisters this side of the line.

Of another matter, he says:

"He differs from us on the cipher question, however, for while admitting that some of the ciphers in use may be deciphered, he is confident that the so-called 'Webb' cipher cannot be. Possibly not. We read a while ago an article by a 'cipher specialist,' who stated that no cipher had yet been constructed that could not be made out, but probably he was unacquainted with that of Webb."

The fact is that the so-called "Webb cipher" is not a "cipher" in the sense understood by the "cipher specialists" to whom he refers.

We had marked other matters for notice, but we must pass them nearly all by and be contented with the following:

"We were taught that masonic charity was measured by the need of the applicant and the ability of the brother applied to. It is, perhaps, not surprising that a Grand Lodge which introduced and adopted a compulsory system of relief as between lodges and Grand Lodges should extend the system to individual members, but it is wrong just the same."

In the closing of his report he pays just tribute to BRO. ROBERT FREKE GOULD'S History of Military Lodges.

CALIFORNIA, 1901.

We have a volume very close upon seven hundred pages printed in fine type. An examination of it gives one the desire to spend space upon it in proportion to its size.

The Grand Master, JAMES H. FOSHAY, alludes to the contrast between the state of things in the world, especially in this country at the beginning of this century, with what it was early in the last, and while this is a matter concerning which very many have written, what he says is well said and of great interest.

We supposed that we had a pretty good idea of California, but we confess that the following almost startled us:

"The residents of California rarely stop to consider the opportunities of this great State. Its area is greater than that of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia combined. It has a coast line which would reach from Boston, Mass., to Savannah, Ga., covering the sea coast of eleven States."

He had granted dispensations for two new lodges, one in California, the other at Manila, and both seem to be prospering, and that the creation of them was wise.

His reference to the murder of President McKINLEY is very forcible, as well as very beautiful.

Of course, he had had a large number of routine matters to attend to, which are referred to briefly and plainly.

The Masonic Home received a share of his attention, and considerable space is taken up in these Proceedings in relation to it, and we may as well say right here that it seems to be in a very flourishing condition and doing a vast amount of good work.

It had eighty-three inmates, of whom thirty-seven were old men (thirty of the number being over seventy); fifteen women; twenty-one boys and ten girls.

He deprecated earnestly the growing lack of interest in masonic funerals, saying that the attendance seems to be growing smaller and smaller, and we fear that the same is true—well, all over the country.

He had made several visitations, and was pleased with what he saw and heard.

He made quite a number of decisions, several in reference to the question of physical qualifications.

California has recently adopted the law on this subject substantially as we have it in Maine, but we are surprised at the number of decisions and the character of decisions he was called upon to make. One of the decisions was qualified somewhat by the committee: as announced it is "an applicant who is aged and hard of hearing is ineligible." As we understand it, so far as age is concerned, it is limited to old men *in their dotage*, but so far as the hearing is concerned, that would apply to the young man as well as to the old man; and is that if the party is unable to hear so that he could not practically receive the words he is ineligible.

Among his decisions is the following:

"When an election of officers is not completed at the meeting held at the time prescribed by the Constitution, the offices which were not filled at such meeting cannot be filled by election at a subsequent meeting, except under a dispensation to hold an election to fill the vacancies which exist by reason of a failure to elect at the proper time."

This grows out of the senseless rule prevailing in some jurisdictions that a masonic meeting cannot be called off from one day to another even to complete unfinished business that was pending.

The rule arises out of an abuse which does not now very extensively prevail. Lodges, to save time, used to call off from one stated meeting to another, and so continued the meeting indefinitely. That should never be allowed, but the idea that a meeting cannot be called off from one day to another seems very ridiculous to us, and we marvel that it was ever adopted anywhere.

The Grand Secretary presented a very interesting and very full report. In addition to the usual details, he shows the number of vacancies on the roll of the Grand Lodge and what had become of the lodges which formerly filled them.

He now reports two hundred and seventy-one lodges with a membership of 32,776, as against two hundred and sixteen lodges with a membership of 12,597 twenty years ago.

There were only six appeals this year, much less than when the number of lodges was smaller; however, we do not lay great stress upon this item, for it is of that class which one year may be very large and the next year very small.

He published communications from the representatives of several lodges near the Grand Dieta of Mexico. As we have not received it, we copy from his report:

"We, the undersigned representatives of Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the United States accredited to the Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico, which has been until April 30, 1901, the recognized medium of communication between foreign Grand Lodges and the Grand Lodges of regular standing in this Republic, have considered it proper to send this joint statement to the Grand Lodges whose ambassadors we are:

"To the M. W. Grand Masters of the M. W. Grand Lodges of Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New York and Texas.

"We have to report that on April 30, 1901, the Grand Lodges composing the confederation entitled La Gran Dieta Symbolica of Mexico took the very important and praiseworthy step of dissolving said confederation, leaving each of the Grand Lodges to act and be answerable for its actions individually."

"We beg to recommend to you the recognition and exchange of representatives with these Grand Lodges, namely: the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico of this Federal District, and the Grand Lodges of Coahuila and Tamaulipas, in those States.

"1st. Because they are working regularly and masonically.

"2d. Because you have already recognized them in recognizing the confederation which they formed.

"3d. Because they have led the struggles for reformation and purification and have been successful in causing the adoption and enforcement of the recognized laws of Ancient Craft Masonry.

"4th. Because they stand for the independence of Symbolic or Blue Lodge Masonry as against its domination by the Supreme Council 33°, Scottish Rite Masonry, their members sacrificing the highest degrees of the latter to be true to Ancient Craft Masonry.

"The attached papers will give you more fully the names of the Grand Lodges, the names of their Grand Masters and their addresses.

"All of the subscribers are members of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico, and should it be convenient to you and to the Grand Master of that Grand Lodge to continue us as your representatives to that Grand Lodge, we will endeavor to fulfill our duty in the future as in the past."

This is signed by the representatives of Arkansas, California, Georgia, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New York and Texas.

The reports of the other officers, including the Inspectors, show that the affairs of the institution are receiving careful and zealous attention, and that the craft is in a flourishing condition.

As already stated, the Home seems to be doing splendidly. The expense account is about \$25,000.

The Grand Orator delivered a fine address, which we wish every brother could read as a whole.

A committee was appointed to revise Anderson's Manual in order to make it conform with the present decisions of the Grand Lodge.

A *per capita* tax of 8 1/3 cents per month was levied for the support of the Home.

The Constitution was amended making a provision similar to the one in Maine for transferring membership from one lodge to another without becoming unaffiliated.

It was decided in that jurisdiction that no lodge can establish life membership.

The lodges in southern California have formed a Masonic Home Associa-

tion for the maintenance of a Home in the nature of a hospital. The Grand Lodge fully endorsed the enterprise.

The Report on Correspondence (161 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM ABRAHAM DAVIES. Like his former reports it is an abstract very succinctly written of the more important matters in all of the Proceedings, which he had evidently examined page by page after his usual manner. It is only those who have written these reports that can appreciate the labor and patience involved in its preparation. Of course he can make few comments. We always wish there were more.

In his review of Maine, he gives a careful analysis of the proceedings, and in the case in which a California lodge made a claim upon a Maine lodge, he says:

"Bro. Drummond also submitted a report on the correspondence between the Masonic Board of Relief of Oakland and 'Eggemoggin' lodge concerning a demand made by the Secretary of said Board for relief furnished Bro. Charles Atwood Dean, a member of said 'Eggemoggin' Lodge, while sick and destitute under the jurisdiction of said Board in Oakland.

"We see no good to come from the agitation of this case. It is the old question, the application of the Wisconsin plan, approved by our Grand Lodge and the opponents of that plan represented here by Bro. Drummond.

"We believe fully in the doctrine that a lodge should care for its own members wherever they may be, and think that in this case 'Eggemoggin' Lodge should have sold its jewels and paid for the care of their brother in what proved to be his last illness, and his subsequent burial expenses."

Our belief is in direct conflict with his. While we have the highest respect for our good brother's opinion, we are amazed that he does not perceive that his doctrine degrades Masonry to the level of the various "insurance" associations of the day, and utterly blots out of existence masonic charity so far as relieving the distressed goes.

He calls attention to the conclusion of our report in relation to the large number of Grand Secretaries who had died during the year then closing, and he joins with us in our estimate of the great loss to the institution, and he adds the following:

"And we must add to this unusual death roll of masonic writers and thinkers the names of Most Excellent John W. Chamberlin of Ohio, Past Grand High Priest and Representative of the Grand Lodge of California near the Grand Lodge of Ohio, an eminent ritualist and universally beloved mason; and Most Excellent Thomas R. Ercanbrack, Past Grand High Priest and the Poetical Correspondent of the Grand Chapter of Iowa."

We lay this volume aside with the feeling that our readers will think that we have scarcely looked into it, but we wish every one of them could spend as much time as we have spent on it, and derive from it the same profit and instruction.

CANADA, 1901.

We have excellent portraits of Past Grand Masters HUGH MURRAY, HENRY ROBERTSON, RICHARD T. WALKER, J. ROSS ROBERTSON and J. M. GIBSON, which of themselves make this volume a very interesting one.

As usual, several communications were held to lay corner stones.

At the annual communication, held in Hamilton, the Mayor and City Council met the Grand Lodge and welcomed them; as did a deputation from the Hamilton lodges, to whom responses were made.

The Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master of Michigan were in attendance as visitors and were warmly welcomed.

The report of the Committee on Credentials shows the presence, by their representatives, of nearly all the lodges.

The Grand Master, RICHARD B. HUNGERFORD, pays a feeling tribute to the late Queen, and expresses his satisfaction at the election of the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT to succeed KING EDWARD as Grand Master, especially as the King will continue as patron.

He refers briefly to the dead of his own and other Grand Jurisdictions, paying special tribute to Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa.

He had made a large number of visitations and had given a short practical address, one point of which we commend most earnestly to our own lodges:

"The Committee on Character should in every case see the candidate and satisfy themselves, from personal knowledge, respecting his character, his qualifications, and his right to apply to that particular lodge. Those on the committee should satisfy themselves that the funds required for admission into the lodge are not required for the maintenance of the applicant's family."

We think the latter point is frequently lost sight of, and that candidates are received who, for that very reason, are destined to become delinquent in the payment of dues.

He speaks in strong terms of the harmony of the craft, and in this connection he says:

"At the same time I may be permitted to observe, from casual information which has reached me, that the opening year of the new century, fraught as it is with many matters of special interest in the social world, bids fair to witness, at no distant day, the consummation of ardently-desired action in our sister jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, viz: the affiliation of the three English lodges in the city of Montreal with that Grand Body."

He gives a brief statement of the history of the matter, saying that two of the three lodges in Quebec are known to favor very strongly giving in their adhesion to that Grand Lodge.

The mother Grand Lodge has declined to appoint a District Deputy, so that for the past dozen years there has been no official medium between these three lodges and the mother Grand Lodge. *

Bro. HUNGERFORD says further;

"St. Lawrence Lodge has at last taken action. They have passed a resolution to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and asking England to enact the necessary legislation to carry this effort into effect. To this end, a new clause is proposed to be added to the English Constitution, whereby the procedure of affiliation would be laid down. As this amendment has been proposed by resident members of the Grand Lodge of England, it is not unlikely that it will be immediately considered. Every craftsman in our jurisdiction will express the wish that no untoward delay will occur in carrying out to a successful issue the affiliation which has been so many times on a verge of a satisfactory settlement, and still awaits that finality so essential to a harmonious consummation."

We believe masons everywhere will join most heartily in the wish of the Canada craftsmen.

He had declined to approve certain by-laws sent to him by "Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, No. 293, Jerusalem, Palestine." One reason was that he deemed it unwise to grant privileges to that lodge that would not be granted to lodges in his own jurisdiction.

He gives a history of that lodge, which we quote in spite of its length:

"Twenty-eight years ago a few members of the Fraternity residing in Palestine thought it would be advisable to found a lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in the ancient city of Jerusalem, as it was supposed to be the cradle of Freemasonry, and that the workmen in the quarries of King Solomon's Temple were the actual predecessors of those who meet to-day in modern masonic lodge rooms. The first thing to be done was to secure a charter. One from the Grand Lodge of England would have been preferred, but the promoters were told that such an application would be rejected. The Grand Lodges of Scotland and Ireland were also approached, but they too declined to entertain the proposal. Not one of these applications, I am assured, was put in writing, for the reason that official rejection from any of the Grand Lodges named would most likely prevent a successful effort elsewhere. Failing in Britain, attempts were made to secure a warrant in the United States, but absolute failure was the result. Even Kentucky, the home of M. W. Bro. Robt. Morris, who was a moving spirit in the efforts to secure a charter for a lodge at Jerusalem, declined. Bro. Morris had been a true friend of the original Grand Lodge of Canada and its M. W. Grand Master, William Mercer Wilson. It is surmised and believed that the Grand Master knew nothing of the fruitless efforts made in England, Scotland and Ireland, as well as in the United States, to obtain a warrant, for, on February 17, 1873, a warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge of Canada; M. W. Bro. W. M. Wilson being Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Thomas White, D. G. M., and R. W. Bro. T. B. Harris, Grand Secretary. From that time to the present, beyond the fact that we have one of our chartered lodges in that far-distant country, we have known very little of its workings or methods of conducting the usual business of the lodge, and have no practical supervision over its affairs; and it is not unreasonable to suppose, in view of this fact, that a careless, slipshod and unconstitutional method of conducting everything in connection with the lodge has been the result. I have been placed in possession of facts, the most reliable, which convince me that only one course is advisable, as far as this Grand Lodge is concerned, and that is an immediate withdrawal of the charter. By my instructions, the Grand Secretary wrote the W. M. of the lodge, ordering him to forward at once the minute books. It was expected that these would be here before this, but so far the Grand Secretary has not received them."

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we then thought and have always since thought, to go beyond the bounds of good judgment. At the same time, we are in the same position as our M. W. Bro. HUNGERFORD, that we have been unable to obtain such information in relation to that lodge as would enable us to form a judgment as to its success.

He quotes the action of the Grand Lodges of Michigan and New York in relation to the death of the Queen, which was exceedingly pleasing to him.

He had sent a check of five hundred dollars to the Galveston sufferers, and that was warmly approved by the Grand Lodge.

We read also with much pleasure the tribute that he pays to the Grand Secretary, JOHN J. MASON, and the Grand Treasurer, HUGH MURRAY, as well as his recognition of the "very faithful services" of the District Deputy Grand Masters.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer show that the Grand Lodge is in splendid financial condition, and has been doing very much for the relief of the distressed.

The reports of the Deputy Grand Masters are printed in full, though they take over two hundred pages of the volume. They deserve the tribute paid by the Grand Master. Some of them are very concise while others are more diffuse, but they are all well written, and it would be useless to expect that all can condense them into comparatively brief space, and yet say all that is necessary and proper to be said. It is better to have a long report from the District Deputies who faithfully perform their work, and give a faithful description of the condition of the lodges, than to have brief reports that fail in these respects, even though the long ones might have been condensed.

There is only one trouble that we see in connection with them. The lodges are expected to pay the expenses of these officers, and they are sometimes placed in the awkward position of having to ask for them or not receive them. One of them says, and justly says:

"But knowing that there are many good masons who would do honor to the position, but unfortunately are unable to spend the time and bear the expense attached to the office, I felt it my duty to bear whatever criticisms I might incur in this matter."

Our opinion, based upon an observation of some forty years or more, is that in order that this officer shall be best situated to perform his duties, his expenses should be paid by the Grand Lodge, and that they shall not be in the hands of the lodge for any purpose.

From the report of the committee we find that three hundred and fifty-one of the three hundred and sixty-two lodges had been visited. In relation to the payment of expenses, the committee says:

"The expenses of the D. D. G. M.'s have during the year apparently been fairly well paid, as only in one or two instances is there any reference to the matter. One D. D. G. M. says he had to ask for his expenses and felt em-

barrassed at having to do so. There should be no embarrassment in such a case. Grand Lodge has so often expressed its wish upon this matter, and it is so eminently fair that an officer who freely gives his valuable time should be paid his traveling expenses that no hesitation should be felt in rendering an account which should be cheerfully and promptly paid. The present system by which each lodge pays the expenses of visitation is working very well, and the Board believes that if every D. D. G. M. would render a bill to each lodge that the few cases now in evidence would entirely disappear."

In order to show the views of the Grand Lodges of Canada and British Columbia, in relation to territorial jurisdiction, we quote the following:

"In the matter of complaint of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia against St. George's Lodge, No. 367, G. R. C., Toronto, for invasion of jurisdiction, by initiating one John Phillips, a resident of Rossland, B. C. Your Board have carefully considered the report of R. W. Bros. J. H. Burritt, J. C. Hegler and A. T. Freed, dated the 7th day of December, 1900, appointed by the M. W. the Grand Master, to enquire into the said complaint, and beg to report as follows: (1) That Bro. John Phillips was formerly a resident of the city of Toronto, and in or about the year 1897 went to reside in the Province of British Columbia, and on the 2d day of March, 1900, when initiated into St. George's Lodge, although he had then temporarily returned to Toronto, was subject to the jurisdiction of Corinthian Lodge, No. 27, Rossland, G. R., B. C., and was initiated by St. George's Lodge without the knowledge or consent of Corinthian Lodge aforesaid; (2) that by initiating Bro. Phillips, St. George's Lodge was guilty of an invasion of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of British Columbia; (3) that it appears that St. George's Lodge habitually destroy all applications of candidates therein within a short time of the initiation of the candidates and in pursuance of that policy destroyed the application put in to them by Bro. Phillips. We recommend as follows: (1) That St. George's Lodge, be directed to pass a resolution of the lodge in form satisfactory to the M. W. the Grand Master, apologizing for their action in the circumstances and expressing their regret therefor; (2) that St. George's Lodge be directed to pay, within sixty days of this date, to the Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge the sum of \$37, to be paid to the Secretary of Corinthian Lodge; (3) that St. George's Lodge be directed to prefer, through their Junior Warden not later than their regular meeting in September next, a charge to the effect that Bro. John Phillips did, while a resident of Rossland, B. C., falsely and fraudulently represent himself to be a resident of the city of Toronto for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of initiation into St. George's Lodge contrary to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and that therefore the said lodge do, at its own expense, and under the direction of the D. D. G. M. of the District of Toronto East, No. 112, for the time being, with the assistance of counsel to be appointed by the M. W. the Grand Master and paid for by St. George's Lodge, vigorously prosecute the said charge to a conclusion; (4) that St. George's Lodge be prohibited (a) from passing or raising Bro. Phillips, (b) from requesting any other lodge to do so for them, (c) from granting him his dimit, and (d) from permitting him to enjoy any of the privileges or advantages of Masonry, pending his trial on said charge; (5) that it be an instruction to all the lodges in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, that all applications for initiation and affiliation must be carefully preserved among the archives of the Lodge; (6) that a copy of this report and of the apology of St. George's Lodge be forwarded at the earliest possible date to the Grand Secretary of the G. L. of British Columbia."

We think that in the future we shall hear less of this doctrine's being peculiar to the United States.

The Report on Correspondence (126 pp.) was presented by Bro. HENRY ROBERTSON.

In his introduction he speaks in high praise of Bro. GOULD's History of Military Lodges, and quotes from it an incident that happened in our Civil War.

Bro. ROBERTSON makes, of course, in so brief a report, very few comments.

Speaking of the decision that no brother shall be permitted to resign from Masonry or renounce the order, he well says:

"We are taught that Masonry is free and requires the perfect freedom of action and thought in every candidate for its mysteries. The above decision cannot be reconciled with this teaching. There is no reason why such a member should not be permitted to depart in peace. We do not want unwilling members. They are of no use to us or to the Fraternity. We are far better off without them. We can afford to lose a few, or a few hundred of such men. No punishment that the craft can inflict will be any use in such cases, nor can we see why any punishment should be thought of. Freedom of thought and opinion is of the very essence of our Fraternity. If a member really thinks that he should renounce Masonry, we may be sorry for him, sorry that he cannot realize the beauty and beneficence of our association, but to try to punish him for holding such opinions seems to us to be contrary to our expressed principles and a poor piece of policy as well."

He endorses the decision of Grand Master CHOATE, that a man must have a domicile, and that the song "My Home is on the Sea," is only poetic license.

COLORADO, 1901.

We have a volume of four hundred and eighty pages, but the returns of the lodges are printed with statistical tables and the "Laws of Freemasonry in Colorado" are also given, which take up nearly half the volume.

The portraits of M. W. GEORGE D. KENNEDY, the incoming Grand Master, and of Past Grand Masters JAMES H. PEABODY and CORNELIUS J. HART, with a brief biographical sketch of each are given, and also a portrait of President MCKINLEY, accompanied by a patriotic and eloquent tribute.

The Grand Master, JOSEPH W. MILSON, announced the death of Bro. EDWARD CARROLL PARMELEE, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge since 1866 and recording officer of the other Grand Bodies since their organization. His death is a great loss to Masonry everywhere, and we join most earnestly in the tribute paid to his memory by his brethren. He was born in Vermont, "went west" (Ohio) in 1853, when he was about eighteen years old, then to Iowa in 1856, where he was made a mason, thence to Minnesota, and finally to Colorado in 1860, where he lived until his death. His masonic career was a brilliant and able one, and exceedingly useful to the craft everywhere.

We had hoped to find his portrait in these Proceedings, for while we have known him by correspondence for over thirty-five years, we have never had the good fortune to meet him.

He also announced the death of the venerable brother, ADNA ADAMS TREAT, whom we mentioned last year, who died December 9, 1900, at the age of nearly one hundred and four years. It had been his ardent desire that he might live until 1901, so as to have lived in three centuries, but his hope was not realized, although coming very near it.

The Grand Master reports that the condition of the craft is in every way satisfactory, much good work having been done, and peace and harmony having prevailed.

The Grand Master, on account of "conditions existing last fall" (we presume the election), did not think "that the best interests of Masonry would be subserved by his participating prominently in masonic matters until after the passing of November," and therefore he did not personally constitute any of the lodges to which charters had been granted. If we are correct in our supposition, we greatly commend his wisdom and prudence, and hope that his example will always be followed. We say this because we have noted during the past year or two what we thought were gross attempts to take advantage of Masonry for political ends, in comparison with which even bribery would be quite respectable.

He had issued dispensations for three new lodges, many of them made necessary by unwise laws (as we think) in relation to the installation of officers.

Upon his recommendation, Bro. JOSEPH A. DAVIS, of Boulder, had been commissioned as Representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine near his Grand Lodge.

He had been obliged to be absent from the jurisdiction for a time, and the Deputy Grand Master, Bro. KENNEDY, acted in his stead, but reports nothing of general interest.

For the relief of Galveston, he issued a circular, and over fourteen hundred dollars was the result, and the last official act of Bro. PARMELEE was to issue an appeal in behalf of the sufferers at Jacksonville, but the Grand Master, as the need was urgent, forwarded two hundred and fifty dollars from the Grand Lodge funds, which of course the Grand Lodge approved.

We regret to hear that on account of insufficient funds the proceedings at the Washington Centennial Memorial will not be published.

He had made several decisions, but the most of them were of a character already settled or depending upon local law.

In relation to territorial jurisdiction, questions had arisen, some of them exceedingly perplexing, and he suggests that it may be best to give concurrent jurisdiction to all the lodges in the State, but is not prepared to recommend that it be done at once, but *does* advise that it be granted to several lodges named.

The question is frequently a perplexing one, made so by rivers, bodies of

water and railroads with us in Maine, and by mountains and railroads, probably, in Colorado, but the experience which we had in Maine under the law allowing a candidate to apply to any lodge in the State, was such, that that system will never be adopted as long as there is any one old enough to remember what then happened!

The reports of the various officers bear out the statement of the Grand Master as to the condition of the craft.

The business of the lodges had been done in splendid shape, with few calls for supervision or amendment.

The following amended by-law was adopted in relation to granting dimitts:

"No lodge shall grant a dimit, except upon written application, presented at a stated communication, which *application* shall lie over until the next stated communication, when, if no charges have been preferred, and the brother's dues have been paid *to the date of application*, the dimit, *upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present*, shall be ordered and issued."

We still believe that the old law was much the best. We find, however, that the provision *for the vote* was stricken out, and it was made the duty of the Master to order a dimit to issue.

This brings the law substantially like ours in Maine, and really in accordance with the law that has prevailed here ever since Masonry has been here.

BRO. GREENLEAF submitted a beautiful report on necrology, from which we would be glad to copy, but have no space.

The organization of the "Masonic Benevolent Fund" was completed, and it starts off with over fifteen hundred dollars in its treasury.

The Committee on the Washington Centennial reported that they had partially prepared copy for the same, but the returns from the lodges were such that they concluded not to go on with it, and they therefore reported that it be abandoned, as already stated, and their report was accepted by the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (150 pp.) was again presented by Bro. LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF.

It is fully up to the high standard which he has already gained, although it seems as if there were fewer comments than usual.

Referring to a statement by the Grand Master, concerning the granting of dispensations, Bro. GREENLEAF says:

"We take issue as to the restrictive view of the Grand Master's prerogative as indicated in the above. We readily admit that in the particular instance cited it should be rarely exercised, and then only in cases of emergency. The very name dispensation means dispensing with, or setting aside. The prerogative has always been exercised since the revival of 1717, and is an inherent right with which the Grand Master was expressly invested by the craft under the Old Regulations. The modern idea that the Grand Master has no more power to dispense with the laws than has any one of the brethren is stating the case too broadly. While he possesses that power he is amenable to the

Grand Lodge for its proper exercise, all of his acts being subject to revision or censure should occasion demand."

We do not agree fully with the last sentence, as we hold that if he exercises the power in good faith, his action is not open to revision and should not be, to censure by the Grand Lodge, any more than action of the Grand Lodge should be open to revision or censure by him or the subordinate lodges.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"If Brother Drummond will quote the exact words of what he regards as the law governing 'physical qualification' we shall be pleased to consider the same and also the authority from which it emanates."

We therefore quote the law:

"Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an Apprentice, unless he has sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a Brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time, even after he has served such a term of years as the custom of the country directs; and that he should be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being the Warden, and then the Master of the lodge, the Grand Warden, and at length the Grand Master of all the lodges according to his merit."

We do not agree with him in the following, and we have never as yet seen any evidence to support his views in regard to the symbolism:

"We admit that some candidates physically disqualified have in some instances proved valuable acquisitions to the Fraternity, but in these cases as in many others, it may be said that the 'exception proves the rule.' The symbolism of Masonry is founded upon the building craft and its practice. Therefore any departure therefrom does violence to the ideal conception cherished by freemasons in their speculative labors. To illustrate, what trusty builder would permit the use of imperfect or defective material in the construction of an edifice. When Masonry was both operative and speculative, physical perfection was required in conformity to its symbolism, and when it became wholly speculative it was still retained for the same reason. All the 'Old Charges' contained this regulation; the fact that they have been relegated to the curio shelf by the United Grand Lodge of England, furnishes no precedent for American Grand Lodges, unless they are prepared to discard its symbolic significance as indicated above."

We think our brother's error grows out of his assumption that in operative times there was a symbolic meaning to this law.

In his conclusion he says:

"The masonic atmosphere has been wonderfully cleared by the disappearance of those two disturbing elements, the Washington negro embroglio and the Grand Dieta."

We are not sure that the masonic atmosphere is practically any clearer, so far as Mexico is concerned.

CONNECTICUT, 1902.

We have for a frontispiece the portrait of M. W. Bro. FREDERICK S. STEVENS, the out-going Grand Master, and in addition we are greatly pleased to find the portrait of our venerable friend, Bro. JOHN H. BARLOW, Grand Secretary, and that of MILES W. GRAVES, Grand Treasurer; also that of Bro. LEONARD A. DICKINSON, Past Grand Junior Warden, JOHN WESLEY PAUL, Past Grand Secretary, and CORNELIUS G. BRISTOL, Past Grand Chaplain, who had died during the year.

Grand Master STEVENS gives a very business like address, compact, but at the same time giving an intelligent account of the very large number of his official acts.

He pays brief tributes to Past Grand Secretary PAUL, who served in 1865 and 1866, but declined further service on account of removal from the jurisdiction; and to Bros. DICKINSON and BRISTOL, both of whom were most highly respected and esteemed.

He notices also, very appropriately, the death of President MCKINLEY, and gives a copy of the circular issued at the time of his death.

He gives a notice of deaths in other jurisdictions, paying a special tribute to Bro. SINGLETON, of the District of Columbia.

He had visited a large number of the lodges, giving preference to the smaller ones, and his only regret was that he had not been able to visit more.

He notices briefly the reports of the District Deputies, which are not published in the Proceedings.

He gives a list of the cases in which jurisdiction had been waived in special cases by lodges in his jurisdiction, and by lodges in other jurisdictions, and it shows that such requests have been treated in a masonic spirit, and that the private interests of lodges apparently have not been allowed to interfere with the decision of the question.

He had caused two hundred dollars to be sent to the sufferers at Jacksonville from the funds of the Grand Lodge, believing, and as the sequel shows rightly, that the Grand Lodge would approve his action.

The Masonic Home, he says, is now firmly established. The managers had been compelled to add additions to enlarge it, and the lodges had responded very generously to the call.

He notes with regret the use of the word "Masonry" in connection with business enterprises, and says that in view of the recent failure of one of those fraternal associations, he thinks the time has come for action by the Grand Lodge.

He also calls attention to the practice in some lodges to interfere with the work by "guying candidates," with a sharp rebuke.

The Deputy Grand Master made a brief report, referring to his visitation of lodges to witness work which had been of a high character.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer show that everything in those departments is in good shape.

The Grand Secretary cautions the lodges against receiving dimitts from clandestine lodges in other jurisdictions, and advises that when lodges issue dimitts they be sent to him for the certificate of the Grand Secretary, saying that he would certify and return them free of expense.

A committee, which had been appointed for the purpose, came to the conclusion that the expenses of the Grand Lodge could be borne by a *per capita* tax of twenty-five cents, and recommended one for that amount, and sixty cents for masonic charity. From the former, members who have been masons for over thirty years are exempt, but not from the latter. But the report was sent to the Finance Committee, which reported it back, recommending its adoption, but in lieu of this, the Grand Lodge adopted the following :

"*Resolved*, That there be required to be paid to the Grand Lodge, from each lodge in this jurisdiction, the sum of one dollar for each member upon its roll of membership.

"*Resolved*, That in estimating their membership, all members may be deducted who have been masons in good standing thirty years.

"*Resolved*, That twenty-five per cent. of the amount received be appropriated for defraying the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and seventy-five per cent. be appropriated for the purpose of the Masonic Charity Foundation Fund of Connecticut."

The particular change exempts masons of more than thirty years standing from assessments in behalf of the Home.

The following report in relation to clandestine Masonry was adopted :

"That the jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge in a State or Territory in which it is established is supreme and exclusive.

"That all lodges claiming authority by virtue of the act of any other Body than the Grand Lodge which is recognized by this Grand Lodge as the one having jurisdiction are clandestine, and that all persons hailing from such so called lodges are clandestine."

The following general regulation was also adopted :

"1. The use of the word masonic or of any other word relating to Free and Accepted Masonry in connection with any business or secular matter be and the same is hereby expressly prohibited,

"2. Any mason exhibiting masonic emblems upon signs, places of business, advertisements, cards, flags, or banners, other than in masonic procession, shall be deemed guilty of unmasonic conduct and may be tried for such offence."

In the evening of the first day the work of the third degree was exemplified by Hartford Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence (200 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN H. BARLOW.

It is almost wholly made up of an abstract of the principal proceedings, with appropriate extracts and with occasional very brief comments.

Referring to the Masonic Home, and matters connected with that, he says :

"Let us look at this; take our own jurisdiction; to support the Grand Lodge and the Masonic Home our Grand Lodge imposes the enormous sum of one dollar per member. A self-denial of two cigars a month would more than pay the bill. As to the fraternal insurance, it is an unsolved problem which will die first—the member or the society."

He differs with the most of us in the opinion that the use of robes and other modern additions increases interest in the work:

"We cannot endorse all his remarks; we think the moral teaching of the order is not obscured, but more fully brought out by illustrations, and the stereopticon does this; we have often heard of an attempt to explain the emblem without any illustration whatever, and have wondered how much of it the candidate understood; we also think that suitable robes add to the impressiveness of the work."

We fear that our brother loses sight of the distinction between the general impressiveness of the work and the teaching of the lessons for which the work is done. If the conferring of the work is made so impressive as to divert the attention of the candidate from the lessons the work is intended to teach, the object of doing the work is lost.

Referring to the case between Indiana and Pennsylvania, he says:

"He gives the entire correspondence relating to what seems to us a violation of masonic courtesy on the part of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. It would seem that an applicant was rejected by a lodge in Pennsylvania, and shortly removing to Indiana, presented his application to a lodge in that Grand Jurisdiction, was accepted and made, when it was known that he had been rejected in Pennsylvania, the reason given for it being that the Grand Lodge of Indiana did not recognize perpetual jurisdiction. We most emphatically claim that though a Grand Jurisdiction may not of itself recognize that doctrine, it is bound to respect the regulations of those who do, and we think the action of Pennsylvania was right."

We find that while the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction is losing ground, the principle involved in the last sentence quoted, is gaining.

DELAWARE, 1901.

Our Delaware brethren give us an excellent portrait of Bro. JOSEPH STEWART, the retiring Grand Master.

During the session the Grand Lodge was favored with the presence of M. W. Bro. GEORGE E. WAGNER, Grand Master of Pennsylvania, and other officers from that jurisdiction, and M. W. Bro. JOSEPH E. MOORE, Grand Master of New Jersey. These brethren were called upon to address the Grand Lodge, and did so, much to the acceptance of the Delaware brethren.

Grand Master STEWART notes the deaths of Queen VICTORIA and President MCKINLEY as really momentous events.

As we understand the decision and the action of the Grand Lodge thereon, it was decided that a lodge has no power to allow its hall to be used by a committee of a religious convention, but we also understand that the Grand

Master issued his dispensation allowing this to be done. The decision turned upon the peculiar regulations of the Grand Lodge. However, the dispensation was not used, as on account of the prevalence of an epidemic the convention met at another place.

He had visited every lodge in the jurisdiction, and in the majority of them had conferred degrees or exemplified parts of the work, and in nearly every case he had found the lodges strong and vigorous and the brethren working together harmoniously, with a very few exceptions.

He gives correspondence with the Grand Master and Past Grand Master of Washington and recommends that the edict of non-intercourse be removed, but the committee reported against it, and their recommendation was adopted. We are exceedingly sorry, for we believe that the Grand Lodge of Washington has done, under the circumstances, all that it ought to be expected to do, and, moreover, we fraternally object to the action of the Grand Lodge of Delaware as continuing the edict of non-intercourse on account of *the mere expression of opinion by the Grand Lodge of Washington* and not for any act.

Measures were taken by the Grand Lodge to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in 1906.

The Grand Master decided that a candidate elected in a lodge, but temporarily located in another jurisdiction, could not receive the first degree in a lodge in that jurisdiction. The committee reported adversely, but the Grand Lodge sustained the Grand Master. So apparently we have another jurisdiction in which degrees cannot be conferred in one lodge at the request of another.

The Grand Master decided that a Master of a lodge must be installed before the other officers are installed. The committee, while reporting that was the custom, reported against the decision, but the Grand Master was sustained. While the question has never been specifically decided in Maine, so far as we know, yet we do know that officers of lodges have been installed before the Master was installed.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Past Master's degree belongs essentially to Ancient Craft Masonry, and

"WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Delaware, that the Past Master's degree should only be conferred upon a mason who has been duly elected to preside over a legally constituted lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Delaware, asserts and assumes its right to control absolutely the conferring of the Past Master's degree in the Masonic Jurisdiction of Delaware. And be it further

"Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M. of Delaware, requires that each Master-elect shall have the Past Master's degree conferred upon him, separately and alone, in a lodge of Actual Past Masters, duly assembled for that purpose, before he can be installed Master."

An eloquent tribute to the memory of President MCKINLEY and a memorial page devoted to his memory.

The Report on Correspondence (80 pp.) was presented by Bro. LEWIS H. JACKSON, who compacts a very large amount of information concerning other jurisdictions into this brief space.

We are very greatly indebted to him for calling to mind the great work DESAGULIERS did for Freemasonry, and we quote as follows:

"The Orator might have added: Masonry without morality is a misnomer and a misconception. We are specially pleased with his mention of Desaguliers and Anderson in connection with the origin of Speculative Freemasonry. To few masons of the present day, except to those who have made Freemasonry a subject of special study, is the name of Desaguliers very familiar. But it is well that they should know that to him, perhaps, more than any other man, are we indebted for the present existence of Freemasonry as a living Institution; for, when in the beginning of the 18th Century, Masonry had fallen into a state of decadence which threatened its extinction, it was Desaguliers who, by his energy and enthusiasm, infused a spirit of zeal into his contemporaries, which culminated in the revival of the year 1717; and it was his learning and position that gave a standing to the Institution, which brought to its support noblemen and men of influence, so that the insignificant assemblage of four London lodges at Apple Tree Tavern has expanded into an association which now overshadows the civilized world. And the moving spirit of all this was the Rev. John Theophilus Desaguliers, LL. D., F. R. S. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and admitted to clerical Orders. In 1718 he received the degree LL. D., and was admitted a F. R. S. He was made a mason in the Lodge of Antiquity, and became the leading spirit in the inauguration of those measures which in 1717 led to the revival and transition of Masonry to a speculative and symbolical Institution. The earliest authorized lectures of symbolic Masonry were those prepared and arranged by Desaguliers and Anderson in 1720. Dr. Anderson was his colleague and helper, writing out much of the material which Desaguliers collected and suggested."

Referring to our report last year, he says:

"He reviewed Delaware for 1900, giving three pages of matter with instructive comment. He says of the 'explanatory lecture' of the E. A. degree, adopted: 'We had supposed that the masonic work everywhere included such a lecture.' And so it did in Delaware until very recently. We hope we may not have hereafter to correct the misapprehension in many minds, caused no doubt, by an unintentional mistake of a Grand Master."

"We learn from Bro. Drummond's comment that the law in Maine in relation to the restoration of brethren for the non-payment of dues, is the same as the law in Delaware, only the privilege in Maine is limited to five years."

The five years limit has been very recently added on account of what seemed to us here in Maine an attempt at a gross abuse of the old law.

FLORIDA, 1902.

We have a portrait of M. W. Bro. JAMES CARNELL, Grand Master for the preceding year and re-elected.

The Grand Lodge held special communications to lay corner stones, one of them being that of the new wing of the State Capitol building.

At the stated communication there was a very full representation, Bro. WILLIAM S. WARE, our representative, being in his place.

The Grand Master, JAMES CARNELL, refers to the preceding year as being a most harmonious and prosperous one in spite of the terrible baptism of fire which had brought many brethren near to ruin.

In this connection, he says :

"I congratulate you upon the peace, harmony and prosperity existing among the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, which argues well for the future. We have made a net gain of 159 during the past year, not a large number to be sure, but the very smallness of the number is reason for congratulation. The number of rejections showing that the 'Outer Door' has been closely and safely guarded. We have a membership numbering 4,623 as reported by our Grand Secretary."

On the death of President MCKINLEY he issued a memorial, beautifully written, and truly masonic in its character.

At the time of the Jacksonville fire he was absent in the visitation of lodges, but at once went to Jacksonville and assisted in the formation of a Masonic Relief Committee under the leadership of the Senior Grand Warden, Bro. CHARLES W. JOHNSON, and issued an appeal to the craft in Florida, and another one to the fraternity throughout the country. He says that the hearts of the Jacksonville brethren were made glad by the prompt and generous responses.

He referred to the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, and as, in his judgment, it had removed all objections to masonic intercourse, Grand Representatives had been commissioned and appointed.

He cautions the brethren of that jurisdiction against clandestine lodges, and in view of the recent attempt to increase them, he gives a list of those in Ohio.

He speaks earnestly in favor of the resumption of publication of the Reports on Correspondence.

The edict against saloon keepers had been the cause of considerable correspondence, and in this connection the Grand Master says :

"Some of our good brethren seem to think that this legislation is something new, 'An innovation in the body of Masonry,' as they are pleased to term it, a claim they will hardly be able to substantiate in my opinion.

"There has recently been found an old parchment endorsed 'Old rules of the Grand Lodge of York,' bearing date 1725. The 15th article of which reads as follows :

"No more persons shall be admitted as brothers of this society that shall keep a public house."

"This parchment was found in the archives of the Grand Lodge of England by a committee appointed for the purpose of arranging and printing all the ancient rules and landmarks. The saloon in England is called a 'Public House,' and the keepers of public houses were the vendors of liquor in those days. It would appear from this rule 15, that the right of a Grand Lodge to exclude from its membership this class, was recognized at that time, and our brethren who differ with us on this question will admit that it is not exactly a new issue in Freemasonry."

The idea that the Grand Lodge has no power in the premises has always seemed to us to be so ridiculous as not to merit much notice. It is interesting to know that our brothers in former times understood the evil and legislated against it.

He refers to a circular that was issued to other Grand Lodges, undoubtedly the same which our Grand Secretary received, but which our Grand Lodge refused to receive, and gives in connection correspondence with the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, very much in the line of the reasons which governed our Grand Lodge in its action.

He made quite a number of decisions, most of them relating to this edict, in which he held that it was not retroactive in its effect, but that any subterfuge to avoid it was a failure.

He refers to the reports of the Deputy Grand Masters, all but two of whom had made reports, but we find that the system is not having a fair trial because these officers are obliged to wait for invitations before visiting a lodge.

He devotes a page to non-affiliates, suggesting the inquiry why they became such, and whether in many cases the answer would not be that it was on account of the fault of the lodge. He adds, that if a man withdraws because the lodge did not elect him Master at some time when he thought it should, it will not pay to lose much sleep on his account. But if it was the fault of the lodge, he suggests that efforts can be made to win them back again, and he does not believe in the drastic method of proceedings.

He rebukes, severely, political methods, either in the lodge or Grand Lodge, saying that it is the welfare of the craft at large, and not who should be honored, that should guide in this matter.

The Grand Secretary's report shows that nearly all the lodges had made returns and paid dues. We think the delinquents are unusually small.

One interesting incident was the presentation of the Past Grand Master's jewel to Bro. SILAS B. WRIGHT, whose energetic administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge had done much to start it on its present career of prosperity.

The report of the Trustees shows that fourteen thousand five hundred dollars of the bonds of the Grand Lodge had been paid, leaving outstanding only forty-eight hundred dollars, and in concluding their report they say:

"If the Grand Lodge, at this present convocation, were to place at the disposal of your Trustees, as much money as they did at the close of its meeting one year ago, more, if they can, we are very sure we can not only pay off all the outstanding bonds, but the taxes and insurance before they become due. Should there be a deficiency, we will undertake to advance the necessary amount, until the rents from our beautiful Temple will liquidate the same. We have advertised, according to the condition contained on the face of the bonds and according to the requirements of law, that the holders of all outstanding bonds, present the same for payment; and also giving due notice that all interest on the same would cease after the first day of February next."

With this debt wiped out, there is no reason why the craft in this jurisdiction should not enjoy a high degree of prosperity.

The erection of a Masonic Home was discussed, and the matter referred to a committee to report next year. With the experience of our brethren in relation to the bad effect of a debt, we believe that they will not incur one again, but will collect the means for erecting a Home before starting in the enterprise.

The Grand Orator, Bro. H. S. YERGER, delivered a fine address.

The Jacksonville Committee on Relief reported the receipt of almost twenty-one thousand dollars, the whole of which had not been expended, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were by formal resolution tendered.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

The Committee on Jurisprudence thus formulates the law in relation to the saloon question:

"The right of the Grand Lodge to prescribe the pre-requisites of candidates for initiation is as ancient as the Grand Lodges, and extends for many decades before the organization of the United Grand Lodge of England.

"The lodges judge of the 'qualifications' of candidates, under the prescribed requisites, as enunciated by the Grand Lodge."

The Report on Correspondence (220 pp.) was presented by Bro. SILAS B. WRIGHT.

We think that our Florida brethren will be abundantly glad that they have, after nearly ten years, resumed these reports. At any rate, if they do not appreciate this one, they cannot expect to have one prepared that they would deem very valuable.

Brother WRIGHT's experience as Grand Master has undoubtedly aided him, but at any rate he has prepared a report that will at once give him a high reputation.

A pretty full and very carefully written abstract of the Proceedings with extracts of the more important matters with occasional comments, carry out his views as to what a report should be.

He has avowedly made the report longer than it otherwise would have been, because they had not had one for so long a time.

In his review of Iowa, he notes that the Grand Master reports having granted special dispensations "on all proper occasions," but makes no detailed reports of them, and adds that this, to the writer, seems proper and best. He thinks as we do, that such a report is only "a waste of time, patience and printer's ink." Of course, as in all other cases, there would be exceptions where the report of the cases would be entirely proper, but we refer, as our brother does, to the ordinary routine dispensations.

Referring to the publication of proceedings of lodges, he says:

"This is a serious evil, and there is a growing tendency to make lodge actions public. It should be rigidly suppressed. Only such things as are or can be done in public meetings should ever find their way into the local papers."

In regard to another matter before our Grand Lodge last year, he also says :

"We notice that a communication from 'a Past Master in Florida' was presented, but the Grand Lodge refused to hear its contents and ordered it returned to the sender. It was a proper rebuke, which we hope the sender will understand, though we doubt it."

Concerning another matter somewhat discussed, he adds :

"We in Florida generally recognize the rule of 'promotion' from Junior Grand Warden up, but have not recognized any claim of the Senior Grand Deacon to promotion. In fact, generally, the incoming Grand Master makes nearly a clean sweep of the appointive officers, that other brethren from the lodges may share in the honors of Grand Lodge office. At our last session there were two elective offices to fill, and two brethren were elected from the floor as Grand Wardens."

He says that in that section, a dimit requires the signature of the Master.

Of the Past Master's degree, he says :

"Our Past Master's degree is conferring the secrets of the chair upon Masters of lodges. That part of the ceremony of installation made by Mackey and others a pre-requisite to installation is not so considered here, and that ceremony is given by a committee of the Grand Lodge. It is also customary for the Grand Lodge to install the Master of a new lodge just chartered and authorize him to constitute the lodge. This, however, is only done in cases of emergency."

Quoting a remark from another report, as follows :

"It is surprising that some Grand Lodge does not make it an offence for a member to indulge in the use of intoxicants."

He adds :

"We beg to advise our M. W. brother that it is our belief that *all* Grand Lodges *have* made it an offence to indulge in the use of intoxicants, to excess. Temperance is one of our cardinal virtues and Anderson's Ancient charges require masons to avoid gluttony and drunkenness."

The brother who wrote the first falls into the same error that most of the brethren do who take his side of the question. They seem to think that any legislation looking to the prohibition of acts leading to intemperance forbidden by our laws, is a law against acts not leading to that result.

He devotes a few pages to the Lodge "Quatuor Coronati" of London, showing the great work that lodge is doing for masonic history. Portland Masonic Library is a subscribing member, and brethren will find in the Proceedings which we receive, matters of great interest. Some, it is true, do not have a great interest for us here, but there is very much of the contents of these volumes which are of interest to everybody.

In his conclusion, he refers to the collapse of the Grand Dieta of Mexico, and suggests that recognition of Grand Lodges calling for it will need investigation.

GEORGIA, 1901.

Under the head of "Important Notice" on the page following the title, we are informed that the issuing of these Proceedings was delayed in order to obey an order of the Grand Lodge to give the steel engravings of the Grand Master and Grand Secretary, and that finally they had gone to press without them, as they did not think it proper "to delay longer the issuing of the Proceedings on account of error and failure on the part of the engravers." We are very sorry, but trust that the order will be held as a continuous one, and that the next Proceedings will supply the defect.

While the volume is not a very large one, it is printed in such fine type, with so many lines on a page, that "there is a great deal in it," in whatever sense we choose to use that expression.

We learn from the prayer of the Grand Chaplain, that the Grand Master is "a Hebrew of the Hebrews, an Israelite indeed," and that the sound of the gavel is as gladly heard and promptly obeyed in his hands as in the hands of his distinguished predecessors.

The address of the Grand Master, MAX MEYERHARDT, is rightly termed by the committee "a magnificent one." It is very full, finely written and truly masonic in its tone.

We would gladly copy his opening, but must be content with the following:

"Brethren, I bring you glad tidings of great joy. Never was Masonry in Georgia in a more flourishing and prosperous condition. Not a charter surrendered or forfeited during the year; a substantial increase in numbers for the first time in several years; six dispensations granted for new lodges; and above all, the moral standard of Masonry raised higher than ever before.

"From the mountains to the seaboard the greatest enthusiasm prevails. North Georgia is ablaze with the spirit of Masonry. In Middle Georgia, the fires are burning brightly. In South Georgia, there has been a great revival of masonic interest, and the institution is flourishing as never before. The Masters are nobly doing their duty, and the rank and file are ably seconding their efforts. The more than 20,000 masons of Georgia constitute a great army of progress and enlightenment, whose influence is felt unto the remotest bounds of the State. Having personally visited many portions of the State, and having by correspondence been in close touch with the Masters of the lodges, I am glad to be able to deliver to you to-day this message of good cheer, which I am sure will animate your hearts with new courage, with greater zeal, and with a more determined purpose to do all that in you lies for the sacred cause so near to our hearts."

He had answered during the year some five hundred questions pertaining to masonic law, very many of them growing out of erroneous ideas in relation to physical qualifications and the secrecy of the ballot.

We find that a ballot is taken for each degree, and, from his decision, relates both to character and proficiency.

In answer to a question whether it would be lawful for a lodge to wear robes at a masonic funeral, he replies that there is nothing in masonic law to

prohibit it, but he deems it not in good taste, and therefore advises against it. We infer from this that officers are allowed to wear robes in the lodge.

The edicts of this Grand Lodge against saloon-keepers caused considerable discussion and inquiry, but the Grand Lodge stands firmly by them, making an exception only in favor of those who were engaged in the business when the law was first adopted.

We believe that the following is not in accordance with decisions almost everywhere else :

“‘Is one who, having taken the E. A. and F. C. degrees, afterwards becomes badly crippled in a railroad wreck, qualified in this condition to receive the M. M. degree?’ Held, he is not.”

We have been inclined to hold that a candidate can receive no degrees, the work of which he is physically unable to do, but upon further consideration we have come to the conclusion that after a brother receives his first degree (at any rate in jurisdictions where one ballot gives him all the degrees), he is just as fully entitled to receive the remaining degrees, in spite of any change in his physical condition, as he would be to remain a mason if such change comes to him after he has received all three degrees.

He had granted a very large number of dispensations, a full list of which he gives, some of which would elsewhere be termed commissions and not dispensations, such as those issued to brethren authorizing them to lay corner-stones.

He gives an account of a large number of visitations. We have already quoted what he says generally of them.

We quote the following because we are utterly unable to understand it :

“On June 25th, I visited Gate City Lodge, No. 2, in the city of Atlanta. Several hundred brethren were assembled in the lodge room to witness the unique and unusual ceremony of desecrating a corner stone. I delivered a short address, and was followed by Senior Grand Warden Jeffries, Junior Grand Warden Banks, Senior Grand Deacon Napier, and a number of Masters and Past Masters. Worshipful Master James T. Wright presided in a most able manner, and welcomed the brethren in an eloquent and beautiful address. Great credit is due to the committee on arrangements, of which that true mason, Bro. Joseph C. Greenfield, was chairman, for the success of the occasion. To him and to Worshipful Master Wright and their co-workers, I am under many obligations for their hospitality and many thoughtful courtesies. It was a gala occasion for Gate City Lodge, and one that will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be present.”

The word “desecrating” would hardly seem to be applicable to *any* masonic ceremony, and as there were several other clerical errors in this volume we conclude that this word must be erroneously used, but it is not in the list of errors which are corrected, and we are utterly unable to determine what the error is, if there is one. We trust Bro. Moody in his next report will enlighten us.

We are more than glad to learn that the financial affairs of the Grand

Lodge were never before in such fine condition. They are out of debt, and have a large balance on hand.

Of the social features of Masonry, he well says :

"During the past year, the social feature of Masonry has become more prominent, perhaps, than ever before. This is as it should be. Public installations of officers and public entertainments, within reasonable limitations, cannot fail to be productive of much good. It not only gives the general public an idea of the aims and objects of Masonry, but it brings the brethren and their families into closer touch with one another, and thus promotes harmony and good fellowship amongst ourselves, and stimulates a greater degree of interest and enthusiasm. I strongly urge and recommend that once or twice in each year our lodges have some form of public entertainment. Several lodges might unite for this purpose. Let there be public speaking, light refreshments, and music, if possible. The ladies will always be found ready and willing to aid. A day or an evening can thus be spent not only pleasantly but very profitably to all concerned."

We quote only a part, but it is sufficient for our purpose.

In relation to Mexico, he suggested that a committee be appointed to report to the Grand Master, and that he be authorized to issue such an edict as he might deem necessary in the premises.

He urges very earnestly that a beginning be made in relation to a Masonic Home. We find that Trustees were appointed the year before, and that they made a report showing that they had received in funds nearly five thousand dollars, but they had not felt authorized to commence the erection of the Home until they had at least ten thousand dollars. We trust that our Georgia brethren will go slowly and therefore the more surely, and avoid the terrible burden which debt lays upon any Grand Lodge that incurs one.

The District Deputy system, as administered, was rather a failure, as we think it always will be until the system, like ours in Maine, shall be adopted. When the visitation of lodges is made *obligatory and done at the expense of the Grand Lodge*, the fair results of the system will be obtained, and not until then.

He issued a circular calling upon the craft for aid for the Jacksonville brethren, and the result was the splendid contribution of nearly fifteen hundred dollars by the different lodges and individuals.

Among his recommendations is the following :

"Finally, my brethren, I most strongly recommend that you purge your lodges of all unworthy material. The drunkard, the blasphemer, the libertine, the immoral mason must go. There is no room for him in a masonic lodge. We must raise high the standard of Masonry. We must show the world that Masonry is a great moral institution. We must rid ourselves of the immoral incubus that brings reproach upon the Order. No matter who the offender is, no matter if he occupy high political or social position; no matter if he occupy or has occupied official position in the Order—he must be dealt with according to our law. There is but one law for every mason, from Master to Tyler—the law of morality. Neither fear nor friendship should stand in the way of the enforcement of that law. Let our watchword be, 'The immoral mason must go.'"

This is emphasized by the following from the report of the Committee on Appeals:

"Your committee regret to see and know of so much violation of masonic and moral law. We, however, rejoice without measure at the earnestness and determination upon the part of the craft to overcome and subdue; and especially do we rejoice at the manifest evidence of the high stand and firm position taken by the subordinate lodges upon the subject, Drunkenness. We are of the opinion that if the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction will continue the good work of cutting off the members for the charge of drunkenness, as has been done for the past masonic year, we will soon be relieved of the unpleasant duty of calling a man a brother, who reels from drink. The time has arrived in the annals of Masonry, when we should look upon drunkenness as one of the greatest crimes against the morals, advancement and prosperity of our grand old order. The lodges are doing a noble work—God be praised for the true spirit of Masonry in every mason's heart and life, and every up-to-date lodge, cutting off the intemperate branches. Lifting from the shoulders of our noble institution the heavy burden we have been carrying so long."

And the following from the report of the Committee on General Welfare:

"Your committee desire to sound the alarm concerning drunkenness among the craft. Even at this Grand Communication, representatives wearing the badges of the Order, and standing before the people as the chosen leaders, have appeared upon the streets of this city in an intoxicated condition. While the number has, fortunately, been small, yet a few drunken representatives at a Grand Communication are altogether too many. A drunken Fellow Craft would not have been tolerated at the building of the Temple, and Symbolic Masonry should not tolerate a drunken workmen in that finer task of building a character for Eternity.

"We recommend:

"First. That the names of the Grand Representatives who have appeared upon the streets in such shameful condition, if possible be ascertained, and that they be dealt with under charges to be preferred by the Junior Grand Warden.

"Second. That the Grand Master issue a letter to all the subordinate lodges, calling upon them to see that the drunken and profane brother is either cured of his evil habits, or sent back into outer darkness whence he came."

It is scarcely necessary to say that the recommendations of the committee were adopted.

During the session, the corner stone of a Jewish Synagogue was laid by the Grand Lodge, and the addresses on the occasion are given in full. Like the address of the Grand Master, they are exceedingly good reading, especially as showing the universality of Masonry.

The Report on Correspondence (119 pp.) was presented by Bro. A. Q. MOODY.

He gives a very compact summary of matters of interest occurring in other jurisdictions, one requiring a careful examination of the Proceedings and a great deal of labor. The result is well worth it all. He makes very few comments.

IDAHO, 1901.

The frontispiece is a portrait of M. W. Bro. DAVID C. CHASE, the incoming Grand Master, who also presided at this communication of the Grand Lodge.

On the nineteenth of March, 1901, the Grand Master, GEORGE D. GOLDEN, held a special communication of the Grand Lodge to dedicate a new Masonic Temple, and on the twenty-sixth day of May, a special communication was held to attend his funeral.

The Deputy Grand Master, being Clerk of Courts, was detained by his official duties, so that he was unable to attend either this special communication or the annual communication, and Bro. CHASE as Senior Grand Warden, presided at both.

The Deputy sent in a very brief address, limited to matters of local interest.

From the report of the Grand Secretary, we find that the death of the Grand Master was very unexpected. He had been to Maine with his wife on account of her health. He left her here and returned home, and commenced making official visits of the lodges, but died very suddenly while thus engaged.

The business was almost wholly of a routine character.

The finances of the Grand Lodge were in such good condition, that no levy was made for the representative fund, as the balance on hand would be sufficient.

After discussion, the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence :

"Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recognize no degrees of Masonry except those conferred under the regulations of the Grand Lodges of the various states and territories of the United States, and the governments throughout the world; and, whereas, it admits the following named organizations to be regular and duly constituted masonic bodies, namely: The General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States, the Grand Royal Arch Chapters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the Royal Arch Chapters and other bodies under their jurisdiction; the General Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the several states and territories of the United States, and the councils under their jurisdiction; the Grand Encampment of the United States; the Grand Commanderies of the several states and territories of the United States, and the Commanderies under their jurisdiction; the Supreme Councils of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Jurisdictions of the United States, and the various bodies under their jurisdiction. Now, therefore, it is hereby declared that any mason who is hereafter admitted in this jurisdiction into any other orders, as masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis, or by any other name, is acting unmasonically, and against the advice and consent of this Grand Lodge."

It was reported back from that committee favorably, and after discussion was adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (73 pp.) was presented by Bro. FRED G. MOCK, who, we are sorry to learn, retires "for the present" from this department of masonic labor.

How deeply we sympathize with him in the loss of his only child, he may

perhaps estimate from the fact of our similar experience, save that ours was not our only one.

Bro. Mock in his report gives another of those wonderful summaries which some brethren seem to have the genius to produce. When we start out to write a report we determine that it shall be a short report of a similar character; but habit is very powerful, and then as we write our reports we do not really appreciate what space we are taking until we see them in print.

Of the preparation of his report he says:

"The work of preparing my report is nearly all done during the months of May and June, weather perfect, good health, every nook and corner of my home filled with roses and sweet peas, warm personal friends in almost every locality in over half the states of the Union; no enemies that I would win back to friendship; a home in this land of sunshine and flowers, the Paradise of the Northwest; ambitious, yet contented and happy; can see more beauty in looking upward toward the light than I can by looking downward toward darkness, and—well it's easier to say kind words. I hope some day to be able to number you big-hearted Jersey brethren among my acquaintances, and until then, adios."

We are glad to find this in his report of Ohio, and to find in another place that he agrees with the wisdom of the more recent action:

"Idaho for 1899 is kindly reviewed in four and a half pages. Nothing escapes him; all matters of general interest to masons are noted, and his comments are without prejudice. He takes us to task *in re* our 'thumb-screw attachments' to our non-affiliation law, adopted at that session, but since we broke the wrench trying to tighten up those attachments and allowed the whole thing to loosen up to 'free they come and free they go,' by repealing the law, all is peace once more."

When a candidate is elected and does not present himself for the degree within the time required, the question arises as to what shall be done with the deposit. Some favor returning it, and some favor keeping it, but we think Bro. Mock "hits the nail on the head" in the following:

"Nor do we want a candidate to petition a lodge just to see if he can be elected. All fees for degrees look alike to us, so after a reasonable time should become the property of the lodge, whether the degrees were conferred or not. There are exceptions of course; in this case let the candidate prove his right to ask for a return of the fee."

If we thought that a candidate filed his petition with a view of ascertaining whether he could be elected or not, with no idea of joining, we should be in doubt what course to take, but should be inclined to return the fee and change the acceptance into a rejection. For a man, who would do a thing of that kind, is not fit material to be made a mason.

ILLINOIS, 1901.

While these Proceedings were received in due time by Grand Secretary BERRY, yet by an accident and misunderstanding afterwards, they did not come into the writer's hands until he had passed the place of Illinois in his

list. But it has been deemed best to prepare a review, even hurriedly, and give it as nearly in its place as possible. This must account for less careful examination than we are wont to give these Proceedings.

The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of the retiring Grand Master, CHARLES F. HITCHCOCK, and scattered through the volume are portraits of Past Grand Masters LEVI LUSK, (1844), WILLIAM F. WALKER, (1845) and NELSON D. MORSE, (1846), also an excellent portrait of President MCKINLEY, to whom a memorial page is dedicated.

Grand Master HITCHCOCK delivered a comparatively brief address, limited to a very succinct account of his official acts with brief notices of the dead in his own and other jurisdictions.

His tribute to President MCKINLEY is in keeping with those we have already noticed.

He reports that during the year the craft had prospered numerically and financially, and that peace and harmony had abounded.

Lodges had been constituted, halls dedicated, corner stones laid, and four dispensations for new lodges issued, and the amount of routine business was very large.

Of District Deputy Grand Masters he well says:

"The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters indicate that harmony prevails throughout this Grand Jurisdiction. My observation proves to me, that these officers should be something more than figure-heads. It has been my aim to appoint brethren to this office, who would be interested enough in their districts to visit the lodges at least once during the year. That I have not been altogether successful, I am fully aware. It can hardly be expected that a Deputy will give his time and also bear the expense of these visits, yet such is usually the case. I am convinced that it would be of great benefit to the lodge if the Deputy should be required to visit each lodge in his district, officially, once in each year, carefully inspect the records, lodge room—how kept as to cleanliness and safety, the manner of opening and closing the lodge, and conferring of degrees if practicable. I imagine a revelation will be in order in many instances, and this official visit should be at the expense of the lodge for transportation and hotel. A little wholesome advice from the Deputy would work wonders."

The Grand Lodge, however, did not seem to appreciate the present necessity for action.

Schools of Instruction had been held with good result, but the Grand Master was disappointed that in some instances, lodges in the immediate vicinity did not avail themselves of the opportunity.

The greatest trouble that the Grand Master had found was in the attempt to confer too many degrees in one day. We have noticed the same thing and a tendency in that direction, and we believe that it grows largely out of an attempt to avoid expense.

He had had some cases of discipline, but none of general interest.

He had visited a very large number of lodges, but merely gives a list of them.

He announced that a devise of a tract of land to the Grand Lodge on condition that a suitable Home for Widows and Orphans of Masons should be erected thereon, had now become effective, by the termination of a life estate.

The reports of the other Grand Officers are full, and show the growth and prosperity of the craft in that jurisdiction.

The following was the disposition made of the Grand Master's recommendation of visiting lodges:

"We have carefully considered the suggestions of the Grand Master under the heading, District Deputy Grand Masters, and while agreeing with him that many lodges might be benefited by more frequent official visits from these officers, we are not inclined to recommend legislation requiring regular visits to all lodges at the expense of the lodges, or of the Grand Lodge, as it is in the power of the Grand Master to order official visits by these officers whenever he may deem it necessary."

The Grand Orator, Bro. BLANDIN, delivered a very fine oration, worthy of reading and study.

The Committee on Obituaries included in their report a very fine tribute to President MCKINLEY.

The Grand Lodge appointed a committee to act with the Grand Master, to consider the matter of the devise above mentioned and report at the next annual communication.

The Report on Correspondence (229 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH ROBBINS.

This brother had during the year been called to the head of an Insane Asylum, and in consequence had been somewhat disturbed in the preparation of his report, as he had moved his home from Quincy to Jacksonville. We can appreciate fully the impediments caused by his removal.

He gives, first, a special report of some twenty pages, under the direction of the Grand Lodge, in relation to certain Grand Bodies which it was proposed to recognize. Following a recent innovation of his Grand Lodge, he limits Masonry to the British and United States Grand Lodges, as he has heretofore done, and the consequence is that he reports against recognizing any one in the list. The matter was laid over until next year for final action.

We regret very greatly that this narrowing of the universality of Masonry should receive support even in one jurisdiction.

As he proceeds upon the principle which we have stated, it would be of no benefit, even if we had time, to examine his report in reference to the particular Grand Lodges.

His doctrine is illustrated in the following from the general report relating to the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico:

"We do not find in our last year's report any mention of the recognition of the Porto Rican body by the Grand Lodge of New York, and as we are now writing at a distance from our collection of last year's proceedings, we cannot say definitely whether it did or did not occur. It seems strange to us that we

should have overlooked the fact, if fact it is; but on the other hand, if recognition was solicited, it would seem equally strange to us if those who have recently controlled the jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of New York neglected an opportunity to discredit the Masonry of the Grand Lodge plan. They certainly would have promptly read between the lines of the Porto Rican circulars what is apparent to others, that the attempt to resuscitate the dormant Mayaquez body, originally formed by lodges which had no legitimate parentage, was made in order to forestall, by a claim of pre-occupation of the territory, any movement to introduce into the island the legitimate Masonry of the United States."

We have heretofore shown that if this principle should be carried to its logical results, the Grand Lodge of Louisiana would have to be excluded from what he calls "legitimate Masonry."

He dissents, as we do, from a decision that a candidate, not physically qualified but yet made an E. A. in a regular lodge, cannot be advanced.

In his review of Maine, he calls attention to the fact that the case of Bro. HIRAM CHASE is the only instance in the history of our Grand Lodge in which a father and son have occupied the high station of Grand Master.

He says further:

"No. 9 is reproduced because it appears that in Maine, where they have the genuine article of the sea-faring man, they don't give him the latitude which Georgia attaches to him, and so *calls* some of its peripatetic landmen 'sea-faring men' in order to let them in."

He says further, referring to our report:

"Circumstances over which, from a masonic standpoint, we have no control—demands upon our time and thought incident to a change of residence, and the assumption of exacting responsibilities just at the time when we usually write our report—make us so late with our work that we cannot even give his review of Illinois anything but the most hasty notice."

We are paying him back in the same coin, but are beginning to be sorry that we undertook to do so.

Referring to the HART case he says:

"If it is true that the law which when 'complaint' is made makes the lodge the proper and competent judges of all such controversies has no reference or application whatever to offences against Masonry, then what becomes of the principle that contemporaneous construction of a law especially if long acquiesced in without objection, is very conclusive evidence of the proper construction of the law? Contemporaneous construction, acquiesced in *as the prevailing rule* and only departed from by a few jurisdictions and that within the masonic lifetime of both of us, has made the lodge the proper and competent judges of complaints, whether offences against Masonry or controversies between brethren."

In answer to his question we say, most emphatically, yes, and that is one of the strong reasons for pursuing the course which we did, following the practice of our older Grand Lodges from time immemorial so far as we are concerned. He is entirely in error in the last half of the paragraph. The prevailing rule has been precisely the other way until within his masonic lifetime.

He still talks of "broils" that "have rent the Scottish Rite"; and in replying to us he would be obliged to say that there are "broils" in the York Rite in the State of Illinois, because there are clandestine lodges there.

He refers to our statement "that there is not the slightest evidence that Prince Hall and those who were with him applied to any Grand Lodge in Massachusetts to come under its obedience," and to his reply to the effect that LEWIS HAYDEN did make an application from which that may be inferred, in 1868, nearly a hundred years after the time of "Prince Hall and those who were with him," to rebut our assertion! The discussion related to the union of the two Grand Lodges in 1792, and we are still of the opinion that in citing action in 1868 he is "clutching at a very weak straw."

We asked why he did not add that the Ancients did not recognize the others as masons, and he says:

"The answer to his question is, because it is not true. We have just shown, in the matter which he passed over, that they did recognize the others as masons; that the overtures for a union came from them to the 'others,' and that when the union was perfected and the resulting Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was formed the new Grand Master was chosen from among the 'others.'"

Our question related to the years preceding the union in 1792, and the answer does not touch that. And, moreover, we referred to the "Ancients" as existing in other jurisdictions, for Massachusetts Grand Lodge was not an "Ancient" Grand Lodge, but was the offspring of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, whose lodges never went to the extent that Ancient Grand Lodges did. In concluding his review of Maine, he says:

"There is much more in his report that we should be glad to notice in connection with this subject and others, but the mountain of work between us and the meeting of our Grand Lodge—only twelve days distant—makes it physically impossible. But there is one more point to which he compels us to refer. He says:

"In all this discussion, he claims that the legitimacy of African Lodge when it was chartered is the "pivotal point" upon which the whole question turns: whereas he ignores (and wisely from his standpoint) the fact that whether African Lodge was regular or clandestine, every one of the others is clandestine beyond question."

"That the legitimacy of African Lodge when it was chartered is the pivotal point of this discussion, is no discovery of ours. Bro. Drummond manifestly discovered it long ago. He can claim all the credit for the discovery covered by his 'whereas.' In our discussion of this subject in 1871 as well as in the present discussion, we have not only distinctly admitted that all the lodges springing from African Lodge were irregular, but have not denied that its subsequent missteps had placed African Lodge itself in the same category. His parenthetical fling is therefore, to say the least, ungracious. Not less so, certainly, is his putting the innuendo into the form of a positive charge. His attempt to invoke the *odium theologicum* in this discussion he can characterize to suit himself."

We most earnestly beg his pardon. We have greatly misunderstood his position, but we do not feel that we are greatly to be blamed for doing so.

for all the other reviewers, so far as we have noticed, have understood as we did, that *he sustained the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington*, as being in accord with masonic law. If he did, there is no escape from what we said. His statement as to what he has admitted, and as to what he has not denied, takes us entirely by surprise, but the surprise is a pleasant one, and we greatly prefer to apologize for a mistake and find him holding the correct position, than to find him maintaining, as we supposed he did, views at utter variance with our whole system of masonic law in this country.

We would like to go further, but must stop here.

INDIANA, 1901.

This Grand Lodge meets so soon after ours that its Proceedings are nearly a year old when they come up for review. But in spite of that they contain a good deal of interest.

We have for a frontispiece the portrait of M.W. Bro. ORLANDO W. BROWN-BACK, the incoming Grand Master.

The address of the Grand Master, OLIN E. HOLLOWAY, is quite long and full, as he reports much more in detail in some matters than our Grand Masters do.

He announced the death on July 2, 1900, of Bro. THOMAS B. LONG, Past Grand Master, and, at the time of his death, writer of the Reports on Correspondence. We have before referred to him, but quote the following as a just estimate of the man :

"Brother Long was an able lawyer, and his love for Masonry led him to devote a large portion of his time to the service of the craft. To him what was worth doing was worth doing well, and no duty was ever placed upon him by the Grand Lodge but that he brought to bear upon it all his masonic skill and wisdom; to the end that it was faithfully fulfilled. He was a logical and forceful writer, and his reputation as a masonic scholar was not confined to this jurisdiction."

A large amount of routine matters had occupied the attention of the Grand Master, but he reports the general prevalence of peace, harmony and good feeling.

He had had a case involving a question that is likely to make discord between our Grand Lodges. One of the Indiana lodges made a mason of a candidate, who had been rejected in New Jersey, and who went back to New Jersey and sought recognition, which was denied him. New Jersey retains the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, while Indiana repudiates it. We believe that the proper ground is that every Grand Lodge shall recognize the force of a rejection which it has under the laws of the jurisdiction where it occurred; and we find that this principle is gaining ground.

He had decided that the degrees cannot be conferred on a man wearing an artificial foot, and in relation to this he says:

"I cannot, however, in justice to what I believe is right, let pass this opportunity to say that with my intimate knowledge of what modern surgery and American invention has done for these unfortunates, we are certainly splitting hairs when, without hesitation, we admit the man with an artificial palate or artificial ear drum, without which the one of whom could not speak, or the other hear; or we confer the degrees upon one whose vision is so defective that artificial means of the most skillful construction are required, and refuse those who can much more literally fulfill the requirements. I say this because in my decisions I have upheld the previous actions of this Grand Lodge in opposition to my own conviction and judgment regarding what is right and just in these cases."

But the great work of the Grand Master for the year was the plan which he formed and carried into execution for the inspection of lodges. This had been done at intervals, and in an indefinite sort of way, by this Grand Lodge previously, but it has no regular system of inspection. Thereupon the Grand Master appointed special deputies and gave them a large number of questions to be answered. They attended to the duties very faithfully, but their reports are not published. But the Grand Master gives six pages of items showing results of these inspections in various matters. We will not undertake to go into details, but if any brother doubts the necessity of an energetic system of inspection, compulsory and by officers having authority, we think that he will have his doubts removed if he will read even a part of this portion of the address of Grand Master HOLLOWAY.

This is emphasized by an account in another portion of the address, showing how a lodge admitted a clandestine mason to visit it upon a dimit of a bogus Grand Lodge. Of this the Grand Master says:

"The dimit was certainly calculated to deceive any lodge, being regular in form and certified to by a so-called Grand Secretary of a supposed Grand Lodge of Ohio, seal and all. I directed Mystic Lodge how to purge their lodge of this man, and, under date of April 17th, I have a copy of the proceedings of Mystic Lodge, showing that the work was well done."

Of the ritual question he says:

"With approximately three thousand rituals in use by the officers and members of the subordinate lodges of the State, the assumption that we will ever be able to eliminate them is untenable. The edict of the Grand Lodge on this question is a dead letter. The Grand Master who would attempt to enforce it would have no Grand Lodge to whom he could report. We have sinned away our day of grace, and much as the fact is to be regretted, the ritual has come to stay. Granting this, there is but one solution to the question. Indiana should own and control her own ritual. I, therefore, recommend that a committee be appointed by the incoming Grand Master, which committee shall fully investigate this subject, make a selection of a ritual, present it for the approval and adoption of the Grand Lodge, propose a plan for its control and distribution among the lodges, and make such other suggestions relative to this subject as their judgment may dictate. Said committee to report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge."

We fear that many other jurisdictions, which think they are comparatively free from this evil, are in the same predicament.

We are pained to find that Grand Secretary SMYTHE, who has served so long, felt obliged to resign his office on account of his health.

Several charters were issued to lodges to which dispensations had been granted by the Grand Master.

Upon the recommendation of the committee, the matter of the appointment of District Deputies was referred to a special committee of five to consider, and the matter of rituals was referred to the same committee.

With the hope to prevent errors in trials, a committee was appointed to draft a code of procedure.

Two hundred dollars was appropriated for the Jacksonville sufferers.

We are rather disposed to deprecate the publication in full of the reports of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, especially when those reports are so full in details of the cases which come before them.

The following was adopted in relation to the New Jersey case:

"As is well known, the Grand Lodge of Indiana does not recognize what is known as 'perpetual jurisdiction'—that is, it does not hold to the doctrine that where a candidate has been rejected by a lodge in Indiana that said candidate cannot apply for membership in another Grand Jurisdiction, after having removed thereto and resided therein the required length of time to entitle him to do so under the Regulations. The question referred to your committee comes under this Regulation. In his correspondence on the subject Grand Master Hollaway has correctly decided the question in accordance with the law of Indiana on the subject, and his action is heartily approved."

But for all this, the party will not be recognized as a mason in New Jersey, or in various other jurisdictions if his real *status* is known.

Upon the report of the special committee, which we have already mentioned, the Grand Lodge adopted the following in relation to inspections:

"That this Grand Lodge records its judgment that annual inspections are essential to the best interests of Masonry; its desire that they be continued and that they approve the efforts of future Grand Masters to so superintend the craft as to render it impossible for the present chaotic condition to continue or again arise.

"That the Grand Master be instructed to appoint twenty-five District Deputy Grand Masters for a like number of districts, into which he shall subdivide the Grand Jurisdiction, and through them inspect each lodge therein at least once in each year and require each lodge to conform to the General Regulations in the transaction of business, and, in addition, require said lodges to conform in their work to the ritualistic work approved by this Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master shall enforce this resolution by the exercise of his authority to the extent of arresting the charter of any lodge if he deems it necessary."

The Grand Lodge paid a fine tribute to Bro. LONG, and gives a memorial page to his memory, with a fine portrait.

The Report on Correspondence (207 pp.) was presented by Bro. DANIEL McDONALD.

He was not appointed until July, a short time after he had recovered from a nearly fatal attack of pneumonia and lung fever, and he was unable to begin the work until nearly the close of the year. But in spite of all that, he submits a splendid report.

He has strong convictions, and has not only the courage but the power to express them very forcibly.

In presenting his report he states that he only is responsible for the views expressed in it. He disclaims any intention to give offence.

We have marked a large number of places for comment, but shall have to omit very many of them.

Referring to the resignation of officers, he says :

"He also decides that 'a vacancy by resignation may be created in any office of a lodge except the first three,' etc. We don't see how either one of the first three can be prevented from resigning if he wants to. There may be a regulation to that effect, but there ought not to be. Masonry, from the beginning to the end, is of a man's free will and accord. After entering the lodge for the first time, he is at liberty to retire at any stage of the proceedings. After being admitted to membership, he is at liberty to take a dimit at any time, when 'clear of the books.' If elected to an office, he has a right to decline it, or, if he accepts and is installed, and for any reason thereafter wants to resign, he has the inalienable right to do so. At every stage in all the proceedings of the lodge, the candidate is particularly asked if it is of his own free will and accord. If he answers, 'It is not,' he is conducted out of the lodge and his masonic career is ended."

We cannot go quite as far as our brother goes in this direction. We believe in *Free* Masonry, but we also believe that in becoming a mason a man assumes obligations and duties which he is not free to neglect. Carrying his doctrine to the full extent, a mason, who has taken the obligations, is at any time free to relieve himself of them; but our brother does not mean that: so we hold that when a man accepts an office under a known law, *he is not "free" to disregard the terms of that law*, and as it is the law of Masonry in most jurisdictions that neither a Master or a Warden can resign after he is installed, by accepting the office and being installed, he accepts that limitation upon his freedom, precisely as when he is made a mason he accepts certain limitations upon his freedom to do as he pleases.

He does not believe in the self-executing laws of some of the jurisdictions. In this connection he says:

"As we look at it, that is giving the Master entirely too much power. No member of a lodge should be 'dropped' from the rolls or suspended or expelled except upon charges regularly preferred, investigation had and the accused being given a fair and impartial trial and the members granted their 'inalienable right' to decide the matter by casting their votes according to the dictates of their own consciences. The Grand Lodge has no more right to order that 'all such persons shall be deprived of all the rights and privileges of Masonry from the time so dropped' than it has to order the Worshipful Master to take an action in violation of a fundamental law of the Order."

We commend the following to the earnest attention of our brethren:

"We are thoroughly in accord with him in the proposition that we cannot live up too closely to the ancient landmarks and old charges and to the customs and usages that, having been in operation for nearly two centuries, have the force and effect of unwritten law. Of late years, since the organization of the numerous secret benevolent orders, so-called, with their degree teams, adorned in robes of blue and gold and fuss and feathers, and all sorts of gew-gaws and bewildering paraphernalia, many of our brethren have caught the contagion and have worked themselves up to the belief that the masonic fraternity is an old foggy organization and will never prosper until new men, new methods and progressive ideas are introduced. They do not stop to think that these 'old foggy' notions have been the means of perpetuating the institution longer than any other human organization. 'Even the Temple of Solomon, so spacious and magnificent, and constructed by so many celebrated artists, escaped not the unsparing ravages of barbarous force.' Freemasonry, however, has still survived, and is likely to be living and flourishing when its numerous imitators, now on the crest of the wave of popularity, have passed away and are forgotten. Stand by the old ways! They are best!"

In his review of Maine he says:

"The Grand Master stated that attention had before been called to the large number of suspensions from membership, and the causes suggested to be carelessness in guarding the Tyler's door and not a sufficiently rigid examination by committees. Our observation has been, and it has extended over forty years of active masonic work, that the Tyler's door, or the preparation room door, is not the only cause of so many suspensions from membership. As a rule, lodge meetings are 'flat, stale, and unprofitable,' and the records of too many lodges show that unless there be a 'raising,' or a banquet, there are barely enough present to make a quorum. In several Grand Jurisdictions, the dues and special assessments for Temples and Masonic Homes are so high as to become oppressive to many, and, seeing no benefits in sight, they ask to withdraw their memberships. If lodges could be maintained practically without dues, and would make the meetings interesting and instructive, it would be found that no members, to speak of, would withdraw. These are the days of fraternal insurance societies, and such benefit organizations, which pretend to give their members something for the money they pay as dues. The masonic fraternity gives nothing except in cases of actual need. There are too many people in these days of money getting that think only of the dollar, and care little or nothing for the man. These men will not make good masons, but it cannot be ascertained at the Tyler's door whether they will or not. Our view of the question is, that the cause of the trouble may be found in the, sometimes, reckless and unnecessary expenditure of money by the financial management of Grand Lodges. We may be, and we hope we are, mistaken, but it impresses us very strongly that way."

While there is much truth in the statement of Grand Master CHOATE there is also a good deal of truth in what Bro. McDONALD says.

Bro. McDONALD does not understand what suspension for non-payment of dues in Maine means. It is not suspension *from masonic rights*; that is expressly forbidden by our Constitution. It is simply suspension *from membership in his lodge*.

Ever since Masonry was introduced into Maine, a non-affiliate mason has been recognized as a mason in good standing, and it has been held that the lodge organization, while it imposes other duties, also gives other privileges; and out of that usage and principle grows our law.

In relation to dispensations granted by Grand Master CHOATE, he thus speaks:

"The Grand Master issued a number of dispensations to lodges to attend church on St. John's Day and other purposes; to transact business at special meetings; to receive, refer and ballot upon applications at same meeting, etc. It seems to us that all these things ought to be provided for in the Regulations. We do not believe it is good masonic usage to give a Grand Master the power, or allow him to assume it, to give lodges the authority of doing things which the Laws and Regulations say they shall *not* do."

While it has always been recognized in Maine, that the power to grant dispensations is inherent in the office of Grand Master, we provide for it in our Constitution by adding the phrase "except by dispensation."

Experience has shown that lodges will sometimes abuse their powers, or exercise them unwisely, but yet that it is desirable to have them exercise such powers on proper occasions, so our Grand Lodge has put on the limitation of requiring the sanction of the Grand Master, to whom we hold the power may be safely entrusted—and so far there has never been the slightest reason for thinking otherwise.

We have exhausted all our space and more too, and must content ourselves by referring our brethren to this report in our Grand Lodge library.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1901.

It seems as but yesterday that this Grand Lodge was organized, and our brethren will appreciate the half thrill of surprise when we take up a pamphlet larger, if anything, than the Proceedings of our own Grand Lodge, and read on it "Twenty-eighth Annual Communication"!

The Grand Lodge was called upon to lament the death of JAMES ROY SHEEHAN, Senior Grand Warden. He was buried by the Grand Lodge, and the tribute to his memory shows that he was held in high esteem by the community as well as by the brethren.

The address of the Grand Master, JOHN WILLIAM FRANKLIN PARKER, says:

"It affords me exceeding pleasure to report that Freemasonry has prospered remarkably in this jurisdiction during the past year. Work has been abundant and lodges have grown stronger in numbers and finances.

"The needy have been supplied, the widow assisted and the orphan sheltered and given homes. Peace and harmony has been the watchword among the subordinate lodges throughout our Grand Jurisdiction.

"The practice of lodges visiting, assisting and entertaining each other at their homes and halls has had its effects, and happily there has been a perceptible improvement in the awakening of both candidate and brother's appreciation of the higher aims of our Institution."

A careful examination of the Proceedings shows that this statement is fully justified, and it must be a great satisfaction to our Brother MURROW, Past

Grand Master and Grand Secretary, to whose labor the craft are largely indebted for this almost wonderful state of prosperity.

The Grand Master had made quite a number of visitations, and had other invitations which he was unable to accept, and he speaks highly of the effect of these visitations.

While, before he came into office, he had an idea that dispensations for new lodges had been issued rather freely by the Grand Master, he nevertheless finds occasion to issue eight, and he believes the work of them all will fully justify his action.

He had issued quite a number of special dispensations coming within a proper exercise of this authority.

He had refused quite a number, one of which was to lay the corner stone of a bank building.

He ruled that a lodge had no right to open in a foreign jurisdiction, even to perform the funeral services at the request of a deceased brother, and he could grant no dispensation therefor. Under the circumstances this was undoubtedly all that could be done, but if there had been time to communicate with the Grand Master of the other jurisdiction, we see no reason why the matter might not have been arranged.

He decided that an objection to the initiation of a candidate, made in advance, was not valid, but the Grand Lodge overruled it. We are a little surprised at this, because the uniform course of the decisions upon this question has been the other way. Since we commenced writing this report we found one case where it was so held, but we did not notice it because we had come to the conclusion that the matter was fully settled.

He congratulates the brethren in relation to their enthusiasm for procuring means to build a Masonic Home. He says they have a great necessity for such a Home, and that nothing short of one will satisfy the masons of that jurisdiction. We last year advised the brethren to go slowly, and we notice that Bro. MURROW in his report notices that. While this jurisdiction has over one hundred lodges, we still doubt the necessity for such an institution, that is, as a business proposition. However, we are not so situated as to be able to determine this, but we trust that the brethren will get the money in hand before they start actively upon the enterprise, and not involve the Grand Lodge in debt.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows that affairs had proceeded pretty smoothly and returns were made quite promptly, showing a gain in members and in dues.

From what he says we are of the opinion that the system of inspection of lodges by District Deputy Grand Masters, at the expense of the Grand Lodge, is a greater necessity at present than the Masonic Home.

The Grand Lecturer reports that on account of lack of funds to pay ex-

penses, not all of the lodges had been visited. We find the report of but one District Deputy Grand Master, and he visited only the lodges which invited him to visit them.

We find that the special agent for the Home had collected over two thousand dollars during the year, but he believes that every brother has the right to exercise judgment as to what he is able to give, and he is therefore absolutely opposed to any resort to taxation to sustain the Home.

We find that the Committee on Law and Usage pass upon the special dispensations issued by the Grand Master. They approved of all but three, and those three they did not approve because there was no need of a dispensation in either of the cases.

We intended to ask in the review of one of the preceding Grand Lodges, but it escaped our memory, what effect the action of the Grand Lodge has upon these dispensations. A Grand Master issues a dispensation and a lodge acts under it. Now in case the Grand Lodge disapproves of it, how does it leave what has been done? Without reflecting at all upon the brethren of the Indian Territory, it seems to us that action of the Grand Lodge upon the dispensation issued by the Grand Master involves an absurdity somewhere. If the Grand Master does not have the power to issue a dispensation, the act under which will be absolutely valid, what is the use or office of such dispensation? The lodge could have gone ahead and done the act, taking their chances of its being approved by the Grand Lodge, without a dispensation, precisely as they can with one.

We hold that the Grand Master has the power and ought to have the power, and if not inherent in the office it ought to be recognized by the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, to grant these dispensations, and that the action under them should be a finality.

But it will be asked, "Suppose the Grand Master does something in utter violation of the laws of Masonry, what then?" The answer is, "The result would be the same as if the Grand Lodge should do the same thing." Of course the Grand Lodge has the supreme power, and its action, whether right or wrong, is binding upon all the members of its obedience, but at the same time the action of a Grand Lodge at one session may be repealed and even rescinded in form by the Grand Lodge at its next session, and if a Grand Lodge should declare that the proceedings in a preceding Grand Lodge were void, the last action is the action that is binding. The same of course would be true of action by the Grand Lodge in relation to the action of the Grand Master. It may have the power but not the rightful power, and the mere possibility of such a thing is no argument whatever.

A fine oration, worthy of study, was delivered by the Grand Orator, PETER D. BREWER.

A large amount of routine business was before the Grand Lodge, and was transacted evidently with harmony and with great intelligence.

We greatly regret to find that Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW declined to accept the appointment as Committee on Correspondence, and he gives his reasons as follows :

"With the exception of one or two years, he has written the Reports on Correspondence ever since the Grand Lodge was organized. When the Grand Lodge was small and financially weak he wrote the reports without any remuneration, for the purpose of affording information to the masons in Indian Territory. When the Grand Lodge became able to pay something, for a few years he received one hundred dollars a year. For several years there has been no Report on Correspondence.

"This year the Grand Secretary gave much labor and time and pains to this report. Notwithstanding the fact that the Grand Lodge has plenty of means, the old allowance of \$100 was made.

"The Grand Secretary felt that, in justice to himself, he could not write another report creditable to the Grand Lodge for that amount, and hence declined the appointment."

We find that quite a number of lodges are paying board and schooling for children, and aiding others in whole or in part, but the committee say there are in the entire jurisdiction no children entitled to masonic assistance who are suffering for the want of the necessities of life. This fact should be remembered by the Grand Lodge in its action in relation to the Home.

The agent of the Grand Lodge for the Masonic Home, Bro. HENRY M. FURMAN, had delivered an address entitled "*The Usages of Masonry*," and the Grand Lodge voted that it be published in the Proceedings, and that five thousand copies be printed for distribution, with a view to aiding subscriptions for the Masonic Home.

The Report on Correspondence (123 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH S. MURROW.

It is a work of much labor, especially as he prepared very full tables of statistics, giving percentages, that make them very interesting and valuable.

It is not necessary to say that the report is in all respects a valuable one.

Bro. MURROW is so earnest in whatever he does and so devoted to Masonry, and especially to his Grand Lodge, that he puts his whole heart into his work.

In his review of Maine, he notes that we have a committee to collect the history of subordinate lodges, and he believes it to be a good idea, and wants the lodges in that jurisdiction to profit by it. The special point is, to have lodges preserve their own history, because whoever attempts to write history realizes that the work could be done more readily and more fully if the brethren realized, as they went along, the fact that they are *making history now*, and that if the history, which they make, can be preserved, it will be a comparatively easy matter to write it in the hereafter.

In his conclusion he says, and we most earnestly commend it, as it sometimes seems to us that in these later days there is a tendency everywhere in the direction indicated by our good brother, and especially so, when we find it held by those who are administering the affairs of Masonry, that the rejection of a can-

didate does not imply anything against his character, but only that for some reason he is not wanted in the lodge:

"In the conclusion of this report I beg to call the attention of my brethren in this Territory to two subjects that lie heavy on my heart. First is the Moral Status of Masonry. Almost from the beginning of its existence, the Grand Lodge set up a high standard of morality for itself and its constituent lodges. The old admonition, 'Guard well the outer door,' has been iterated and reiterated constantly. The purpose has been to admit none to membership except upright, reliable and especially moral men. Intemperate and immoral material has been guarded against with careful vigilance.

"As the years have gone by, this high moral standard for the Grand Lodge and all masons in the Territory has been maintained. It has given character to our Grand Lodge abroad and respect and confidence at home.

"For a few years past it has seemed to the writer of this that there is a disposition on the part of some to lower this high standard of morality and give greater liberty, and even license, especially in the direction of intemperance.

"I regard this disposition as dangerous. Give immorality and intemperance an inch and they will take a foot. The continued good name of the Grand Lodge and of Masonry in this Territory depends upon its continuance on high moral grounds.

"More than this, its very life depends upon its good name. Allow immorality to gain admission and good men will avoid it and its power for good will be destroyed."

IOWA, 1901.

The frontispiece is a group of the five ranking Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

The Grand Lodge met at Davenport, and in the morning the officers and members assembled in front of the Kimball House and were escorted by the commandery over a designated route to the Opera House, where the Mayor welcomed the Grand Lodge in behalf of the city, and a brother in behalf of the masonic fraternity, to whom the Grand Master replied.

The addresses are given, and the ceremony was a very pleasant part of the business of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master, WILLARD LEE EATON, in a well prepared address notes the death of Past Grand Master EDWIN C. BLACKMAR, a brother greatly respected and greatly missed at the session of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master gives the statistics, and adds:

"In the above recapitulation I call your attention to the number suspended for non-payment of dues. In these days of financial prosperity there is something wrong when six hundred and twenty-two members of this Order are suspended for non-payment of dues. From my observation I am impressed with the thought that the fault lies largely with the lodges themselves. There is a frequent failure to live strictly to the letter of the law in the collection of dues. Too often lodges permit dues to accumulate until the amount becomes altogether too large. I am satisfied that this is the reason why many of the brethren permit themselves to be suspended. I strenuously urge the prompt collection of dues in accordance with the strict letter of the law. If this be done I am quite certain that there will be less suspensions in this jurisdiction.

It cannot be possible that in this list is included brethren who have become old and infirm, and who have not the financial ability to keep up their dues without unnecessary sacrifice, for such brethren never ought to be suspended. They have earned the right to pass their declining days under the beneficent influences of their masonic home. Those who have the ability to pay their dues will ordinarily do so if collected promptly and not permitted to accumulate. I turn from this sombre picture to a brighter one, and take pleasure in calling your attention to the increased number of re-instatements during the past year, and, considering the entire record, see great cause for congratulation."

There is not the slightest doubt in the world that he is correct. In a great many lodges no effort is made to collect the dues, but the Secretary simply receives them as they come in. We have not the slightest doubt that if it was made the duty of the Secretary to be active in collecting the dues, and he was paid for his work, as in all cases he ought to be, the number of suspensions for non-payment of dues would be reduced one-half. The *business* side of Masonry ought to be attended to in a business sort of manner.

The nine lodges to which charters had been granted last year had been constituted, and while the Grand Master had the idea that dispensations were too freely issued, he had issued dispensations for twelve lodges, but he had very carefully examined the surrounding conditions, and was well satisfied that the prospect was reasonably certain in each case for a growing and prosperous lodge.

The year before the verdict of a lodge was set aside, and a new trial ordered with the Grand Master presiding. He did so. He found the lodge in a bad condition, a spirit of discord seeming to possess the entire membership. But he was enabled to bring about a better state of feeling, and the party on trial was convicted and a reprimand ordered instead of an expulsion, as in the former trial. He administered the reprimand, and reports that peace and harmony in the lodge have been restored, and that its future prospects are very greatly brightened.

There had been a dispute between a Canada lodge and an Iowa lodge in relation to re-imbursement of expenditure in behalf of a member of the latter. The correspondence between the lodges was of rather an intemperate character, and the result was that the Iowa lodge refused, in accordance with the law of Iowa, to make re-imbursement. The Grand Master rather censures the lodge for its non-fraternal spirit displayed in the transaction, but considers the incident closed.

Of the use of the black-ball, he says:

"It would startle the members of the Grand Lodge if I were to inform you how much dissension and discord is created in subordinate lodges in this state by the unmasonic use of the blackball. My predecessors have all dwelt upon this theme, but I cannot refrain from denouncing in the most vigorous terms the use of the blackball for the sole purpose of venting private spleen and carrying out individual revenges. There frequently creeps into this fold, like that of every other of its kind and character, men who are unworthy, men who have little conception of its exalted mission; men who become members

for selfish purposes. We cannot guard our portals too carefully. The absolute right to cast a secret ballot is a landmark of this fraternity, but this right ought never to be exercised through unworthy or unmasonic motives."

It is certain that either the unanimous ballot is wrong or that dissension and discord have been produced by allowing an unmasonic discussion of the matter, and we regret that the Grand Master did not enforce this view in his remarks to the Grand Lodge.

The brethren of Iowa, in response to a circular from the Grand Master, contributed thirteen hundred dollars for the sufferers at Galveston. There being a balance in the hands of the Grand Secretary at the time of the Jacksonville fire, he ordered it sent to Jacksonville, amounting to about two hundred and fifty dollars.

He is not satisfied with the method of the dissemination of the work in that jurisdiction. The method is for the "Travelling Custodian" to hold Schools of Instruction, which were not as well attended as he thinks they should be.

He had had occasion to appoint deputies to lay corner stones, twice for public buildings, and once for a Masonic Temple.

In his closing remarks he speaks of the labors of the office as onerous, but his address shows that he had performed them ably and well.

We judge from the report of the Custodian, that he had been embarrassed in the performance of his duty by the small amount appropriated for the purpose, and he complains that publishing companies are flooding their jurisdiction "with misleading and nefarious keys of secret work."

The Grand Master called attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of the Grand Lodge the Grand Secretary was absent from his post of duty, and read the following message from him :

"My heart is with you at Davenport. My spirit will be within the rooms where you hold your Grand Lodge sessions. I will mingle with you in soul, as I have in body all the years. But, oh, I am longing to be with you. I had hoped, even almost to the last and against hope, that I might be able to be carried to Davenport and probably taken in a litter to the Grand Lodge rooms, that at least I might see and hear my brethren once more. But this was not to be. My strength is almost gone, and I can only send through you this message. Tell the brethren in Iowa that it is my last behest that they live up to the teachings of the fraternity, that they may be masons in fact as well as in name. And tell them also, that if they desire to perpetuate my memory, if I have done anything which deserves recognition, that they carry on the work I have begun in the Grand Lodge Library. Let it be my monument, and at the same time an enduring monument for Masonry in Iowa. Into that institution my whole soul and the best years of my life have been woven."

The Grand Master accompanied the reading of it with effective remarks, and thereupon Grand Master DEWEY presented a resolution in response, which we quote :

"T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary Grand Lodge of Iowa, A. F. & A. M.:

"REVERED AND RESPECTED BROTHER: Replying to your warm message of love, hope, and admonition, conveyed to us by our Most Worshipful Grand Master, the Grand Lodge of Iowa, at this the fifty-eighth anniversary of its birth, tenders to you its deepest and tenderest reverence and affection.

"Realizing that through all these past years your work has been well wrought, that you have become the Nestor of Iowa Masonry, that you are the golden link that binds closely the heroic past with the brilliant future, that honor and fame have crowned your declining years with the bright light of Masonic glory, that the brilliant rays of your Masonic life and Christian character illuminates the hearts of over thirty thousand Masons of Iowa, who tender to you, as if in one voice, their regards, their affections, and their esteem.

"Though the silver cord may soon be loosened; though the golden bowl may soon be broken; though the pitcher may be soon dashed to pieces; though old age and enfeebled condition may surround you; though youth and vigor may have deserted you; though the ideas of time may have reduced your once vigorous body to a condition of enfeeblement and weakness—please ever bear in mind that the soul-stirring vigor you ever possessed is fresh and green in the minds and memory of Iowa Masons.

"Highly thoughtful of your Christian, moral, and Masonic worth, we hereby tender you the sincere esteem, high regard, and deep affection of the craft of Iowa, and this the Grand Lodge join with one accord in the fervent prayer that 'the Lord will ever bless and keep you,' and so will the Masons of Iowa ever pray."

Several brethren spoke briefly and feelingly in relation to the resolution, and a committee was appointed to visit Bro. PARVIN and present the resolution in person. The committee left by the next train, and on their return reported as follows:

"Committee comes back to you with a feeling akin to that of one who has been beyond the borderland and brings back a message from the dead to the living. I hope that you will not deem my language extravagant nor overdrawn. If all the members of this Grand Body could have viewed the scene in which we took part, and could have witnessed and heard all that which we experienced, your emotions would be the same. We have obeyed your directions. Your committee, consisting of Past Grand Masters Gamble, Ball, Lambert, and myself, assisted by Bros. Hunter, Ercanbrack, and Fidler, went to Cedar Rapids last evening. We were driven to the home of our brother, and were ushered into the room and to his bedside, and there, in the presence of the members of his family, a few friends, and his physician, we conveyed to him your message. We spent ten or fifteen minutes in conversation. We told Bro. Parvin of the anxiety felt by this Grand Lodge as to his condition and of the keen desire to hear directly from him. We found him, as your Grand Master said yesterday, a feeble old man; feeble, indeed, to the extreme, yet within that body weakened by age and sickness there is a retention of the bright intellect which you for years have known so well. His spirit seemed as lively as ever, his intelligence as great, and his sentences as perfect and well rounded as when in his old-time vigor he was wont to appear before you. The conversation progressed to such an extent that he became nervous. We thought it might be best that he be silent, yet we were informed by his friends and physician that he would be better satisfied if allowed to talk as desired. And so for ten or fifteen minutes he talked until exhausted. He reviewed briefly his past life, his early masonic ambitions, the prospects and inducements that were held out to him for a business career, and which he spurned because of his one and only ambition that he might live and die as Grand Secretary of Iowa masons. My only regret is that I cannot give in language

sufficiently forceful all that he said and all that it meant to your committee. It was surprising to us all. Then we stopped him, and repeated again the object of our mission. We told him that this Grand Lodge had prepared a formal message which I held in my hand. 'Would you like to hear it read?' I asked. 'Indeed I would,' was the response, coming with a fervency that no words can express, and replete with a depth of meaning that is beyond the power of expression. And then, with his hands over his eyes, he listened while I read your message.

"It was a scene such as I never have witnessed before, nor never expect in my future life to witness again. It made an impression on your committee that can never be forgotten. None of us can live so long that we will forget it, nor our eyes ever grow too dim to call it back before us in memory. And after the reading, for a few seconds there was silence in that room. No one could speak. It was one of those supreme moments when words are unavailable, when the thoughts are above language; one of those thoughtful moments which come seldom in the lifetime of man, when there is a grand eloquence in silence, and more is said from heart to heart than human lips can ever express. Bro. Parvin was the first to break the silence. And then he sent this response:

"How can I ever be grateful and thankful enough to the brethren of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. It is impossible. My heart has been opened and unburdened to you more than once in the history of Masonry, and now, to-night, the last time that I shall ever meet your members, excepting one or two of you here around this bed, from which in all possibility and probability I shall never arise, but my heart will rise, I have a spirit within me which has buoyed me on and borne me upward through all these years, as you well know, and that spirit is still vigorous—though feeble in the body, but strong in the heart, strong in that mental vision which I have for that grand future which I can see open up before me and around me.

"The Grand Lodge is here and she will remain here; she will progress and improve and build upon the foundation which I have built with your assistance—all around me will continue, and God's blessing shall follow you through your masonic career.

"Oh, I am so glad, brethren, to get to see all of you again—God bless you all."

"When he had finished, he dropped back," continued Bro. Dewey, "and his eyes were closed. Silently, one by one, we stepped to his bedside, shook his wasted hand and walked away. Yet I want to tell you that while he spoke to us he said that he realized that never again would he be able to write or perform the duties of a Grand Secretary, though he hoped that as long as he lived he might be able to advise, and he assured the Grand Lodge that if he possesses one thought of value it is at the service of the officers and members. It is difficult to say more. I can only repeat, that I never before saw such a scene of solemnity and deep feeling, and while I will always treasure the experience as among my dearest remembrances, I would not wish to repeat it.

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge, if there is one lesson taught in this, it is that there is something in Masonry; some principle that goes deeper into the hearts and souls of men than can be found elsewhere; something that inspires one to purer, holier thoughts, and gives to each of us an attachment that no other association can secure. A deep and abiding love that only leaves our fellows when the last shake has been given, the last word has been spoken, and the soul of a brother has passed beyond the reach of human sympathy and human love."

The end came before the Proceedings were issued from the press, and we give this as the best tribute to his memory.

He submitted his report as usual, but it was evidently made up by his son, the assistant Grand Secretary.

Of the esteem and affection in which he was held, we quote the following at the close of the report, signed by the deputy :

" During the past few months that your Grand Secretary has been confined to his room, the most of the time to his bed, there has been brought to him tender messages and loving tokens from all parts of the country, and from correspondents of most every clime; delegations from neighboring jurisdictions have called to see him; masonic bodies have wired him their sympathy and well wishes for his recovery; personal calls have been made by many of his associates in office; the red and the white rose, the carnation and the little forget-me-not, and even the first flowers of spring, have been his constant companions; the young and the aged of both sexes have been frequent callers at his bedside; the special letters which have touched a responsive chord in his breast have been the resolutions of sympathy from our own lodges and the letters from the rank and file of our own members whom he has served for more than a half century; some of these coming from those whom he has known since their first advent into the masonic institution, many of them more than a quarter of a century ago, among whom are numbered those who were students of his in earlier days. These tender messages have caused the tear to come to the eye, and the voice to tremble as he asked that they might one and all be acknowledged, and his benediction and kind regards returned to each. He had always hoped that while life lasted he might be able to meet with his brethren in Grand Lodge, and it is a great disappointment to him that he cannot be with you this year in person, as he is in spirit."

As usual he had prepared tributes to the memory of brethren in other jurisdictions, including Brothers ARMSTRONG, PARMELEE, SINGLETON and LAFLIN, portraits of whom are given in the margin of the pages.

The report is his fifty-fifth as Grand Secretary, and he submitted his fifty-second report as Grand Librarian. How much his heart was fixed upon the library will be seen by his reference to it in his message to the Grand Lodge.

We would be delighted to review these different reports but must forbear on account of the amount of space which it would require.

We desire, however, to refer specially to the publication of the "Quarterly Masonic Bulletin," at first as an organ of the library, but its scope has been somewhat extended and it is recognized and endorsed by the Grand Lodge as a very valuable publication.

One unique case was before the Grand Lodge of sufficient importance, we think, to deserve notice. A brother was expelled for not attending his father's funeral. It seems that there had been a difficulty between his father and mother, and this brother sided with his mother and provided her with a shelter until her death. The father married again and the son sought reconciliation, but the father would accord it only on the condition "the children repented of the wrong they had done him." The son would not blacken the memory of his mother by making any such admission, and of this the committee says:

"Your committee is, however, of the opinion that it would be an extreme case where Masonry would demand that a son should be disciplined for be-

lieving his mother right—always right—and steadfastly acting upon that belief."

The committee had found that no masonic offence had been committed, and we believe that no one will disagree with them.

We are glad to find that the library is in splendid condition and rapidly increasing. We believe that it will be necessary, however, ultimately to limit its scope to the collection of masonic and kindred works.

The question of where the starting point should be in measuring the lines of jurisdiction was raised, and it was decided that it was the lodge hall.

BRO. PARVIN was reelected Grand Secretary, and was apprised of it by telegraph. He responded, thanking the brethren, and appointed his son, NEWTON R. PARVIN, Deputy for the ensuing year. And,

"When the installation ceremony reached the office of Grand Secretary, Grand Master Eaton closed the volume and said:

"Brethren of the Grand Lodge, I must and shall go outside of the ritual, for there are no words in this ancient ceremony to fit the present situation. Science tells us that there are times when the body becomes so weakened and loses its hold upon the spirit that this may go forth wheresoever it will. This is the condition of your elected Grand Secretary. His body has but little hold upon his soul, and, brethren, I believe that if ever the spirit of mortal passed during life from its habitation of clay that the spirit of Theodore S. Parvin is in this hall and with us on this stage, and is a part and portion of this Grand Lodge. And, therefore, I shall exercise my prerogative as Grand Master for the last time that I shall ever exercise such prerogative, and declare installed in this vacant chair the present spirit of Theodore Sutton Parvin."

A few pages in the Proceedings are devoted to a brief history of the social and other incidents that took place during the session. It is accompanied by a portrait of Bro. WILBUR F. FIDLAR, Past Senior Grand Warden, who was chairman of the local committee.

We also have the portraits, with brief sketches, of Past Grand Masters THOMAS LAMBERT and WILLARD LEE EATON. Also brief sketches are given of the new Grand Master, Wardens and Treasurer.

The Report on Correspondence (109 pp.) was presented by Bro. J. C. W. COXE.

Of this report, he says:

"The preparation for an intelligent report upon these jurisdictions has involved the careful examination of more than 15,000 pages of printed matter, and the report itself has involved the writing of not less than 400 pages of manuscript. That our work will appear without errors or omissions may be too much to expect in a world of human imperfection, though the utmost care and vigilance have been exercised to secure accuracy alike in writing and printing. For any errors of fact the writer must be justly held responsible; that the blemishes which may appear are so few in number may rightly be set down to the credit of printers and proof-readers. We trust that the occasion for blame may be found to be at the minimum, and that a generous charity may abound; that there will be ample occasion for praise for neatness and accuracy of work, is our confident prediction, in which merited commendation we most heartily join."

The report shows the result of this labor. It is entirely written, and the amount compressed into a comparatively small number of pages is almost wonderful. It is largely confined of course to the summary of the most interesting matters in other jurisdictions. It is accompanied with very valuable comments, some brief and some of greater length. We commend the following most earnestly to the brethren of jurisdictions who are contemplating the erection of a Masonic Home:

"He thinks that 'more extensive benefits would accrue from a successfully maintained Masonic Home' than from our Iowa plan of dispensing our Grand Charity Fund. Possibly; but the Grand Lodge of Iowa carefully considered that matter a few years ago, and had submitted to it the most elaborate report on Masonic Homes probably ever presented to any Grand Body. To found a Home means a large sum of money; to maintain a Home once founded, means a large annual income; meantime, while these are wanting, our modest Grand Charity Fund goes on doing its beneficent work without sound of trumpet or vociferous announcement of either right or left hand gifts. We criticize no other jurisdiction which does maintain a Home, but honor all such; we merely judge for ourselves that our plan is best for us."

This same matter has been discussed in Maine, and at one time a canvass was made in the State in order to ascertain the number of probable inmates of such an institution, and the result was that it was found that as a business proposition the project was utterly inadmissible.

Of the laws against liquor saloons, he well says:

"It is now in order for 'ye ancients' to bowl over the narrowness, the bigotry, the adoption of new tests of qualification, etc., which are freely indulged in whenever the 'personal liberty' of drunkard makers is interfered with. All honor to the sterling integrity of the craft in Arkansas which makes such legislation possible—and actual."

He quotes from Bro. BAIRD of the District of Columbia, as follows:

"We regret that the Grand Master refers to the differences with the Grand Lodge of the State of Washington as 'Negro Masonry.' We understand it as a question of clandestine Masonry, for Masonry cannot preclude men of any race."

And then adds:

"Now, Bro. Baird, be frank; the question was 'Negro' Masonry at bottom, as you well know; had the 'coon' in the woodpile been a Caucasian there would hardly have been a zephyr stirred by the incident."

We utterly dissent from his conclusion. The attack upon territorial jurisdiction was so gross that we believe that nearly if not all of the Grand Lodges would have taken the same course under the conditions which he supposes.

Replying to our statement regarding the Grand Dieta of Mexico, that there was misrepresentation on both sides, he says:

"This statement from that source surprises us. We have cited proof of all our charges as to the insincerity of the Gran Dieta; we have found none of the duplicities complained of 'on the other side,' and can but here say, as Bro. Drummond says in reference to arraignments of the Mexican Body by the

committee of the Grand Lodge of Michigan: "No evidence is given in support of the statement."

We wonder if our brother never heard of RICHARD E. CHISM? We did not adduce evidence, because in a matter of so much notoriety we assumed that that was not necessary.

Inasmuch as the Grand Dieta has ceased to exist, there is no necessity of further discussion, although there are some things in this report that, if the question was a practical one, we would feel called upon to notice.

We announced last year the death of Bro. THEODORE SUTTON PARVIN, but according to our custom delayed a special notice of him, until we should have the action of his Grand Lodge. We had forgotten that the Grand Lodge of Iowa meets *after* our Grand Lodge meets, and within less than a month: and the consequence is that we shall receive the Proceedings containing the announcement of his death only in season for our report in 1903, two years after his death.

We have, therefore, quoted what his Grand Lodge said in view of his certainly approaching death.

Bro. PARVIN was without an equal in the history of Masonry in this country. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1844, of which he was elected Grand Secretary, as he was every year afterward till his death, save in 1852, when he was elected Grand Master. He was the ruling spirit of Masonry in Iowa, and set his impress upon the polity of the jurisdictions west of Iowa, in several of which he assisted in organizing the different bodies and Grand Bodies.

He was born in New Jersey, January 15, 1811, and died in Iowa, June 28, 1901.

He was raised a Master Mason in Nova Cæserea Harmony Lodge, in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 9, 1838, so that at the time of his death he had been a mason more than sixty-three years.

Soon after becoming a mason, he removed to Iowa, and participated in the formation of the first lodge in Iowa, in 1840.

The next year he took part in organizing the second lodge in Iowa, at Muscatine, the city of his residence, of which he was Senior Deacon, Secretary and Master.

As already stated, he was a delegate to the Convention that formed the Grand Lodge of Iowa in 1844, and really established its polity by preparing its Constitution and first code of laws. He was elected the first Grand Secretary—an office which, in the hands of an able, positive and zealous mason, has more to do with the administration of the affairs of the Grand Lodge than the office of Grand Master, and really more than all the other officers com-

bined, especially when he is continued in office many years. Bro PARVIN was able, positive and zealous, was pronounced in his views, and was always able and willing to give reasons for them: save only a single year, when he was Grand Master (and, as we understand, practically Grand Secretary), he was Grand Secretary till his death: no wonder, then, that his influence was most potent in the affairs of the craft. From 1844 till 1900, inclusive, he was present at every session of the Grand Lodge: and from the organization of the Grand Lodge to 1901, a period of nearly fifty-seven years, *every charter, and in fact every official document, issued by the Grand Lodge bears his signature.* The Proceedings of the Grand Lodge during all that time were edited by him and published under his supervision. He prepared, for some twenty-five years, the Reports on Correspondence for his Grand Lodge—themselves a lasting monument to his ability, masonic learning and devotion to Masonry.

He was exalted in Iowa City Chapter January 7, 1845, and became a charter member of Washington Chapter, at Muscatine, in 1852, of which he was the first King and High Priest in 1853; he was Grand High Priest in 1854, and Grand Secretary in 1855 and 1856, and was frequently a member of the General Grand Chapter, in which he served upon important committees.

He was made a Royal and Select Master September 27, 1847, in Dubuque Council; he was Master of Webb Council at Muscatine in 1855; presided over the convention that organized the Grand Council of Iowa, in 1857, and was its first Grand Recorder; in 1860 he was its Grand Master.

He received the Orders of Knighthood in Apollo Commandery at Chicago, January 18, 1854, and immediately was instrumental in organizing De Molay Commandery at Muscatine, of which he was E. Commander from its organization in 1855 to 1860: he assisted in forming the Grand Commandery of Iowa in 1864, and was its first Grand Commander and re-elected in 1865. After 1855, he attended almost every session of the Grand Encampment of the United States; was elected Grand Recorder in 1871, and held that office by successive re-elections for fifteen years; the Proceedings edited and published by him are splendidly printed, and extremely valuable from the standpoint of the historian.

He received the degrees of the Scottish Rite, to the thirty-second inclusive, at Chicago, Sept. 17, 1859, at the hands of Bro. PIKE, assisted by Bro. MACKEY, and the same evening received the thirty-third degree, and has been recognized as an Active Member of the Southern Supreme Council since that date: he was active in introducing the Rite into Iowa, and organizing it in 1867 and 1868: he has held various offices in that Supreme Council.

He received the Royal Order of Scotland at Milwaukee, Sept. 17, 1878, at an adjournment of the first meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge for the United States; and in 1895, was made a member of Grand Lodge, at Edinburgh.

With the death of Bro. PARVIN closed an official masonic service, unequalled in the past, and we fully believe never to be equalled in the future, for duration and importance to the craft.

And yet we have not mentioned what we regard, and what we think he regarded, as his most valuable service to Masonry—a service whose influence has become world-wide, and will go down to future ages increasing as the ages pass away.

At the very beginning of his masonic life, he discovered, that grand as the principles of Masonry are, impressive, simple and easily understood as its teachings are, there is a vast field for the study and research of the Masonic Student, and, moreover, a field for the improvement of every mason. He found that the oral teachings in the lodge are the foundation for most valuable results of reading masonic works. His discovery took practical form in the foundation of the Library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, over which he watched incessantly from its foundation in 1844 till his death. He also by tongue and pen exhorted the craft to read and study; to form libraries and use them. He furnished the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge to Public Libraries, thereby successfully stimulating the formation of Masonic Departments. When our attention was first called to this, we found that the anti-masons in the Morgan times had taken great pains to place their documents in all libraries that would receive them, and that in very few were there any masonic books, but in one we found a volume of the reprinted Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, received directly from that Grand Lodge through Bro. PARVIN. While the Library of the Grand Lodge of Iowa owes its existence directly to him, and may well be held to be the crowning glory of his life, the formation of many other masonic libraries is due indirectly to him also; his example gave the impulse to the work of others.

Bro. PARVIN was so pronounced in his views and so earnest in maintaining them that he was sometimes held to be too unyielding: but no one ever questioned his sincerity or that he acted "as God gave him to see the right." But he did change his views when convinced he was wrong; a notable instance of this is that in his early life he adopted the theory that masonic government should be of the form of the Federal Government, and accordingly, when he framed the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, he inserted the provision that the Grand Lodge could not of itself amend it, but that every amendment must be submitted to the lodges for their action, and their action was final. But later he changed his views in this respect and came to hold that the Grand Lodge is the supreme power in Masonry and can amend its Constitution in such manner as it may provide, and the Constitution of his Grand Lodge was changed accordingly.

The following (slightly changed) from the circular issued by Grand Master BAKER in announcing his death is eminently just and appropriate:

"From Iowa's territorial days, to the time of his death, Brother PARVIN devoted his energies and time to the development of its interests and the up-building of Masonry. Turn where we may, we find on every side abundant evidence of his industry and the fertility of his brain. The impress of his noble character is seen in our literature and in our laws. The world has been greatly enriched, and mankind made better by his unsullied life and works.

"The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,'

and thus unconsciously raises us to regions of purer thought, and stimulates us to greater achievements. The Temple built by him is singularly beautiful and symmetrical, and will live through the centuries, an undecaying monument to his fidelity, integrity and zeal.

"O Grave! A sacred trust
To thee is given! No common ashes sleep
Within thy guardian arms; securely keep
This consecrated dust,
Till, quickened with new life, it shall arise,
A glorious body, fitted for the skies!"

KENTUCKY, 1901.

The Grand Master, WILLIAM C. McCHORD, in his address says:

"It affords me great pleasure to say that peace and harmony prevail throughout our jurisdiction. Never was there more activity in the lodges throughout the State than during the year just past. The reports of the subordinate lodges will show a large increase in our membership. The future looks bright and prosperous for us. But, my brethren, it is not particularly the number 'who wear the lamb-skin or white-leather apron' which enables our fraternity to occupy the high position which it does in the estimation of the world, but it is the internal qualification, the character and exemplary conduct of the individual person in his daily work of life which has given to Masonry its standing. Let not your zeal to increase the membership of your lodge, or a desire to replenish your treasury induce you to allow those who do not reach the high standard of morality which should characterize Masonry cross the threshold of your lodge. It is in the power of each individual mason to prevent in a great measure improper material from becoming a part of your lodge. To preserve the character and standing of our fraternity, and to enable it to fulfill the great mission of its organization, I say to you, my brethren, 'Guard well the outer door.'"

We are very glad indeed to read this, so fully in accord with our own views, for in earlier days some brethren in Kentucky held to views not quite in accord with the latter portion of this extract.

He had been called upon to make several decisions, one in relation to unauthorized circulars asking for aid.

A Secretary was elected in 1899 and re-elected in 1900. After his election, but before his installation, he asked for a dimit from his lodge, he having moved out of the jurisdiction, and the lodge asked for a dispensation to hold a special election. But the Grand Master ruled that the Secretary could not resign or have a dimit, and that he had no authority to grant a special election, and this was approved by the Grand Lodge. We must be allowed to say that

if this is in accord with the law of that jurisdiction, our Kentucky brethren had better change their law.

It seems that an objection to a candidate after ballot is not valid unless made in open lodge or noted on the records. If objection is made in open lodge, the reasons cannot be called for, but the matter remains so that no further steps can be taken until after twelve months, if the objection is to initiation, or after three months if it is to advancement.

He decided, also, that "any member of the lodge has the right to object to a visiting brother's remaining in the lodge, and he can not be compelled to give his reasons for the objection, and it is the duty of the Master to request the visitor to retire."

This is not in accord with decisions elsewhere. After a visitor has been once admitted to a lodge, it has been held that a brother coming in afterwards cannot by objection turn him out.

The Grand Master makes a brief but very feeling allusion to the death of the President.

A large part of his address is devoted to the proposed new Temple, and we are very sorry to find that the matter became a subject of difference between the Grand Lodge and the Directors of the Masonic Home. It seems that the Directors proposed that the Temple be erected on the grounds of the Home, but for very many reasons the Grand Lodge decided that that would be unwise, and last year appointed a committee looking to the construction of the Temple. A lot had been purchased at a net cost of about \$25,000. Plans had been made for the erection of a Temple costing about \$200,000, with an estimated income of \$20,000 per annum, besides giving a Grand Secretary's office and a place for the meetings of the Grand Lodge.

Application was made to the Directors of the Home to loan \$150,000 from their funds, at first, but when it was found that the cost of the building would be larger, it was proposed that \$200,000 should be borrowed. The Board has a fund of something like \$300,000, but it declined upon the application of the Grand Master to loan the \$200,000. Thereupon the Grand Lodge renewed the request but it was declined. The first proposition was to issue bonds for \$50,000, secured by a second mortgage, and apply to the Home for \$150,000. But the committee waited upon the Directors and it was found that there were certain conditions to be attached for a loan even of \$150,000. Thereupon it was determined to raise the money elsewhere, but the Directors of the Home held over \$90,000 in trust for the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Secretary was directed to apply to the Directors of the Home to return that fund to the Grand Lodge, and if the board declined to do it then that the proceeds of the annual assessments of one dollar for each member be no longer paid to the Home or be applied to the building of the Temple, but to the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds to be issued by the Grand Lodge.

The following resolution was also adopted:

"*Be it resolved*, That the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction be, and the same are hereby requested by this Grand Lodge to adopt a resolution appointing the Grand Master, as their proxy, to vote their respective life memberships in the Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary, in the election of said Directors of Masonic Widows and Orphans' Home and Infirmary.

"That it shall be the duty of the Grand Secretary to formulate a power of attorney or proxy for the use of lodges and request them to comply with the foregoing resolution by signing said power of attorney or letter of proxy for the purposes aforesaid."

This looks a little as if a movement was to be made to make a change in the Board of Directors of the Home.

With the consent and approval of the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary had forwarded two hundred dollars to the Jacksonville sufferers and also two hundred dollars to the masons of Cloverport, Ky., which had suffered also from a disastrous fire.

He had made visitations to the lodges, which led him more than ever to believe that visitations are substantially necessary, and he urges that the Grand Master be empowered to appoint deputies, but the Grand Lodge upon the report of the committee continued it in the hands of the committee to report next year.

He speaks enthusiastically of the great work which the Masonic Home is doing, and we find also that a Home for Aged Men has been established, and as we understand it, sufficiently endowed to receive inmates. It consists of a farm of over one hundred acres, fitted for actual use.

We find from the report of the Grand Secretary that the eight lodges chartered the year before had been constituted; seven new lodges under dispensations created; five charters surrendered; six charters arrested, four of which, however, were restored.

* A few of the lodges had failed to make returns or pay dues. Others were late in their returns, and a very few had failed to send in their dues with their returns. But the condition of the lodges as a whole seems to be excellent.

The Finance Committee reported the following resolution which was adopted, as a result of the action in reference to building a Temple:

"*Resolved*, That the committee now having in charge the erection of a Masonic temple in the City of Louisville, under the control of this Grand Lodge, be continued, and that said committee is authorized to erect a building, upon the lot already purchased, according to the plans already agreed upon, or such as they may select, and for this purpose they are authorized and empowered to borrow not exceeding \$200,000.00, upon the obligation of this Grand Lodge, secured by first mortgage bonds upon the property, said bonds to run for thirty years, and to bear not exceeding four per cent. per annum interest. The Grand Lodge to reserve the right to redeem the bonds or any part of them, at any time, after three years from their date."

We find in these Proceedings the report of Bro. GRANT in relation to the Centennial, in which he gives an abstract of the proceedings of the Grand

Lodge during the first twenty-five years of its existence. We judge that it is to be continued, as it is paged separately from the proceedings, and we infer that it is to be paged consecutively for a volume.

The Report on Correspondence (121 pp.) was presented by Bro. JAMES W. STATON.

Like his former reports it is a very interesting report to read, but a fearful one to review. We say "fearful" because there is so much in it that we wish to notice, and the matter of selection is a very difficult one.

As usual, it is almost wholly written and with very few extracts.

He insists, contrary to the usually received masonic doctrine, that the charter or dispensation is merely a certificate of the right of a lodge to work, and that in the absence of all it may do so. Theoretically, based upon civil law this is all right, but the masonic law is different, and being different the reasons of the civil law do not avail. This is illustrated somewhat by the fact that even in Kentucky a lodge to which a charter has been granted cannot work until it has been constituted, and its charter delivered to it.

He approves very earnestly our custom in Maine of endeavoring to obtain a history of the lodges.

Referring to the method of wearing the apron as expounded by us, he says:

"Notwithstanding the conclusions of the committee, there is a wide difference of opinion among the craft in Kentucky on this subject."

He insists that the claim of the bogus lodges that they have visited regular lodges could not be depended upon.

In relation to the law concerning physical qualifications, he says:

"Referring to what we said in regard to the law of South Carolina as to the perfect youth doctrine, in which we said, 'which our Herods Lawrence Dermott, if possible,' he says: 'What did Lawrence Dermott do? He certainly did not originate the physical qualification requirement.' We do not desire to argue this question, but we do say this: That any man who is unprejudiced if he will read the fourth charge as written in the Constitution of James Anderson, beginning with the clause, 'only candidates may know, etc.,' and then read the fourth charge published by Lawrence Dermott, which is embraced in the first clause of that charge, and then if he cannot see why Anderson's Constitution does not teach a liberal 'perfect youth' doctrine, and Dermott does not teach an iron-clad one, it seems to us that his understanding would be very dull. We take the perfect youth doctrine as taught by Anderson's original Constitution, published in 1723, a copy of which we have before us, and that taught by Dermott in his third edition of the Ahiman Rezon, published in 1778, so there can be no mistake as to the teachings of both Constitutions."

LOUISIANA, 1902.

The Grand Master, ROBERT H. CAGE, very impressively and forcibly speaks of the responsibilities resting upon us as masons at the present time, as they appear to him greater than they have ever been in the history of the craft.

The greatest danger, in his judgment, is the spirit of *materialism* which generally prevails, and from which masons are not excepted. We fully agree with our Most Worshipful brother, although we had hoped that the re-action had commenced which would probably relieve us from this danger.

He refers briefly but forcibly to the death of the President, saying that on learning of his death he had ordered the Temple to be draped in mourning as a testimony of our love and sorrow.

Of the "State of the Order," he says:

"Under this head, it affords me great pleasure to record the fact that Masonry throughout this Grand Jurisdiction is in a most satisfactory condition, and the returns up to this time show an increase over the preceding year in most of the lodges. I have issued dispensations creating six lodges, U. D., most of whom will ask for charters at this communication. No lodge has surrendered its charter, and several have erected new lodge halls. There is a spirit of harmony and brotherly love throughout the jurisdiction, which is, indeed, gratifying."

Upon recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence, he had desired to resume relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington, but deemed it necessary to await the action of the Grand Lodge.

His visitations for various purposes had been exceedingly pleasant, and evidently productive of good.

He had laid the corner stones of several public buildings, and on one occasion Bro. SPEED, of Mississippi, delivered an oration, to which he pays a high tribute.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge had improved, it having been able to retire \$10,000 of Grand Lodge bonds during the year, reducing the debt to \$34,100.

Some improvements were necessary to be made on the Temple, which would probably prevent as large a reduction in the ensuing year, but he was hopeful that in a few years the debt would be wiped out. The Directors of the Temple expressed the opinion that this result would be achieved before the close of 1905.

Louisiana Relief Lodge had been continuing in its magnificent work and was in good condition financially. We notice that the "Shriners" had contributed \$200 to this fund.

Applications for dispensations for new lodges were referred to the Grand Master. Five charters were granted and one dispensation continued.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances had nothing before them.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported against allowing bodies of the Eastern Star to occupy the lodge rooms, but a substitute was offered and finally adopted as follows:

"WHEREAS, The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence has reported that there is nothing illegal, from a masonic standpoint, for a chapter of the Order Eastern Star to hold its meetings in a masonic lodge room, but

that the subject matter is within the province of the Committee on State of the Order; and

"WHEREAS, This Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. does recognize in the Order of the Eastern Star a splendid adjunct to Freemasonry, as has been demonstrated in the recent magnificent services rendered by Rob. Morris Chapter No. 1, Order Eastern Star, in the improvement of the masonic cemetery property of this Grand Lodge; and

"WHEREAS, Said Order of the Eastern Star has most generously tendered its services in establishing and maintaining, at some time in the near future, a Masonic Home, thus evidencing their faith in our venerable institution by their good works; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in obedience to that spirit of justice, commended to us by our M. W. Grand Master in his address, we hail with pleasure the Order of the Eastern Star, and welcome its co-operation in the department of humanitarian effort; be it further

Resolved, That while we accept the position and views of the Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence, that it is joint occupancy for a chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star to hold its meetings in a masonic lodge room, yet it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that justice and the good of the Order require that this law be relaxed and the constituent lodge be left entirely free to permit such occupancy by chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star when, in their wisdom, they deem it for the best interests of their local lodge and the Fraternity at large."

Without undertaking to judge for lodges in that jurisdiction, we hold that it is unwise to require our small lodges here in Maine to pay rent for apartments during the whole year when they have occasion to meet only from twelve to fifteen times. The idea of exclusive occupation is a comparatively recent one, and is borrowed undoubtedly from another source, and as we have already stated, we do not believe in any iron-clad rule in relation to this matter. Of course proper precaution should be taken, but we have never seen any lodge yet that could not be safely entrusted with the power to manage this matter in a proper manner without being obliged to be exclusive occupants of their hall.

The following resolutions reported from the Committee on Correspondence were all adopted:

Resolved, That the edict of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Washington be withdrawn.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Western Australia be and is hereby recognized as a sovereign and independent Grand Lodge, and fraternally welcomed as such, the Grand Master being hereby authorized to arrange for an exchange of representatives.

Resolved, That action upon the petition for recognition of the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico be postponed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Resolved, That the Grand Master is hereby authorized to make courteous reply to the invitation of the Grand Lodge of Switzerland (Alpina) to a conference of masonic powers, and to inform that Grand Body that the Grand Lodge of Louisiana finds itself unable to accept the invitation."

This action is in entire accord with our own views after quite fully examining the various matters to which they refer.

Resolutions of a complimentary character to Past Grand Master SAMUEL

M. TODD were adopted. Although in his eighty-seventh year, he was present at the session. It was one of the greatest pleasures of our visit to the Centennial of the Southern Supreme Council at Washington last fall, that we were once more able to meet and greet this venerable brother, who is our representative near his Grand Lodge, and with whom we have had a personal acquaintance as well as by correspondence for very many years.

The Report on Correspondence (105 pp.) was presented by Bro. HERMAN DUNCAN.

He has, for the time being at any rate, abandoned the topical form, and of this he says :

" We have adopted a form of report essentially different from that of its immediate predecessors, for the reason that we believe that in the form herewith presented it will be of greater value than it would otherwise be. We remember when we first entered this Grand Lodge the reports on Foreign Correspondence were being written by Brother James B. Scot, and were in form similar to this. We remember how keenly we read them and how they educated us, not simply in the topics then under discussion, but how they enabled us to acquire a broad view of Masonry and to comprehend better its universality. We are moved to try to follow in his footsteps and to trust that by doing so we may, in some measure, help and assist others as we were helped and assisted.

" It is but just to say that we are experimenting in this, and do not promise to continue in the same form. What we wish to do is to so write as to help the Masons of Louisiana to improve themselves in Masonry. Whatever form of report shall ultimately seem best calculated to that end that form we shall adopt."

We hope he will continue this form.

We are greatly delighted by his reference to the reports of Bro. SCOT. We were favored with a copy of each report separate from the Proceedings, as they were published. We had so high an estimate of them, perhaps increased by our love for that brother, that we preserved them and had them bound, and now find that we are amply rewarded by their value for the purposes of reference.

We find under the head of Belgium, that the Grand Orient recognizes a clandestine body in Louisiana. As we have stated in our special report, we believe that this comes largely from want of information as to the facts, but we agree with Bro. DUNCAN in the following :

" Inasmuch as this Mr. Richard William has no masonic standing among lawful masons in this jurisdiction, we cannot consider even the status of a body that maintains intercourse with him and other cowans and clandestines. A body that maintains such intercourse stamps itself as no better than its familiars."

If intercourse with these clandestine bodies is insisted upon, after the matter is brought squarely to the attention of the Grand Orient, it must be placed by all regular masonic bodies in the same catalogue as the clandestine lodges.

Commenting upon a decision that a brother joining in a petition for a new lodge cannot dimit from it before the charter is granted, he says :

"Why not? Is there any reason why anyone should be compelled to become a charter member of a lodge against his will? We know of none; on the contrary, the whole of Masonry is permeated with the teaching that everything a man does in connection with it must be done of his own free will and accord."

The second question does not quite touch the point, and we do not understand that it was held that he must become a charter member, but the decision simply covers the ground that he cannot dimit while the lodge is *acting under dispensation*; and when a man signs a petition for a dispensation, we hold that he obliges himself to remain with the new lodge until at any rate the next session of the Grand Lodge. And such have been the decisions elsewhere, and while on the first reading we understood Bro. DUNCAN as questioning that, we believe that he will agree that the decision, as we understand it, is correct.

He refers to one point which has sometimes given us trouble, and that is, we questioned the correctness of a decision and afterwards learned that it was based upon local law which compelled it. We agree with him in this :

"We are always ready to have it assumed that a Grand Master of another Grand Lodge has conformed his decision to local laws. What we seek is the education of ourselves and others in masonic principles so that the process of evolution, in which we are now involved, may result in an universal code of justice. If we have occasion to disagree with a decision, therefore, our disagreement must be understood to be generally more with the regulation that justified the decision than with the decision itself."

He gives a very interesting letter from the Grand Master of Costa Rica, which we have taken the liberty of using in connection with the request of that Grand Lodge for recognition.

He refers at some length to the state of affairs in the District of Columbia, and we agree with him that a man ought not to have two homes, and that really the masonic law is that it is his *real* home which determines masonic jurisdiction.

He takes exception, as we do, to the regulation in some jurisdictions that a visitor cannot be admitted unless he produces a receipt for his last dues dated within a year. This is one of the evils growing out of the tendency to materialism of which the Grand Master speaks, and Bro. DUNCAN illustrates it with a bit of his own personal experience :

"To illustrate, it was the good fortune of the writer to be in San Francisco within the year. In company with a distinguished Master of a Louisiana lodge, he visited the Masonic Temple, and was very courteously received by the Grand Secretary and the chairman of the Committee on Correspondence. We anticipated having great pleasure in visiting lodges and the Grand Lodge, which was about to convene. But the next day we met a brother from another jurisdiction, who told us that the night before he had attempted to visit a lodge, and a demand for the production of a receipt for payment of

dues was made of him. That paper he did not have with him. As we were not fortified with any such paper, we refrained from seeking the pleasure of further fraternal intercourse. It seems to us that the test oath ought to be sufficient test. We trust that Louisiana will never have other."

We do not believe that we would have given it up quite so easily. At any rate, so far as the Grand Lodge is concerned, we think that we would insist that such law is un-masonic and would have called for the privilege of arguing it before the Grand Lodge or something as terrible as that! We think that if Bro. DUNCAN had made himself known to some of the brethren of the Grand Lodge they would not have asked him for that receipt.

In his review of Florida, he says:

"We are greatly surprised to find that the Grand Lodge applied for a 'life membership' in the *Quatuor Coronati*. That body of the *literati* of Masonry is a most excellent institution, and a subscription to its publications is nothing more than proper. But for a Grand Lodge to become a member of anything, putting itself under foreign rule, subjecting itself to regulations not of its own making, is a surrender of sovereignty that, in our opinion, is entirely unbecoming. It will probably be said that a subscription only was intended. But if so why did they not say so? We rather suspect that the Grand Lodge was napping when it passed the resolution and was not thinking what sort of a body it was."

As we think Maine is in the same boat with Florida, we desire to say that the definition "life membership" by that lodge does not imply the slightest control over the members. It is really a term for subscription, and in their prospectus giving the term, etc., they had defined it. We find that we are in error in supposing that our Grand Lodge is a subscriber: it is our local Masonic Library.

He dissents, as we do, from the Kentucky decision that a Secretary could not have a dimit, but he bases his dissent upon the ground that he had served out his term, and while the law makes him hold over until his successor is qualified, Bro. DUNCAN holds that the promise to serve during the term for which he had been elected and until his successor was duly installed, does not mean continuous service for an indefinite time. We go a little further, as we have elsewhere stated in this report, and hold that the promise referred to does not prevent his resigning during his term, at any rate if his lodge is willing to accept it.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"We find a report on the Distribution of Masonic Charity, in which certain principles are enunciated, which are important to be observed. When a stranger has his necessities relieved it should be distinctly understood that no debt is thereby created, and that his home lodge is not expected to exceed its good will in refunding the amount contributed. We know that every year hundreds of dollars are expended by the masons of Louisiana upon masons of foreign jurisdictions, none of which is ever returned to us. We should be glad to get it back, that we may be more ready for the next case presenting itself, but we never think of making a demand for it as of right."

We find that really we are not very far apart on the method of proceeding

when objections to the installation of an officer are made. However, our brother seems to assume that the objections will be based upon unmasonic conduct of a character for which charges might be sustained in the lodge, and that an installation should be held in abeyance until the charges were disposed of. We do not quite assent to this, and such is not the law in Maine.

It has been held, as we have already stated, that if objections are made at an installation, it is the duty of the installing officer to determine whether they are frivolous or not, and if not, to hold the installation in abeyance until they can be examined in such manner as the Grand Master shall direct. The installation of the officers of a lodge is a function of the Grand Lodge, and the installing officer is the representative of the Grand Lodge, and not of the lodge.

BRO. DUNCAN discusses the effect of masonic intercourse with clandestine bodies, but he does it in his review of Vermont. We conclude, although he refers us to that review, to await the reply of Comp. PERKINS.

MANITOBA, 1901.

The Grand Master, ROBERT S. THORNTON, announced the death of one of the Grand Officers and the removal to another jurisdiction of the Deputy Grand Master.

On the announcement of the death of the Queen, he sent a message of sympathy, and in his address he pays a tribute, touching but just, to her memory. His message of sympathy was acknowledged very graciously, and he had appointed a committee to prepare an address to the King, which was submitted and adopted by the Grand Lodge.

He had issued dispensations for four new lodges.

The doctrine of physical qualifications had been submitted to him in various forms. One of his predecessors, Bro. ROBINSON, had discussed this question very fully, and he acted upon the lines of that address.

He gave permission for the reception of candidates, one having an artificial left leg, another an artificial left arm, and another an artificial left foot, but he declined to grant one where the candidate had lost his right arm. He bases his decision upon the qualification to the charges of a Freemason, contained in the Constitution of his Grand Lodge.

In this connection, he quotes the following from correspondence with the late GEORGE W. SPETH, Secretary of Quatuor Coronati Lodge:

"The Grand Lodge of England has never laid down any law as to physical perfection. . . . The result is that so long as a candidate can conform to the more important of our requirements, we admit him, providing, of course, he is otherwise desirable. . . . That is broadly the principal we act upon. I can quite conceive that in England there might be a lodge which would initiate a man without any of his four limbs, provided he had still a

tongue to prove himself with, because, although he could not give the tokens, he could describe them, and I venture to think that our Grand Lodge would see nothing wrong in it. . . . Surely it is the heart we look to, and the intellect, not the person. If the latter, where shall we find a perfect man?"

He devotes a page of his address to the "Committee on Character," answering to the Committee of Inquiry in our lodges, and he quotes from Bro. MACKEY in support of what he says himself, and we think we will quote part of what Bro. MACKEY says:

"Mackey says: 'Of all the committees appointed for the convenience of business by a lodge, there is none so important as that to which has been assigned the duty of investigating the character of a petitioner for initiation. It is always unfortunate for the interest of Masonry when such a committee is either ignorant of the responsibility of the task imposed on it, or is careless in performing it. When an architect is appointed to superintend the construction of a building, he will, if honest and capable, inspect with the utmost care the character of every piece of material that the builders propose to use.'"

* * * * *

"So, too, the Committee on character, when a candidate is submitted to their inspection, must pursue the same cautious and prudent course in determining whether he is or is not a stone fit for the spiritual temple. In making up their report they must not be content to say: 'We have heard nothing against this candidate; no one has come to us accusing him of crime; we therefore recommend him for admission.' . . . The lodge demands for its own security something more. . . . Each member of the committee should inquire for himself, not merely whether the candidate bears a good character in the community wherein he lives, but what is his occupation, reputable or infamous? his habits, his intelligence, his disposition, his private as well as his public walk, and on this and any additional information like this derived from such an inquiry, they should found their report."

He quoted this because, under the rule which they now have, the address must be read in all the lodges, and he wanted to bring the matter directly before all the members.

He planned for schools of instruction in every one of the districts save one, and he attended all but one, and lost that by the delay of a train.

We judge that the result of these schools was a great success, and he had arranged to have an address before the Grand Lodge in the line of having hereafter a school of instruction held in connection with its session.

He cautions the brethren to be more careful of their resources, and look to the organization of charity funds.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters show that nearly all of them had visited every lodge in his district, and no one can read these reports without finding in them very weighty evidence in favor of the system of visitation.

We learn from the report of the Grand Secretary that five lodges chartered the year before had been constituted, and that the one whose dispensation had been continued had been working during the year.

One charter had been surrendered, and all the lodges save two had made

returns. One of the two seemed to be in rather a dormant condition, as he has been unable to obtain any reply to his communications to it.

The other lodges show a net gain of one hundred and forty-six during the year.

The report of the Librarian shows that the library still continues to increase and is receiving the careful attention of the Grand Librarian.

Upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized, and the Grand Lodge of Cuba replaced on the list of recognized Grand Lodges.

We notice that Hon. Knute Nelson, Senator from Minnesota, had supplied the library with the Congressional Record, and the thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered him therefor.

The routine business was performed with harmony, but it embraces nothing of interest, save that one hundred dollars was placed to the credit of the Benevolent Fund account, and two hundred dollars to the credit of the Aged and Indigent Masons' Fund account.

We find sixty-four chartered and four lodges U. D. on the roll.

We find that Past Masters of lodges in several districts elect the District Deputies, but in four cases there was a failure to elect, and the Grand Master made the appointments.

There was no Report on Correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1901.

Usually this Grand Lodge issues two pamphlets, one in May and one in November, but we have the Proceedings for the whole year in one.

The frontispiece is a portrait of M. W. Bro. JOHN SUMMERFIELD BERRY, Past Grand Master, who died January 3, 1901. We also have portraits of M. W. Bro. THOMAS J. SHRYOCK, Grand Master since 1885, and President MCKINLEY.

A special committee was held on the twenty-seventh of February, on which day Grand Master SHRYOCK was fifty years old and had been Grand Master fifteen years. The communication was held to present to him a token of the appreciation of his Grand Lodge and the craft for his long, able and faithful services. They presented him with a collar to which was attached a square. The square was closely set with diamonds and the collar was made of gold and mounted on purple ribbon. An address of presentation was made by Past Grand Master CARTER, followed by addresses by Bros. HENRY BRANCH, THOMAS R. BREWER, THOMAS H. BUTLER, THOMAS F. ALLEN, EDWARD T. SCHULTZ and JACOB H. MEDAIRY, followed by a response by Grand Master SHRYOCK. The occasion was one of great interest, as the administration of Bro. SHRYOCK had really saved the Grand Lodge, as will be seen from the

brief statement that when he became Grand Master the Grand Lodge was overwhelmed with debt; under his wise management this was almost paid off when the Masonic Temple was destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in splendid shape. All this was done under the constant supervision of the Grand Master. We would be very glad to copy from the Proceedings on this action at length, but the statement which we have made is sufficient to show the immense work that Bro. SHRYOCK has done for the masons of Maryland.

The business at the May communication was wholly of a routine character.

A memorial service was held in honor of the President, with splendid addresses by Bros. CARTER, JENNY, BRUCE and Grand Chaplain BRANCH.

We have a picture of WASHINGTON acting as Grand Master of Masons in Maryland, in laying the corner stone of the National Capitol at Washington, September 18, 1793. There are about a dozen figures in it, and apparently they are likenesses of those who participated. At any rate that of WASHINGTON is quite a good likeness. This is given in connection with the proceedings of a special communication to lay the foundation stone of a monument in memory of the soldiers of the American Revolution. Bro. CARTER delivered an excellent though brief address.

At the annual communication Grand Master SHRYOCK found occasion for only a brief address, in which he states that in his jurisdiction the fraternity is enjoying a great measure of prosperity.

He was obliged to announce the serious illness of Bro. GEORGE L. McCAHAN, and also the continued illness of Past Grand Treasurer WILLIAM H. SHRYOCK. We had hoped to read some encouraging tidings in regard to these much beloved brethren.

A resolution of sympathy on the occasion of the death of President McKINLEY was received from the Grand Lodge of England.

The representatives of Georgia and the Indian Territory presented letters from the Grand Secretary of those Grand Bodies; and the Committee on Correspondence reported recommending the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and Western Australia; the report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

Resolutions of kindly greetings and sympathy were sent to P. G. Master Dr. CHARLES H. OUR and Bros. McCAHAN and SHRYOCK.

The Report on Correspondence (120 pp.) was again presented by Bro. EDWARD T. SCHULTZ.

In his review of Maine he says:

"An excellent likeness (as we are informed) of our old friend and beloved Brother Josiah H. Drummond, faces the title page."

We supposed that we had pretty strongly appreciated the misfortune under which our beloved brother is suffering, but the shock we received on reading this shows us that after all how little we did appreciate it. The splendid

patience with which he endures his misfortune is a lesson for all the masons of the world.

He gives a very carefully prepared abstract of the proceedings, and, considering the circumstances, wonderfully written. His brief comments are clear and instructive.

He holds, however, contrary to the views which we have expressed, that if an E. A. receives a bodily injury after receiving the degrees, he cannot receive the other degrees if the injury was of such a nature that would have made him ineligible for initiation, and in this connection he says:

"We do not agree with the conclusion reached by the committee that the degrees of F. C. and M. M. can be conferred on an E. A. who has before receiving the remaining degrees had the misfortune through accident or other cause, to receive a bodily injury which would have debarred him from admission had it occurred before his initiation. We hold that it is impossible to confer any degree of Freemasonry upon one who is unable to comply literally with the requirements of said degree.

"In the conferring of masonic degrees there is a *giving* and a *receiving*; if either the giver or the receiver is physically incapable there can be no *confering* a degree. There is no one who sympathizes more than we do with an unfortunate Bro. E. A. who has been disqualified from receiving the remaining degrees, or if you please with a worthy profane who has conceived a sincere desire to become a member of our fraternity, but who by reason of physical disability is prevented. The laws of the Fraternity forbid their admission; and that is an end of the matter."

Of the proposed requirement of a Grand Lodge that a visitor must produce a receipt for dues before he can be examined, he well says:

"Should such a proposition be pending in our Grand Lodge, we should oppose it strenuously.

"Primarily, because it is a change, an innovation upon the old usage and practice, the test, or tyler's O. B., together with the necessary examination, is all that is or should be required of a visiting brother. Secondly, the proposed remedy will not accomplish the result desired, for a person who could falsely pass the tests mentioned would certainly not scruple to present a fictitious receipt for the payment of lodge dues. Thirdly, we would oppose such a proposition because it would be humiliating to a visitor to demand of him the presentation of a receipt that his dues have been paid. The adoption of this regulation by the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia would practically disbar all visiting brethren to its lodges, certainly those from Maryland, for if perchance a visitor from one of our lodges might have in his pocket a receipt for payment of his lodge dues it would not have attached thereto the seal of the lodge, and we presume this would be the case with brethren hailing from other jurisdictions, for the seal of the lodge should only be attached to papers and documents issued by or under the authority of the lodge. Finally, we would oppose such a regulation because, in our opinion, it is no business of a Grand Lodge how much a visitor to its subordinate lodge may be in arrears for dues to his own lodge. So long as he has not been disciplined by said lodge, he is in as good standing as a brother who may hold a receipt for the payment of dues for five or ten years in advance."

Of the punishment for non-payment of dues, he says:

"We have said over and over again that a non-affiliate, voluntary or involuntary, by being deprived of all the rights, privileges and benefits of lodge

membership is sufficiently punished, and that the infliction of the penalty of suspension or expulsion from all the rights, privileges and benefits of the Fraternity, is cruel, unjust and unmasonic."

We would like to dwell longer over this report, both from its intrinsic value and because we seem to be more intimately communing with our brother while doing so, than in other manner possible, save by meeting him.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1901.

A large number of special communications were held during the year by the Grand Lodge, largely for the celebration of centennials of lodges, and the proceedings upon these occasions were of a very interesting character, adding very much to the history of Masonry in that jurisdiction.

Several halls were dedicated and addresses of permanent value were delivered.

The first special communication was to attend the funeral of Past Grand Master CHARLES C. DAME, who was Deputy Grand Master in 1863-64-65 and Grand Master in 1866-67 and 68, and in 1867 he dedicated the Masonic Temple that was burned in 1895. He died on the 19th day of January, 1901. We were able to be present on the occasion of his funeral and joined with our brethren in paying a tribute of respect to a brother a long time a mason and a personal friend of many years. The Grand Lodge paid a just tribute to his memory and his portrait is inserted in the Proceedings.

At the March communication "an appeal from the ruling of the M. W. Grand Master" was presented although it did not profess to be so on its face.

Two members of a lodge elected to office declared that they presented themselves for installation, which was refused by the presiding Master, and as no charges had ever been presented against them, they claimed that a great wrong had been done them. The Grand Master read a statement of facts in reference to this, saying as a preliminary matter that the petition would be received and considered without raising the question as to the form of the petition or whether the petitioners had any right to appeal.

He stated that in the month of December his attention had been called to the fact that the Junior Warden elect of a certain lodge had been an open and active member of a body acting as masonic coming within the prohibition of the constitution. While verifying the information, he ascertained that the Treasurer elect stood in the same position. Thereupon the Grand Master sent to the installing officer forms of renunciation to be signed before they could be installed, and forbidding their installation if they declined to sign them. At the regular time for installation these two brothers did not appear and the other officers were duly installed: report was made, and a dispensation asked for to fill the vacancies. Thereupon the Grand Master issued it.

The election was held in February, and other brethren elected to these offices by a vote of five to one, and were thereupon installed. Just before the new election he received a long document reflecting upon the action of the Grand Master and claiming that the provisions of the Grand Constitution were void. The Grand Master gives a copy of his reply to the effect that he had simply obeyed the Constitution of his Grand Lodge. In this connection he said :

"The Constitution is plain, and until that is changed by amendment your duty and mine are plain. I have acted as Grand Masters have done before in cases of this kind : when known to the Grand Master no one has ever been installed into any office nor allowed to sit as a member of the Grand Lodge who has been in the position of these two brothers ; in every instance known a renunciation has been required and in every case has been received before a brother could be installed into his office."

He closes his statement as follows :

"The duty of the Grand Master is to see that the Constitutions and Regulations of the Grand Lodge are enforced. His power is supreme in the way of such enforcement, particularly during the times when the Grand Lodge is not in session, and any action by him must be summary, and is conclusive unless the Grand Lodge itself shall set aside his action ; the Grand Master here found direct and open violation of the Grand Constitutions and acted accordingly."

Thereupon the Grand Lodge voted unanimously that his action be approved and the petitioners have leave to withdraw.

The Constitution was amended so that in cases of discipline when the accused has absconded, trial may proceed without notice.

The proposition to repeal the provision of the Constitution that a brother cannot be a member of more than one lodge at the same time was adopted.

BRO. GEORGE H. TABER, of New Bedford, Past Junior Grand Warden, ninety-three years of age, was present at this meeting. He asked leave to retire, and the Grand Master called up the Grand Lodge, and the brother withdrew leaning on the arm of the Senior Grand Deacon, the brethren singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The month of June was a pretty busy month for the Grand Master. He dedicated a hall on the seventh ; attended a centennial anniversary of Rural Lodge on the ninth ; the centennials of Aurora and Mt. Lebanon lodges on the tenth ; the June Quarterly on the twelfth ; dedicated the hall of George H. Taber Lodge on the eighteenth ; attended the centennial of Fraternity Lodge on the twenty-fifth, and made addresses of a high character at every one of the special communications.

We started out with the intention to quote from these addresses, but we cannot do any manner of justice to them without far exceeding the space which we can allow. But the following is so true and possibly timely that we quote it :

"In one sense the anti-masonic crusade was a blessing in disguise to the Institution. With its decline the best work of the craft revived. The craft

had been purified by the withdrawal of time-servers, the over-timid, and those who had become members to subserve their own interests. Those remaining being men of the highest character and strongest wills, were as positive in their notions of keeping the Institution unsullied as they were in maintaining its principles; thus starting anew with such men, we can understand how the high character of Masonry has been kept up to its present standard. Their ideas as to who should become members being transmitted from generation to generation, the present high standard has thus been fixed and maintained."

We trust that the high standard has been maintained, but we have fear that the greatest danger to Masonry lies in our apparent prosperity.

At the June communication Bro. CHARLES M. GREEN, Master of the lodge of St. Andrew, presented to the Grand Lodge a diploma, which with one exception is the oldest in the jurisdiction, and he also loaned to the Grand Lodge the older diploma which had been presented to the lodge of St. Andrew, which it did not feel authorized to part with it; but it retained a *fac simile* and deposited the original with the Grand Lodge.

During the session, by unanimous vote, the name of Concordia Lodge, at Fairhaven, was changed to GEORGE H. TABER Lodge, in honor of the old brother whom we have already mentioned.

An attempt was made to change the law of jurisdiction by giving in a special case two lodges concurrent jurisdiction over a town in which neither were situated, but the Grand Lodge declined to change the law.

On the eighteenth of June the Grand Lodge dedicated a hall for GEORGE H. TABER Lodge, in a building which had been erected and presented to the lodge by Bro. HENRY H. ROGERS. The exercises on the occasion were of course exceedingly interesting.

An amendment to the Constitution, proposing to make Past Grand Treasurers permanent members of the Grand Lodge, was unanimously rejected upon the adverse report of a committee.

In the addresses at the centennials one matter was referred to which interests us in Maine, especially as some of our lodges are now celebrating their centennials. When the Winthrop House, in which the Grand Lodge hall was, was burned, all the papers, documents and archives were burned except the books of record, which fortunately the Grand Secretary had at his house. The fire caught under the stairway, so that all access to the hall was at once cut off, and none of the papers connected with the formation of any of the lodges before that date were saved, but were all lost, as we understand it. The only information that can be obtained is from the regular record of the Grand Lodge. Of course the loss was irreparable, for many matters of history are lost to us. We were reminded of this on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial of United Lodge at Brunswick.

Grand Master GALLAGHER in his annual address gives a succinct account of his official action, and of the financial condition of the Grand Lodge, and of the various funds of which he has charge. He says:

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"With increasing numbers and consequent increased activity among lodges, the duties of the District Deputy Grand Masters become more important and responsible. Where added duties and responsibilities have been placed with the District Deputy, the manner of the response in each case has been so prompt and efficient, that I cannot fail to express the appreciation which you as brethren and the Grand Lodge should feel for the way in which they have performed their duties.

"Throughout our Commonwealth masonic affairs are in a most prosperous condition, and the devotion and loyalty exhibited by the lodges and brethren have made the duties of the Grand Master so agreeable that aside from the time involved, the nature of the duties performed can hardly be classed as 'labor,' but may more properly be termed 'refreshment.'"

He calls attention, however, to the fact that too many of the lodges are not represented at the Grand Lodge, and he deprecates the fact that many of them had been represented by proxy. Of course he urges that if the officers cannot attend the proxies should, but he says that the system was never intended to relieve Masters and Wardens of their duty to attend the meetings of the Grand Lodge.

Of the granting of dispensations for hastening the work, he well says:

"I recognize that, of necessity, the present methods of industrial and manufacturing business frequently require applicants to devote a great deal of their time away from their homes where they may wish to apply for the degrees, and that therefore dispensations are found necessary; that lodges at times can economize by working candidates in advance of their limited time; and that many proper reasons are continually arising for the exercise of the executive prerogative. But the applications have been so frequent and numerous that I have required in each case a reason sufficient to satisfy the Deputy of the district before granting it, and in many cases the reasons have been found to be rather those of convenience than of exigency; and in cases where granted I have required as far as possible that the candidate be instructed carefully in each degree before proceeding. In every case I have found most willing co-operation by the lodges, but before the custom may become abused I call the attention of the lodges to it for their consideration."

He refers eloquently to the death of President MCKINLEY, and announces that through the kindness of a brother, the Grand Lodge is the owner of a life-size picture of WASHINGTON in his masonic clothing.

He announced the surrender of a charter of one of the lodges at Valparaiso, Chili.

We regret to find that the estate of Bro. COLLAMORE is still in litigation. Several attacks had been made and defeated, but still another one was made and was pending.

The reports of his visitations show that his general statement is well supported by that of each visitation. He says, however, and we can readily believe it:

"The only criticism or complaint that can be made by the Grand Master in behalf of the Grand Officers is that the hospitality of the brethren deprived the Grand Officers of too many hours of sleep."

In previous reports we have expressed our fears that the Grand Masters of

our mother Grand Lodge are overworked, and we think we should have the same fear to express at this time were not our M. W. Brother a man of solid health and with large powers of endurance.

In closing he says :

“Thus we close another happy and prosperous year in our masonic life; and, midway between the period established by our fathers as that of Thanksgiving, and that revered and recognized by Christendom as the Season of Peace and Good Will, may we not again pause to renew our pledges of devotion and loyalty to the principles of our Institution, those principles that have come to us from Divine sources and have been cemented and crystallized by the traditions of our ancestors in Masonry who have maintained their character and transmitted them to us as a heritage for our children’s children?”

The appreciation of his services by the craft is shown in his unanimous re-election for the third term, and we congratulate him upon this appreciation of his administration, and we congratulate the craft in Massachusetts upon their appreciation of the value of his services.

As usual, on December 27th the Grand Officers were installed and the Grand Feast held. We had received a very earnest invitation to be present, and had half hoped to do so, but at that time we were in the clutches of the grip, and had to give up the idea of attending.

The exercises on the occasion were of unusual interest, and the addresses were of the same interesting character as is usual on that occasion.

We have wondered how their high standard could be kept up year after year, but the brethren have been able to do so, and it seems to us that the interest in this occasion increases year by year. We would gladly make extracts from the sayings on this occasion, but must refer our brethren to the Proceedings, for they want to read the whole.

MICHIGAN, 1902.

Our Michigan brethren give us a fine portrait of M. W. Bro. FRANK O. GILBERT, the retiring Grand Master.

In giving an account of the events of the year, Bro. GILBERT announced the death of Past Grand Masters JOHN W. CHAMPLIN and WILLIAM L. WEBBER, both of whom have been active in Masonry in that jurisdiction, and both came to old age with the respect and affection, almost amounting to veneration, of the whole craft..

The Grand Master issued a circular on the death of the President, a model in its tone and character.

Special sessions of the Grand Lodge had been held in several instances to lay the corner-stones of public buildings, each an occasion of much interest.

The question of the ritual had come before him, on account of the action of the Grand Lodge last year, but the Grand Master found it impossible to

comply with that action in all cases without reprinting, and therefore he held the matter in abeyance for the action of the Grand Lodge.

He had issued dispensations for three new lodges, after carefully examining the circumstances.

In reply to an appeal from Jacksonville, he caused three hundred dollars to be forwarded.

He says that the Masonic Home is doing an immense amount of good, but in this connection, he says :

"One of the rules is, that any lodge having an inmate in the institution, must pay for the support of such inmate, an amount equal at least to one cent per member of said lodge, up to one hundred. This agreement must be signed by the lodge before an inmate will be accepted. I am sorry to inform you that three lodges in this jurisdiction have failed to comply with this requirement."

He had made quite a number of decisions. Among them was that a lodge cannot grant a dimit to a brother, who, being a resident of Michigan, desired to join a lodge in another jurisdiction. We very greatly regret that this Grand Lodge has found it necessary or desirable to adopt this innovation on the rights of individual masons as shown from time immemorial. It is another illustration of the tendency to make "commercialism," as Bro. ROBINSON has it, almost the leading feature in Masonry.

A lodge had an application from a candidate who had been rejected in Illinois, which holds to perpetual jurisdiction, and the lodge asked the Grand Master if they should take the candidate, to which he replied :

"I think it would be very discourteous to the Grand Lodge of Illinois to permit the acceptance of a rejected candidate of one of the lodges of that jurisdiction even if our new amendment upon that subject could be construed to include those rejected in other Grand Jurisdictions, which I do not think is the correct interpretation of it. At any rate I would advise that nothing be done to mar the kindly feeling existing between our Grand Lodge and that of Illinois."

He had made quite a number of visitations, which of course were of interest and for the benefit of the craft.

One lodge he calls an ideal lodge, saying that every member had paid his dues, and that there were no remitting of dues, or suspensions. A principal part of the success he attributes to the zeal and efforts of one of its Past Masters.

Among his recommendations is the following :

"The Grand Lodge having by resolution suspended the printing of Foreign Correspondence, only in a condensed form, we lose much of interest occurring in other jurisdictions. It seems to me that such correspondence is of great interest, especially to the Grand Officers, inasmuch as they are enabled to keep posted in all matters of law and usage. Therefore I would respectfully recommend that a special committee be appointed to investigate this matter and report as to the advisability of returning to our former method."

He says further :

"Our Grand Lodge regulations say that a lodge may grant a dimit to a brother. As the law regulating dimitts now stands, the Grand Lodge compels a brother to petition another lodge, and that lodge to ask for dimit. It seems only justice that some regulation should be made whereby a lodge must grant a dimit when a brother is clear on the books and other regulations are complied with."

He had been obliged to appoint a commission to examine the affairs of one lodge in which a serious division had taken place, in connection with which he says:

"I desire to add that from several personal visits to Lapeer Lodge I became convinced that the good of Masonry in this jurisdiction demanded that unless the wrangling and discord in this lodge shall at once cease, that the charter be temporarily suspended if not entirely revoked. At one time I had almost determined to arrest the charter, but finally concluded to let the matter rest until this meeting and place it in your hands. I recommend that the committee to which the matter in the above trial may be referred, give special attention to last mentioned matter."

It is necessary once in a while, we very greatly regret to find, to teach brethren that a discordant lodge is an injury to the craft, and unless harmony can be restored, the good of the craft demands the blotting out of such a lodge.

We deem it due to Grand Secretary CONOVER to quote the following as an illustration of what energy, perseverance and almost superhuman patience will achieve:

"Every lodge has made returns and every dollar of dues has been paid. How is that for a starter on this report? Those who were attending this Grand Lodge eight, ten or fifteen years ago will call to mind that every year there would be fifty or a hundred, and sometimes as high as a hundred and fifty, representatives who would be called before the Finance Committee to pay shortages and correct financial errors in their reports, and every year that committee would have quite a long account of the 'overs and unders,' as they called them. They will have nothing of the kind this year. Not one lodge has a financial error to correct with that committee. I have worked ten years to bring about this condition, and am somewhat proud of the fact that even at the very last end of the ten years it has been accomplished. It has taken considerable correspondence to effect this, but how much better than to have a long list of lodges read off here in Grand Lodge as short in their remittances."

He announced that he had completed the membership register down to the first of the year just closing, and that it contained as perfect a masonic record as can be compiled from the returns, of 95,196 masons who are or had been members of lodges in the jurisdiction. The returns commenced with 1846, and all names since that date have been included in the register, and he had obtained all that it was possible for him to obtain of those who had been masons before that time, and he believes that with the exception of one lodge whose early records were destroyed by fire, they can claim to have a register of every person since 1794. It had cost a little less than two thousand dollars, and it would require a copyist for about two months of each year to keep it up.

The year closed the service of ten years by Bro. CONOVER as Grand Secretary.

We should be glad to copy his review of it, but must be content with the closing paragraph:

"During the ten years that I have been your Grand Secretary I have ever given to the duties of the office my best service. Ten of the best years of my life have been devoted to this work. I have no interest whatever in any other business or occupation, but give my whole attention to your work. In all of these ten years I have never been away from my office five days together except once in the first year, and then I was away on masonic business. I have tried to do my work faithfully, always having in view the best interests of this Grand Lodge and the fraternity in Michigan. That I have made mistakes demonstrates that I am only human. Taken as a whole, I hope my efforts may meet your approval, and if it does I shall be content."

If the brethren of his jurisdiction do not appreciate the services which he has rendered, we shall be very greatly disappointed.

P. G. Master Bro. HUGH McCURDY was not present, but away in California, we are very sorry to learn, on account of ill health. He sent a letter, however, which was read and ordered to be published in the Proceedings, and a telegram of greeting and prayer for his complete recovery was sent in reply.

The Committee on German ritual reported that they had revised the German translation in it of the first degree, and hoped to be able to complete it during the coming year.

The following may induce the Grand Lodge to hold its session at some other time than in the month of January:

"The Grand Secretary read a telegram from the representatives of eight lodges of the Upper Peninsula, who, on their way to this meeting, were 'stuck fast' in the ice on the ferry steamer in the Straits of Mackinaw, and were unable to reach Muskegon before the close of the meeting, and on his motion, they were allowed mileage and per diem the same as though present."

During the year a committee of the Grand Lodge, in accordance with a vote at the previous session, had furnished a room in the Masonic Home.

A committee was appointed to revise the ritual to be reprinted when revised and exchanged for the old rituals outstanding, all of which were to be destroyed.

The Grand Lodge endorsed the circular issued by the Grand Master in relation to President McKINLEY by a rising vote, to which interest was added by the fact that it was done on the birthday of the late President.

The following resolution was adopted in relation to the Eastern Star:

"*Resolved*, That the Order of the Eastern Star, organized by the wives, mothers and sisters of Master Masons is worthy of the commendation of this Grand Lodge, and we recommend to the fraternity throughout its jurisdiction the encouragement of existing, and the organization of new chapters."

The committee reported in favor of the resumption of the reports on correspondence, in the course of their report, saying:

"We believe that at the time Grand Lodge decided first to greatly limit the space to be given to the report of the Committee on Correspondence, and, afterwards to entirely omit that report, Grand Lodge did not appreciate the extent to which that report was read by the craft in this jurisdiction, and that it will tend to make the body of our masons, who are disposed to read that report, broader and better informed if such report should be printed as heretofore."

Upon the report of the committee, the Grand Lodge declined to participate in the proposed Universal Congress to be held in Switzerland.

It seems that the Grand Lodge had the same communication from the same brother in Florida that our Grand Lodge had last year. It was received and referred to a committee and the following report thereon was adopted:

"Your Committee on Jurisprudence having carefully considered the communication of Leon L. Jacobs, Past Master of Stella Lodge, No. 83, of the State of Florida, regarding the action taken by the Grand Lodge of that state, with reference to the adoption of a certain resolution by that Grand Body, touching the matter of membership in its lodges of those who are engaged in the liquor traffic, beg leave to report that inasmuch as this Grand Body has taken positive action in the matter, your committee see no good reason for changing its present law, or any reason for interfering with the action taken by the Grand Lodge of the State of Florida, and we would respectfully recommend that this Grand Lodge take no steps as will in any manner infringe upon its present law, or suggest the method to be pursued by the Grand Lodge of the former state."

Apparently the decision of the Grand Master in relation to the question concerning the brother rejected in Illinois was approved, although we find no special mention of it in the Proceedings.

We hope next year to find a Report on Correspondence.

MINNESOTA, 1902.

A portrait of the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Bro. GIDEON SPRAGUE IVES, is given as a frontispiece. Of the 221 lodges, 216 were represented. The Deputy Grand Master was absent on account of the serious illness of a member of his family. Two Assistant Grand Secretaries were appointed, and visiting brethren were directed to occupy seats in the gallery.

BRO. BESTOR G. BROWN, S. G. Warden of the Grand Lodge of Kansas, was received and welcomed and invited to a seat on the dais.

We regret to find that Past Grand Master EDWARD W. DURANT was absent on account of illness, having been confined to his bed for over a month, but we are pleased to learn also that he was convalescing.

The Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England answered a communication of the Grand Lodge to King Edward, sympathizing with him in the death of his mother, and the Grand Secretary also received a letter from the same brother containing a message of sympathy from the Board of Gen-

eral Purposes of the Grand Lodge of England in relation to the death of President MCKINLEY.

We note in reading the report of the Committee on Credentials that in that jurisdiction, the officer appoints a proxy and not the lodge, so that in some cases there were present a proxy for the Master and each of the Wardens.

Grand Master IVES, after a very brief introduction, proceeds at once to the business matters of the session.

Among his decisions is one that an honorary member of a lodge who allows his Grand Lodge dues to remain unpaid and is dropped from the roll, does not regain his *status* as an honorary member when he has been restored.

Grand Master IVES announced the death of the Grand Treasurer, Brother JOSEPH HAYES THOMPSON, a native of South Berwick in this State, and made a mason in Bethlehem Lodge, at Augusta. He is spoken of in the highest terms, having been Grand Treasurer for over twenty-three years.

He also announced the death of Past Grand Master WILLIAM F. DICKINSON, and that of Past Junior Grand Wardens WILLIAM LEE and EDWARD P. BARNUM, all of whom had been active in their masonic work.

He had granted dispensations for seven new lodges, and had constituted the five that were chartered last year.

From this and other matters in this report, we find that the craft is exceedingly prosperous in this jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of North Dakota proposed to adopt a regulation allowing candidates in that State to apply to the nearest lodge, although it might be in Minnesota, provided Minnesota would reciprocate. But this Grand Lodge, considering that it was interfering dangerously with jurisdiction over masons as well as lodges, courteously declined, and as upon reflection we think, wisely.

Their District Deputy system is not operating as well as could be desired. This is not surprising when we understand what the system is. We believe that if they would consolidate the offices of District Deputy and District Lecturer into one, and require that one to visit every lodge assigned to him, and pay his expenses for doing so in order that he might be entirely independent, a great improvement would be found.

We regret to learn that the Grand Secretary, in the early part of the year, was in such ill health as to excite the apprehension of his friends. But he took a vacation and went abroad, and returned greatly benefited. He visited the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland and Ireland, and was most heartily welcomed.

Arrangements were made for the observance of the semi-centennial which comes next year, and in consequence the next communication will be held about a month later than usual.

The proposition to establish a Masonic Home was referred to a special committee to report next year.

Some time previously a lodge had been authorized to issue a circular asking for aid for a poor widow and orphans, and the response was quite generous. The lodge dealt out the money to the parties until the the marriage of widow, when it stopped and turned the amount on hand into its general charity fund. But the Grand Lodge held that the amount had been contributed for certain specific parties and the money belonged to them, and ordered the lodge to pay it over, notwithstanding the marriage.

After discussion, the following resolution was adopted :

" *Resolved*, That no person who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, is eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry, or for membership in a masonic lodge."

The Grand Orator, WILLIAM P. ROBERTS, delivered an exceedingly interesting address on the subject "Our First Degree—pure, practical and patriotic."

Considering the discussion in relation to the Grand Orient of Belgium, the following is of interest :

"Another test—the first within our tiled walls—a test of solid faith—follows. Masonry does not teach religion, but in its every thought is breathed, belief in, dependence on, reverence for and service of, God. We have no place for the iconoclast or scoffer. One who unites with us must, of his own volition, with no other prompting, except such as comes from the inmost recesses of his heart of hearts, speak out in undoubting tones his belief in God. We believe in God—the Almighty Maker and Ruler of the Universe, the Heavenly Father—whose name is Love."

We should like to quote much more, but cannot, and would be very glad to have brethren read the whole address.

The Report on Correspondence (91 pp.) was presented by Bro. IRVING TODD.

As heretofore, it is one of his wonderfully condensed abstracts with very few comments, but in his review of Kentucky he says:

"Bro. Staton does not understand what right a body of masons has to appear in public, clothed as masons to perform masonic labor, when called to refreshment, neither do we. It is no better than the Pennsylvania practice of not opening at all."

In his review of Virginia he devotes some space to discussion, but we must pass over it and give something from the proceedings of the Veteran Association, which are published in this pamphlet.

This is adorned by a portrait of Bro. R. C. NARAMORE, the founder and first President, and also that of DANIEL SICKELS, the originator of the veteran idea. This installment completes the first volume and it is a volume of exceedingly great value, and in the future will be highly appreciated.

We note that at the last session an incident occurred of interest to Maine masons. Bro. JOSEPH HAYES THOMPSON was a member and Vice President, and in relation thereto, we find the following:

"Brother Edwin Prince Capen, of Minneapolis, was given the floor, and said:

"*Venerable President and Brother Masons:*

"Every year as we meet a few of the old faces are missing. The past year has proven no exception to the rule, for the one who induced me to join this body, one who was very near and dear to me,

JOSEPH HAYES THOMPSON,

a true and loyal mason, is not with us this evening.

"In memory of him, I wish to present this gift to the Association.

"The case was made by my wife, his daughter. In every stitch lavished upon it, love for her Father and the Association of which he was so loyal a member, was intertwined."

A cut of the cup is given, which was inscribed as follows:

"Presented to the
Masonic Veteran Association of Minnesota
Jan. 22, 1902,
by Edwin Prince Capen, Atlantic Lodge, No. 81,
Portland, Maine,
in memory of Joseph Hayes Thompson,
Minneapolis Lodge, No. 49,
Minneapolis, Minn."

"The cover was fashioned of white corded silk, and on it the monogram of the Association was wrought in letters of gold.

"The President accepted the gift in the name of the Association, and expressed hearty thanks for such a splendid and filial tribute to the memory of one of its founders, and for the past six years, efficient officer. He then called on the Venerable Chaplain, Brother Davis, who spoke at length of the meaning of such a testimonial, and referred to the strong bonds of brotherly sympathy, and fraternal regard that our late Brother and Vice President had always shown and expressed for the members of the Association; and of his keen interest in the work for which the Association exists."

In the tribute paid to Bro. THOMPSON, both in the lodge and in the Association, he is spoken of in the highest terms, the committee saying:

"Few of our present members can recall a session when he was not seen at his post of duty. Twenty-four years ago he was entrusted with the responsibility of caring for the financial interests of this Grand Body. To his office he brought the knowledge and skill of a mind trained in business, a character strong in integrity, and a heart loyal in its devotion to the order and to the principles for which it stands. His time and ability were freely given to the fraternity with no reward save that which comes from the consciousness of duty faithfully done, and the confidence, esteem and love of those he served. For twenty-three successive years he rendered account of his stewardship, and the eye of closest scrutiny has never been able to detect the slightest deviation from the straight path of careful, intelligent and painstaking fidelity. To his business ability and watchful care are largely due the present financial prosperity of the Grand Lodge and the building up of its sacred fund for the protection of our widows and orphans. His record in the history of this Grand Lodge and the well-earned affection of its members is his imperishable monument."

MISSOURI, 1901.

We have the portrait of M. W. Bro. CAMPBELL, WELLS, the retiring Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge met in the Scottish Rite Cathedral, and a brother repre-

sending that Rite delivered "a very cordial and fraternal address of welcome, and tendered to the body the use of their cathedral." The address was highly appreciated, and the Grand Master suitably responded.

Grand Master WELLS had had what is quite usual in Missouri, a very busy year.

He notes the death of M. W. Past Grand Master BENTON H. INGRAM, who had been a hard working, zealous mason, whom it delighted to impart instructions to his less informed brethren.

He calls attention to the bonds of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and suggests that while these were continuing bonds, it was quite difficult for him to determine the sufficiency of the sureties before giving his approval, as he was required to do, and he suggests that bonds be taken in some surety company and paid for by the Grand Lodge. This is getting to be a very general practice.

A question had been referred to him as to the right of a lodge to publish with its funds an address before the lodge on St. John's day, and he ruled that the lodge had that right, and that it was a wise and proper expenditure of its funds.

He had specially directed the District Deputy Grand Masters to visit lodges which were reported weak at the last meeting, and he had received reports from all of them and further time was given them, and he had received information of a very favorable character from several of them.

But he had been obliged to suspend the charters of five other lodges for non-payment of dues and reports; four of the five upon notice had paid dues and were re-instated, but he was obliged to arrest the charter of the other.

While he was strongly of the opinion that it was better to have fewer lodges and strong in number than too many whose interests are conflicting, he had found occasion to issue dispensations for five new lodges, and he had granted a large number of dispensations in the usual order of things.

He had directed the Grand Treasurer to transfer to the Secretary of the Masonic Home ten thousand dollars in bonds, in accordance with a vote the year before.

He had had the usual complaints for violation of jurisdiction, but had succeeded in settling them all without trouble.

Of the manner in which the Grand Lecturer had performed his duties, he says:

"The work was in charge of R. W. Bro. Allan McDowell, Grand Lecturer, who for thirty-one consecutive years has faithfully and skillfully performed this duty for you and to whose persistent endeavors is due the present high standard of ritualistic work throughout this jurisdiction, of which all Missouri masons are proud. Only those who have served with him and wondered at the everlasting patience which characterizes his labors can fully appreciate this 'Grand Old Man' in Missouri Freemasonry. Long may he be spared us to continue this work!"

We all join in that prayer.

He had in person or by special deputy laid corner-stones in ten instances.

Among his decisions was one that a brother cannot vouch for another upon examination, unless the examiner was designated by the Master of the lodge to be visited.

A lodge granted a dimit to a brother to join another lodge in Pennsylvania, but he returned the dimit with a check for the dues and asked to be re-instated. But he ruled that they must return his dimit and check, and could not entertain his petition, because he had moved into another State. We extremely regret to see this innovation of the old usages and the old rights of members, to be on the increase.

He held that a violation of the law in relation to the payment of the fee in advance, and irregularities connected with the proceedings on a petition, did not necessarily invalidate an election, and in the particular case he held that the candidate was entitled to the degrees.

He made the following decision :

"Question.—Does a brother disclose his ballot by refusing to deny that he cast a black ball?

"Answer.—He does not. It is the only proper course for him to pursue, if so charged."

We wish that he had also added that the parties who undertook to question the member in regard to it should have been disciplined.

He held, also, that a brother elected Master, who removes from the jurisdiction but retains his membership in the lodge, is at the end of the term a regular Past Master.

He made quite a number of decisions in relation to physical qualifications under the recent amendment to the Constitution, making the rule more liberal than in almost any other jurisdiction. As we remember, the Grand Lodge amended its Constitution by providing that a petitioner who, by the aid of artificial appliances, can conform to the requirements of the ritual, is eligible.

One case of a good deal of importance came before him, especially as it was considerably discussed outside, as we understand it, and at the conclave of the Grand Encampment in Louisville last year. A brother was tried on charges, and claimed that the rulings of the Master were erroneous and unlawful, and applied to the Grand Master for redress. Thereupon the Grand Master set aside the proceedings absolutely, and the Grand Lodge sustained him in doing so, and, as we hold, correctly.

We learn from his address that biographical sketches, with half-tone portraits, of Past Grand Officers, had been collected and published in a book, forming, as the Grand Master says, a very valuable book, as we think it must be.

One curious question came before the Grand Lodge. A dispatch was received by a Master from a lodge in another jurisdiction, stating that a person named had fallen into distress there and claiming to be a member of the

Missouri lodge. Whereupon the Master telegraphed back to relieve him at the expense of the lodge. It turned out that the man was a fraud, and had assumed the name of the Missouri mason for fraudulent purposes, and that the man who was relieved was not the man whom the Missouri lodge had authorized the other lodge to relieve. While it was held that the Missouri lodge was not under any obligation to re-imburse, yet as a matter of courtesy it was proposed that the loss should be divided between the two lodges.

Of the state of the Order the Grand Master says :

"It affords me much pleasure to be able to report that Masonry is in a flourishing condition throughout the entire State. In our subordinate lodges more work has been done than for years, the net gain for the year being 1,337, but our progress has been marked not only by gains in membership, but by a general dissemination of masonic light and knowledge among the craft. This, I think, is largely due to the improvement in the ritualistic work, causing the officers and members to take an increased interest in their lodges. The Grand Lodge is to be congratulated on its present efficient corps of district Lecturers, who, by their diligent and patient labors have so largely assisted in raising the standard of ritualistic work throughout this jurisdiction."

On September 19, 1901, he held a special communication of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of holding memorial exercises in honor of President MCKINLEY. About fifteen hundred masons were present, and the hall was filled to overflowing and thousands were turned away. An address was delivered by the Grand Secretary, Bro. JOHN D. VINCE. Upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, the address is published with the proceedings, and it is well worth the examination of all our brethren.

The Grand Master says :

"It was my pleasure to enjoy something of a personal acquaintance with our late President. The last time I saw him was as I stood a few feet in front of him, at the porch at Mt. Vernon, on the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the death of George Washington, and heard him so ably and eloquently address the masonic hosts there assembled upon the great principles of morality and truth that underlie our beloved institution, which principles Bro. McKinley, himself, so beautifully exemplified in his own life and character."

The writer can say the same, and we undoubtedly stood near Bro. WELLS at the time to which he refers.

He speaks eloquently of the Masonic Home, which we find from the reports of its officers is prospering and doing a great work.

Lack of space alone prevents us from copying the "Conclusion" of this address.

The Grand Secretary, as usual, made a report, concise and crowded full of information for the Grand Lodge, in a very brief space.

We would also like to follow the Grand Lecturer in his report, and we commend it specially to our District Deputy Grand Masters.

The Grand Secretary reports that the amendments to the Constitution proposed last year had been adopted by the necessary vote, but he also states

the significant fact that less than one quarter of the lodges voted upon them. We say "significant" because it shows that it would be quite wise in that Grand Lodge to adopt the old original system of Masonic government, and amend its Constitution itself by such vote as it should prescribe. Quite a number of the Grand Lodges that in times past have referred amendments to the subordinate lodges, have changed their system. We do not know how much consideration was given to these amendments by the Grand Lodge before they were submitted to the lodges, but it is certain that they received little consideration afterwards. We believe that these amendments should be offered at one session of the Grand Lodge, referred to a committee and laid over until the next annual session for final action by the Grand Lodge upon the report of that committee. In this manner we get careful consideration of the matter, which we deem to deserve it.

The Grand Orator, Bro. WALTER WILLIAMS, delivered a fine address on the subject "The Value of a Life."

The Committee on Obituaries notice the death of brethren in the other jurisdictions as well as in their own.

Upon the Grand Master's decisions on physical qualifications, the committee reported as follows :

"The construction given by the Grand Master of the new law as to physical qualifications of candidates is, in the opinion of your committee, in accordance with the spirit and letter of the law as recently enacted. It is not in harmony with the ancient charges as formerly interpreted by this Grand Lodge, but it is a fair interpretation of the law as it now exists, and we recommend its approval as such."

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances reported in detail upon each one of the cases presented to them. As heretofore, we venture the suggestion that the publication of these cases at full length is unnecessary, and as we think, not productive of good.

One case was before the Grand Lodge which had been before it the preceding year, and for some reason the verdict was set aside and it was sent back for a new trial and resulted a second time in conviction. But the committee say :

"We are led to believe that if this case should be reversed, and a third trial should be had, that the result would be practically the same as in the former trials. We, therefore, reluctantly recommend that the case be affirmed."

We do not think that the fact, that the lodge would probably render the same verdict, should prevent action by the Grand Lodge, and this case is a very forcible illustration of the folly of sending back a case to be tried by the same lodge that tried it before on the same evidence. The vote upon the question of conviction is given in both trials, and in the first trial the vote was four more on each side than at the second trial, looking a great deal as if the

parliamentary practice of pairing had been adopted at the second trial. We repeat that this case is a very forcible illustration of the wisdom practiced in nearly all the Grand Lodges, that when a case comes to it by appeal, save in exceptional cases, the Grand Lodge will review the testimony, or such of it as was properly received, and decide the case for itself, and finally. It does not read well that the committee "reluctantly recommend" that the decision of the lodge in expelling a member shall be affirmed. We may misapprehend the meaning of the word "reluctantly," however.

The action of the Grand Master in reversing the proceedings of the lodge to which we have referred, was sustained by the Grand Lodge after a very full discussion. We cannot exactly tell, however, whether this was considered as a final disposition of the case, or whether it goes back for a new trial.

The Report on Correspondence (161 pp.) was presented as usual by Bro. JOHN D. VINCIL, the Grand Secretary. The pages are pretty full, being forty-four line pages, but it is all written. We believe there is not a single "solid" extract in the report.

In general it is an abstract of the Proceedings quite fully interspersed with brief but pertinent comments. To go over it and review it, noticing the points of interest, would require a good deal of space.

Our brother is opposed to the recent Missouri law in relation to physical qualifications, which allows the use of mechanical appliances to aid the candidate.

We notice also that he concurs with us to a certain extent, at any rate, in our views against the policy of printing the reports on Grievances and Appeals. He says:

"Brother Postlethwaite very positively protested against the custom that has too long prevailed in Missouri, wherein Committees on Grievances and Appeals have incorporated in their reports evidence and charges to the fullest possible extent. Brother Postlethwaite, like myself, cannot see wherein Masonry is to be benefited by such statements. It is no credit to Missouri that the masonic world should see such extended statements of vile cases that are tried by the Grand Lodge, and nobody is improved by the reading of such matter. I have long since urged that nothing further should be printed for publication than the statement that charges had been preferred, trial had, and an appeal submitted. The committee should then declare its finding and announce its verdict. If the committee wants to back up and support a verdict by statements and argument, let it be understood that such elaboration of views should not go into the published Proceedings."

The practice in Maine is the one which he suggests. The committee are prepared to report all the details in every case, but unless called for they do not do so, and if they do report them they are never published.

We regret that Bro. VINCIL did not receive the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge, in season for his review.

MONTANA, 1901.

A brief sketch of the retiring Grand Master, with his portrait, comes as an introduction.

The Grand Lodge held a special communication to attend the funeral of Past Grand Master WILLIAM T. BOARDMAN, who died suddenly after a very brief illness. He had been a very zealous and active mason, and his death is a great loss to the craft in that jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge also held a special communication to lay the corner stone of the new Training School Building at Stevensville.

The Grand Lodge opened in ample form, performed the ceremonies, returned to the hall and closed. The occasion was one of great interest. After the ceremony a banquet was served, and in the evening there was a meeting of the local lodge, which was attended by the Grand Master and the guests.

At the annual communication, the Grand Secretary reported that all the lodges had made returns and paid dues and that a sufficient number were present to constitute a quorum, and thereupon the Grand Lodge was opened in ample form.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. THEODORE BRANTLEY, in the opening of his address emphasizes the necessity that in order to become a mason one must believe in the Fatherhood of God, and the duties growing out of this principle.

He refers to the dangers of the commercialism of the day and its effect upon the community, holding that the murder of President MCKINLEY was an indirect consequence. He gives as a reason for dwelling upon these matters, that Masonry has stood for human liberty, equality and fraternity, having as its preliminary object to elevate and maintain the standard of virtue in the citizen, individually and collectively.

As to his own jurisdiction, he says that peace and harmony have prevailed, the number of members have increased, and judging from the number of rejections the lodges have made, a commendable care in the selection of masonic material is shown.

In addition to the death of Past Grand Master BOARDMAN, he announced the death of the Grand Treasurer, HENRY ELLING, who died after an illness of three days. He was one of the pioneers of Montana, and had been identified with Masonry for more than thirty years.

He does not deem it necessary to make special mention, in his address, of the dead of other jurisdictions, deeming it sufficient that a memorial to them be incorporated in the Proceedings. To this he makes one exception and pays a tribute to the memory of Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa.

He had directed the Grand Secretary to forward to the sufferers at Jacksonville, a draft for fifty dollars, and of course this action was approved by the Grand Lodge.

The annual meeting of one of the lodges fell on December 25th, and it applied for a dispensation to hold its election on December 11th, but he declined, holding that no exigency had arisen which would authorize the use of such a dispensation. We have noticed a similar decision in other Grand Lodges, and while undoubtedly Grand Master BRANTLEY acted under the provisions of the Constitution of his own Grand Lodge, we believe that the law ought to be changed so that when it is certain that the day of the annual meeting falls at a time when it cannot well be held, a dispensation may just as well be issued in advance, as to wait until after the meeting and then issue it.

He had issued two dispensations for new lodges, to which charters were granted by the Grand Lodge.

He announced the dissolution of the Gran Dieta of Mexico and recommended that the Grand Lodge of the "Valley of Mexico" be recognized, and his recommendation, upon the approval of the Committee on Correspondence, was adopted.

He had not been able to make as many visitations as he had intended, but had found the lodges that he visited, with few exceptions, in good condition, but does not give the details of his visitations.

He announced a few decisions, but they are either covered by local law or were the affirmance of well settled law.

He earnestly urges that the enterprise of the Masonic Home be pushed to a speedy completion, but at the same time, he evidently does not think that debts should be incurred until there was money to pay them. He thinks there is a call for such an institution in that jurisdiction.

We very greatly regret to learn that our beloved brother, the Grand Secretary, has been suffering from illness during the year. In relation to this, he says :

"Early in the year and for the first time in our life we had a rheumatic visitation, which seeming intent on staying, we thought to run away from it and so went to Southern California, where every prospect pleased, and where we gave our undivided attention for two months in endeavors to charm or drive away the unwelcome visitor, but all to very little purpose. We should not have thus abandoned our post of duty except that we had an experienced assistant, in whose hands everything was safely cared for and managed. Our disability still continues in spite of all the remedies that are claimed to have cured others."

We trust, however, that by this time he has quite fully recovered.

We find that under his care the library is rapidly growing, and he calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact.

Incidentally he states that they are getting short of room and so have not bound the masonic papers and magazines.

The Grand Lodge joined in the services which were held on the day of

APR. 7 G. L.

the burial of President MCKINLEY, and by unanimous vote presented a "Wreath of Victory."

The by-laws were amended, so that a member of a lodge in that jurisdiction can change his membership without first taking his dimit. This also provides that a member of a lodge from another jurisdiction may apply and be elected a member of the lodge, but the election does not take effect until he files his dimit, which he must do within ninety days or the election becomes void.

Upon the report of the committee, the Grand Lodge determined that it would not increase its tax upon subordinate lodges to sustain the Home, and they reported that the funds on hand be invested until the amount could be increased to justify proceeding, and an appeal was made to the lodges and to the fraternity soliciting subscriptions for that purpose. In addition the Grand Lodge transferred one thousand dollars from the general fund.

As already stated, the Grand Lodge of the "Valley of Mexico" was recognized, and in addition the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was also recognized.

Past Grand Master MORTIMER NYE, of Indiana, was the Representative near that Grand Lodge, and a beautiful tribute to his memory was presented, and is published with the proceedings.

Excellent and high toned resolutions in relation to the death of President MCKINLEY were also adopted.

The signet ring was transmitted by the Grand Master to his successor with a very fine address.

The third degree was exemplified in the evening after the close of the Grand Lodge, but the Grand Secretary was unable to be present, we regret to say.

The Report on Correspondence (122 pp.) was presented by Bro. CORNELIUS HEDGES, being his thirty-first. This hardly seems possible, but when we come to reckon up we find that he is correct. Considering the circumstances under which he wrote the report, it is quite a wonderful one. It is all written as usual, but is briefer, and while he gives his usual condensed abstract of the proceedings, his comments are briefer than usual.

Referring to a city in which there were several lodges with concurrent jurisdiction, he states that he sees no reason why one of many lodges should be allowed to waive jurisdiction for all. We have always understood the reason to be that it is because *either one of those lodges may elect a candidate without the concurrence of the others*, and it seems to us to be a sufficient reason.

Our brother carries the modern view that the relations of masons to each other is a *contract* relation rather than a *fraternal* relation, further, we think, than is justified by principles of fraternity.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"As we understand the terms, honorary members cannot be active members at the same time. Exemption from dues is a very different matter, and may be given for valuable services as well as an act of grace to needy brethren."

This is a case in which there are two things by the same name. In Maine a member of a lodge may be elected an honorary member, preserving all his *rights* as a member, but relieving him of very many of the *duties*. We also have a system by which a lodge, desiring to honor a particular brother, elects him an honorary member; the precise rights which this kind of an election gives a brother have never been specially defined. Both kinds are recognized in this jurisdiction.

We are glad to learn that in Montana an objection is not a perpetual bar; it is good for sixty days, but unless then withdrawn, it is entered as a rejection, as if made by black-ball, and follows the same rule.

We trust our brother will write his next report in the enjoyment of the vigorous health which he has heretofore enjoyed.

NEBRASKA, 1901.

We have a fine steel-plate engraving of the retiring Grand Master, ALBERT W. CRITES, for a frontispiece.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held to attend the funeral of P. G. M. JAMES A. TULLEYS, the Grand Custodian, whose services to the Grand Lodge, especially in the latter capacity, had been of a very valuable character.

After the Grand Lodge was opened at the annual communication, a number of brethren were admitted, "bearing an Oriental chair" which Bro. LININGER had purchased while on a trip to Europe, and which he presented to the Grand Lodge. In his remarks detailing his search for the chair, he says of the one he obtained:

"It is an exact reproduction of the chair taken from Frescobaldi Palace, Italy, and belonged to an old Florentine family of the sixteenth century, and has their coat of arms embroidered in the back. I could not obtain the original chair, as it had been sold to the Berlin museum for a large sum of money. In looks and appearance it is perhaps as good as the chair in which the Grand Master of England rules to-day, and which has been in use for a great many years. No one has ever presided in that chair except the Grand Master. When he is not there in person, a chair is placed in front of it for the presiding officer, hence you may believe that the highest respect and reverence is given the oriental chair of the Grand Lodge of England. I hope and trust that this chair will remain here for all time to come as the property of this Grand Lodge, and that the Grand Masters will see that it is properly cared for."

The Grand Lodge accepted the chair and tendered him its earnest thanks. We were not aware before of the facts he states in relation to the Grand Lodge of England.

After this ceremony, the Grand Lodge was welcomed in behalf of the local craft and the Grand Master replied.

In his annual address, the Grand Master states that while the year had been a laborious one, it had also been an uneventful one. There had been a substantial gain in the membership and the financial condition had improved, but he had not been able to carry out his plans made last year for want of sufficient funds, referring particularly to the reprint of the Proceedings.

He had been called upon to lay corner stones, constitute new lodges, dedicate halls, and he had attended, also, the twenty-fifth anniversary of one of the lodges. He had granted the usual number of dispensations, which he enumerates, approved by-laws, and appointed Grand Lodge representatives. He also had approved lodge seals, which is now a duty imposed upon the Grand Master of that jurisdiction.

Dispensations for four new lodges had been granted.

He informed the Grand Lodge that Bro. JOHN T. WALTENEYER, who had been made a mason in Nebraska, had been refused recognition in Maryland.

Grand Master CRITES states the facts as follows:

"It seems that this brother petitioned our Falls City Lodge for the mysteries of Masonry, but, before receiving them, became a resident of Maryland. Our Falls City Lodge requested the lodge nearest his residence to confer the degrees, but it was refused. He then returned to Nebraska for the purpose of receiving them, after which he went back home and attempted to visit, or, perhaps, to affiliate, with the Maryland brethren, and was met by this interdict."

We do not quite understand the grounds for any interdict if these are the admitted facts. It has been before the Grand Lodge once before and the matter seems to be in a somewhat mixed condition, but the Grand Lodge took no action.

He had directed a set of the Proceedings to be given to the library of the Supreme Council at Washington, the Public Library of the city of Platts-mouth, and the Capitol Lodge Library at Omaha, an exceedingly good precedent for all Grand Lodges to follow.

In one case in which a lodge imposed, in his judgment, a totally inadequate punishment for an offence, and no appeal was taken within the prescribed time, but being uncertain as to his power in the premises and yet believing that something should be done, he referred the matter directly to the Grand Lodge. But the committee deemed it advisable that no action should be taken, and their report was accepted.

He had appointed P. G. Master ROBERT E. FRENCH, Grand Custodian, and speaks in high terms of the manner in which he had performed his duties, specially dwelling upon his introducing method and system into the conduct of the business of his office.

He rendered a large number of decisions, some of which are of interest.

In Nebraska, as in Maine, many of the lodges have fixed their time of meeting on some evening on or before the full moon, and the stated communica-

tion in May is their annual meeting. But last year the moon behaved in such a manner that there would be no meeting in May, and he authorized them to hold their elections at the last stated communication of the lodge before the meeting of the Grand Lodge. This ruling is in accordance with the suggestion we have already made in this review, that sometimes a dispensation may be granted to hold a meeting in advance of the time when the meeting would naturally occur.

Upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence the term "constituent" in connection with the term "lodge" was ordered to be stricken out and the word "subordinate" substituted in its place.

The following decision of the Grand Master was not approved:

"Funeral grand honors and private grand honors are the only grand honors I know of in Masonry. Funeral grand honors are not appropriate for such ceremonies as the laying of corner stones and the public dedication of lodges. After consultation with such learned Freemasons as were at hand, I decided to give the private grand honors at the public laying of a corner stone. My authority for this decision, I find in a book of ceremonials prepared and printed under the direction of this Grand Lodge in 1890, but never formally adopted. A similar book published under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Illinois during the year 1900, furnishes further authority. In both these books the private grand honors are described, and stated to be appropriate for such occasions."

We have always been taught that the private grand honors of Masonry are of such character that they can never be given in public, but we suppose that the Grand Master refers to some others than those to which we allude.

The Grand Lodge also overruled his decision recognizing the apportionment of dues for a part of the year, and also a decision that a lodge cannot meet during the session of the Grand Lodge. In both of these we concur with the Grand Lodge, and such is the law and practice in the jurisdictions in this section of the country.

The Grand Secretary makes a very full report, giving among other things a list of the Nebraska Freemasons who have been "placed on the retired list"—a proceeding that we do not quite understand.

At the last session an appropriation was made for printing and binding volumes five, six and seven, but the amount not being sufficient nothing was done.

He also states that the amount appropriated for the publication of the proceedings was not sufficient. He had condensed his report as much as possible, but the table of statistics grows a little every year, and cannot be reduced. It would seem that some of the details in other reports which go before the auditors might be omitted.

Twelve pages are devoted to an abstract of the returns of the lodges. In all other jurisdictions a briefer statement is given, but Nebraska gives the whole work of each lodge, with columns showing the gains and losses in all three of the degrees.

The Grand Lodge recognized the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica, Cuba, Western Australia and Egypt, the latter very largely upon the statements and testimony of Past Grand Master LININGER, who visited it.

The oration by Bro. CHARLES S. LOBINGER is a very interesting one, as he gives some account of the early history of the lodges and masonic movements during the time of the Revolution.

Bro. LININGER was called upon, and gave an account of his travels and matters of very great interest to his brethren, and containing very much of interest to us all.

He also presented to the Grand Lodge "a gavel procured from one of the tombs of Egypt, and supposed to be over four thousand years old." The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered him, and the Grand Secretary instructed to have a silver plate, suitably engraved, attached to the gavel.

A dispatch of sympathy to Bro. PARVIN in his illness was sent, and an answer received.

The Report on Correspondence (92 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES J. PHELPS. It must be remembered that the pages in these Proceedings are larger than in other jurisdictions, so that there is more to the report than would be thought from the number of pages.

It is a very careful abstract of the proceedings with occasional comments.

One interesting incident he states as follows :

"The writer, in November last, together with our Past Grand Master Hull, enjoyed being present upon his visit accompanied by his officers, to their Federal Lodge No. 1, witnessing the carrying out of their well-conceived program for such an occasion. One feature of the evening's entertainment was an address by Bro. Mun Yew Chung, a graduate of Yale College, and private secretary, as we understand, to Minister Wu, ambassador to our government at Washington, from China. We enjoyed a pleasant chat with our Celestial brother, a very modest, richly attired young gentleman. We were told that he has been converted to Christianity, and is a member of one of our Protestant churches."

Referring to our remarks upon "the rebate system," as it is called in that jurisdiction, he corrects an error into which we fell. Lodges which pay their dues promptly are allowed a rebate of a certain percentage. We assumed that it was repaid to the lodges, and we suggested that the collecting and repaying of so much money, was inexpedient. But he says that the money is not paid back, but is credited on the next year's dues, and that the system works so well that they would not think of abolishing it. We have had so little trouble on this account in Maine, that no one would think of departing from our system.

Of Bro. GOULD's work, entitled "Military Lodges," he well says :

"Robert Freke Gould, Past Senior Grand Deacon of England, author of 'The History of Freemasonry,' and other works, has added another valuable contribution to authentic history, under the title, 'Military Lodges: The Apron and the Sword, or Freemasonry Under Arms,' being an account of lodges in

regiments and ships of war, and of famous soldiers and sailors, in all countries, who have belonged to the society, together with biographies of distinguished military and naval brethren, and anecdotes showing the influence of Masonry in warfare.

"The painstaking care the author evinced in all his writings, makes this later production one of great value to the masonic student. The book is entertaining throughout. Traveling and military lodges, in the armies and navies of the leading nations of the earth, are portrayed with fidelity. Their influence noted and commented upon. Anecdotes of notable military chiefs enliven its pages."

We find by a note that the reviews of Proceedings of certain Grand Lodges were destroyed by a careless employee after being prepared by the printer, but the loss was not discovered until the rest of the report was in type, whereupon Bro. DANIEL H. WHEELER prepared a brief report in relation to them. He says it is not satisfactory to himself, but we think that it will be decidedly satisfactory to the brethren.

NEVADA, 1901.

A special communication was held May 20th to lay the corner-stone of a school building.

The address of M. W. Bro. JOSEPH A. MILLER, the Grand Master, at the annual communication is a concise statement of his official acts and decisions, preceded by some interesting general statements in relation to Masonry, its object and teachings.

He had visited some of the lodges and found them in good condition, but had been obliged to decline visits to others.

He had granted dispensations for two new lodges and the usual special dispensations that are called for in the routine business of the lodges.

He announced decisions, some of which are new and important.

Under the law of Montana, a brother who has received only the E. A. degree and does not apply for advancement within twelve months is dropped from the rolls. Such a brother applied to a Nevada lodge for the remaining degrees, and the Grand Master held that the Montana lodge had lost jurisdiction over him and that he could apply to the Nevada lodge, but he must petition in the usual form and be elected, precisely as if he was an original candidate. We do not know what the rule in Montana is, but this seems to us a logical construction of its law.

In another case, a Nevada mason was expelled by a California lodge and was subsequently restored by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master thus states the law in relation to it:

"An expulsion of a member of a constituent lodge of this jurisdiction by a lodge subordinate to another Grand Jurisdiction, has the same force and effect as if the expulsion were by the lodge of which the expelled was a member; and a restoration by a Sister Grand Lodge has the same force and effect as if

restored by this Grand Lodge. Therefore as restoration by Grand Lodge does not restore to lodge membership, it follows that the present status of Brother Blanchard is that of an un-affiliated mason in good standing, and that to become a member of a lodge he must make application required of non-affiliates."

We do not know that this precise question has ever before arisen, but we think Grand Master MILLER has accurately stated the law applicable thereto.

He held that under the laws of Nevada, at the request of one of its lodges, a lodge in another jurisdiction may confer the degrees on an elected candidate.

An application was made for membership, the applicant producing a dimit, but he could not pass a satisfactory examination. Later he again applied, stating that he thought he could pass the examination, and the Grand Master held that he could apply precisely as if he had never applied.

He also held that after a man removed from a jurisdiction, the lodge, which he left, has no jurisdiction over him for any purpose.

When the disaster at Galveston occurred, he issued a circular asking for contributions, which was responded to very generously.

He recommends that an amendment to the Constitution be adopted embodying the New York practice in relation to dimitts, so that a member would not lose membership in one lodge until he gains it in another. The object to be accomplished is a very desirable one, but we think that the process in Maine and quite a number of the other Grand Lodges is preferable, as the New York code provides that no dimit shall be granted until the brother has secured membership in another lodge. We do not believe in the forced part of this method.

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

"The returns of constituent lodges will show that a fair amount of work has been done and that the membership of the jurisdiction has been increased. Although this increase is not large, it is nevertheless a substantial one and very gratifying considering the small population of the jurisdiction, and it shows that our beloved Order still has a place in the hearts and affections of our citizens.

"The lodges, with one or two exceptions, are in a fairly prosperous condition. The exceptions are Esmeralda No. 6, and White Pine No. 14, both of which are practically extinct, and some action should be taken looking to calling in their charters."

The proceedings are of rather a routine character.

A member of one of the lodges, stated by the Grand Master to be practically extinct, made a statement that it was impossible to procure a meeting of the lodge to act upon the question of the surrender of the charter, and thereupon the Grand Secretary was instructed to receive the charter from the party holding it and took the usual steps to wind up the lodge.

We judge from some statements that this lodge had accepted the doctrine that it was bound to relieve its members to the full extent of their wants, and by attempting to follow it out had ruined itself.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized, action in relation

to the Grand Lodge of the "Valley of Mexico" was postponed another year, and the letter of the Grand Master, declining to take part in the Switzerland movement, because doing so would bring the Grand Lodge into fraternal intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg and the Grand Orient of France, was approved.

The following report was adopted :

"The masonic residence of a man is in fact his legal residence; that is, his home—the place where he exercises the right of a citizen. A man does not gain masonic residence by residing temporarily in a place. Masonic residence is identical with legal residence. It is the place where a party resides with the intention of remaining permanently or for an indefinite time, and which he leaves on business or pleasure, with the intention of returning."

Charters were granted to the two lodges under dispensation and the charters to the two extinct lodges recalled.

A document was presented to the Grand Lodge, purporting to come from the "Reginal Grand Lodge" of Pennsylvania. It is not given in the Proceedings, but the Grand Lodge voted unanimously to deny the request contained in it. We have no knowledge of the existence of such an organization: but if there is one claiming to be masonic, it is a fraud, of course.

A recommendation by the Grand Master, in relation to dimits, was unanimously adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (180 pp.) was presented by Brother E. D. VANDERLIETH.

It is a very full abstract of the proceedings of other Grand Lodges, with occasional comments. The style in which it is printed, however, makes it quite difficult to distinguish between original matter and quotations, as quite frequently even the quotation marks are omitted, although it is expressly stated that it is a quotation.

In his review of Maine, he very earnestly concurs in our law that a brother should be entitled to notice and hearing before he is deprived of any rights for the non-payment of dues.

He does not quite get at our idea in relation to ciphers: perhaps it is because what is called the Webb cipher is really not a cipher.

We believe that in Nevada, dues accumulate against a brother while he is under suspension for non-payment of dues, and we are glad to give the following to show how they practically treat the matter:

"Brother Hedges speaks up against charging dues against a suspended mason. It does no harm in this jurisdiction, for a brother with a just appeal receives mercy in abundance. A lodge can remit any portion of the dues or arrearages, and, in deserving cases always does. We recognize that the non-payment of dues is not an offence against Masonry in general but it is against his lodge. We also are aware that the ablest exponents of masonic jurisprudence hold that there should be no suspension for non-payment of dues, but with us it has worked well, and we hear no complaints from any source, unless it be from a brother, whom we have in mind's eye, drawing a good salary, but

who four or five years ago got interested, selfishly, in the Knights of Pythias, and allowed himself to be suspended. Now, when he is tired of his new love and longs for the old, he wants to come back. A welcome awaits him, but he wants that welcome for the asking. If he was old, in sickness, in hard luck, or out of work, the brothers would have had him in the fold long since, but as he is well, strong, prosperous, in good luck and has easy work and fat pay, we of Nevada believe in making him want his old love had enough to pay for it. Rest assured he will. Of course his lodge will not exact to the last farthing. His dues are not all Nevada masons care for. He will get, as his case merits, his just deserts. Masons, in most cases, grant more than that; they incline to the side of the erring brother. With us, brother, we have no restoration vote; the payment of all arrearages, restores in itself. We charge dues against a suspended brother, when the suspension is for the non-payment of dues. The brother loses his enjoyment of the rights and privileges of Masonry through his own fault. It must be his desire to part from his brothers.

"When for unamasonic conduct, dues do not continue, we part with him then and for cause."

There are other matters we would be glad to notice, but space forbids.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1901.

An emergent communication was held under order of the Grand Master to attend divine worship on the 23d day of June, when the Grand Lodge was opened and formed a procession, and under the escort of the Templars went to the church and attended the services, part of which was a sermon preached for the craft; returned to the hall and closed in ample form.

At the annual communication, Grand Master JAMES GORDON FORBES delivered an interesting address, showing that he had been a very active and able officer.

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"It is with pleasure I have to report continued growth within our jurisdiction for the past year. 'We have peace within our walls and prosperity within our palaces.' Throughout the two years I have presided over this Grand Lodge there has not been heard a jarring note and the zeal and faithfulness with which the work of the Order has been conducted evidence that the noble principles of our Institution have not only been preached but practiced."

He had sent a dispatch of sympathy on the occasion of the death of the Queen, which was courteously acknowledged.

He had visited a large number of the lodges, and at one a degree was conferred upon the son of a brother who had been an active mason, concerning which the Grand Master says:

"We have also to mourn the death of W. Bro. James McDougall, P. G. D. of C., and a faithful and efficient Past Master of Lodge St. Andrew, of Richibucto. A brother whom we frequently saw on the floors of Grand Lodge and whose willing service to Lodge St. Andrew is held in sweet remembrance by his brethren of that lodge.

"It was my privilege to assist at the raising of his son on the occasion of my recent visit to that lodge, and in my charge to him I could point out no higher aim than to emulate the example of his worthy father, who held such a distinguished place in the esteem and affection of the brethren."

He gives a brief account of his visits to each lodge, showing that these visitations were productive of great good, increasing the interest of the brethren and calling their attention more forcibly to the duties of masons.

We find that in that jurisdiction the plan of holding the title to lodge halls in the names of trustees, does not work satisfactorily, because apparently upon the death of one of them, the title, so far as held by him, descends to his heirs, and it is difficult to get the proper release. Of course this is exceedingly unsatisfactory. We had supposed that in such cases the law was quite universal that the title *passes to the survivors*, when one trustee dies. He suggests, however, that substantially our plan in Maine be adopted, that certain brothers or trustees be elected by the lodge *who shall be incorporated*, and the property held by the corporation, precisely upon the same plan upon which our system of the Trustees of the Charity Fund proceeds.

The business of the communication was really of a routine character with few exceptions, and harmoniously performed.

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were acknowledged, and in regard to the Switzerland matter, the Grand Lodge adopted the following:

"Without entering at all upon the question of the general advisability of such a movement, your committee is of the opinion that the interests of Freemasonry would not be advanced by entering into such an International Union as that proposed, and their recommendation is that the Grand Lodge of Alpina be thanked for its courtesy in its communication to us, and that it be respectfully advised that the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick is not disposed to enter the proposed union or to participate in its proceedings."

We are greatly grieved to find that Past Grand Master ROBERT MARSHALL was unable to be present on account of illness: a resolution of sympathy was unanimously adopted by the Grand Lodge.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, so far as given, show a good condition of affairs among the lodges. As stated by one of them, Masonry is in a flourishing condition and steadily progressing.

There is no Report on Correspondence.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1901.

The frontispiece is an excellent portrait of M. W. Bro. GEORGE I. MCALLISTER, for the past two years Grand Master of that jurisdiction.

The usual semi-annual communication was held, at which the work was exemplified, two degrees by one lodge and one degree by another lodge. The Grand Lecturer was present and called attention to such mistakes as had been made, answered questions and made suggestions.

We note that there was a very large representation of the subordinate lodges.

The Deputy Grand Master, Bro. BRADFORD SUMNER KINGMAN, had died during the year, and a special communication was held to attend his funeral. He was a mason of great activity and devotion, and the tributes paid to his memory show that his loss is severely felt.

Another special communication was held to dedicate the hall of a lodge.

At the annual communication the Grand Lodge was honored by the presence of WINFIELD SCOTT NAY, Grand Master of Masons in Vermont, who was received and responded eloquently.

In his address Grand Master McALLISTER says that he brings good tidings of peace and prosperity and of increased membership.

In addition to the death of the Deputy Grand Master, he announced the deaths of—

"The brilliant and devout Smith, for twelve years our Grand Chaplain; the faithful and venerable Walker, and the strong and manly Hildreth, for fifteen years our Grand Marshal, pillars of wisdom and strength in our fraternity, do not respond to their names. I will answer for them—'Dead on the field of truth.' All of them have esteemed it a rare pleasure and an inestimable privilege to be present at our communications, and their wise counsel and true friendship have been highly prized and greatly enjoyed by us."

He pays a tribute to the memory of each, not merely formal, but giving the masonic history and the general characteristics of each.

He had granted the usual number of dispensations for the usual causes and had refused about the usual number.

There had been a meeting of the District Deputy Grand Masters with the Grand Lecturer, and of it the committee say:

"It was an important meeting and will prove very beneficial to the craft. I hope such a meeting will be held annually hereafter. I earnestly recommend that the Grand Lodge authorize the Grand Lecturer for the State to furnish at its expense a correct copy of his Grand Lodge ritual to each Grand Lecturer, to be used by him and his successors, in order that the ritualistic work may be uniform throughout this jurisdiction."

He had attended the seventy-fifth anniversary of one lodge and the hundredth anniversary of another. On both occasions able and interesting addresses were delivered, and we trust that the lodges have preserved them by publishing them.

He refers pleasantly to his visit to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts and to the Grand Lodge of Maine, saying:

"These visits were very pleasant and enjoyable. Many of the craft informed us that they were born or had resided in New Hampshire. I confidently hope that the fraternal relations existing between this jurisdiction and the Grand Lodges of Maine and Massachusetts will continue forever."

We know that the brethren of our Grand Lodge very greatly enjoyed his visit to us, and we only hope that such visitations may be more frequent in the future.

Upon receipt of the news of the Galveston disaster, he directed the Grand Treasurer to send by telegram two hundred dollars, and his action was of course promptly approved by the Grand Lodge.

Referring to the Masonic Home, as it is now named, he says that they had bought a lot for about thirty-two hundred dollars in the city of Manchester with money contributed by masons of that city, and that the lot is now worth more than five thousand dollars.

Money had come in during the year, and there is money in the treasury to the amount of eight thousand six hundred and thirty dollars. There are other pledges which will soon be paid, and he believes that the trustees will very soon begin to erect the building, but not until they have the money.

The following we deem of very great importance:

"I received a proposition from Major Arthur H. Chase, our State Librarian, to take all of the duplicate reports of the Grand Lodge and make the best effort possible to complete the different sets, and when complete, or as complete as is practicable, to bind one set of reports of every Grand Lodge with which this Grand Lodge exchanges reports, and place them upon the shelves of the State Library in Concord for permanent preservation, where they will be at all times accessible to every citizen of the state, and belong to it, provided this Grand Lodge will pass a vote to that effect, and to remain permanently in the possession of the state, in said library in any event, and as Grand Master, I accepted the same for this Grand Lodge, provided the state pay the expenses of completing and binding said sets of reports, which the State Librarian has agreed to do.

"I think this is a very desirable proposition for us, for the reason that we shall have a set of these reports in a fire-proof building. If there should be a fire in our masonic library, we might lose all of our reports, which are very valuable. A similar agreement has been made by the presiding officers of the Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery of this state. The State Librarian has possession of these duplicates and is carrying out his part of the agreement faithfully.

"I recommend that this Grand Lodge pass a vote approving said agreement and give the title to said duplicate reports to the State of New Hampshire."

The State library building at Concord is a very fine one and is absolutely fire-proof. It is kept open constantly, so that the masons have free access to it.

The library is very large and exceedingly well selected. All pamphlets published in the state, of an official or historical character, are collected and preserved in it. The plan is a new one to us, but in the case of our New Hampshire brethren at least, we deem the arrangement to be a highly important and satisfactory one. As the Grand Secretary's office is located in Concord, the Proceedings are accessible to the craft, as they would be in his office, and we congratulate our New Hampshire brethren upon the grand opportunity which they have for the preservation of the Proceedings of their own and sister Grand Lodges, as well as of the other masonic bodies. The action of the Grand Master was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

He had announced quite a large number of decisions.

He affirms the doctrine that a re-elected officer should be installed after his re-election.

A question came up in relation to the use of masonic halls by other organizations occupying them. The answer to it would seem, in our judgment, to depend upon the circumstances of each case. We presume, however, that the decision applies to a case in which a lodge owned or controlled its hall and sublet it to the other organization, and it would seem that the use which the other organization might make of it would depend upon the contract between the bodies.

In answer to the question whether a lodge in New Hampshire can confer a degree for a lodge out of the State, he states the law at length, saying that the lodges cannot deal directly with each other, but must do it through the respective Grand Masters.

The following is new and raises an interesting question :

"A candidate, residing in this State, who had been rejected by the lodge where he lived on account of a physical disqualification, desired to apply for the degrees of Masonry in another State, where physical disqualification is not a bar to being made a mason. The Grand Master of that State asked me to request the lodge, in which the applicant was rejected, to waive jurisdiction over him. I declined to do so, for the reason that I do not believe that a candidate should be allowed to circumvent our masonic laws in that way. If the lodge, where he resides, should waive jurisdiction, and he should receive the degrees in another State, he could then claim the right to visit the lodge in his town, and could take a dimit and offer himself for membership therein, notwithstanding our laws would not permit him to be made a mason on account of his physical disqualification."

It is a matter which we wish to consider more maturely before coming to a conclusion about it. We do not believe in letting our laws be circumvented. At the same time, if a brother regularly made in a lodge in another State should move into New Hampshire and apply for membership, it would be a very serious question whether his application could be denied on the grounds that if he had lived in New Hampshire he could not have been made a mason.

A question came up under the amended Constitution in relation to the right of objection, which the Grand Master discussed at considerable length, and which was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which submitted an exhaustive report thereon, which we shall discuss further later on in this report.

Two cases in which the Master of a lodge undertook to evade the law and make an encroachment upon the right of members to the unanimous secret ballot, came before the Grand Lodge, of which the Grand Master says :

"I believe it to be my duty to bring this matter to your attention. Such proceedings as those conducted in Bible and Rockingham Lodges are illegal and reprehensible. No candidate should be allowed to cross the threshold of a lodge room, unless his election has been in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the craft.

"We have no room in our fraternity for the schemes and practices of a

political caucus. Fraud, trickery and deceit should not be tolerated; they are foreign to our profession. Every lodge should understand that its business must be transacted honestly, fairly and squarely, and that the laws of Masonry must be observed and obeyed. The right of every member of a lodge to vote upon an application is sacred, fundamental and legal, and it must be secured and preserved to him."

The matter was taken up by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master's views fully endorsed and measures taken to bring the parties to trial.

The want of space alone prevents us from quoting the conclusion of the address in full, and we hope our brethren will avail themselves of the copies in our different libraries, and study it carefully.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are brief, but show as a whole that the lodges are prospering, conducting their business properly, and are doing the work well. If we should criticize anything it would be that we fear that so much stress is laid upon the proper rendering of the work, that other matters are in danger of being overlooked.

The Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Western Australia, upon the report of the Committee on Correspondence, were recognized.

By an amendment to the Constitution, the Grand Lodge provided for the election of permanent members thereof. It had already made the members of the Committee on Jurisprudence, for the time being, members, by virtue of service on that committee.

We have already referred to the question which arose in relation to the effect of objection to advancement.

Upon examining the exhaustive and very able report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, presented by Bro. JOSEPH W. FELLOWS, we find that the question submitted referred wholly to the construction of the provision in the Constitution of that Grand Lodge.

The provision is unfortunately worded and the construction is not certain; but taking into consideration, as the committee does, the previous legislation upon the subjects, the conclusion reached is undoubtedly the correct one.

But we hold that the provision is defective, and so defective that it is not in accordance with masonic principles and the best usage. As it stands, it provides for only one ballot, but with all the evils resulting in a ballot for each degree.

If a Grand Lodge requires a ballot for each degree upon anything more than suitable proficiency, and that it must be unanimous, the logical result is that an objection after ballot and before the degree is conferred, is equivalent to a rejection by ballot.

While we hold that the duty and responsibility of determining whether a candidate has made suitable proficiency is imposed upon the Master, we see no very serious objections to submitting the question to a vote of the lodge. A rejection would mean no more than that the candidate was not *then* quali-

fied for advancement, and he would be entitled, after further study, to have another examination and the question again decided. Of course it would be absurd to allow an objection after ballot when the only question is one of proficiency.

But we hold that after a candidate has received the first degree, the only question in relation to advancement is *one of proficiency*.

The logical result of requiring a ballot for each degree (upon any other than the question of proficiency) is an admission that a man may be fit for an Entered Apprentice who is not fit to be made a Fellow Craft! And is fit to be a Fellow Craft but not fit to be a Master Mason! Consider the absurdity of meeting a brother in the lodge open on the first degree as a true and lawful brother and good mason, and entitled to all the rights and privileges as such from his brethren, but is sent away when the lodge is to be opened on another degree as one whose presence would contaminate his brethren!

It has been only a little over fifty years since, in very many jurisdictions, nearly all of the business of the lodge was transacted when it was open on the first degree.

In olden times *the* lodge was opened on "the first step," "the second step" or "the third step" in Masonry. The distinction between what are now termed "degrees" has undoubtedly arisen largely from the importance which we have allowed ritualists to attach to the work—and to rendering the ritual with verbal and even literal accuracy. The real question in relation to advancement was, "Is the candidate ready to take the second or third step?" as the case may be.

Again, by requiring a ballot for each degree we lay ourselves open to the charge by the candidate, *of bad faith*. He does not apply for *one* degree; he wants "to be made a mason," and by that he understands a mason *on an equality with those to whom he applies*. He knows nothing of "degrees" save as a part of a system which is really a unit—in other words, he has the old idea that he must take three steps to be a mason as he understands the word. The language of his petition confirms this. If a ballot for each degree is to be required, we hold that even a decent degree of good faith to the candidate, requires that his petition should be limited to the first degree, and a new application should be required for each degree, and the candidate should be instructed accordingly.

But more than all (except the consideration just stated) the requirement of a ballot for each degree is in violation of the landmark, which bases advancement upon proficiency only. The fourth Ancient Charge says:

"Only candidates may know, that no Master should take an apprentice, unless he had sufficient employment for him, and unless he be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body, that may render him incapable of learning the art of serving his Master's Lord, and of being made a brother, and then a Fellow Craft in due time, even after he has served such a term of

years as the custom of the country directs; and that he be descended of honest parents; that so, when otherwise qualified, he may arrive to the honor of being a Warden, and then the Master of the lodge, the Grand Warden and at length the Grand Master of all the lodges according to his merit."

But it is said that it sometimes happens that after a candidate has been elected and sometimes after he has received one or even two degrees, facts become known, which, if known in advance, would have precluded his being accepted. This is certainly true, and if those facts are discovered *while he is a profane* we hold that an objection is equivalent to a rejection by ballot—neither more nor less.

But after a candidate has passed a certain point *he is a mason*: he may have taken but one degree, but *he is a mason*: what comes afterwards may add something, but already *he is a mason*; and that word carries with it duties and obligations towards him, on the part of his brethren, that stand for all Masonry is worth.

It follows that we can no longer treat him as a profane; and we hold that it is grossly unmasonic to allow one brother by his mere vote or objection to prevent another brother—already brought from darkness to light—from receiving more light in Masonry. While, if the newly discovered facts are of a character to require it, we hold that the candidate should be disciplined, we do not believe that to prevent his advancement charges should be filed as the New Hampshire law once required; we do hold that the objections should be made known to the lodge and their sufficiency determined by it.

The Report on Correspondence (162 pp.) was presented by Bro. ALBERT S. WAIT.

He dissents from the Maine doctrine that absconding in the face of a public accusation of crime is evidence of guilt, in the nature of a confession, but as an offset the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has just recognized the doctrine by an amendment of its Constitution and adopted our practice in Maine, which called forth originally the expression of dissent from Bro. WAIT. He calls it "the Maine-Mississippi doctrine": he will now have to add Massachusetts.

The following is now of no importance as the Gran Dieta has ceased to exist, but when it was written it truly described the situation of a good many of us:

"Our brother says, not untruly, that we are 'apparently' 'almost persuaded,' that Mexican Masonry should be given recognition,' and, although he is evidently not of that opinion, he agrees with us, that the form of government they have adopted for themselves forms no objection to such recognition. We freely confess that we have upon this matter been halting between two opinions, and that our doubts are not yet fully solved. The assaults made upon the Gran Dieta have not yet convinced our judgment, still, we think it safer to await further developments before taking the decisive step in either direction."

He devotes fourteen pages to Maine, but we regret that for reasons beyond

our control, we have allowed the printer to get so close upon us, that we have not time to review it in full.

In most matters we agree; but there are some concerning which we differ; of one of them he says:

"He returns to his former contention that a Grand Lodge may exist without constituent lodges, opening this time by copying the passage in which we stated that 'our views have been extensively copied by the ablest contemporaneous masonic writers, have been expressly approved and endorsed by many and denied by none,' and in a manner not altogether uncharacteristic, replies:

"It is very funny that we have not happened to see any of those endorsements."

"Funny although it may be, it is nevertheless true to the letter. It is also equally true, as we stated in the same connection, that 'aside from our brother of Maine, there is among competent masons but one opinion,' upon this subject."

And yet he fails to refer us to a single case; if he is correct, he can readily refer us to half a dozen or so, and until he does, inasmuch as we have never noticed one, he must pardon us for believing that he is utterly in error.

He quotes the following from us:

"It would seem to be enough for us to call attention to the fact that it is the law of the Grand Lodges of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and many others. The Constitutions of these Grand Lodges prescribe 'of what the Grand Lodge consists,' and gives to each member a vote, with no discrimination whatever as to the rights, powers or duties of any of the members, and no provision whatever that the presence of any particular class of members is necessary.'

He then adds:

"Now, here is a plain assertion, if the passage quoted means anything in this discussion, that in the four states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, affiliation in a lodge is not essential to continuance of permanent membership in the Grand Lodge. We have not present access to the Constitutions of the other three Grand Lodges named, but if we understand the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, the truth as to that is quite the other way. Article 2 of the latter is as follows, the italics, of course, being our own:

"Section 2. The Grand Lodge consists of its officers * * * * * Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens, Past District Deputy Grand Masters, *while they retain their allegiance to this Grand Lodge.*

"This was the language of the Constitution as adopted in June, 1869. The language of the Constitution adopted in June, 1845, was: Section 1, 'The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire shall consist of a Grand Master, * * * Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters,' etc., 'of this Grand Lodge *while they remain members of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction.*'"

We will first refer briefly to Maine and Massachusetts.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Maine says: "The Grand Lodge shall consist of the following officers and members": then the Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers are named in order of rank, and then is added, "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 Tyler excepted."

It is further provided: "No brother shall be eligible to office in the Grand Lodge, *except he be a permanent member thereof* OR a member of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction." This settles the matter for Maine, only we will add that the practical construction of the Constitution has been uniform; at recent sessions of the Grand Lodge a permanent member has been in attendance and recognized as such without question, who was not a member of a lodge.

The provision in the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is (and as in Maine always has been) the same—the one in relation to eligibility to office being in precisely the same words. Maine took it from Massachusetts.

Coming now to New Hampshire, let it be borne in mind that the question at issue is whether a Grand Lodge necessarily ceases to exist if all its subordinates have ceased to exist, so that there can be no representatives from them; or whether it is kept alive by its other members, who are members of it in some other capacity than that of Master or Wardens of a lodge.

The first answer to Bro. WAIT is, that the provision in the Constitution of 1845 assumes that there will be lodges of which the parties named may be members, and does not apply to the case under discussion at all: if there are no lodges, *the limitation is void*.

The second answer is, that if he had quoted the whole provision in the Constitution, his argument would have failed, for the *limitation does not apply to the Grand Officers*, but only to the Past Grand Officers.

Before referring to the present Constitution, we desire to refer to the earlier ones. In the first volume of the Reprint (1789 to 1841) we find two Constitutions.

The provision in the Constitution of 1792 is:

"All Grand Masters, Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Wardens *at all times after their respective appointments*; the Grand Treasurer, Grand Secretary, Grand Deacons, and all other Grand Officers for the time being, except the Grand Tyler, and the Masters and Wardens of all the lodges upon record under this jurisdiction, shall be members of and compose the Grand Lodge."

Bro. WAIT finds no support for his doctrine in that provision.

The next Constitution was adopted in 1803, and this is the provision:

"The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire shall consist of [the Grand Officers]; all Masters and Wardens of regularly constituted lodges under this jurisdiction and Proxies by them appointed; all past Grand Masters, past Deputy Grand Masters and past Grand Wardens, in the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, WHILE THEY REMAIN WITHIN ITS JURISDICTION; these and no others shall be considered members of the Grand Lodge, and be entitled to vote therein."

When this provision was changed we do not know, but assume from Bro. WAIT'S statement that it was in 1845, so that for twenty-four years in the life

of his Grand Lodge the limitation was that a Past Grand Officer (and possibly others) was a member of the Grand Lodge only if he was also a member of a subordinate lodge. However, it is of little consequence when the change was made, inasmuch as in the early days of the Grand Lodge, there was no such limitation, and there is none now, but on the contrary a limitation in precise accord with our position.

We know that Bro. WAIT denies this, but it is so plain that he is in error that it needs scarcely more than a statement of the provision to show it. The provision is:

"The Grand Lodge consists of its officers, and the Masters and Wardens for the time being, of the several particular lodges under its jurisdiction or their legally appointed Proxies, and one Representative of each lodge to be elected by its members; together with all Past Grand Masters, Past Deputy Grand Masters, Past Grand Wardens and Past District Deputy Grand Masters, *while they retain their allegiance to this Grand Lodge*, and the members of the Committees on Jurisprudence and Trials and Appeals."

It will be seen that, as we have already stated, this applies only to Past Grand Officers and not Grand Officers, so that it fails to sustain his position.

It is true that in another section it is provided that "All officers and members of the Grand Lodge must be Master Masons holding allegiance to this Grand Lodge." But this relates only to the eligibility of the Grand Officers (so far as they are concerned) *at the time of their election*.

Bro. WAIT argues that in changing "while they remain members of a subordinate lodge under this jurisdiction" to "*while they retain their allegiance to this Grand Lodge*" the Grand Lodge did not mean anything, but regarded the last clause as meaning precisely the same as the other. Why did they change it then? The first clause is specific, precise and in no danger of being misunderstood. Changing it conclusively shows that they intended to change its *meaning*. It so clearly seems to us that if a Permanent Member of the Grand Lodge takes a dimit from his lodge but still remains a resident of that State, he is in full allegiance to the Grand Lodge, unless he expressly renounces it, that we deem it a waste of time and space to discuss it.

He says further:

"We are not ready to believe that a Grand Lodge exists which would allow one of its so-called permanent members to retain membership after ceasing to be a member of a constituent lodge."

As the Constitutions of the Grand Lodges of Maine and Massachusetts expressly allow it, and as it has been always the practice in Maine, and we believe also in Massachusetts, our brother will have to revise his opinion.

Bro. WAIT discusses the old Michigan question at length, but we have not time to review it: we regret this the less because, save in one or two unimportant points, we find no reason to change what we have written.

NEW JERSEY, 1902.

We have an excellent engraved likeness of M. W. Bro. JOSEPH E. MOORE, the retiring Grand Master.

Of the condition of the craft, Grand Master MOORE in his address says:

"With feelings of pride and satisfaction it is my privilege to announce that at no time in our history has the condition of Masonry stood higher than at present. I am of the opinion that the brethren are attaining better and truer conceptions of the privileges accorded to them; more fully realizing the possibilities that are placed before them for erecting masonic ideals; more firmly grasping the truth upon which the eternal foundations of the Fraternity are buided."

He referred to the death of the President, and suspended the delivery of his address while the quartette sang "Nearer My God to Thee"; he gives a copy of the excellently written circular that he issued at the time of the President's death, and by the order of the Grand Lodge, this is accompanied by a very fine engraved portrait of President MCKINLEY.

He also announced the death of Past Grand Officers and also Past Masters who had died during the year, with a brief notice of each, to whom and to the Past Grand Officers, the Grand Lodge, through its proper committee, paid a tribute.

He had had several cases of discipline, but nothing save a reprimand was deemed necessary, as they were caused by ignorance of the law. One of them was the conferring of the Master's degree upon a brother one week earlier than it should have been done, the mistake being that of the Secretary.

In one case a lodge conferred a degree upon a candidate within the jurisdiction of another lodge without receiving a waiver, and of this he says:

"I ordered all proceedings to be stopped and upon investigation and report I was convinced that the candidate was guilty of wrong statement and deceit, and not desirable material for masonic privileges. I therefore ordered that his fee should be returned and he considered as a profane."

As far as we remember, this is the only instance in which such a course has been taken outside of Pennsylvania, and as we have frequently stated in our review of the Proceedings of that Grand Lodge, we regard the act of the Grand Master as utterly unwarranted by the law of the craft. We believe that he can no more deprive a candidate of his legal rights as an E. A. than he can blot from the memory of the candidate the ceremonies of the initiation, and we hold that the one is just as important as the other. It is assumed that because there was some proceeding that was contrary to law, therefore the whole proceeding is void. The last part has been an inference from the former, but it is contrary to the principles of law to hold such to be the fact in all cases. We do not care to discuss it further, but to call the matter to the attention of our New Jersey brethren, as it seems to have been passed over as a matter of course.

We do not quite understand the following:

"By request of Hiram Lodge, No. 52, of Montana, transmitted to me by the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, Central Lodge, No. 44, conferred the P. M. degree upon Worshipful Brother E. S. Johnson of Hiram Lodge. The P. M. degree is not recognized in Montana, but Brother Johnson, being by birth a Jerseyman, desired all the light and honors connected with the exalted station of Worshipful Master, and is now propably proud of his distinction among his less favored brethren."

He says that there is ground for complaint that incompetent presiding officers are elected, largely, it would seem, on the ground of promotion in line, and he speaks very earnestly and very wisely in relation to the matter, closing as follows:

"It is a duty that brethren owe to the fraternity never to elect an incompetent brother to a Warden's station; if such an error should be made, it then becomes the duty of the lodge to correct the mistake at the earliest opportunity, consulting the interest of the lodge rather than the feelings of the brother."

He had been called upon to perform a large number of official acts of rather a routine character.

He had visited lodges on many interesting occasions, which, however, he notices very briefly.

The Grand Lodge had as visitors four Grand Masters with a large number of Grand Officers and past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of New York. They of course were received and welcomed with honor, and we doubt whether a similar event has ever happened, save at the Grand Lodge of Virginia on the occasion of the Centennial of Washington.

He speaks with enthusiasm of the success of the Masonic Home.

When the Jacksonville fire occurred, he caused two hundred dollars to be forwarded, and the act was, of course, warmly approved by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary submits a long and concisely written report in relation to the affairs of his office, and as Grand Lodge dues are paid through him, a full account of his receipts and disbursements from those sources is given.

We find that nearly one thousand dollars was received from the *per capita* tax for the Grand Lodge Charity Fund, and five thousand seven hundred and fifty-three dollars from the *per capita* tax for the maintenance of the Home.

In relation to the visitors, the Grand Secretary says:

"The Grand Master then called upon several of our distinguished guests, and they very kindly responded with some very felicitous words, evidencing the fraternal and harmonious relationship that exists between our own and the Grand Lodges they represented.

"One peculiar feature regarding this visit of our brethren is the fact that four Grand Masters of four jurisdictions were together in the Grand East at the annual communication of a Grand Lodge, which, no doubt, is a rare occurrence.

"We certainly enjoyed the presence of our brethren and hope it may be repeated. New Jersey always accords a cordial welcome to brethren from sister jurisdictions, who may be pleased to honor us with their presence."

The Committee on the Masonic Home made a full report, which is exceedingly interesting for those having such an institution, or contemplating having one.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported in relation to the Grand Lodge of Washington, recommending that no further action be taken. We had heard of this in advance and were greatly surprised, but when we come to get the Proceedings we were still more surprised. The committee say:

"Now the matter is before us once more, through a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Washington, adopted at its last annual communication, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge asserts the right to determine the question of legitimacy of lodges domiciled within its territorial jurisdiction."

"In other words, the Grand Lodge of Washington may recognize as regular and admit into its subordinate lodges persons made under the authority of the so-called Independent Grand Lodge of Ohio, which is now engaged in establishing lodges throughout the country, or men whose alleged masonic standing rests upon Prince Hall Lodge, or men owing allegiance to the Grand Orient of France, and denying the existence of a God, and the sanctity of the Great Light of Masonry or members of the Order of the Eastern Star. So long as the Grand Lodge persists in this position your committee can only repeat what was said in its report in 1900:

"We can only insist that so long as that Grand Lodge recognizes the right of its subordinate lodges to hold masonic intercourse with alleged masons who do not owe allegiance to any body recognized by us as masons (or by the craft generally), the Grand Lodge of New Jersey must, under our obligations, refuse to recognize it as a masonic body or to hold any communication with it as such."

We have read and re-read a good many times this extract, and leave off with more surprise than when we began. The resolution we had supposed to be the doctrine of every Grand Lodge in this country, doctrine universally regarded as fundamental, and how in the world the committee could draw the inference from it that they have drawn, passes our understanding. If the Grand Lodge of New Jersey decides that a given lodge in its jurisdiction is a legal lodge, there is no power on earth to go behind that decision. That is the doctrine in Maine, and if Washington is subject to criticism for passing this resolution, certainly the Grand Lodge of Maine is, for in the resolutions that our Grand Lodge has passed in relation to this matter of Washington, we have re-affirmed precisely the same doctrine.

The committee apparently understand it as if the word "lodges" were "men claiming to be masons," between which there is all the difference that there is between truth and error.

A large Committee on Library was appointed, whose duties were to consider a broader and more extensive exchange of masonic literature, etc., between that and other Grand Lodges.

The Committee on History made a long and interesting report, but without recommendations. They give a history of what had been done in the past and of the condition of matters at present. We were hoping that the Grand Lodge would see its way clear to order commencement of publication.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized upon the report of the Committee on Correspondence, and the Committee on Jurisprudence was directed to revise the Digest of Masonic Law and Code for trial of charges.

During the session, the Grand Master temporarily closed the Grand Lodge, and requested that all the brethren should remain in their places for a few minutes, as he desired to present a picture to the Grand Lodge. He called Past Grand Master CONGDON to the chair, when the Superintendent of the Home led five little children to the platform. Bro. WALLIS made a brief introduction, from which it appears that they were from the Masonic Home. The brethren gave them "a Chatauqua salute," after which the children retired amid great applause.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

A pleasant episode occurred in the presentation of a jewel to Bro. JACOB RINGLE, who began thirty years ago to advocate the establishment of a Masonic Home, and in spite of all discouragements had followed it persistently during all that time, until he now saw it an accomplished fact. The address of presentation by Bro. WALLIS was very interesting and the reply of Bro. RINGLE was exceedingly fitting.

The Grand Lodge changed the time of its session from January until the first Wednesday after the second Tuesday in March.

The installation was varied by the singing of the installation ode; and the closing ode was also sung.

The Grand Secretary gives a page containing the dates of the organization of each Grand Lodge, and the date on which it holds its annual communication, as well as a list of Grand Officers and Grand Representatives.

This Grand Lodge still publishes the returns of its lodges.

The Report on Correspondence (176 pp.) was submitted by Bro. CHARLES BELCHER. It is a very fully compiled abstract of the proceedings with brief comments.

In his review of Colorado he says:

"The third decision was to the effect that the lodge could not receive a petition for affiliation from a former member, now a resident of California, on the ground that it would be discourteous and a gross offence against the laws of the Grand Lodge of California. The Committee on Jurisprudence thought differently, and so do we."

We do not quite understand his reference to honorary rank. We had supposed that it was invariably conferred for services which are deemed to have earned it, and because it was impossible to give actual rank to so many. We certainly have been called upon to vote in such manner as would confer actual rank upon one of two parties between whom it was difficult to determine which was the most deserving, and yet under such circumstances that the conferring of the actual rank upon the one would prevent the other from ever receiving it. However, our Grand Lodge does not confer honorary rank except indirectly, by increasing the number upon whom the actual rank is conferred.

He gives a very full abstract of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge and speaks in high terms of the address of Grand Master CHIOATE, and especially commends the strictures upon publishing in the newspapers acts of a Lodge of a private nature and the action of our Grand Lodge in relation thereto.

In his review of Maine, referring to the legislation against liquor saloons, he says:

"No, Brother Drummond, we do not believe that *Free* Masonry allows a man to violate either masonic, moral or civil law,' nor do we believe that the Grand Lodge should indulge in class legislation, and ostracise any individual because he is directly or indirectly connected with the dispensing or producing of malt or spirituous liquor, any more than by a similar process they should determine whether to become a mason, the individual should be a follower of John Wesley or Martin Luther. It is a subject for individual discrimination, not Grand Lodge legislation."

We notice that within a few years this term "class legislation" has been frequently used as meaning something exceedingly wrong, but we do not know that we fully understand the meaning of those who use it. To get at the meaning and bring the question squarely to the front, we would like to ask our brother if he would hold that under any circumstances the keeper of a brothel can properly be made a mason? And if it should happen that in a given jurisdiction lodges were in the habit of making masons of such persons, whether a law of the Grand Lodge against it would be deemed "class legislation"? If not, why not?

We believe that the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction exists in New Jersey, but Bro. BELCHER, referring to the Maine proposition, says:

"We are not prepared to advocate the release of jurisdiction, but are of the opinion that if the perpetual condition is eliminated, the one year basis, as adopted by New York, is preferable to the longer term."

NEW MEXICO, 1901.

The frontispiece is a portrait of M. W. Bro. ELIAS H. STOVER, the retiring Grand Master.

An emergent communication was held May 24, 1901, to give masonic burial to Past Grand Master SIMON BOLIVER NEWCOMB, to whom the Grand Master, as well as the committee of the Grand Lodge, pay a feeling tribute.

Grand Master STOVER, in his annual address, congratulates the brethren upon the propitious circumstances under which they meet, saying that peace, harmony and prosperity had prevailed.

He notices the death of President MCKINLEY, and pays one of the finest tributes to his memory that we have read.

From the tribute to Past Grand Master NEWCOMB, we learn that that brother had had a very active part in the formation of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, having presided at the convention that formed the Grand Lodge,

and was elected the first Senior Grand Warden and the third Grand Master. His death was a great shock to the community, for it resulted from blood-poisoning caused by a sore on his foot, which at first seemed of a trifling character.

Grand Master STOVER says that they have made a greater gain in membership than in any previous year, and that with two exceptions the lodges are in much better financial condition, and he is confident that "morally and spiritually, the gains are even more gratifying than our increase in health and members."

He had had quite a number of inquiries, caused largely by the revised Constitution, and nearly all of them related to the law in regard to physical qualifications.

One of his decisions is as follows :

"A Master Mason can be 'in good standing' and not be a member of any lodge. He is a member of a world-wide fraternity, and if he has not been convicted of any masonic offence by 'some regularly constituted masonic tribunal' he is 'in good standing,' although not entitled as a masonic right to any lodge privileges."

We are glad to see this affirmation of the old law.

He had issued a circular letter at the commencement of his term of service, giving instructions and advice of an important character to the lodges, and he received many encouraging responses.

Part of the District Deputies did not make reports, one of them, however, failing to do so in consequence of being absent on a trip to Europe.

Montezuma Lodge, No. 1, celebrated its semi-centennial, but the Grand Master, very greatly to his regret, was not able to be present. Of it he says :

"So far as we are informed, Montezuma Lodge, No. 1, was the first masonic body to be organized in all that area now composing the states of Oregon, California (except San Francisco), Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Texas (west of San Antonio), New Mexico and Arizona."

To this he adds an explanation that there was a military lodge during the Mexican War, having a charter from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, which continued in existence about two years, when its dispensation was surrendered and steps were taken to form a lodge.

Two of the historical addresses given on the occasion are printed in the Proceedings, and they are a very valuable contribution to the history of Masonry in that part of the country.

Of Masonry in Mexico, he says :

"The death of the Gran Dieta has removed a great obstacle from the path of true Masonry in Mexico, but the deathbed recommendation of its constituent Grand Lodges, which are the Grand Lodges of the Valley of Mexico, Tamaulipas and Coahuila shows that the fight for supremacy in Mexican Masonry will be continued by the same forces. We believe that none of the Grand Lodges which had previously recognized the Gran Dieta will be willing

now to extend recognition to these Grand Lodges, but will wait until the rival bodies make peace with each other. There can be no doubt as to the final result. Justice to the citizens of our sister Republic demands that we make no effort to foist upon them a masonic body which they will not themselves support."

This Grand Lodge had previously recognized the Grand Lodge Cosmos, and he says he sees no objection to granting recognition to some other Grand Lodges in friendly relations with the Cosmos, whose recognition is recommended by Bro. SEAMON.

We greatly regret this, because the recognition of this Grand Lodge will most assuredly continue the contest in Masonry, as nearly all the Grand Lodges who are acting upon it are taking a different course, and we say this after a very careful examination of Bro. SEAMON's report.

We do not agree with Bro. SEAMON in some of his fundamental views in relation to Grand Lodges, for he states that he does not consider the maintaining of masonic correspondence with the Grand Orient of France as a legitimate reason for a refusal to recognize the Grand Bodies which do it. We believe that he will find himself alone in this country in his views in relation to this question, and we therefore feel a certain degree of distrust in relation to his conclusion concerning affairs in Mexico. We find that his Grand Lodge did not endorse his views.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized, upon his recommendation.

The Grand Lodge, however, did not act upon the Grand Master's suggestion in relation to the recognizing of Mexican Grand Lodges, but postponed further action until the future of Mexican Masonry is more clearly assured, a conclusion which we deem a very wise one.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, so far as they are made, show the prevalence of harmony and prosperity.

Not all the lodges were visited, and nearly all of the deputies express regrets that they were not able to visit some of them.

The Report on Correspondence (83 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM H. SEAMON.

He gives a brief abstract of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, but devotes most of his space to Mexican Masonry.

He is exceedingly bitter against the Gran Dieta and its constituents. He holds to the views that we entertain in relation to the Gran Dieta to a certain extent. That is, that there should be formed in Mexico one Grand Lodge for the entire Republic, but he would have it formed of the Grand Lodge Cosmos and those which go with them. In this connection we would say that we have had a communication from Bro. YOUNG, which he notices, saying that his sketch is "based upon the publications of Brothers Chism and Parsons and the history issued under the seal of the Gran Dieta." This statement takes away much of the reliance to be placed upon that sketch, and we are surprised

that Bro. SEAMON should have placed any reliance upon the statements of Chism.

The historical addresses of which we have spoken, are paged separately from the Proceedings, and we trust that they have been issued in separate pamphlets.

NEW YORK, 1901.

We have a splendid portrait of the retiring Grand Master, M. W. CHARLES W. MEAD; also one of Past Grand Master MORGAN LEWIS.

The Grand Lodge was visited by Grand Master JOSEPH E. MOORE, of New Jersey, and Past Grand Master THOMAS W. TILDEN, of the same State, and by Bro. JAMES B. SENER, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge of Virginia.

Grand Master MEAD in his address speaks in very high terms of the condition and prosperity of the fraternity, saying:

"Cheering and gratifying indeed are the condition and prospects of our Fraternity. We left this Temple one year ago in peace and concord, and in that peace and concord have we abided. We have been enriched in every form of material prosperity. While we have just cause for gratulation and rejoicing that our increase in numerical strength during the past year is without parallel in our history, I find cause for far greater rejoicing that the spirit, truly fraternal, pervades and animates the entire Fraternity. The vestal fires upon the altars of Freemasonry have been sedulously guarded and maintained, and the craft in love and unity have been 'pursuing their labors' unvexed and undisquieted by 'wars or rumors of wars,' steadily going forward in the accomplishment of the objects of our Fraternity."

At this point in his address, he called upon the Grand Chaplain for prayer. Among the names of those who had died during the year, he announced the death of Past Grand Master BENJAMIN FLAGLER.

Bro. FLAGLER was Grand Master in 1882, and of him Grand Master MEAD well says:

"No man was better and more favorably known in the Grand Lodge of New York. He possessed a most charming personality, coupled with great strength of mind and great beauty of character. His intellectual and moral honesty, his broad and generous culture, his mental activity and vigor, his kindness of heart and loyalty to his friends, his unflinching affability and courtesy, were combined with a modesty as rare as it was beautiful, and his companionship was an honor and a delight to those who were privileged to share it. His ardent patriotism, his unswerving political convictions, and his important public service made his citizenship a bright and conspicuous example to the community in which he lived."

He announced, with a brief tribute to their memory, the deaths of quite a number of brethren, among them that of the venerable Brother, ADNA A. TREAT, of Colorado, in the one hundred and fourth year of his age. When we state that he was Master of his lodge before the birth of the writer, there will be a higher appreciation of the statement that he had been a Master Mason for over seventy-seven years.

He notes briefly the deaths of masons in other jurisdictions, but pays a special tribute to Bro. ROBERT MAXWELL SMITH, Grand Master of Arkansas, who perished in the terrible catastrophe at Galveston; he was a native of New York.

He gives a concise statement of his official acts, except that he states fully the composition of the Grand Lodge on the various occasions when he had performed public ceremonies.

The relations with sister Grand Lodges had continued to be of the most cordial and fraternal nature. This address was just delivered before the Grand Lodge of Washington restored its resolution of non-intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and in view of the matter, full authority was given the incoming Grand Master to take such action as he might deem necessary in relation to the renewal of fraternal relations. We understand, unofficially, that those relations have been renewed since the session of the Grand Lodge of Washington.

He says further:

"A communication has been received from the Grand Master of Denmark announcing the fact that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has established a subordinate lodge in the city of Copenhagen. The Grand Master of Denmark, upon being advised of this invasion of the territory of that Grand Lodge, promptly recalled the appointment of its representative near the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, and dismissed the representative of that Grand Body near the Grand Lodge of Denmark. I am also advised that the Grand Lodge of Norway and the Grand Lodge of Sweden, upon learning of this act of Masonic piracy, severed all relations with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg."

He adds that the Grand Lodge of New York, having already severed all masonic intercourse with the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, could, of course, do nothing further.

We are extremely gratified to perceive that the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction is making headway in Europe. It has been thought by some, that the action would be the other way, but it looks now as if it was only a question of time when the doctrine will be adopted by all regular Grand Lodges.

A vast number of matters came before him which we cannot even enumerate.

Among the most important ones, when the Galveston disaster happened, he issued a circular, and the result was a contribution of more than ten thousand dollars.

He says that the interest in the district conventions is increasing.

Of course he speaks in almost exultant tones of the success of the Masonic Home, and we may add here that the full statement and reports in relation to the matter, which are given at length in these Proceedings, bear him out in his statement.

There is only one sad feature. The matron, the wife of our beloved brother JESSE B. ANTHONY, had died during the year, and upon her death the Grand

Master issued a beautiful tribute to her memory, prepared by the Grand Secretary. Words can add but little, but we adopt personally, as well as in behalf of very many other brethren, the language of the Grand Master:

"The heart of the whole craft went out to him in tenderest sympathy, when the darkness of the greatest bereavement that can come to a man fell upon him in the death of his most estimable wife."

We are glad to note that the Grand Librarian, BRO. ALEXANDER A. CLARK, has been very active in putting the Grand Lodge library into the best possible condition and to see that the importance of this labor is recognized by the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master also names the work of R. W. PETER ROSS, Grand Historian, who submits a report full of historical matter which ought to find a place in every historical library in the country.

The old compromise made when the city Grand Lodge and the country Grand Lodge merged in each other, is still preserved, and the Constitution contains the following provision:

"When the Grand Master shall be chosen from the Metropolitan District, the Deputy Grand Master shall be chosen from some other portion of the state; and when the Grand Master shall be chosen from any portion of the State other than the Metropolitan District, the Deputy Grand Master shall be chosen from that district. The Senior Grand Warden and the Junior Grand Warden shall be chosen from some part of the State other than the Metropolitan District. The Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary shall be chosen from the Metropolitan District. A residence of four months immediately preceding such election shall be required to comply with this section."

We had rather expected, as time went on, that this provision would be repealed by unanimous consent, but we suppose that the country brethren still have apprehensions that in such case the immense representation of the City of New York and suburbs in the Grand Lodge would lead to something like centralization.

BRO. GEORGE A. BENTON, the representative of our Grand Lodge, was present at the opening, but was excused with others from attendance after the first day, by a vote of the Grand Lodge.

The reports of the Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary show the usual performance of the duties of those respective offices which have characterized that jurisdiction in the past.

The reports of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum fund of the Masonic Home give a great deal of very interesting matter, to which we can only refer thus generally.

The Grand Historian refers again to the fact that on August 22, 1814, Grand Master DE WITT CLINTON, called an emergent session of the Grand Lodge with reference to the defence of the State. He copies a circular that was issued calling upon the brethren to go to the breastworks in accordance with a vote of the Grand Lodge that its members should perform one day's

labor on them. The part upon which they worked was named "Fort Masonic." It was in Brooklyn. The naming of the fort in this way, led the Grand Lodge to adopt the resolution that it would perform another day's work, and of this the minute says:

"The committee appointed at the last meeting of this Grand Lodge, relative to the fortifications at Brooklyn, having tendered the services of the fraternity as directed to the Committee of Defence, by whom this day was assigned for the proposed labor, the Grand Lodge having first opened in a room in the City Hall, proceeded thence * * * in general procession to Fort Masonic, at Brooklyn, and having diligently labored on the fort during the day returned in like procession to the City Hall, where the Grand Lodge retired to a room in the same and was duly closed."

On the first day, the brethren were clothed with their aprons and the officers with their jewels and emblems of their respective grades, and upon arriving at the ground, the brethren unclothed and proceeded to labor. When the labor of the day was finished, the members re clothed themselves. We thus have an example in New York as early as 1814, of public masonic ceremonies of an extraordinary nature.

The Board of Relief gives a shorter report than usual, but still gives the details of several cases of interest.

We regret to find that our brother, CHARLES W. CUSHMAN, whom we have known for many years, and who had served the Grand Lodge four years as Junior Grand Warden, and two years as Senior Grand Warden, felt compelled to decline a re-election to the latter office, although elected by acclamation, on account of his physical condition, and the Grand Lodge unanimously adopted resolutions of regret and made him an Honorary Past Grand Master with the title of Most Worshipful; and the same title was conferred upon the Grand Secretary, Bro. EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, as an appreciation of his twenty years' service in that office.

In this volume of almost five hundred pages closely printed, there are a great many things that we would like to notice, but cannot for want of space.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized, but action upon the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was deferred, hoping that the Scottish lodges would, at an early day, join with the others under one jurisdiction.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are brief and general, not going into details, but as a whole they show a prevalence of prosperity, harmony, attention to business, and a commendable manner of doing the work.

The Report on Correspondence (186 pp. closely printed) was presented by Bro. JESSE B. ANTHONY, except the review of the European Continental Grand Lodge by Bro. EMIL FRENKEL, who gives us a vast deal of information, to which we do not give particular attention because we are not in actual communication with any of these bodies.

Bro. ANTHONY gives us his usual carefully prepared synopsis of the Proceedings.

Speaking of Bro. BARLOW, of Connecticut, he thus alludes to his own bereavement :

"Noting the last paragraph of our brother's conclusion we wish to express to him our heartfelt sympathy. None can appreciate the keenness of that sorrow except those who have been called to pass through the same experience. To part with those we love, those who have become a part of ourselves, is a trial demanding strong faith and a well grounded confidence in Him who is love itself.

". . . . God never made
Spirit for spirit, answering shade for shade,
And placed them side by side—
So wrought in one, though separate, mystified—
And meant to break
The quivering threads between. When we shall wake,
I am quite sure we will be very glad
That for a little while we were so sad."

His loss is very great, and the loss to the institution with which he was connected is also very great.

In relation to the Grand Lodge of Washington, he well says :

"It seems to us that the committee in their illustrations go further than at the present there is any warrant for. It has yet to be determined whether, under the opinion expressed by the Grand Lodge of Washington, and against which sound objections may be made, she will commit any act of the unmasonic character indicated by the committee. The Grand Lodge of Washington has not yet said that 'a spurious mason emanating from the State of Louisiana may be admitted to fraternal relations with the masons of Washington, at the dictum of her subordinate lodges,' and we doubt if she ever will. When she should do so, *then* she would justly be subject to non-intercourse. A threat to do certain things—qualified though it may be—is not in our judgment good ground for an edict of non-intercourse or the maintenance of one."

In replying to Bro. HEDGES, of Montana, he well says, and we quote him at length on account of the importance of the question, and because we believe that he has the absolutely correct view of it :

"Our brother says, 'when recognition by a Grand Lodge after being accorded, had been withdrawn, the liberty is still left to the individual lodges to admit members hailing from lodges under a Grand Lodge from which its Grand Lodge had withdrawn recognition.'

"This doctrine does not present to us a reasonable aspect. We should say that a subordinate lodge must abide by the decision of its superior—the Grand Lodge—particularly as to the regularity of sister Grand Lodges or lodges and members thereunder. In this position we do not wish to be understood as undervaluing the rights of lodges. In the Grand Lodge is vested the authority to enter into fraternal intercourse with other Grand Lodges, determining their regularity, etc., and the subordinate lodges thereunder must conform thereto. The lodges certainly cannot decide for themselves upon this point. To illustrate, the Grand Lodge of Ohio has declared that certain so-called lodges located in that State are irregular. Would any of its lodges, by virtue of any claimed immemorial right, be qualified to question the declaration of that Grand Lodge? We say not.

"Take a recent case, that of the Grand Lodge of Vermont in withdrawing its recognition of the Grand Orient of Belgium, could it be claimed that should a member from that Grand Orient apply for admission to a lodge in Vermont, that the lodge would have the right to admit him? We do not think so. The question had been determined by the Supreme Grand Body.

" We entertain the opinion that under the usages of the Craft, a subordinate Lodge in one Grand Jurisdiction is not competent to question for itself the masonic status of one who has been declared to be an irregular Mason by the Grand Lodge of the jurisdiction from which he hails. The adjudication of the Grand Lodge having authority over the petitioner or visitor should be recognized in all other sister Grand Jurisdictions and the subordinate lodges located therein.

" In taking this position it does not appear to us that one Grand Lodge is in any sense interfering with the sovereign rights of another Grand Lodge, for the maintenance of that position is strictly in harmony with the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge jurisdiction, in which all American Grand Lodges (at least) are thoroughly agreed.

" Members may be free to act within the limits of their own obligations"—most assuredly—and said obligations are controlled not alone by the by-laws of the lodge, but by the constitution and regulations of the Grand Lodge, and beyond that by the usages, customs, and general laws of the Fraternity which controls all—the Grand Lodge, the individual lodge, and the member."

There are other matters that we would be glad to notice, but time fails us.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1902.

The very appearance of these Proceedings indicates the growing prosperity of the craft in this jurisdiction. They were printed at the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and are certainly a very great credit to the printer. Perhaps we look with more favorable eye upon them because they are printed in such type that even old eyes can readily read them in the evening.

They contain the portrait of the retiring Grand Master, Bro. B. S. ROYSTER.

A very interesting communication from Bro. F. D. WINSTON, Junior Grand Warden, was presented and ordered to be spread upon the records. It is of an historical character, relating to the location of the first lodge in that State, one to which reference had been made, but which, hitherto, they have been unable to locate or even to make certain that it existed.

Grand Master ROYSTER thus speaks of the condition of the craft:

" During the year I have been called upon only a few times to straighten out little differences between lodges and individual brethren. The true spirit of Masonry seems to be abroad in North Carolina and I am constrained to believe that we are entering upon an era of great prosperity and usefulness. We have increased in numbers and this increase is made up of the best type of North Carolina manhood. Quality has not been sacrificed in the interest of quantity. Our brightest and best young men are seeking admission and I am rejoiced at their coming. We can help them and they can help this grand old Fraternity, which, for more than an hundred years, has stood for peace, prosperity, charity, virtue, liberty, and freedom. From all sections of the State the glad tidings have come and my heart is filled with joy unspeakable."

These tidings will fill the hearts of very many with joy also.

The Grand Lecturers had been busy, and very much had been done to educate the craft in the authorized work.

Eight dispensations for new lodges had been granted and one charter restored.

The Grand Master calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that there are a number of lodges so weak financially that they are unable to have the services of the Lecturer, and earnestly recommends that provision be made for the visitation of such lodges. He says that wherever the Lecturers have visited, an increase of interest has resulted, and the conditions under which the weaker lodges are placed ought no longer to exist.

He urges also that the code should be revised and brought down to the present time as far as the decisions are concerned, and the Grand Lodge appointed a committee to do it.

The Orphan Asylum of course receives his attention, and we find from his address and the reports of the other officers, that it is in a flourishing condition. At the very last meeting of the directors, arrangements were made to care for about thirty more children, and he commends to the brethren the work that it is doing, urging them to visit Oxford if they can do so, and if they cannot to subscribe for the "Orphans' Friend."

The Grand Secretary is able to report a much greater degree of promptness in the making of returns and payment of dues, and the old custom of waiting until the meeting of the Grand Lodge before sending in returns, is gradually passing away.

Three lodges had been continued under dispensations and four charters had been surrendered and the lodges had ceased to work.

He incorporates in his report that of the Grand Librarian, which shows that a great deal had been done during the year in supplying missing Proceedings and arranging them in proper form. The Grand Librarian says that none had been bound during the year, but that they must soon be, in order to be preserved.

The Grand Secretary reports a large increase in the receipts and an increase in membership.

We would be glad to note somewhat in detail the reports from the Orphan Asylum, but our general statement that it is in good condition and doing a magnificent work is fully sustained. Donations to the library in the way of books fitted for children are suggested, and of course it goes without saying that such books cannot possibly be put to a better use than in this library.

The Grand Orator, Bro. A. A. MARSHALL, delivered a learned and very interesting address.

The Auditor of the Grand Lodge made a report showing the gradual increase in the receipts, and giving the credit, as we have suspected, to the Grand Secretary "for constant and the most intelligent diligence in the work of his office." It had been proposed to raise his salary, but he declined to accept any addition. He was sent out of the hall, and it was announced that he would shortly be married, and a motion to select and present to him and his bride, a bridal present worthy of the Grand Lodge and the esteem for him was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Committee on the Masonic Temple was directed to have a plan of the building for the meeting of the Grand Lodge, and ascertain and report at the next session of the Grand Lodge whether a suitable lot could be obtained for it in Raleigh at a reasonable price.

It was announced that Mr. BENJAMIN N. DUKE, who, it will be remembered, has made generous donations to the Orphan Asylum, and had been one of its directors in behalf of the State, had moved to New York, and resigned his position as Director, and the Grand Lodge adopted resolutions of thanks for what he had done, with urgent prayers and well wishes for his future. His place in the Board was filled by an appointment by the Governor, which we did not at first understand, but upon looking at the receipts, we find that the state annually appropriates ten thousand dollars for the benefit of this institution.

The Grand Master had been obliged to suspend two Masters of lodges for conduct unbecoming a mason and the Grand Lodge confirmed his action, but upon considering the circumstances imposed no further punishment.

A jewel was presented to the retiring Grand Master in an address of much beauty, to which he feelingly and eloquently responded.

This Grand Lodge still publishes the returns of the lodges. We very greatly doubt the wisdom of this, as we have stated in former reports, but perhaps in those jurisdictions in which they do this, they find a benefit from it corresponding to the expense of doing so.

The Report on Correspondence (155 pp.) was again presented by Bro. JOHN A. COLLINS, who gives an exceedingly good abstract of the more important matters, but limits his comments to a narrower compass than we wish, or deem wise.

He first makes a special report in regard to the Grand Lodge of Cuba, coming to the conclusion that the Grand Lodge should delay action thereon, and his recommendation was adopted.

He bases his report almost wholly on the report of Bro. T. T. GURNEY, of the Grand Lodge of Illinois in 1876, but he says that nearly all the American Grand Lodges have extended recognition to that Grand Lodge, but as the committee is not advised as to the reasons for this and following a wise conservatism, he reported the conclusion that at present it is not expedient to do so. Without discussing the matter at all, we will refer him to the statements upon which the Grand Lodge of Maine based its action: See report 1877, page 448; ditto 1878, pages 708 and 718; ditto 1879, pages 48 and 180; ditto 1880, pages 37 and 490.

In his review of Maine, he says:

"The condition of the craft is reported as entirely satisfactory, and it is not surprising when we take note of the fact that there were 240 rejections within the year, or about twenty per cent. of all applying for the degrees. This close tying is the best, if not the only effective, means of reducing the ranks of the wanderers."

Referring to a matter that has been somewhat discussed, he says further:

"Brother Drummond, to our mind,—it may be obtuseness—in no wise weakens our criticism of the position taken by Bro. Locke. In Masonry it is the man himself, and not his politics or religion, that is to be investigated: if he is good material take him; if not, let him go; but let not his intrinsic unfitness be charged to his real or supposed religious belief. The rejection of the petition of a Catholic is no more tenable than that of a Presbyterian or Baptist, for these churches are opposed to all secret organizations. Reject, if you will, but let the rejection be for individual unfitness, and not for any religious bias or preference."

It is not that the petitioner is Catholic in *sentiment*, but that he is a *member of an organization* which requires him to make the law of that organization superior to all other laws, and among those laws is one that no member of it is allowed to be a mason. We do not believe that a man can serve two masters. Our objection is not based upon personal grounds at all. We never have heard that the Presbyterians or the Baptists make it a part of their code that no one of their members can be a mason.

The following is recommended to the attention of those who are rushing into the building of Homes without first counting the cost:

"We are not *opposed* in any sense to the multiplication of masonic charities, or even to the building of palatial quarters for the poor of our household, but it does not seem wise to expend such large sums for buildings, grounds, maintenance and administration, which if invested would furnish money enough to keep all these old men and women in comfort amongst their relatives and friends."

Past Grand Master SAMUEL D. IRVIN, of Georgia, presented to the Grand Lodge the original Proceedings of 1798, the only copy which is known to exist, unless, perhaps, a copy is in the library of some of the older Grand Lodges. The Grand Lodge voted to reprint it and continue from year to year reprinting the old Proceedings, until they come down to the time when the Proceedings were printed annually. Accordingly, we have in this volume the Proceedings of 1798. They are paged separately from the Proceedings, but no copies were published outside of those in the Proceedings. They are to be paged consecutively hereafter, so that it will be necessary to detach them from the Proceedings and preserve them in a separate file in order to get the volume by itself.

We are exceedingly glad that our North Carolina brethren are taking this course. We greatly regret that the old records are lost and that it is impossible to have a full record from the time of the organization of the Grand Lodge, but what they have is of very great historical value, and their publication will be a great benefit to the craft.

The thanks of the Grand Lodge were tendered to M. W. Bro. IRVIN and his letter is published in the Proceedings.

Among other matters of interest is the account of the laying of the corner stone of the "principal college" of the University of North Carolina, by the

Grand Lodge, April 14, 1798. We make a condensed statement for the special benefit of the few who claim that public ceremonies by a Grand Lodge or lodge, open as such, are contrary to the law of Masonry.

The Grand Master, who was the Governor of the State, called a special communication of the Grand Lodge which was "opened in due form" and voted to "proceed in the ancient and usual form of Masonry" under the direction of the Grand Master to the place appointed to form a general procession, etc.

"The procession was then formed by all the brethren aforesaid, clothed in masonic order, and in solemn form proceeded to the place appointed." There a general procession was formed, the masonic procession being in the rear.

When they arrived at the place—

"Those gentlemen who made the procession, and were not of the craft, formed themselves and stood around the place on which the building is to stand; when the fraternity, lead by the most Most Worshipful Grand Master, continued their procession around the building three times, in a solemn manner; when they came to the southeast corner of the college, the Grand Master alone, attended by the chief officers and craft, proceeded in the ancient form of Masonry to lay in a masonic order the Corner Stone—which was accordingly done."

After this there were prayers and then the procession was formed again and proceeded to the chapel, where a eulogy was delivered.

"The procession of the craft was then conducted by the Grand Master to the lodge room, and after the business of the lodge was finished it was adjourned in due form."

We note also in this pamphlet that "The lodge was closed in due form to meet on" a day specified, and the record then is, "The Grand Lodge met according to adjournment." But when a future meeting was not provided for, it "was adjourned in due form" or it "adjourned *sine die*."

It will be noted that the proceedings in laying this corner stone in 1798 are identical with those at the present day in almost, if not quite, every masonic jurisdiction except Pennsylvania.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1901.

We have a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, EDWARD H. JAMES; also of DONALD R. DAVIDSON, Past Grand Treasurer, who had died during the year.

The business was quite promptly transacted, for the Grand Lodge met at twelve o'clock, the Grand Secretary reported that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, the Grand Lodge was opened, and the routine business including the receipt of the report on credentials was finished, so that it was called off at 12.35.

In the afternoon, Grand Master JAMES delivered his address.

He devotes much of it to the fraternal dead, including those of other jurisdictions.

The seven lodges chartered the year before had been constituted by special Deputies, who reported the lodges in good condition and with prospects of success.

Of the condition of the craft he says :

"Throughout our Grand Jurisdiction, peace and harmony reign supreme, and our relations are most fraternal with sister Grand Jurisdictions. The particular lodges are all enjoying, with but few exceptions, increased prosperity. I am delighted to be able to state that notwithstanding the failure in crops sixty-nine more masons were raised in this masonic year than for the year previous, and but ten less than for the year ending April 30, 1899. Since then we have a total net increase in membership of 541. Our numbers are increasing steadily, and I predict a more rapid growth during the next few years."

He had been able to make but few visitations, although he had intended to visit the majority of them, but of these visitations, he says :

"More frequent visits by the Grand Master, or his Deputy, would result in great benefit to the craft, especially among the weaker lodges. A number of lodges throughout this Grand Jurisdiction have never had the pleasure of entertaining the Grand Master, and, where we have no District Deputies, the Grand Master or the Deputy Grand Master should endeavor to make an official visit at least once a year to each particular lodge. Nothing will inspire a lodge with enthusiasm like a visitation from the Grand Master, and very often a few well chosen words will dispel all personal difference that many times exist among the Fraternity and which might otherwise terminate by destroying the very existence and usefulness of a lodge."

When the Jacksonville disaster occurred, he issued a circular to the lodges, which resulted in the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars, which was forwarded.

He states the following, which greatly surprises us :

"The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law making it necessary for all secret societies to incorporate under the laws of the state. No action has yet been taken by this Grand Body, and I would recommend that the matter be referred to the Jurisprudence Committee that a proper recommendation may be made at this session in order to give the Grand Lodge time to take action.

The Grand Lodge appointed a committee, directing them to take the necessary measures for complying with the law.

He had granted three dispensations for new lodges, but cautions the Grand Lodge against a too rapid increase.

He announced several decisions which he states at length, involving no new principle, but one of them may be of special interest in some parts of our jurisdiction just at this time :

"According to our Grand Lodge by-laws, no saloon keeper is eligible to receive the degrees of Masonry. We have no saloon keepers in this state. We have what are called blind-piggers and also druggists. Of course no

mason would recommend a blind-pigger for membership, but it is not so with the druggists. I will venture to say that four-fifths of the druggists in this state sell liquor as a beverage to anyone whom they think is safe, under a permit to sell for medical purposes. Some they require to sign a book kept for this purpose, others can get it without signing. What I want to know is, are such men eligible to receive the degrees under this jurisdiction? If not, would it affect their clerks in the same way?

"Answer 4.—I refer you to page 49 of the Grand Lodge by-laws under the head 'Saloons,' which states plainly that no person engaged in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors as a beverage shall be initiated into any particular lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, consequently any druggist or clerk so engaged is not eligible to receive the degrees. Your statement that four-fifths of the druggists in the state sold liquor as a beverage is, I consider, somewhat exaggerated. There are certainly a great many druggists in North Dakota, upright and conscientious men, who would not sell liquor knowingly for anything but legal purposes. Of course, it is impossible for a druggist to always know whether or not it is used legally; however, the particular lodge should be the judge in this matter. Great care should be exercised, and no candidate admitted who makes it a practice of running a drug store as a blind pig to cover up the sale of intoxicating liquors."

We presume that we can make a pretty correct guess as to what the term "blind pig" means. It occurs also in another decision.

A candidate was accepted and two degrees conferred upon him when it was found that he could not raise his left hand above his head on account of the effect of a gun shot wound. The Grand Master held that he could not receive the third degree, and the Grand Lodge sustained the decision.

BRO. FRANK J. THOMPSON, the efficient Grand Secretary, made a full report, showing that the register has been continued to the close of the fiscal year, and that the other duties had been fully performed.

He gives a good account of the condition of the library, but says that two hundred and twenty-two volumes await binding. He had done a good deal in filling up files and getting them ready to bind, during the year.

He refers in commending terms to Bro. GOULD's history of military lodges.

The Grand Lecturer's reports show activity on his part, but that some of the lodges had not been represented at any of the district schools and had not held special schools.

The library fund had increased by the appropriations to it of a part of the per capita tax.

A resolution of sympathy to Bro. PARVIN, of Iowa, was adopted and forwarded to him.

Quite an amount of routine business was harmoniously transacted.

No Report on Correspondence.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1901.

We have a very fine portrait of Bro. Hon. WILLIAM ROSS, Past Deputy Grand Master, and Grand Secretary for the last twelve years.

Bro. Ross was elected to Parliament, and his duties were of such a character that he felt compelled to resign his office of Grand Secretary; but he will still keep up his interest in the Grand Lodge. He has done very much for us as Grand Secretary, and it is a great gratification to the brethren, that while they are compelled to part with him in that capacity, he will still be active and give them the advantage of his strong assistance.

The Grand Master, THEODORE A. COSSMANN, in his address gives a brief historical statement which is of so much interest that we copy it in full:

"The century just closed has been one of wonderful development in trade and commerce, the genius of man has made possible what at the beginning of the century was not even thought of, steam and electricity have brought all parts of the world in close connection, surely we live in a wonderful age, and it is fitting to ask what has Freemasonry done for us in that century. At the beginning of it there were but few lodges in this jurisdiction, all but four of these have ceased working, viz: St. Andrew's, No. 1, established 1768. St. John's, No. 2, 1780. Virgin, No. 3, 1782. St. George, No. 20, 1784. The first three have continued to meet regularly since the date of their formation. St. George's was dormant for upwards of twenty years, but resumed in 1859, and a peculiar circumstance in this connection is worth quoting, the same Master and Secretary who were in the respective chairs when the lodge ceased working, held the same offices when the lodge resumed work, twenty years later. The governing power then was the Provincial Grand Lodge of England, established in 1784.

"The Grand Lodge of Scotland having chartered lodges, a Provincial Grand Lodge of N. S., N. B. and P. E. L., was formed in 1844, under the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge. An attempt was made in 1862 to form an independent Grand Lodge for Nova Scotia, but failed because of the veto of the mother Grand Lodge of England.

"However, in 1866, ten of the Scottish lodges surrendered their charters and formed an independent body, and we to-day are carrying on the work so well begun by them. You will therefore see that we had then three governing bodies, each acting independently of the other, and that matters masonic did not run very smoothly is easily imagined. When, through the efforts of M. W. Bro. S. R. Sircom, G. M., R. W. Bro. C. J. Macdonald, Grand Secretary, and R. W. Bro. J. R. Graham, on behalf of the Grand Lodge of N. S., and R. W. Bros. B. Curren and Allan H. Crowe, of the Provincial (changed in that year to District) Grand Lodge of England, articles of union were agreed upon, which union took place on June 23, 1869, none of us who were present, can ever forget that memorable evening.

"The greater number of the more prominent brethren who brought about this happy change have departed this life, and but few of those remaining take an active part in our deliberations to-day. One notable exception is that of M. W. Bro. C. J. Macdonald, whose active interest has never ceased through all the intervening years."

He expresses the hope that at no distant day some brother will undertake to write the full history of Masonry in that jurisdiction, and in this connection he urges upon the brethren to take good care of their lodge records.

He announces the resignation of Bro. Ross and the appointment of Bro. THOMAS MOWBRAY, who was continued by election of the Grand Lodge.

Grand Master COSSMANN gives a brief account of his official acts, all of a routine character.

He pays a tribute to Queen Victoria, with earnest wishes for the health, happiness and prosperity of the King. He had telegraphed a message of sympathy on the death of the Queen, and had received a gracious acknowledgment.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows a slight gain in membership, which appears to be made in a very few lodges, the most of them substantially holding their own.

The financial condition seems to be good and the charitable funds increased.

The District Deputy Grand Masters made concise detailed reports of their visitations of lodges, showing the prevalence of harmony and a fairly prosperous condition of the lodges, the gains being about the same as the losses, which is a condition of things to be expected in a community where the lodges have been doing work for many years.

The Grand Secretary complains that the lodges are a little dilatory in making their returns and paying their dues, probably needing something of a stirring up by him or by the District Deputies.

In one case a Secretary, undoubtedly with the connivance of the Master, suppressed the record of a rejection, although several ballots were taken, and the Grand Lodge suspended the Secretary for six months and the Master for three. In another case, in which the acting Master allowed a petition to be presented and immediate report made and a ballot taken, he was suspended for three months.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized, but the question in relation to Mexico was postponed another year.

Information was asked and given, but not published, in relation to the Grand Honors and the proper use of them, and the following is stated in relation to masonic funerals:

"W. Bro. C. E. Puttner asked for information regarding the position which should be accorded to the masonic body when attending a mixed funeral, and was informed by the Grand Master that, presuming the funeral is a masonic one, given at the request of the family of a deceased brother, then it must be under masonic direction, and the only place it can occupy is immediately in front of the hearse containing the remains of the deceased. Should this place be denied them by any other organization, civil or military, the only course open to them is to decline to attend in their masonic capacity."

In the appendix the form of a petition is given, and in the note it is stated:

"No petition for the mysteries of Freemasonry shall be received from a candidate who has been rejected in any lodge, without the consent of the lodge so rejecting—such consent to be expressed by a majority vote at any regular meeting of such lodge."

The form of minutes is also given, and in that it is stated that the Christian name must be given in full.

The Report on Correspondence (174 pp.) was prepared, as heretofore, by

several brethren; Bro. T. B. FLINT reviewing thirty-two Proceedings, Bro. WILLIAM ROSS thirteen, Bro. W. E. THOMPSON two, and the Grand Secretary thirteen.

As heretofore, it is almost exclusively an abstract of the Proceedings, with illustrative extracts.

Bro. FLINT says :

"The Grand Master expresses the opinion that the interchange of representatives with other Grand Lodges is a good thing, but he regrets the too frequent absences of Grand Representatives from Grand Lodge meetings. He, however, does not quite approve of the Nova Scotia rule by which a representative who absents himself from three successive annual communications forfeits his commission. He does not understand how this can be effected. We can assure him it is easily done, by a mere request from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge to whom the representative is accredited to the Grand Master issuing the commission. No difficulty has ever been experienced on that score in this jurisdiction. Grand Master Walker's suggestion that if Grand Representatives were clothed with some greater powers and responsibilities, this might tend to an increase in zeal and interest on their part is not without value."

In Bro. FLINT's review of Maine, he alludes pleasantly to the Washington Centennial, to our pleasure in connection with which he contributed so much, as we had the privilege of traveling with him during a part of our journey in going there.

Referring to recent legislation in relation to granting dimitts, Bro. MOWBRAY well says :

"We must confess that we cannot but consider this amendment somewhat oppressive and contrary to that spirit of freedom which should at all times pervade the masonic Order. We have been taught that a member of a lodge (not holding office) being in good standing, all dues, &c., paid up, had a perfect right to withdraw from his lodge, even without his request to do so being voted upon by the lodge, the Worshipful Master, upon being informed that the brother was in good standing financially and otherwise, simply instructing the Secretary to furnish a dimit as desired by the retiring brother."

Bro. ROSS thus speaks of the question at issue in the Grand Lodge of New Zealand in relation to the Grand Secretary's office, and his experience gives his opinion great weight.

"Considerable discussion took place on the question of permanent location of the Grand Secretary's office. We may be permitted to remark that while it may be found advisable to hold the sessions of Grand Lodge at intervals in some of the principal cities of the Colony, the headquarters of Grand Lodge should have a permanent domicile, the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer being residents of such domicile, and all important committees to meet there. The Grand Master need not necessarily be a resident of that city. The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia has its headquarters at Halifax, yet it frequently holds its Annual Communications in one or other of the principal towns throughout the province, and we find the practice works well. Under our Constitution the Grand Master or Deputy Grand Master must be a resident of Halifax, but both officers cannot be elected from that place. We have heard the name of a Grand Lodge on wheels applied to Grand Lodges that meet in various places within their jurisdiction, but we have never heard of a Grand Secretary's office being on wheels—outside of New Zealand."

In the "Conclusion," Bro. FLINT well says:

"The labour of reviewing the Proceedings of the various Grand Lodges with which the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia is enjoying fraternal relations, is one of the most pleasant and interesting of duties. Although in the case of the writer, the work has been frequently interrupted by the demands of business, it has on the whole been most enjoyable and intellectually profitable. It has strengthened his love for the noble craft whose progress he has observed and recorded and heightened his regard for the many good and true brethren with whom he has thus come into moral and spiritual sympathy. He is rejoiced at observing in every quarter, signs of vigorous masonic life and in realizing the powerful influence for good, of the craft as one of the chief and moving forces of our modern civilization. As long as its ideals remain pure and its practice by the fraternity kept in accord with its professions, it must remain one of the most cherished and ennobling of human institutions. To our brother correspondents we wish continued happiness and prosperity."

OHIO, 1901.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Bro. FRANK S. HARMON.

We note that the Grand Master opened a lodge of Master Masons in due form, appointed committees, received the report of the Committee on Credentials, and then declared the Grand Lodge opened in ample form. It occurs to us to inquire whether that lodge of Master Masons was not really the Grand Lodge? And if not, what authority a Master's Lodge has to do business for the Grand Lodge?

The Grand Lodge was held at Cleveland, and was welcomed by a brother in behalf of the municipal government, and also in an eloquent address by a brother of one of the local lodges, to both of which the Grand Master fittingly replied.

The Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, LEVI C. GOODALE, was introduced and received with Grand Honors, and made an appropriate response.

Grand Master HARMON in his address gives a detailed account of his administration. He says:

"I regret that I am obliged to report a few isolated cases where the spirit of jealousy and discord has entered the portals of subordinate lodges. These cases are of small number, and I hope and believe that sober thought and truly masonic spirit will smooth the way to brighter and better days for all lodges that are troubled by such unmasonic acts."

He extends his thanks to the brethren of the craft for the aid they had given him in the discharge of his duties—aid which the recipient invariably highly appreciates, but which we sometimes think brethren do not expect to be cailed upon to give.

It is too nearly the fact, that when we have elected and installed our Grand Officers we go about our various duties assuming that our whole duty

is done, and that those, whom we have elected, have the responsibility of administering the affairs of the craft without any help from us. But it is a very great mistake. The aid given not only assists the Grand Officers, but really is of very great benefit to the craft.

He announced the death of Bro. JOHN WILSON CHAMBERLIN, who had been a very active mason, very highly respected at home, and who has especially done great service to the craft in connection with the Order of High Priesthood of Royal Arch Masons.

He had been called upon to perform a great many official acts, nearly all of them of a routine character.

Upon the death of the President he announced it officially by a circular distributed to the lodges. His action was approved by the Grand Lodge and a special service held in memory of the President, with an address by Past Grand Master WILLIAM B. MELISH, which, with a true portrait of the President, is given in the Proceedings.

He had appointed District Lecturers, but was disappointed in not being able to report that every lodge had been visited, although all but twenty-five of the five hundred had been visited.

The matter in dispute the year before with the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, seems to have been harmoniously settled. The Grand Master says:

"It is to be hoped that in the future lodges and committees of this jurisdiction shall display such care in the investigation of the qualifications of candidates as will prevent any recurrence of the misunderstanding between our own Grand Lodge and that of any other State."

The Grand Lodge had met a large number of times during the year and constituted lodges, dedicated halls, and performed various other public ceremonies, the reports of which he gives.

This reminds us that we intended to ask Bro. WAIT, in our review of New Hampshire, how it is that in all jurisdictions the Grand Lodge holds special sessions with no representatives at all from the subordinate lodges, and yet its action is universally held valid? We have noted that in one constitution a special provision is made for what they call "ceremonial Grand Lodges," but in no other one that we have noticed is there any such provision.

Among the ceremonial Grand Lodges was one to attend the funeral of President MCKINLEY, in which the Grand Lodge was opened, attended the funeral and then was duly closed.

He had made a large number of visitations, and he advises that the funds set aside for such visitations be increased to six hundred dollars, as he found that the very best results came from them.

In his conclusion, he pays another eloquent tribute to President MCKINLEY.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, but really none of general interest.

Of the dispensations issued by the Grand Master, the committee say:

"In the matter of dispensations issued by the Grand Master during the past year, your committee takes the liberty of asking for this subject your best and most earnest consideration. Referring to similar dispensations granted during the past few years to elect and install officers, it must be apparent that the number of such is excessive, and it gives rise to the serious question whether much of this burden laid upon the Grand Master could not be prevented by the observance of reasonable care on the part of officers of subordinate lodges. During the past year the Grand Master has been asked to grant almost three hundred dispensations. When it is considered that the number of subordinate lodges is only about five hundred, it must strike every one that much of this labor is unnecessary. How it can be prevented is one of those questions that should have your serious consideration. In some jurisdictions this question has been met by the requirement that applications for dispensations must be accompanied by a stated fee. Your committee takes the liberty of joining in a recommendation of the Grand Master that this matter be referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, with the request that it prepare a suitable law which will solve this question in a practical manner, and submit the same to the Grand Lodge at its convenience."

We have already called attention to the fact that in many jurisdictions a very large amount of this labor could be saved if the lodges were intrusted with powers that experience shows they may be intrusted with perfect safety. A large number of them referred to the installation of officers of lodges, and these we deem wholly unnecessary.

The following resolution was adopted, so that Bro. DUNCAN may, if he visits Ohio, have the same experience that he had in California:

"*Resolved*, That after January 1, 1902, no lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit any one to visit it who does not, at the time of such visit, present a receipt for the payment of his dues for the year last past or a dimit issued to him within the twelve months preceding such visitation."

We had hoped that the tendency to commercialism had about reached its climax, but we fear that our hopes were not well founded.

The Grand Lodge authorized the erection of a bronze tablet to the memory of Past Grand Master CHARLES C. KIEFER, at the Masonic Home.

The following action was taken in relation to the Grand Orient of Belgium:

"Your Committee on Foreign Correspondence having received satisfactory information that the Grand Orient of Belgium with which this Grand Lodge is in fraternal correspondence is now, and has been, holding fraternal relations and recognition of the Grand Orient of France and of the M.W. Grand Lodge of Hamburg, with both of which Bodies this Grand Lodge has interdicted any fraternal relations on account of the atheism of the one and the unmasonic and unfraternal action of the other, your Committee, therefore, recommends that fraternal recognition and the exchange of Grand Representatives with the Grand Orient of Belgium be, and is hereby, withdrawn."

The Report on Correspondence (329 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. CUNNINGHAM.

It is another of his interesting and very carefully prepared reports. He gives a very full abstract of the Proceedings reviewed, including in it a no-

tice of the foreign Grand Lodges, principally "collated and abridged from" the review of Bro. FRENKEL of New York.

In his introduction he devotes some space to the action of the Baltimore Convention in 1844, in relation to the power of lodges of Entered Apprentices, claiming that the previous law was that they were members of the lodge and acted in the transaction of its business.

It is true that the matter was acted upon at that convention, and the conclusion reached that all business should be done in a Masters' lodge, but previously to that time they held that such were the old law and practice in many jurisdictions, and it would seem as if, from that action, it was the practice in the majority of the jurisdictions. It was not so in Maine, and Maine did not adopt it until quite a number of years after 1844, for we well remember that the first act which we did after our initiation was to vote upon the petition of another candidate; but in about 1856 a resolution was offered by Bro. CHASE, the author of Chase's Manual, and adopted by the Grand Lodge, requiring all business to be done in the Masters' Lodge.

In the course of the discussion he says, referring to Bro. W. J. HUGHAN :

"And, *in re* the historical claims of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, he says :

"With respect to the two dates of 1730 and 1733, noted under Pennsylvania, I think it well to point out the fact that the *first* year concerns a lodge that was *not* warranted, as far as we know, but met according to old usage, *i. e.*, prior to the Grand Lodge era. The second year was to do with a lodge under the Regulations of a Grand Lodge, and termed 'regular.' Both kinds of lodges were, so to speak, legal; but as the regularity consisted in being 'constituted' and united to a Grand Lodge, it will be seen that the statements may still be correct in both cases, without detracting from the masonic status of either, at the period in question. Of course at the present time there would be no such experience."

This is the ground that we have taken, and of which Bro. LAMBERTON rather complained in his last report.

He is not in accord with the law of his Grand Lodge in relation to the penalty for non-payment of dues, as will be seen by the following :

"It is to be devoutly hoped that Ohio, Georgia, and the several other states that permit or require expulsion for non-payment of dues will become convinced of the unfraternal as also unjust character of the punishment inflicted. Dropping from the roll is an all-sufficient penalty for a delinquency, in which only the lodge in which the membership is held, and not the general craft, is concerned."

He has a discussion with Bro. ROBBINS, of Illinois, in relation to cipher rituals, from which it appears that "Homer sometimes nods" in these days, for Bro. C. gave what purported to be a quotation from the report of Bro. R. who somewhat resented it, saying it was not from anything he ever wrote. But Bro. C. turned the tables upon him by referring to the exact place in which the paragraph quoted appears, verbatim, and in which it is written without quotation marks, so that Bro. C. is well able to say :

"Whether it is his *very own* or a quotation, is immaterial, as if the latter it was *approvingly* made, and therefore no injustice was done our M. W. brother, even if the writer was misled, by the absence of quotation-marks, in ascribing its supposed authorship to him."

We rather guess that Bro. ROBBINS will have to throw up the sponge. The fact is that sometimes we write under the pressure of a little excitement that which we afterwards forget that we have written. We have been taken by surprise in the same way!

He discusses on page 195 of these Proceedings the method of wearing the apron, in which some ideas new to us are advanced, and we must confess that they are given with great force, but we have not space to quote the whole, and we refer those interested to the Proceedings.

In his review of Maine he says:

"In regard to the Entered Apprentice degree, whilst the writer concedes that many organizations have borrowed from and are using the esotery of Freemasonry in constructing their ritualistic observances, yet the statement to the writer of those who, at the time, were personally cognizant of the cause of the emasculation of the Entered Apprentice degree by the Baltimore convention, is a sufficient basis for his belief. The writer also even can recall the influences that caused the abandonment of the use of an ancient masonic side degree because it had become a very important feature in another Order. Again, one of the old esoteric lessons was supposed to have been abandoned because used elsewhere, as it has gradually disappeared from its use in masonic rituals."

We had not noticed this when we wrote what we have written above, and we have no knowledge or information as to the causes to which he refers.

We also refer to pages 216 and 217, in relation to the Grand Honors, save that we quote the following:

"In this connection, it is to be deprecated that the use of the private Grand Honors in the tiled-recesses of the lodge upon occasions of installations, dedications, receptions of Grand Officers, and the many appropriate masonic functions therefor has apparently been relegated to an 'innocuous desuetude' in the lodges of the United States."

There are many other matters which we had intended to notice, especially his report of the Grand Lodge of Washington, but we have not space for the whole, and as the Washington matter is so fully settled, we do not deem it necessary to continue that discussion: but if anyone desires to read a very strong presentation of the views of the Grand Lodge of Ohio, they will find it in these Proceedings on page 351, and with which is given also some history of the clandestine movements in Ohio.

OKLAHOMA, 1902.

These Proceedings are received just in season to have their regular place, but only by a somewhat hasty review. They are adorned by the portrait of M. W. Bro. CHARLES DAY, the retiring Grand Master.

Six special communications had been held, two to dedicate halls and four to lay the corner stones of public buildings—two of them Masonic Halls. In each case the Grand Lodge was opened, performed the ceremonies, and returned to the hall and closed.

At the annual communication, the Grand Secretary informed the Grand Master that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, who thereupon proceeded to open the Grand Lodge in ample form in the Third Degree of Masonry. We regard this as precisely accurate: in the jurisdictions in which no particular number of lodges is required to be represented, the Grand Master himself can of course tell at a glance whether there are enough present to open the Grand Lodge.

Grand Master DAY says that the past year had been a specially prosperous one. When we state that during the year the *ten* lodges chartered the year before had been constituted, and in addition to the one lodge then continued under dispensation, he had issued dispensations for *twenty* new lodges, some idea of what he means, will be gained: the net gain in membership was over twenty-one per cent., the affiliations having been nearly six hundred, double the number of dismissions! The Grand Lodge was organized ten years ago with ten lodges; it now has *seventy-eight*.

Of this Grand Master DAY says:

"This showing denotes that, although we are living in a fast age, a fast country and in a fast section of the country, filled with the indomitable spirit of enterprise and progress; railroads, cities, towns and farms springing up as if by magic over our beautiful prairies; schools, churches, benevolent and social organizations pushing forward hand in hand, at a gait known no place outside of Oklahoma; yet amidst all this rush our grand and noble order is keeping pace with the procession, holding herself as by the fiat of the eternal, in the forefront of all social and moral reforms; and all-in-all evidencing civilization, prosperity and happiness throughout our Grand Jurisdiction."

He announced the death of President MCKINLEY, but the Grand Lodge had already acted; it was in special session when the news of the assault upon the President was received, and very appropriate resolutions were adopted and telegraphed to the President's Private Secretary.

The Grand Master gives a concise account of his official action, showing that he had been a very busy officer, and had performed his official duties with ability and fidelity.

The following shows a degree of vigorous action, hardly allowed in most jurisdictions, in which only temporary appointments can be made in place of officers suspended, but not removed until action by the Grand Lodge:

"August 5th, to M. F. Stillwell to act as my special Deputy to convene Cushing Lodge, No. 32, to investigate charges against the W. M. for drunkenness, quarreling and fighting. To arrest their charter, suspend any or all the officers, fill said offices by an election then and there by him called, and to do whatsoever he thought proper for the good of Masonry, and for the good of Cushing Lodge in particular, he having full power as Grand Master.

"This case was found by Bro. Stillwell to be both aggravated and complicated, and after a careful investigation he declared the three principal offices vacant, which were by his orders immediately filled from the craft by election and the officers installed at once. Bro. Stillwell makes a fine report of his work, which I heartily endorse and forward for your inspection."

He had made few visits and thus states a good reason why:

"Never was the old adage, 'Man proposes and God disposes,' more truly applicable than in the present instance. When the time arrived last autumn for visiting our Subordinate Lodges, as I had so fondly anticipated, Mrs. Day became seriously afflicted with rheumatism, which required my being at home, and when the time arrived for making my Grand Lodge report, la grippe and my army lamed leg attacked me worse than for several preceding years, requiring medical treatment and absolute quiet. So here I am, with resolves broken and plans unfilled, offering you a hurriedly made report, but with a heart full of love for our institution, full of thanks for the very generous considerations I have received from the Craft."

The Mexican question came up, and Bro. HARPER S. CUNNINGHAM produced the following letter from the Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Mexico, which we copy in full as giving information of great importance:

"Very Illustrious Brother:

"I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 24th of December, ult., with the documents which you had the kindness to enclose with it and which I duly return to you.

"It is truly a specimen of audacity, the claim of the so-called Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, the petition to be granted recognition by the regular bodies so worthy as the very reverend Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, when it has evidence of its illegitimacy in the Masonic World.

"The said Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico owes its existence to the extinct Grand Lodge, and when this body, recognizing its errors, submitted in obedience to the Supreme Council, that group remained a part of the Grand Dieta.

"The Supreme Council of Mexico, decreeing the liberty of Symbolism, by its ballot number 32, it reserves only the supervision over its purity of teaching and for this reason there was given to Grand Lodge United Free and Accepted Masons of Vera Cruz, a relative supremacy over the Symbolic bodies, consisting in its being the disposer of vacant territory, temporarily, in order to keep on turning them over to the regular bodies as they solicited a prerogative that rightly belongs to it, on account of its being the oldest Symbolic Lodge in Mexico, and which it has exercised with absolute right. It has granted its consent to the Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado of Toluca, State of Mexico; to the Grand Lodge Cosmos of Chihuahua; to the Grand Lodge of the State of Oaxaca; to the Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, of Matamoros State of Tamaulipas, and at present they are forwarding the petition of the Grand Lodge of Monterey State of Nuevo Leon, with all these bodies of unquestionable legality this Supreme Council has treaties of alliance and friendship, being the order of the federal district. The Honorable Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado being the only one that has legal existence and jurisdiction over the Grand Symbols.

"The so-called Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico has continued standing aloof from the obedience to the legitimate bodies and claiming to take the place of the extinct Grand Dieta, it affirms that it has jurisdiction over certain Grand Lodges in various parts of the Republic, which if it were true, would deserve the severest censure that could be imposed upon it, since that would constitute a hindrance to Symbolic liberty and a monstrous abrogation of

powers, for which, even if irregular, there could be no authorization, and this attempt itself would be sufficient to constitute it irregular.

"Gathered together by the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, the elements that remained over from the wreck of that heterogeneous body called the Grand Dieta, and its membership increased by certain individuals expelled from the philosophic bodies of this Supreme Council, or under trial for serious faults it undertakes to perpetuate its irregular life instead of recognizing its errors and submitting to the Honorable Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado, the only one, as I have said, that has the right to direct symbolism in this Orient.

"It is true, that among the persons that compose that Grand Lodge, there are found some Americans, and that these when they have notice of the arrival of some masons from that Republic, take them, by misleading them, to visit their illegal bodies and even strain their papers by noting on them their visit, but there have been repeated instances of worthy persons, that on recognizing that they had been deceived, have come to this high body of Philosophic Masons and to the Grand Lodge of Santos De Gollado, if symbolic masons, without turning their eyes further to illegal Masonry.

"It is also true that letters similar to the one sent to the Honorable Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, asking to enter into relationship with them, have been sent bodies, and some, through lack of caution, or with excessive confidence, have extended to them their friendship, but these bodies, so soon as they shall have evidence of their illegitimacy, will withdraw their recognition, as was done by the Most Excellent Grand Lodge of New Mexico that had unawares been led to recognize the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico, that cannot obtain the friendship of any regular body.

"For my own part, I take it a high honor and give the very earnest thanks of the very high body that I preside over, for your courtesy and having made known to us the petition of that irregular body, sending to us its original documents which I duly return to you and I add the note that you request.

"And permit me to manifest that it would be very well, that when any body solicits friendship and fraternal relations, that there should be required of them the recognition of this Supreme Council if it be a symbolic body, or being under its obedience if it be a philosophic body, which would avoid mistakes and save explanations."

BRO. CUNNINGHAM adds:

"The following memoranda is in response to my request, asking for a list of the Symbolic Grand Lodges in treaty with the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite;

"Memoranda of Grand Lodges that are in relation with this Supreme Council—

Excellent Grand Lodge Santos de Gollado, City of Mexico.
 Excellent Grand Lodge United Mexican, Vera Cruz.
 Excellent Grand Lodge Cosmos, Chihuahua.
 Excellent Grand Lodge Hidalgo, Toluca, Mexico.
 Excellent Grand Lodge Benito Juarez, Matamoros, Tampico.
 Excellent Grand Lodge Oaxaca, Oaxaca.
 And soon will be Grand Lodge of Monterey, Nuevo Leon."

We think that this letter will not hasten the recognition of any of the lodges named in the above list by the Grand Lodges of the United States.

A fine address by the Grand Orator is published.

Charters were granted to the lodges D. U. and also one to petitioners directly to the Grand Lodge.

The work was exemplified before the Grand Lodge, "with its staging and

scenic effect." and approved by the Grand Lodge. This is a matter in which our Oklahoma Brethren will be wise if they go slow—*very slow*.

It seems that they can get "around the stump" in Oklahoma as well as elsewhere :

"The brethren of the several masonic bodies of the city conformed to the resolution of the Grand Lodge (discountenancing the practice of banqueting its members), by calling their magnificent spread in the banquet hall, on the evening of the first, and noon on the second day of the session, just a lunch. We think the brethren appreciated it just the same as though it had been called a banquet, and no doubt many of them had a better appetite and enjoyed it all the more, knowing that they would have to respond to no toast.

"Speaking for ourself, we doubt if it could have been bettered under any name."

There is no Report on Correspondence, but we are gratified to note the Grand Lodge ordered one for next year. We suggest whether the one hundred pages devoted to the "Roster of Subordinate Lodges" may not well be dispensed with.

OREGON, 1901.

Oregon gives us a fine portrait of the retiring Grand Master, HENRY B. THIELSEN, who in his address reminds the brethren that it is the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Grand Lodge, and calls attention to a historical address to be given during the session. There were two, one by Bro. JOHN M. HODSON, and the other by Bro. JOHN MCCRAKEN. These were the only exercises except music.

The historical addresses are very interesting and very valuable, and we are very glad that they were made and that the Grand Lodge preserved them by publishing them.

The Grand Master announced the death of Past Grand Master JAMES R. BAYLEY, the Senior Past Grand Master with one possible exception. Bro. BENJAMIN STARK was Grand Master before he was, and his name in the list is not starred; but we understand that it is not known that he is living. The death of Bro. BAYLEY would leave Bro. JOHN MCCRAKEN, the senior and in his address, he speaks of himself as such.

Bro. BAYLEY had been a very active mason, having been Grand Master in 1861, and been active in Masonry ever since, although ill health prevented his attendance upon the Grand Lodge during the last few years.

The Grand Master had issued one dispensation for a new lodge, but there was some necessary delay in connection with it, so that the lodge was not able, under the regulations, to have a charter until another year.

In this connection we desire to notice the practice in some jurisdictions which seems to have caused some delay in the starting of this lodge, and that is that a lodge under dispensation is "put to work" by the Grand

Master, or some one authorized by him to do so. We have noticed this in quite a number of cases, and have always assumed that it was merely assisting the brethren to get started quickly, but the account of this lodge in Oregon, carries the impression that the lodge could not go to work under its dispensation until it was regularly "put to work" by some authorized officer, who in this case was the Deputy Grand Master. This practice is a new one and confined to a few jurisdictions, and we see no necessity for it under the usages or principles of Masonry, although as a matter of caution, to see that everything is properly done, it may be wise.

The Grand Master, either in person or by deputy, constituted the lodges chartered the year before, laid corner stones and dedicated halls. He also attended the semi-centennials of two of the lodges and he commended their example to other lodges, to celebrate these occasions.

This Grand Lodge has an "Educational Fund" of over twenty-three thousand dollars, and the Grand Master calls the attention of the Grand Lodge to the fact that it is not needed for the purpose for which it was originated, and calls upon the Grand Lodge to take some measures to determine to what use it shall be applied, but no action was deemed necessary.

He rendered several decisions, all coming within well settled principles or the general usages of Masonry.

He announced that on account of the general disappearance of hard times in the jurisdiction, the calls for relief have almost ceased.

He cautions the brethren against some spurious Masonry which exists in Oregon, and in Pennsylvania, in which jurisdiction we learn that the Grand Orient of Spain had organized lodges which have recently pretended to organize a Grand Lodge.

He also says that there is an irregular lodge in Oregon, many of whose members suppose it is working under the regular Grand Lodge, and this is carried so far that a man goes to the place where the Grand Lodge of Oregon is held annually, and pretends to those at home *that he represents it in the Grand Lodge of Oregon.*

Illness in his family had prevented him from making many visitations, greatly to his disappointment, and he makes no report of those which he did make, except to say that he was heartily welcomed everywhere.

The Grand Secretary gives a very full and detailed account of his official acts; as the dues of the Grand Lodge are paid to him and as he signs the Grand Lodge warrants, his financial reports of course take up considerable space.

In answer to some inquiries which we have received, we would say that in Maine the dues are paid to the District Deputy Grand Master of the District, and by him forwarded to the Grand Treasurer. The returns are made in duplicate to the District Deputy and to the Grand Secretary.

He acknowledges the receipt of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, which have been properly placed in the library.

In response to a circular in behalf of Jacksonville, \$342.50 was contributed and forwarded.

This Grand Lodge has a board of trustees, consisting of the Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Grand Secretary apparently, who have charge of the financial details, holding meetings quarterly, allow bills, draw warrants, etc.

The Custodians of the Work make a general report, stating the lodges which have been severally visited, but making no report in detail for publication. They say generally that the lodges are prosperous and working well.

We are surprised to find that this Grand Lodge has divested itself of the power to grant a charter without the consent of the nearest lodge. In a case which was before it, the committee earnestly urged that the brethren, who had objected, waive their rights and allow a charter to be granted.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized, and further time was asked by the committee to report on Costa Rica.

The Grand Orator, Bro. LEROY LEWIS, delivered an elegant address.

Other business of a routine character was transacted, but nothing calling for notice, except that we would be glad to devote space to the historical addresses, especially that of Bro. HODSON. Bro. McCRAKEN's is very interesting, (as he is probably the oldest living Past Grand Master) being mostly made up of reminiscences of the olden times of which he had personal knowledge.

The Report on Correspondence (114 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOHN M. HODSON.

It is written in his usual vigorous style, with quite full abstracts and pertinent comments.

It will be seen that he is with us very positively in one matter which we have discussed :

"Our opinion is 'cast-iron' or even tougher than that. The Georgia decision is wrong. It is a sacred masonic right belonging to every brother as against the profane, who has no rights whatever, and no lodge nor no officer has any right to ask or demand reasons for objection to initiation. After the candidate has been made a mason he is under obligation to us and we to him. He then has vested rights, which we are bound to respect, and unless objections such as would justify his expulsion are filed, he is entitled to advancement."

In the following we are not far apart :

"We confess a little surprise that brethren as well posted in the ancient laws and usages of the Craft, and each supporting the right of a Grand Master to grant dispensations to confer degrees out of regular time, should embrace the modern fad which makes the Grand Master simply a figurehead, a presiding officer, a president simply to give the casting vote in case of a tie. Brethren, he is not only the executive head of the Grand Lodge, but he is Grand Master of all the legal masons within his jurisdiction, and, within the landmarks is supreme, the Grand Lodge even having no masonic right to

reverse his action, except upon its judgment that he has gone beyond or outside of the landmarks. And these are the principal purposes of Grand Lodges: To attend to the financial affairs of the Fraternity and see that the landmarks which the fathers set up are not removed."

We are glad to see these two matters so vigorously stated, because, as we think, in many of the younger Grand Lodges, there seems to us to be a misunderstanding of the law and the correct principles.

Of the anti-saloon legislation he also very well says:

"We do not agree with that sentiment. The laws of the state have nothing whatever to do with fixing the standard of morality for the masonic fraternity. While we would not make loud noise, nor parade the masonic position on this question, there is but one side for a mason, and a Grand Lodge that fails to rise to the level of right should be taught why the fathers placed temperance as the first cardinal virtue in the guttural. The man who lives off the vices of his neighbors is not the 'good man and true' that masonry needs."

In relation to another matter he says:

"We think if there is any one thing which is certainly an 'ancient landmark,' it is the right of a Grand Master to make a mason at sight, and while there are but few occasions for the exercise of the prerogative, this case was surely one, as he was in active service and under sailing orders, and had we been in that Grand Master's place we would have been proud to comply with the request. We consider it an element of strength to the fraternity and not liable to abuse, for a brother is not usually elected Grand Master until after his giddy days are past, and his character for conservative judgment fully established."

We are glad to quote this last sentence, for in many jurisdictions the legislation upon this subject seems to take it for granted that the Grand Master will do wrong if any chance is given him to do so.

Of the authorizing unanimously of some one to cast the full vote for an officer, he well says "it is unmasonic, custom or no custom," an assumption utterly unsupported by experience and unworthy of the high character of our Institution.

Of Bro. ROBBINS' views upon a very material question, he thus speaks:

"He holds a lengthy discussion with Bro. Drummond over the question of the legality of lodges organized by authority of the Supreme Grand Councils, or Orients of other than the Grand Lodges claiming direct descent from the Grand Lodge of York or other English Grand Lodges, denying that they or any of them are entitled to recognition. In all other countries except the United States we think full recognition is extended, and many Grand Lodges of our country are in fraternal correspondence with many jurisdictions so established, particularly some of the Grand Lodges of South America. It cannot be successfully denied that they are in possession of almost identical rituals, laws and usages, and prior to the agreement between the A. & A. S. K. of America and the Grand Lodges of the York Rite, there is no question of the possession of the first three degrees by the A. & A. S. R., and its patents will now admit a traveling brother to European or South American lodges. Hence we must conclude that Bro. Drummond is right and that Grand Lodges may be legally recognized, even though their origin may have been from some other source than a descendant of the Grand Lodge of York."

In his review of Maine, he says:

"He regrets that Oregon has adopted the system of requiring application for membership to be made to the lodge having jurisdiction over the territory within which the applicant resides, and denominates it an innovation. We admit that there might be circumstances in which a freedom of choice would be the better way, such as convenience of travel, possibly social relations, but in general such desire is based upon something wrong either in the applicant or about the the lodge, and instead of being cultivated and encouraged, should be corrected and adjusted to their mutual benefit. We personally would prefer perfect liberty, even to the point of allowing either a mason or a profane who resided nearer a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction than to one in ours to petition it; and we always have been opposed to perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material, and sometime it will be wiped out, even in Oregon."

Of the action of his Grand Lodge in relation to the Past Master's degree, he says:

"He endorsed the action of our Grand Lodge on the Past Master degree, with the understanding that the proper communications and information be made in the installation service. That was our own understanding and desire at the time, but developments at our last Grand Lodge showed that the intention was to wipe it from the face of the earth, which was done almost without opposition. We think it was wrong, but were a minority."

He says further:

"Under Michigan he discusses N. P. D., and as usual, he is on the side of the defendant, at least to the extent of treating him tenderly. He says:

"It has come to be that the non-payment of dues is estimated in many jurisdictions, to be the worst crime that a mason can commit, and he is punished more severely than for gross breach of the moral law. But this provision out-Herods Herod. However, we presume the craze must have its run, although we are very glad to notice that a reaction has already begun to set in."

"We admit that non-affiliation, which largely comes from suspension or dropping from rolls on account of delinquencies in the matter of dues, is and has ever been one of the most puzzling questions before the executive department of the fraternity, and for which an effective cure has never been proposed. The idea that once a mason always a mason has prevailed, and it is honestly advocated that delinquencies of that character do not involve moral turpitude, hence we cannot deprive a brother of his rights as a mason on account of such failure. If that be true, the only remedy we see would be to charge an initiatory fee large enough that when placed at interest would produce revenue enough to equal the average dues, and we do not think at this day that would be practicable, besides it would simply convert Masonry into rich man's institution, which would destroy its purpose. We think it is just as vile to neglect or refuse to pay lodge dues, when able to do so, as it is to neglect or refuse to comply with any other contract or promise. If a man promises to pay \$10.00 for what he has had value received, and then neglects or refuses to redeem that promise when able to do so, to our mind it involves just as much moral turpitude as to steal or defraud your neighbor; and to swear to comply with and support by-laws, that one knows levies dues, and then neglect or refuse to do so, is off of the same piece; and the fellow or brother who does so is no brother of ours. Our obligation to him is released by his act, not our act, and after due effort to reclaim him, if he still refuses to hear, 'let him be as an heathen man and a publican.'"

We admit that the refusal to pay lodge dues when one is able to do it, involves a degree of moral turpitude, but our objection to the prevalent legislation,

especially in the West, is that it *makes that offence as serious a one as a mason can commit*. We believe that the punishment of the offence should be proportionate to the turpitude involved in it.

There are other matters in this report that we would like to notice, but we must stop here.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1901.

The Grand Master (RONALD MACMILLAN) calls attention to the fact that the convocation of the Grand Lodge was not only the first in the new century but was the twenty-sixth in the history of the Grand Lodge. They closed a quarter of a century of the Grand Lodge's existence with the old century.

He of course notices the Queen's death and the other public events growing out of that. He had sent a message of sympathy which was graciously acknowledged.

He refers patriotically to the war in South Africa, and speaks especially of the brethren who had gone out to participate in it.

He had granted a large number of dispensations and made several decisions—one of them that an objection after election but before initiation was just equivalent to an objection by ballot.

He regretted to say that the Benevolent Fund had grown very slowly, and suggested that a new effort be made to increase it, and also submitted a proposition that the Grand Lodge, by imposing a *per capita* tax of forty cents, should endow a private ward in the hospital at an expense of two hundred dollars a year, but the suggestion was not adopted. We question the wisdom of making efforts that would bear hard upon the craft for the establishment of a large benevolent fund in so small a jurisdiction.

He had visited quite a number of lodges, and had others visited by a deputy, of which good report is made.

There had been a slight increase in the membership in the jurisdiction, and the financial condition seems to be good and the craft to be enjoying a fair degree of prosperity.

Three brethren made contributions to the Benevolent Fund and stated that they were going to contribute the same amount annually for four years.

Upon application of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, it was duly recognized.

The application of Costa Rica for recognition was referred to the Committee on Correspondence to report next year.

We quote in full the report of the committee upon objection after ballot:

"The committee on jurisprudence, having considered the decision of the M. W. Grand Master, beg leave to report, that they agree with him in that

part of the decision where he finds that an objection to the initiation of a candidate is an inherent right, and one that may be exercised without question, by any member of the lodge, neither is he required to give his reason therefor.

"The second part of the decision, your committee view in a different light. The candidate having acquired certain rights as an E. A., cannot be stopped by a mere objection after initiation, he is received as a brother, and, as such, he is entitled to more consideration than the mere profane, and any allegation reflecting upon the character or qualifications, should be carefully examined. Objection to advancement should be made known to the Master, and referred to a committee, that their validity may be inquired into, and determined by the lodge. Upon the reception of the report, if no cause for objection has been assigned, or if the reasons assigned be, in the opinion of a majority of the members present, insufficient, the lodge may confer the degree in the same manner as if no objection had been made; but if the reasons assigned shall be sufficient to stay the degree, the candidate shall be entitled upon application to a trial upon the alleged objections.

"If the objection is considered sufficient to stay advancement, and no further action is taken by the lodge, the candidate may renew his request for advancement at any subsequent meeting.

"If the objection is of such a nature, that if known before initiation would warrant the rejection of the candidate, the sustaining of the objection may act as a rejection, and debar him from applying for advancement for twelve months thereafter.

"If the objection is based on unmasonic conduct, charges should be preferred and trial had."

It is a little different from any that we have known, but it deserves careful consideration whether it is not more correct than our own.

We notice that Bro. JOHN MUIRHEAD was elected Grand Master, and also that JOHN MUIRHEAD was the first Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge twenty-five years before, elected at the time of its organization. We do not know whether this is the same brother or not.

No Report on Correspondence.

QUEBEC, 1901.

Ordinarily we would have received these Proceedings in season for our report last year, and as we have received those for the current year we shall make our report of these somewhat brief.

When the motion was made to confirm the Proceedings of the previous year as printed, a brother proposed an amendment, stating that one of the reports of the District Deputies had been materially changed from the report as read before the Grand Lodge and accepted by it, and moved that it be reproduced in the Proceedings of the current year with an explanatory remark referring to the changes, but the Grand Lodge refused to adopt the amendment.

The Grand Master (BENJAMIN TOOKE) delivered a very interesting address, in which he refers briefly to what Freemasonry is and to his efforts to stimulate the craft to attain the broader views of our principles, and in which he gives an account of his official acts.

He announced the death of Past Grand Master FRANK EDGAR, and pays a tribute to his memory.

He also appropriately refers to the death of the Queen, to the war in South Africa, and to Freemasonry in the Colonies, and to various other matters that had occupied his attention.

In connection with the South Africa war, he states that during the siege of Ladysmith, two lodges met regularly from October 26th to February 28th, when relief came, and that on the last day of the siege a gentleman was initiated in the presence of about fifty brethren, nearly all of whom wore the uniform of our late beloved sovereign."

He says that at home there had been material prosperity, and that with the onward march of the Dominion, Freemasonry has moved onward slowly but surely, enlarging its sphere of influence.

He had visited many of the lodges, but gives no detailed account of his visitations except in a few instances. The result of them seems to have been highly favorable.

The report of the venerable Grand Secretary is brief but comprehensive.

From the reports of the other officers, and especially from the reports of the District Deputies, we find that the lodges are very generally in a prosperous and harmonious condition and doing good work.

The system of visitation is like our own, and we commend these reports to the brethren of other jurisdictions who are troubling themselves in relation to the manner of visitation.

The Grand Chaplain pronounced a fine discourse.

Fitting resolutions in relation to the death of the Queen, and a general resolution was unanimously adopted that the lodges might meet without dispensations to hold memorial services in connection with her funeral.

The Report on Correspondence (125 pp.) was submitted by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

He refers briefly to the war, and pays a tribute to "Victoria the Good," and under the head of "God save the King," refers fittingly to the new ruler of the Empire.

His review is a fine abstract of the Proceedings, with occasional comments, in which Maine is fraternally mentioned, and we personally thank him for his kind allusion to us.

In his review of Washington, he says:

"Bro. Upton's review of the proceedings of Sister Grand Bodies is able and often brilliant. It is often more able than convincing. He is much more of a warrior than he is willing to admit. Because he receives blow in exchange for blow he affects surprise, and complains of assaults upon a man of peace. Bro. Upton is doubtless sincere enough but he is befooling himself. He cries 'Peace!' where there is no peace. He succeeded in stirring up one of the biggest masonic rows in history and has been wondering ever since how it all came about. When he fires from behind a flag of truce he must not be sur-

prised if the shots come rattling back. He has now retired, at least temporarily, from the position of Grand Lodge Reviewer, and if his successor talks less about peace and strives more to bring it about, he will be more deserving of the fulfillment of the promise attached to the beatitude."

QUEBEC, 1902.

We have as a frontispiece the portrait of M. W. Bro. BENJAMIN TOOKE, the very efficient Grand Master for 1899 and 1900.

An emergent communication was held to lay the corner stone of the Haskell library building at Rock Island, a very interesting and unique ceremony, as the building and even the corner stone is located *half in Quebec and half in Vermont*. The Governor of Vermont was present and made an address, no report of which is given. Other addresses were made, and the incident to which we referred was spoken of as illustrating the kind feeling between the masons of the two jurisdictions.

On the local lodge this was said :

"This lodge had been a bond of union between United States and Canada when diplomatic relations had ceased, for during the war of 1812 members from both sides of the line met in the lodge room oblivious of the sanguinary strife in which their respective nations were engaged. This was but one example of the influence of Masonry in promoting peace and good-will among men."

An emergent communication was held on the 18th day of January, 1902, on a most sorrowful occasion, to attend the funeral of the veteran Grand Secretary, Bro. JOHN HELDER ISAACSON. There was an exceedingly large attendance, and the services were of a very solemn character. The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, and after the ceremonies were completed returned to the hall and closed.

Bro. ISAACSON was almost eighty-two years old. He presided at the convention which formed the Grand Lodge of Quebec and installed the Grand Master. The next year he was elected Grand Secretary, and has been continued in that office since, a service of thirty-two years. A few years ago he was unanimously elected Honorary Past Grand Master, and if ever a brother was deserving of this honor Bro. ISAACSON was. He had been a mason nearly fifty years.

The tribute to his memory is accompanied by an excellent portrait of him.

We have known him many years, not only as a mason but as a business man, and known of him in his private life. The Grand Master well says "that his rectitude of conduct, the purity of his private life, his strict devotion to duty, his attachment to the craft, his eminence in his profession, his patriotic and public minded citizenship, and above all, his gentle and lovable disposition which so much endeared him to his brethren called for a more extended notice" than he could give in the address, or than we can give here.

He assisted in the formation of the Grand Lodge of Canada on October 10, 1855, and was elected Assistant Grand Secretary. The following year he was elected Senior Grand Warden. He had served in a variety of offices, always to the entire satisfaction of the craft.

He goes down to his grave in company with many of his associate Grand Secretaries who had served as he did, long and faithfully. The year previous to his death will be long remembered for the large number of these officers who passed on to the higher life.

The Grand Master, EDSON FITCH, after notice of the death of Bro. ISAACSON and other brethren, pays a fine tribute to President MCKINLEY, giving expression to the sorrow of our Quebec brethren for our great loss.

He refers to the great satisfaction which the craft has received by the continuance of the King as patron of the craft.

Of matters in his own jurisdiction, he says:

"Passing to a review of the affairs of our own jurisdiction, it will be seen from the returns of the subordinate lodges that there has been a large increase during the past year in the membership, an unusually large number of candidates having petitioned for and received the degrees of Freemasonry. No fewer than 400 additions in this jurisdiction for the past year have been reported, making a net increase in membership, after deducting for deaths, withdrawals, suspensions, etc., of nearly 200, against 124 at the end of the preceding year. This is satisfactory as far as it goes: that is to say, that it is gratifying to know that participation in our teachings and mysteries is being sought by so many of our fellow-citizens."

But to this he adds a warning note, calling upon the brethren to guard the portal of the lodges against the admission of the unworthy, and refers also to a matter frequently lost sight of, that the brethren should satisfy themselves that the funds required for admission into the lodge are not wanted for the maintenance of the applicant's family.

He calls upon Masters of lodges to impress upon others, and especially upon the younger brethren, that there must be no solicitation of candidates.

He gives an account of his official acts and refers to his refusal to grant dispensations.

We do not quite agree with him in his views in relation to them, although by his acts he shows that we do not differ very greatly.

We regard that this power is vested in the Grand Master solely because human laws cannot be perfect, and many cases will arise under them in which it would not be wise to insist upon their letter, and the power is vested in the Grand Master, and safely vested there, to determine in what cases some relaxation of the law should be made: and the character and ability of the man selected for Grand Master are a sufficient guaranty that the trust will never be abused.

The report of the acting Grand Secretary shows that the business had been very carefully performed and the returns made with a fair degree of promptness.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters show an efficient performance of their duties, and as a whole a truly prosperous condition of the lodges.

The Grand Chaplain, Bro. JOHN ALMOND, delivered a brief but interesting address which is worth reading by any one.

The Committee on the State of Masonry carefully examined the reports and addresses and reported thereon, but we find nothing to call for special attention.

The Grand Lodge found itself in condition to loan to the Montreal Temple Company four thousand dollars, to pay floating debts, etc.

The amendment proposed last year to increase the *per capita* tax fifty cents for the permanent Benevolent Fund, was adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (107 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. T. D. CHAMBERS.

He refers fittingly to the deaths of President MCKINLEY and Bro. ISAACSON, and speaks a well deserved word to introduce Bro. WILL H. WHYTE, who succeeds Bro. ISAACSON as Grand Secretary.

He quotes the remarks of the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT at his installation as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, and expresses the gratification of all the craft that the royal family still continues that interest in Masonry which they have cherished for it in the past.

He is somewhat surprised at a decision of the Grand Lodge of Alabama in relation to the jurisdiction of a lodge, but as we understand it, Alabama has adopted substantially the rule prevailing in Pennsylvania, that a candidate may apply to any lodge in the jurisdiction, and if he applies to any other than the nearest lodge, that the lodge cannot act upon his petition without communicating with the lodge in whose jurisdiction the candidate lives, and asking if there is any masonic objection to making the candidate a mason.

We were hoping to find that the three English lodges in Montreal had given in their adhesion to the Grand Lodge of Quebec, but are sorry to find that such is not the case.

Two of the three lodges have strongly favored such a course, but one has declined to do so. We now learn that one of the three lodges has passed a resolution to affiliate with the Grand Lodge of Quebec, and asking the Grand Lodge of England to adopt the necessary legislation to carry their wishes into effect.

In his review of the Grand Lodge of England, he quotes some very important action by it in relation to the question of territorial jurisdiction, which we hope to notice more at length in our own review of that Grand Lodge.

He criticises somewhat the expressed views of the Grand Registrar of the Grand Lodge of England, but we think that the latter, when he comes to an actual case, will not disagree with Bro. CHAMBERS. The views expressed related to a supposed case.

BRO. CHAMBERS quotes at full length our remarks last year under the head of "Law of Territorial Jurisdiction," evidently regarding the document therein referred to as of great importance.

In his review of Virginia, Bro. CHAMBERS says:

"Grand Lodge severed its relations with several of the Grand Lodges of Continental Europe on the ground that they had recognized the Grand Orient of France. We believe it to be only right and proper that legitimate Masonry everywhere should repudiate the action of the Grand Orient of France in removing the first Great Light of Masonry from its altars, but if we are to repudiate also all legitimate Grand Lodges who have not seen this matter in exactly the same light as we view it, we may next be asked to repudiate all those, who like ourselves, have not yet severed fraternal intercourse with Grand Lodges exchanging representatives with the Grand Orient. It is not always permissible for Grand Lodges, any more than for private individuals, to insist upon revising the visiting lists or rolls of friendship of their own friends, and if we are to recognize only the Masonry of English speaking lands, we shall be either obliged, like Joshua, to get the sun to stand still and shine only upon the Anglo-Saxon world, or to change that particular phraseology of our working plans which describes Old Sol as being always at his meridian as regards Freemasonry."

While we agree with the spirit of this extract, we do not agree with its apparent meaning, for the reason which we have stated in our special report to our Grand Lodge upon this very question. If, in visiting in another jurisdiction, we must be compelled to sit in a lodge with a clandestine mason, we by all means prefer not to visit.

RHODE ISLAND, 1901.

- At the semi-annual communication the Grand Secretary made his report, in which he stated that the Funeral Service, in paper covers, had been published, and a small pocket Trestle Board had been issued. He adds that there is now quite a demand for this book, as it is now given by most lodges to their candidates, a most excellent custom, and one which we wish could be made universal.

The commissioners of trial submitted an important report, from which we learn that they try the cases and pronounce the punishment, in this case expulsion; but their report is submitted to the Grand Lodge, and in this case the sentence was approved.

The work was exemplified by one of the lodges in the manner in which it is done in our Grand Lodge.

A special communication was held to dedicate a lodge room. An interesting address was delivered, which is given in these Proceedings.

Just before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, another Emergent communication was held to attend the funeral of the Grand Secretary.

The Grand Lodge was opened, formed in procession, attended the ceremonies, returned to the hall and was closed.

At the annual communication, the Grand Master, FREDERICK G. STILES, delivered a comparatively brief address, in which he pays a tribute to the dead of the year, and gives an account of the dispensations which he had issued and of his other official acts, none of which are more than of local interest.

He had made quite a number of visitations, and he gives a brief account of them and speaks of them as highly enjoyable.

Among others, he attended a reception given by a commandery to the Grand Master, and the Masters and Wardens of the lodges in the Templar Jurisdiction of the commandery. Of this the Grand Master says: "The occasion was most enjoyable and afforded ample proof that the Templars were loyal to their first masonic home."

Of the condition of the craft and in his official farewell he says:

"I feel that the lodges within this jurisdiction were never in a more prosperous condition; that, at the present time, peace and harmony prevails; and that, in most of the lodges, the ritualistic work has reached a high standard. And now, brethren, in returning to you the emblem of authority which you entrusted to my care a year ago, it affords me great pleasure to reiterate a statement made by me ten years ago, upon vacating the East of a symbolic lodge—that it had been my aim during the year to promote the peace and harmony of the body, and that, in my official capacity, I was unconscious of giving or receiving an unkind word.

"Harmony is the strength and support of all institutions, but more especially this of ours."

The District Deputies report favorably in relation to the condition of the lodges and to their manner of doing the work.

But the event of the most importance, and one which caused sadness not only throughout the Grand Lodge and the whole jurisdiction but to the craft generally "wherever dispersed," was the announcement of the death of the Grand Secretary, EDWIN BAKER. A very fine engraved portrait of him is given as a frontispiece, and a just tribute was paid to his memory by Bro. HENRY W. RUGG, as a committee of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. BAKER had served in many offices in the subordinate bodies and in the other branches of Masonry, but his great service was as Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge. He was elected to that office on the twentieth of May, 1872, and had held it to the time of his death—within a few days of twenty-nine years. We have known him well for many years, and we concur most earnestly in the words of Bro. RUGG:

"The writer of this paper believes that we shall do well to cherish in loving and tender remembrance, the manifold excellencies of character and the long and varied masonic services of our departed brother; to recall his every day life, his kindness of heart, while we think of him in his real being, not as dead, but as having entered into the larger, freer life of Heaven.

"Warm hand and gentle voice and kindly eye;
Gone from us into silence, into mystery;
Our tears are falling in the lonely night,
But dawn is on thee, lover of the light."

We find in addition to the pages devoted to others, a memorial page accompanied with a fine portrait, to the memory of President MCKINLEY, with a brief statement of his masonic history.

We regret to find that there is no Report on Correspondence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1901.

A special communication to lay the corner-stone of a public building was held. The Grand Lodge was opened on the first degree, the ceremonies performed, and the Grand Lodge returned to the hall, and by request, the Grand Lodge was closed on the first degree and opened on the third degree, when the private Grand Honors of Masonry were given to the M. W. Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge was then closed.

Another special communication was held to dedicate a new hall, but it "being too small to accommodate the large assemblage," the Grand Master ordered that the dedication take place in the County Court House. Thereupon the procession was formed and marched to the Court House, "where a large number of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to witness the ceremony." They had a choir of ladies and gentlemen which rendered beautiful music during the ceremony. After proper preparations were made, the lodge was dedicated according to the form given in the monitors, with public Grand Honors. The Grand Master delivered an address which we are sorry is not given in the Proceedings. After singing another ode and taking up a collection for the relief of distressed masons, their widows and orphans, the Grand Procession was formed, and after marching three times around the hall, it returned to the place from whence it set out, where the Grand Lodge was closed in ample form. Afterwards the brethren partook of a collation which had been prepared by the brethren of the lodge and their friends, with the assistance of the ladies.

We give this full abstract of the proceedings, because this Grand Lodge was formed by the union of two Grand Lodges, one of which was organized by the "Ancients" and the other by the old Grand Lodge. We commend it to the attention of our brethren of Pennsylvania especially, for it is in precise accord with the forms and ceremonies given in the Ahiman Rezon of 1825, when, as therein stated, the ceremonies were to be public.

At the annual communication, the Grand Lodge was opened "on the third degree of Masonry," was welcomed by Past Grand Master SMYTHE, Mayor of Charleston, in behalf of the city, to whom the Grand Master fittingly replied.

In this Grand Lodge the representation of a given number of lodges is required in order to constitute a quorum to transact business.

After the Grand Lodge was opened and welcomed, it was ascertained that

a constitutional number was present, and thereupon the Grand Master announced that the Grand Lodge was open and ready for business.

While we do not believe in the provision for a quorum for doing business, yet if there is such a provision, we regard this mode of proceeding as the correct one and the only correct one.

Grand Master ORLANDO SHEPPARD, in his address, announced the deaths of brethren in other jurisdictions, and stated that Past Grand Master SMYTHE, Representative of the Grand Lodge of England, sent to the Grand Master of that Grand Lodge a message of sympathy upon the death of QUEEN VICTORIA, and gives the reply ordered by His Majesty.

The Grand Master then pays a tribute to the memory of QUEEN VICTORIA and President McKINLEY.

He devotes two pages to Masonry, which we wish could be read by everybody. He states concisely, but yet very forcibly, what Masonry teaches to masons, and then proceeds to a statement of his official acts during the year.

He had revived one lodge, and he attributes the revival to the effect of the public dedication of Lexington Lodge.

He had issued dispensations for three new lodges and calls attention to the fact that there was one lodge U. D. established in the preceding year.

He had been called upon to make a ruling in regard to life membership, and cautions the lodges that the practice of creating this class of members may cause them to find themselves in a condition which compels the surrender of their charter.

He refers to the laying of corner-stones and the dedication of masonic halls, and of one of them he says;

"All of the masons from the County of Lexington were present, and I am confident that the influences started from this public celebration, have done, and will continue to do great good to the cause of Masonry in Lexington County especially. The brethren of this lodge deserve congratulation for the taste, spirit, and liberality displayed by them in the erection of this beautiful hall.

"I therefore confidently say, that this public celebration, and the interest manifested by masons, as well as by the outsiders, have given an impetus and encouragement to the cause in that County, which will produce lasting and beneficial results."

Under a call issued by him, some five hundred dollars was contributed for the relief of Jacksonville.

We are glad to find that he reports the financial condition of the Grand Lodge to be in good condition.

He had received reports from every Deputy in the state and of this says:

"I am satisfied that the District Deputies appreciate, more and more, the importance of the trust confided in them, and I am satisfied that this feature of our Grand Lodge government is doing more and more good."

He reports the prevalence of harmony with a single exception, and that one

he does not report specifically to the Grand Lodge, hoping that it can be arranged.

Upon another matter which has been considerably discussed he says :

"I submit that Ministers of the gospel ought not to be charged annual dues, nor fees for the degrees, because in a large majority of cases, in fact ninety-nine out of a hundred cases, a Minister reflects the highest type of character in the community in which he lives, and it is such material as this which will advance and promote the interest of Masonry more than any other one factor; I therefore submit that it will be wrong to require the subordinate lodges to charge them fees and dues, and I indulge the hope that this Grand Body at this communication will give such expression of opinion upon this important matter as will enable the subordinate lodges to act uniformly throughout the state."

A question of jurisdiction arose, from which it would seem that the law in South Carolina is different from that of any other jurisdiction in the country. We can hardly think that we are right in our conclusion, but as we understand it, a lodge, after it has received and acted upon a petition, *cannot waive jurisdiction* over a candidate, whether he is accepted or rejected. It is certain that one lodge cannot confer degrees for another, but we can hardly believe, though such seems to be the fact, that jurisdiction cannot be waived so that another lodge can receive a petition and act upon it.

He expresses the hope that at an early date the brethren will begin to devise the proper means to build a Masonic Home.

We would be glad to notice other points in this excellent address, but our space will not allow.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer show that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is improved, and that quite certainly they will be able to reduce the debt from five thousand to three thousand dollars.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are brief, but show that they are doing a grand work, and we trust that the system may be maintained and made even more effective, if possible.

The following amendments to the Constitution were adopted :

"Each member of such subordinate lodge shall have the privilege of becoming a life member upon his paying to the lodge such sum as the lodge may fix. *Provided*, such sum be not less than ten times the amount of the annual dues to said lodge. *Provided further*, that any lodge may elect one a life member, upon its own motion, as a reward for eminent masonic services : but no life member is exempt from being expelled, suspended or subjected to other masonic discipline, for cause shown.

"The lodges in this jurisdiction are not required to pay to the Grand Lodge, membership dues or dues for degrees conferred on Ministers of God, unless the same are required of them by the subordinate lodge.

"*Provided further*, that if after a candidate has been elected, he shall remove from this Grand Jurisdiction before receiving the degrees or any of them, the jurisdiction of the lodge over such candidate may be waived in favor of a particular lodge in the Grand Jurisdiction to which he has removed."

The adoption of the last amendment indicates that we were correct in our understanding of the law, but this removes the difficulty.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence, no action was taken upon the communication of the brother from Florida or upon the application of the Grand Lodge of Valle de Mexico.

A negative answer was given to the Grand Lodge of Switzerland and the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

The report closes as follows, and brethren everywhere will join with the committee :

"In conclusion we desire most heartily to congratulate this Grand Lodge and our distinguished brother, Charles Inglesby, Grand Secretary and Correspondence writer, upon his restoration to health and his full resumption of his masonic duties. A little more than a year ago, a long and dangerous illness threatened to terminate forever the labors of him whom we all admire and love, and who is recognized everywhere as one of the foremost masonic writers of the day. We bow in thankfulness at the throne of the Almighty Father with the petition that his life may long be spared to further the cause of Masonry, and to delight, with his genial presence, the hearts of his brethren."

The portrait of Grand Master JAMES CONNOR was presented to the Grand Lodge in a fine address, to which a fitting reply was made by the Grand Master.

The Grand Secretary had framed for hanging in the hall, a copy of the Encyclical Letter of Grand Master RAMSAY.

He gives a most interesting account of Grand Master RAMSAY and the circumstances under which this letter was issued.

In this letter the Grand Secretary well says :

"No more truly masonic document has ever been written, than Bro. Ramsay's letter, and while addressed to the masons of South Carolina, it appealed to the hearts and consciences of masons everywhere."

Of Bro. RAMSAY, he says in part :

"Although he was not a politician, he was a patriot and was keenly alive to all the great questions which preceded and culminated in the great Civil War between the States. A Southern man and intensely a South Carolinian, he was nevertheless, on principle wholly opposed to secession : he believed and urged that the fight for constitutional self government, could best be made from within, rather than from without the Union of the States. He therefore voted the conservative ticket, known as the co-operation ticket, which was in fact the Union ticket. When, however, South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, and the tocsin of war sounding through the land, South Carolina called to her sons to rally to her defense, Grand Master Ramsay was among the first to respond."

We would like to enlarge upon this matter, but after all, the letter speaks for itself and is a most enduring monument to Bro. RAMSAY, and the action of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina is in accord with the true spirit of Masonry, and they may be sure that the Grand Lodge of Maine joins with them.

The Report on Correspondence (160 pp.) was presented by Bro. CHARLES INGLESBY, whom we are profoundly grateful to be able to welcome back to this sphere of masonic labor.

In going over his report it occurs to us that it would be easier to read, *for old eyes*, if his printer had made shorter paragraphs, and more difference between abstracts and original matter. However, that is a very small matter as affecting the excellence of the report.

We learn from his report that in that jurisdiction an objection after ballot is not equivalent to a rejection, even if no degree has been conferred. It is held that the election confers upon him certain rights that cannot be taken away from him by a single objection. In most of the jurisdictions, the line is drawn at the point where the candidate has become a mason.

He thinks that the conferring of past grand rank, although prevailing in some jurisdictions, cheapens Masonry. That there is danger of this there is no doubt, but at the same time, the rank may be so conferred that it does not cheapen Masonry, but is a very great honor.

He does not believe in enforced membership. If a member wants to go, he says, "let him go," and we believe that the trend of opinion is now in that direction.

This forcibly states the doctrine of exclusive jurisdiction, referring to the holding of the Grand Lodge of England, and some of the other British Grand Lodges, that an old lodge may continue to act under its parent, notwithstanding the formation of a Grand Lodge in the jurisdiction:

"This is because the Grand Lodge of British Columbia, following the Grand Lodge of England, does not hold to the doctrine of exclusive Grand Lodge sovereignty as do the Grand Lodges of the United States. We hold that when a Grand Lodge is lawfully formed in a territory, it must be the exclusive, sovereign masonic authority in that territory before we will recognize it as a Grand Lodge. Hence all pre-existing lodges therein must come in and yield allegiance to the new Grand Body. We think that no Mother Grand Lodge, to any lodge in the territory of the new Grand Lodge, which has been lawfully and properly formed, can with propriety allow its subordinate to remain on its registry, and thus divide territory, bringing to Masonry therein all the contentions and discords that come from rival Grand Bodies."

We think that he will agree with us, however, that there is a weakening in the tenacity with which this doctrine is held by the Grand Lodge of England.

In his review of California, he says:

"His first decision is exactly in accordance with what for many years we have been holding and which is now part of the Masonic Code of South Carolina. No brother will be permitted to resign from Masonry or renounce the order. *He may withdraw from the particular lodge in which he holds membership*, but for him to even attempt to renounce Masonry, is an offence and should be punished."

We cannot agree with him, and while we have already referred to this matter in this report, its importance seems to us so great that we desire to add a word.

In the first place, no one can successfully deny that human beings frequently honestly change their convictions. Now every candidate is assured that Freemasonry will not interfere with the duties he owes to God. Of course, every man must be his own judge as to those duties, and we hold that if a brother conscientiously comes to the conclusion that Freemasonry does interfere with his duty to God, he has the right, if he pleases, to renounce it.

Of course, certain parts of his obligations will remain binding on him for life, whether he is a mason or not. We presume no one will deny that even an expelled mason is bound to a certain extent in spite of his expulsion. Of course, if a man in renouncing Masonry commits a specific masonic offence, he should be disciplined, but when a man comes forward and says honestly, "Brethren, I have come to the conclusion that being a mason interferes with a higher duty," we ought not to expel him.

We have been disappointed somewhat that the views which we have presented heretofore along this line have not been noticed by our brethren who hold to the opposite view, and we are hoping that what we are saying now upon this point in this report will call attention to the subject and induce brethren to give their views in relation to the point which we raise.

He says that he has always been opposed to Grand Orients, but what he adds shows that he does not distinguish between Grand Orients which undertake to govern all the degrees of the Scottish Rite, and those Grand Orients which are really Grand Lodges and only confer the symbolic degrees, the only difference really being in the name. We say this because the question is a practical one when we come to the Grand Orient of Belgium, which has nothing to do with any other than the symbolic degrees.

He objects quite earnestly to the views of Bro. McDONALD, of Indiana, as to the duties of the committee on investigation, and in this connection he says:

"With us the majority of a committee of investigation, or as we call it, committee on letters, make the report by simply indorsing on the letter the words, the committee report 'favorably' or as the case may be 'unfavorably'—that report is always made by the Chairman of the Committee, verbally, in the lodge. We have never seen the endorsement signed by the whole committee or by any one except the chairman—indeed we greatly doubt whether it is ever signed by the chairman. It seems to us to be a remarkable suggestion that the committee is to 'report verbally to the lodge such facts in regard to the candidate, as they may know or have learned in regard to his personal character, and allow each member to say in his own mind whether it is favorable to the candidate.'"

If the report is made in writing and signed by the committee, we hold that it should be destroyed at once: not because members of the lodge know it is unfavorable, because they are presumed, *conclusively* presumed, if they do their duty, never to discuss it or reveal its character; but in order that others may not, by accident, become possessed of the character of the report.

He thinks that Grand Master CHOATE made an error in the dates which he

gives for the organization of other Grand Lodges, adding, "we are sure that he is wrong so far as South Carolina is concerned—for there was a Provincial Grand Lodge as early as 1735."

Our brother misapprehends. Grand Master CHOATE was giving the dates of the organization of INDEPENDENT GRAND LODGES, and if our brother will again examine the list, we think that he will find that the dates are very generally correct.

He notes the comments of Grand Master CHOATE in relation to the Switzerland proposition and is evidently opposed to it, and he scarcely thinks there will be much attention paid to the call.

He quotes in full "the conclusion of this excellent address,"

In relation to the laying of corner stones, he says:

"Be it remembered that Bro. Drummond is kind enough to say that our proceedings were 'almost exactly like' those of Rhode Island, which he commends 'as a model.' He regrets that our M. W. Bro. Jacob T. Barron's address on that occasion is not given in full, because our report of it states that Bro. Barron explained why the corner stone was always laid in the northeast corner of the building. Bro. Drummond adds that he had recently received a letter claiming that formerly the corner stone was laid in the northwest corner, and it was stated that the corner stone of the Capitol at Washington was so laid. He thinks that practically in that section of the country there had been no uniform rule; that perhaps the reason grew out of the necessities of each particular case. Our Ahiman Rezon directs it to be in the northeast corner, and certainly the northeast corner is where the first stone in the spiritual temple is laid."

We had hoped during the year to examine this question a little more fully, but we have not been able to do so. We do not think that any rule on this subject has been established in this section of the country, but if there is any comparison to be made between the laying of a corner stone and the commencement of life in Masonry, he certainly is correct.

He thinks that we must continue to disagree on the subject of physical qualifications.

He says further:

"He notes the absence of Maine in the list of Grand Representatives (present) last year. This was because our Past Grand Master, Claude E. Sawyer, the representative of the Grand Lodge of Maine, is now a captain in the U. S. Army in the Philippines. We lovingly hope for and expect Bro. Sawyer's return to us. Maine or any other Grand Lodge could have no better representative than he."

It is with great pleasure that we note that M. W. Bro. SAWYER was reported as present at this session of the Grand Lodge.

He quotes from our report of last year in relation to the letter of Bro. RAMSAY, and adds "we join most earnestly in the sentiment of this note."

In his review of Maryland he tells the following good story which he locates in Maine for obvious reasons:

"There was an old gentlemen in Maine, who had traveled most of his life, bringing up at Augusta, occasionally, every five years or so, for a few weeks or months with his old friends. He ran up against a new Maine law, which provided not only that a man should not drink, but that he should not be seen on the street after having indulged in any kind of spirituous liquors. The officers who had been engaged in enforcing the law, observed him, and shrewdly suspecting that with old friends he sometimes drank something besides ice water and coffee, they hauled him before the Court one morning. Of course he was too dignified to go on the stand himself, but his counsel put his man servant on, who testified that his master came home perfectly sober. On cross-examination, counsel said to him, 'You say your master came home absolutely sober?' 'Yes, sir.' 'And went to bed?' 'Yes, sir.' 'What did you do?' 'Well,' said the servant, 'I put him to bed, as I always do.' 'Oh, you did, did you?' 'Yes, sir.' 'What did he say to you?' 'He didn't say very much.' 'What did he say?' 'Oh, well, I don't know. He said, good night.' 'No, sir; I want the exact words that he used. Tell this Court exactly what he said to you.' 'Well, sir, if you want to know, he said, "call me early, mother, dear, for I'm to be queen of the May."'"

He states our law quite strongly, but he will readily be forgiven for the excellence of his story.

We had marked other matters in this report for examination and comment, but the printer is calling "copy" and we must forbear.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1901.

The frontispiece is a fine portrait of M. W. Bro. JOHN A. CLEAVER, the retiring Grand Master.

Bro. H. A. KEITH, a member of the local lodge, in behalf of the masons of Sioux Falls, where the Grand Lodge met, welcomed them in a little speech in which he pays a fine tribute to Masonry and its teachings. The Grand Master made a fitting reply.

Bro. KEITH has a high idea of the beauties of his city, as he opens his address as follows :

"I have no set speech to make to you this morning. My mission is to tell you that you have reached the promised land and entered the gates of the city whose walls and streets are jasper, and that you are now among your brethren, and are welcome."

Grand Master CLEAVER devotes the opening of his address to a notice of the progress the world is making, especially this country, stating also that Masonry is keeping step with its strides.

He refers briefly to the dead of other jurisdictions, not being called upon to mourn any member of his own Grand Lodge, and then proceeds to an account of his official acts.

Of dispensations he says :

"The power of granting dispensations to set aside the restrictions of the law for the time being is one of the greatest and most delicate privileges the Grand Master has to contend with. It is so easy to grant them indiscrimi-

nately, and so hard to say 'No' that it is a wise provision to have them submitted to the Grand Lodge for judgment. Dispensations to set aside the law should never be granted except as an act of justice, an act of charity, or for the welfare of the craft; and should never be asked for excepting for like reasons. I have granted a number during the past year where, in my judgment, they conformed to these requirements, and refused others that did not appear to do so."

This is all right, except the statement that it is "a wise provision to have them submitted to the Grand Lodge for its judgment," from which we utterly dissent. The power of granting dispensations is reposed in the Grand Master, and the responsibility is his and cannot be shared by the Grand Lodge. When the act is accomplished for which the dispensation was granted, there is the end of it; we hold that the Grand Lodge cannot undo it or by any action aid in undoing it, and we do not believe in criticising these acts of the Grand Master any more than any other acts which fall to him to perform.

He had granted three dispensations for new lodges and refused one, because the granting of it, in his judgment, would be a serious injury to the existing lodge, although that lodge had the magnanimity to assent to the issuing of the dispensation, but at the same time sending a letter saying that the granting of it would be very injurious. The Grand Master visited the locality, and finally determined not to issue it.

He was called upon to make quite a number of decisions. The most of them depended upon local law or upon familiar subjects, and all of them, so far as they do not depend upon local law, are in accordance with those made in this jurisdiction, except that he holds that an officer having been duly elected and installed cannot resign his office or receive a dimit until his term of office has expired.

He had deputized Past Grand Master GEORGE V. AYRES to lay the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple at Deadwood, and he congratulates the brethren of that locality upon the beautiful home which they are to have.

He relates the following touching incident:

"Some few weeks past I stood at the bedside of one of the grandest and most famous masons of the world to-day: a mason whose name is known and respected in distant countries as well as at home; a friend and a brother most revered and loved by the Fraternity of South Dakota, Most Worshipful Theodore S. Parvin, Grand Secretary and Past Grand Master of Iowa, whose name and memory will always remain a priceless treasure of this Grand Lodge: and as he held my hand in both of his at parting, with broken voice and eyes filled with tears, he said, 'You tell the dear brethren of South Dakota that I send them my most loving and choicest greeting, that some of my sweetest memories are connected with them, and I pray that God's greatest blessings may rest on them and their work.'"

He urges very strongly the building up of a Masonic Library by the Grand Lodge.

A case of disputed jurisdiction had arisen between a lodge in his jurisdiction and a lodge in North Dakota, and the whole correspondence is given, in

which it seems to have been acted upon in a very fraternal manner, and as we understand it, the matter was settled peaceably by the lodges themselves.

He commends the proposition for an International Masonic Congress to the careful attention of the Grand Lodge, but it postponed action thereon till the annual communication.

He issued an appeal in behalf of the sufferers at Jacksonville, in response to which one hundred and ninety dollars was contributed.

The Grand Lecturer had held schools of instruction throughout the State, from which he believes much good had resulted.

He says the condition of the craft throughout the State is excellent, almost every lodge having been unusually prosperous during the year. Quite a number of the lodges own their buildings and there is a notable increase in the interest of the craft.

He recommends that the Grand Master be authorized to appoint the Committee on Jurisprudence in advance, so that matters may be referred to them before the session of the Grand Lodge. We believe our brethren would find it an improvement to adopt the plan, which we have in Maine, of appointing the committees at the close of each annual session, to hold office until the close of the next annual communication. Our experience here is that it saves a great deal of time.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer show that everything is all right in their departments.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

Bro. PARK DAVIS, Past Grand Master of Vermont, was presented and received with a brief address, to which he replied in the happy manner in which our brother is accustomed to do such things.

The Committee on Library endorsed the views of the Grand Master very earnestly, and recommended that fifty dollars be appropriated for binding and two hundred dollars for purchasing rare masonic works, and their recommendation was adopted.

The Grand Lodge also appropriated eighty-five dollars to reimburse the Grand Lecturer for expenses on his trip to Milwaukee to confer with Bro. YOUNGS, and six hundred dollars for the services of the Grand Lecturer for the succeeding year.

The following amendment to the Constitution was adopted :

"No alteration shall take place in this Constitution except in the manner following : Every amendment shall be proposed in writing at an Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge, and if concurred in by two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge, it shall be laid over to the next Annual Communication for final action, when if two-thirds vote in its favor, it shall become a part of this Constitution."

This is substantially like ours in Maine.

Fine cuts of the Masonic Temples at Sioux Falls and Aberdeen are given.

The following amendment to the by laws was also adopted :

"A lodge which rejects a candidate for the degrees, shall have perpetual jurisdiction over such rejected candidate during his residence within this state.

"*Provided*, That waiver of jurisdiction may be granted at any stated communication, by a unanimous vote of those present, vote to be taken by secret ballot."

As we understand this, if a candidate moves out of the State, the lodge thereby loses all jurisdiction over him, and he may be accepted according to the law in the jurisdiction in which he resides.

We are quite surprised to find that suspension for a definite period is not allowed by the by-laws of this Grand Lodge, and a brother who was sentenced to eighteen months suspension by his lodge and appealed, was suspended indefinitely by the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of lodges in two cases in expelling a member were considered and confirmed.

The Report on Correspondence (175 pp.) was presented by Bro. SAMUEL A. BROWN.

Of the matter of the Grand Lodge of Washington, he says :

"We are profoundly impressed with the gravity of the situation and trust that Washington Grand Lodge will speak this year. There can be no doubt that if the masons of the United States thought that the declarations recently made by the Grand Lodge were the real sentiments of the rank and file of Washington masons she would be left standing alone, entirely and at once. But it is believed that Brother Upton, who champions the cause of the Negro Masons (so-called), is masonically insane, and that his associates, recognizing his infirmity, and, hoping for his recovery, have treated him as such, agreeing with him in everything and concealing their own opinions."

We believe that the action of the Grand Lodge of Washington, taken at about the time this Grand Lodge was in session, will be satisfactory.

This report is a very full and complete abstract of other proceedings, with occasional extracts and comments.

In relation to the ballot, he says :

"Every year we see accounts of efforts being made to keep secret all opposition to the admission of a candidate. In one jurisdiction it requires a unanimous vote to receive a petition and the ballot is used at that time. If the ballot is dark the application is declared rejected. In another jurisdiction the W. M. is constitutionally a member of the committee and so are Wardens. If there is opposition found to the candidate by this committee the application is declared rejected at the next stated meeting. In another, an objection made to the W. M. before the petition is received prevents its reception, before it is balloted on prevents a ballot, before initiation prevents that, and in each case the application is declared rejected. Go on brethren! Find out as soon as you can some way to guard the secrecy of the vote of the members of the committee. If the W. M. is a member of this committee then he knows when there is opposition. He ought to have power to say :

"Brethren, the candidate is rejected because of secret objection."

We were not aware that the practices, to which he alludes, prevail, and we do not think that they do prevail to any large extent.

We agree fully with him in the following :

"He calls our attention to the fact, which he presumes, that there will soon be two Grand Lodges working peaceably, side by side, in Western Australia. This prediction may or may not come true; but if it should be so it would be unique of its kind, and no cause for rejoicing. For it would not redound to the peace and harmony of Freemasonry in that colony."

He might have added that it is very certain that scarcely a lodge in the United States will recognize the second one.

In his review of Maine he says:

"Before any brother had made a motion to that effect the Grand Master exercised his constitutional right and invited all Master Masons in good standing to attend as visitors."

He says further:

"There seems to be a practice in Maine of exempting Past Masters from the payment of dues. They are styled honorary members. To us it appears that this designation tends to confusion of terms. We understand that an honorary member is an active member of another lodge who is elected to honorary membership as a form of compliment, to confer honor upon the brother."

This is not quite accurate. The by-laws of a very few lodges make Past Masters honorary members, which exempts them from the payment of dues. Our brother will also find that there are two kinds of honorary members. First, a member of the lodge, who, for long service or other good reasons, is made an honorary member, thereby exempting him from some of the duties of active membership but taking away from him none of its privileges. Second, the kind which he describes.

He refers to a case in which there was an invasion of jurisdiction of a lodge here in Maine, and to the fact that the lodge, whose jurisdiction was invaded, consented that the other lodge should finish the work, and he inquires what would have been the result if that lodge refused its consent. The result would have been that the work would not have been completed, and the candidate would have remained just as he was when the discovery was made and he would not be entitled to advancement.

He evidently does not understand that suspension for N. P. D. in Maine is merely suspension *from membership*. Our law does not allow us to consider non-payment of dues as an offence equivalent to the grossest violation of masonic law, as we are sorry to say is the case in some jurisdictions.

He inquires of us as follows:

"We would like to inquire of our Brother what he thinks is the value, if any, of the right accorded to each member in nearly all jurisdictions to exclude from membership in his lodge any mason who is objectionable to him. In other words, where the election to affiliation is required to be unanimous ought not the vote for consolidation also to be unanimous?"

We answer his question in the negative; for the consolidation of two lodges is a matter which is done for the good of the craft and is not the admission of the members of one lodge into the other.

Of the ballot he says further:

"We always understood 'the secrecy of the ballot' to mean that no other person is to know how any member voted.' We also, Brother Drummond, with the emphasis on ANY MEMBER. Many efforts have been made in South Dakota to keep the opposition of the Committee on Investigation of Character from being known, but hitherto no provision has been made which affords any protection whatever. It is not protection against the candidate's knowing who opposed his election which is desired. It is keeping the knowledge from the brethren in the lodge who recommended him, which prevents them from feeling aggrieved against the opposing brother, and safeguards the harmony of the lodge. The only recourse for the committee under the present rules is to report favorably and then vote the other way. This is a confession of weakness and a reproach to the rules."

The old idea was that if the brethren who recommend a candidate are true masons they would not feel grieved against a member of the committee for making an adverse report, and in our judgment this is the true rule, and any brother who *does* feel aggrieved, commits a masonic offence to the extent of his action upon that feeling.

We had many other matters marked for notice but our time does not permit. We can only add that in this pamphlet are the proceedings of the organization in 1900 and the annual session in 1901 of the Masonic Veteran Association.

TENNESSEE, 1902.

We have the portrait of M. W. Bro. JOHN ROBERT SMITH, the incoming Grand Master, and of Bro. JOHN B. GARRETT, the Grand Secretary.

We are glad to find that Bro. GARRETT gives us the names of the Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers, but when he comes to the others he uses initials, and he has one reason for it, for by so doing he gets three columns on the page for the Past Masters, but the reason does not hold good for the representatives of lodges.

The Grand Master (ISAAC J. THURMAN) notes the very sudden deaths of two Past Grand Masters, JEREMIAH C. CAWOOD, who fell dead just as he was arising from his chair to sit down to his Thanksgiving dinner; and of JOSEPH H. BULLOCK, who died while attending a meeting of his church session. The death of the latter is a great shock to us. Tributes, including a full biographical sketch, are paid to the memory of both of these brethren. In the death of Bro. BULLOCK the craft sustains a great loss, and many of us will feel it personally.

He also announced the death of Past J. G. Warden JAMES M. ROGERS, who died in California.

Grand Master THURMAN gives a full but very concise account of his official acts. Among them were decisions, one of which is new, as follows:

"A lodge waived jurisdiction as to a candidate and notified the lodge in whose favor the jurisdiction was waived. At the next stated meeting the first

lodge reconsidered its former action. The lodge in whose favor the jurisdiction was waived wrote me to know where they were 'at.' Ruled that we have no law for unwaiving jurisdiction, and that once waived it is waived to stay."

Waiving jurisdiction is so nearly akin to the ballot that we think that the Grand Master did right in applying the same rule so far as reconsideration is concerned.

He had made a very large number of visitations, and of them he says:

"While the number of my official visitations has not been as many as I had hoped to make, yet I have done as well as the limited time from my business would permit. The pleasure of being Grand Master is most forcibly brought out in these visitations. The brethren everywhere and at all times have vied with each other in doing the Grand Master honor and thereby making many resting-places along the way. During these happy times of social and fraternal union the Grand Master is made to feel that life is worth the living."

The Grand Secretary in his report reviews the statistics for fifteen years. During the first four there was a loss; during the next seven there was a gain; during the next four a loss; while during the preceding year there had been a gain, and probably in the current year. The largest membership was reached in 1895, while the membership for the current year came within less than two hundred of it. Whether these statistics are only the statistics of *the lodges which report* or not, we cannot tell, but we can scarcely account for so great a difference except upon the assumption that there was a larger failure to make returns some years than in others.

The Grand Secretary complains of the want of care of many Secretaries in making returns, and he gives some good directions as to the manner of making returns, and he has one consolation:

"One redeeming feature, however, of a careless and indifferent Secretary, is that he almost always sends too much money, and when he writes with a pencil or a bad pen, and uses ink that has been frozen, he acknowledges his shortcomings by saying 'he writ without specs.'"

By direction of the Grand Master, he issued a circular in relation to the Jacksonville calamity and received five hundred and thirty-seven dollars: and six hundred and nineteen dollars had been paid in for the Home Endowment Fund.

He notices briefly the deaths reported by the Grand Secretaries of other jurisdictions, as well as a message from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of England in relation to the death of President McKINLEY.

A donation of two thousand dollars had been made to the endowment fund during the year, bringing it up to over nine thousand dollars.

The report of the officers of the Home is very interesting and shows it to be in good condition and doing a vast amount of good. One mistake had been made in the outstart, and that was in not having sufficient land for the Home, and land is leased at an annual rental of over \$500.

The Home children gave an entertainment at the Grand Opera House which was witnessed by the Grand Lodge, an occasion of very great interest.

The Grand Master referred to the weak lodges, suggesting that something be done for their improvement, and the committee recommended that the Grand Master give special attention to them during the year, either visit them, or cause them to be visited.

The Grand Lodge made a decision that brethren suspended N. P. D. may at any time under existing regulations restore themselves by the payment of the amount of delinquent dues.

The following resolution, offered by Past Grand Master HENRY H. INGERSOLL, "was almost unanimously adopted by a rising vote":

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Grand Lodge unqualifiedly disapproves the publication of its proceedings, or any portion thereof, in the public newspapers, unless the same shall be first specially authorized by the M. W. Grand Master.

"2. That the unauthorized report of any of the proceedings of this Grand Lodge for publication in the newspapers is hereby strictly enjoined and inhibited.

"3. That the violation of this order of the Grand Lodge by any brother shall be regarded as a contempt of its will and authority, and subject the violator thereof to masonic penalty.

"4. That resolution No. 1 shall be one of the standing rules of order of the Grand Lodge, and shall be read by the Grand Secretary at the opening of the Grand Lodge at each Annual Communication."

With these views as to the publication of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge, it is easy to understand what our Tennessee brethren would think of the publication of the proceedings of lodges.

A singular case was before the Grand Lodge. A Junior Warden was charged with removing a black ballot from the box when it was passed to him for inspection. He was convicted by the lodge and sentenced to six months suspension, but the Grand Lodge increased the punishment to indefinite suspension. A brother was charged and convicted for disclosing his ballot, but defended on the ground that his ballot was removed from the box, and in order to expose the offence which the Junior Warden had committed he had been obliged to state how he voted, as the vote was known only to the guilty party and himself. The Grand Lodge reversed the action of the lodge in convicting him and dismissed the case.

Stringent action was taken in relation to the use of cipher rituals.

The Constitution and Digest of the Grand Lodge are as usual published with the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, and in addition the Proceedings of the ninth annual meeting of the Masonic Veteran Association.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 73) was presented by Bro. HENRY H. INGERSOLL.

He makes an important change in the character of these reports, but we are inclined to think that it is a good one. Of it he says:

"Your Committee on Correspondence in preparing this report has resolved to omit so far as possible all routine and formal matters of proceeding in our

sister Grand Lodges, and call attention to such things only as are unique, unusual or of special interest or merit. The hope is thereby to abbreviate the report and at the same time insure its more general reading by the members of the craft.

"In so doing we feel that we are not denying to our brethren any avenues of information or matters of interest, pleasure or profit. The outline of proceedings in all American Grand Lodges is substantially identical with our own, and we may assume therefore your knowledge of all this routine. But whatsoever appears in any of the reports that by reason of its novelty, its peculiarity or its worthiness of imitation or avoidance has attracted special attention, we hope to be able to transfer in full or in outline to these pages to the end that you may have full benefit of whatsoever we have seen specially worthy of mention."

Of the saloon question, he says:

"This is a subject upon which we presume masons will continue to disagree so long as they have difference of temper, disposition and social conditions. This writer, though neither a Rechabite nor a prohibitionist, is yet able so fully to appreciate the motives and respect the judgment of his brethren, in the Southern States particularly, who consider spirituous liquors to be the commonest cause of social disorder and the most frequent concomitant of bloody crimes, as they personally witness conditions in our mixed population, that he cannot dissent from their conclusions in Grand Lodge formally expressed, that on the whole it is best that no more dealers in these stimulants shall be admitted to our ranks. In other lands, amongst other people, with different social conditions, climate and tendencies, as for example, in Ireland, where the greatest ecclesiastical and charitable donors and benefactors are brewers, such general rules might do more harm than good; but the record of crime in the Southern States, U. S. A., is too full of intoxicated criminals not to suggest to the moralist a social restraint upon the traffic in spirituous liquors, as one of the most potent agencies for reform. And it has been found fairly effectual."

He reviews the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica. We should have said in the previous part of this report that the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

He discusses in several places the cipher question, but he does not touch the real difficulty. The fact is that Webb invented and used an "aid to memory" that cannot be called a cipher in the true acception of that term, but his example has been followed with an entire change of the cipher—a change that destroys the difference between "an aid to memory," which no profane could ever decipher, and a cipher ritual intelligible to any one who has devoted some time and study to such matters.

We must take off our hat to Bro. INGERSOLL for his reference to our portrait in the last Proceedings of our Grand Lodge.

In his review of Maine, he quotes the episode in Rising Virtue Lodge in Bangor, which has been noticed by almost all reviewers.

Quoting from Bro. CHOATE's address, he says:

"From the eloquent peroration of this distinguished Grand Master we clip for the eyes of our brethren the following worthy extracts.

Such appreciative words are very pleasant to us in Maine, especially as Bro. CHOATE has, during the past year, been afflicted with a very severe illness.

By order of the Grand Lodge, the Proceedings of 1861 have been printed. They were not printed at the time; we have received a copy of them which we have examined with great interest. Emotions of pain and thankfulness came to us as we read them.

We had intended to notice several matters in them, but must be contented with reference to one.

Warning the brethren against want of care in the use of the ballot in those times when many candidates were applying, the Grand Master calls to their attention the fact that there would undoubtedly be many applicants prompted by a desire of personal benefit, either for themselves or their families, as they were going into the war; and thereupon he says, "I have also reminded them that Masonry is not a *relief* association; that no person should be admitted with the view to benefit himself or his family; that the motive in taking in members is to benefit and give strength to the order; that the institution of Masonry is not to be weakened by new members, however worthy they may be as individuals. If the burdens they impose on the fraternity are greater than the strength and support that may reasonably be supposed to give it, then Masonry loses by such additions; the institution is weakened, and if all were of such material, the Temple itself would fall." This was said more than forty years ago, in the time when the saying of it was a matter of serious import, and we quote it to emphasize the position which we have taken in our statement that Masonry is not a relief association.

TEXAS, 1901.

Our Texas brethren give us a portrait of M. W. Bro. WILLIAM CLARK, the incoming Grand Master, and one of M. W. Bro. WILLIAM BRAMLETTE, Grand Master in 1873, and the second in seniority of living Past Grand Masters.

The Grand Lodge was opened in ample form, and the Grand Master having satisfied himself that a constitutional number of lodges were represented, declared the Grand Lodge ready for business.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. N. M. WASHER, delivered a very long and full address, made necessary by the immense extent of this jurisdiction and the very large number of lodges and the continual demand for new lodges.

He says that the condition of the craft is all that could be desired, saying that the lodges are more prosperous than they ever have been before. Many of them own comfortable halls unincumbered except in a few instances, with an affiliated membership of over thirty thousand Master Masons, all striving

for greater perfection in the ritual and grander possibilities in doing good deeds.

He pays a fitting tribute to Queen VICTORIA and to President McKINLEY.

When he concluded the preparation of his report he rejoiced that no one of the Past Grand Masters had died during the year, but after that, only a few days before the session of the Grand Lodge, came the news of the death of Past Grand Master EDWIN G. BOWER.

He also was called upon to report the untimely death by accident of D. D. G. Master LOUIS H. HYDE, a brother esteemed as a man and energetic as an officer.

He reported the constituting of the lodges chartered the year previous, the issuing of dispensations for seven new lodges, the appointment of quite a number of Grand Lodge Representatives, the issuing of duplicate charters in place of charters destroyed by fire of seven lodges, the authority to resume labor by three lodges, authority to lay corner-stones in over twenty cases, several of which were for Masonic Halls, and authority to lodges to sell or mortgage their property in a very large number of instances.

When he received the information of the dissolution of the Grand Dieta of Mexico, he ruled that no Mexican masons could be received as visitors, but afterwards modified it in favor of masons made in Texas lodges who afterwards became members of Mexican lodges and then dimitted therefrom.

He gives an exceedingly interesting account of the relief distributed in Galveston, the whole account of the contributions from outside sources being over eleven thousand dollars. But one thousand dollars of this fund was applied to the sufferers from the Jacksonville fire.

He had refused dispensations "to confer degrees out of time," the Texas law providing that one lunar month should intervene between the conferring of any two of the degrees, and that the candidate should have been examined in open lodge and had shown suitable proficiency.

We would not notice this except to utter our dissent from his views upon this subject. He says:

"The restless spirit of innovation, manifest everywhere, seems to pervade the members of our fraternity, and the slightest pretext is seized upon as an emergency which seemingly (to those interested) warrants a request of the Grand Master to abrogate the established laws of our Grand Lodge, and disregard all the fundamental usages and customs of Ancient Craft Masonry."

The committee in their report speak of this law substantially as a landmark. The fact is, that a time limit is a very modern invention. In almost all jurisdictions in which it exists, it has originated within our recollection, and it is utterly inconsistent with the old law and the old idea, which was that a candidate was entitled to advancement as soon as he was suitably proficient in the preceding degree. The time limit has always seemed to us an excuse for advancing a candidate before he has made suitably proficiency. There

might just as well be a law that all candidates must be of a given height, as to assume that all require the same time in which to make themselves proficient. The test should be the passing of an examination in open lodge or by the Master privately. The Grand Master has power to grant dispensations, because all men are not alike and because some men can acquire the necessary knowledge quicker than others, and, to our mind, the time limit is an utter absurdity, as *it is no element in the proficiency of the candidate.*

He speaks in high terms of the Masonic Home, and the Grand Lodge has entered upon its support in good earnest, for it imposed a *per capita* tax of fifty cents annually for its support.

He had quite a number of cases of discipline, in which he made strenuous efforts to promote harmony, but at the same time he firmly enforced masonic law.

He announces a large number of decisions, many of them new.

One of them was to the effect that refusal to accept a masonic office when duly elected or appointed is a masonic offence for which a party may be disciplined; this decision is founded upon the express provision of the Constitution of that Grand Lodge. We very gravely doubt the justice and wisdom of that provision. We are taught that no masonic duties of this character can interfere with the duty we owe to our families, and we have known of many cases in which a mason could not accept an office consistently with that duty.

He decided that a member of one lodge charged with a masonic offence in another lodge had the right to be present at the trial, even though a member of the latter lodge objected to sitting in the lodge with him, and that the counsel for the accused brother is entitled to admission in the same way. It would be very curious if a man was cited before a lodge to answer to charges, and when he arrived at the door be told that he could not be admitted because some member objected to sitting with him!

He held also, that although a candidate may sign a petition, yet if it has not been *actually received* by the lodge before he moves out of the jurisdiction, the lodge cannot receive it.

In Texas, a brother suspended for non-payment of dues may restore himself by paying the amount; but if he allows a year to expire without paying them he may be expelled, and can be restored after that only by payment of the dues and the unanimous vote of the lodge.

When we read the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, we wonder if our Texas brethren really hold that the failure to pay dues for more than one year is an offence of greater enormity than an offence in which in several instances they held that indefinite suspension was ample punishment.

He held that it is contrary to the usages of the craft to have a standing committee on investigation of the character of applicants; yet in the olden times this custom very generally prevailed in this section of the country.

Under the Texas law, also, dues accumulate during the suspension of a brother, and the Grand Master urges that this law should be amended, but the Grand Lodge refused.

He held practically, also, that in cases of suspension for non-payment of dues, the lodge cannot afterwards remit any of the dues, but this was overruled by the Grand Lodge, and as we think properly.

He held, also, that when an objection to a candidate has been filed, and the objector is afterwards expelled, it does not affect the objection, as the objection is equivalent to a rejection by ballot. This decision is evidently correct.

Following the custom of his Grand Lodge, he had laid the corner stone of a cotton mill, as being a building of a *quasi* public nature. He was led to do it the more, as he regarded the erection of the building as a monument to the new era in the commercial development of the State, but he urges the Grand Lodge to adopt an edict limiting such ceremonies to buildings of an undoubted public, masonic or sacred character, and the Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation.

The Grand Lodge also adopted a general regulation giving the Grand Master authority to waive jurisdiction over a candidate living nearer to a lodge in another State than to one in Texas.

The reports of the Grand Secretary, Treasurer and other officers show that the duties had been performed actively and a state of general prosperity of the craft.

The Grand Lodge, on the fourth ballot, had selected Waco as the site for the Masonic Temple and the permanent location of the Grand Lodge meetings.

Upon the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, and the Grand Lodge of Valle de Mexico and Benito Juarez were recognized, the former having jurisdiction over the Federal District, and over unoccupied territory in the republic, and the other over the State of Coahuila.

In this connection, the committee well say:

"Ten years ago we recognized the Gran Dieta, and maintained friendly relations with it until its dissolution. While our action was criticized by some masonic writers who were generally uninformed upon the subject, we have been commended by others, and some ten or twelve States followed our example. Still, others would doubtless have done so but for the malicious misrepresentations and slander of Mexican Masonry by persons expelled from its privileges, and who were and are unworthy of our consideration. We have the great satisfaction of knowing that our action contributed much to the upbuilding of Masonry in our sister Republic, and has been of inestimable value in promoting and cultivating closer and better personal and social relations between the better class of Mexicans and our own people residing there."

The Home fund, including cash on hand, amounts to ninety-five thousand dollars, with thirteen thousand two hundred dollars of real estate, besides the land on which the Home is situated, valued at seventy-three thousand dollars.

The inmates were three widows, forty-two boys and thirty-eight girls, with two applications which would increase the number to eighty-five.

BRO. FEDERICK E. YOUNG, G. J. Warden of the Grand Lodge of the Valle de Mexico, visited the Grand Lodge during its session.

An immense amount of routine business was transacted by the Grand Lodge during its session of three days, some of which we would like to notice, but time and space both fail. If any criticism is called for, which is doubtful, it would be that charters to new lodges seem to be granted with very little consideration. We think that except in very rare cases petitioners for new lodges should work at least six months under dispensation before petitioning for a charter.

The committee on the removal of the Temple reported that offers had been made by several cities, which are given, and it must have been pretty hard work to decide between them, unless elements other than the offers entered into the decision of the case.

Of the death of the President, the Committee on Obituaries say:

"By the murderous stroke of the foul assassin's hand, a few short weeks since, our chief executive, who had been twice honored with the highest office on earth, because it was the gift of a great and free people, was stricken down, and over seventy millions of people now pay homage to his deeds as President and his noble virtues as a man. We commend the action of the Grand Master in causing the emblems of mourning to be displayed in the lodge rooms, and to be worn by the brethren, and join him in the expressions of sorrow at the untimely end of our distinguished brother, and extend the sympathies of this Grand Lodge to the bereaved wife that he loved so fondly and protected with such tender care. We recommend that a page of our printed Proceedings be set apart to his memory."

The Report on Correspondence (110 pp.) was submitted by Bro. THOMAS M. MATTHEWS.

With scarcely an exception it is all written from beginning to end, and is a concise statement of the more important matters in the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges, with occasional comments, so closely dovetailed in that it is difficult to separate them.

He says that Grand Masters in his state are compelled to hold to the doctrine of physical perfection because that is the law, but he does not believe in it himself and thinks that a more liberal doctrine will some day be the general law.

In the review of one Grand Lodge, he says:

"We gather from the address of the Grand Master, that here a rule obtains that none but Master Masons shall be present at either the opening or closing of *any* lodge. This to us seems rather strange law: Why, when an Entered Apprentice or a Fellow Craft Lodge is to be opened, a brother who has already received the degree may not be present we cannot understand. It appears to us he should have the *right* to be present, if for no other reason than that he may receive instruction. With us here in Texas, we open the lodge on the given degree, prepare and introduce the candidate elected and confer the degree upon him. Then close that lodge with all present, then re-

quest those who have not received the higher degree to retire, etc. Is there anything improper in this? Is it not right and just? We think so."

Such is the practice also in Maine, and we believe it to be correct.

In relation to the cipher he says:

"We agree fully with Bro. M. that the use of the cipher is plainly contrary to the teachings and obligations of Masonry. At all events, it is so with the obligations that we have taken. It is possible that the wording of those used in Iowa and other places may be different, and so their use is not contrary thereto. We have thought, however, that Masonry was essentially the same everywhere, and if so Bro. Murrow is right. We would not excommunicate Webb, Drummond, Staton, Cunningham, *et id omne genus*; but these brethren are not the keepers of *our* conscience, and because they advocate what we honestly believe is an error, is no reason that we should do so. Nor does it help the matter, even just a little bit, because the Grand Master of Kentucky asserts that 'a majority of his Grand Lodge use, or have used, written or printed rituals of some kind,' and that 'booksellers make large profits by selling spurious works to the craft.' Two wrongs do not make even one right, my brother."

With regard to the first sentence. It depends entirely upon what the cipher is. The Webb cipher is certainly "not contrary to the teachings and obligations of Masonry," but all others that we have ever seen, are.

He says that the resolution of which we spoke last year, to change the law in relation to physical qualifications, was killed in the committee and never reported upon.

We must stop here, but would refer our readers to the report itself for much useful masonic reading.

UTAH, 1902.

This is an exceedingly interesting pamphlet. It gives us a portrait of M.W. Bro. WILLIAM JOHN LYNCH, the incoming Grand Master, "the first native born Utahn" who has occupied the Grand East of that Grand Lodge, with a biographical sketch; an excellent portrait of President KCKINLEY, with a memorial page and appropriate verses by Bro. CHARLES H. STEVENSON; and in addition, the portraits with biographical sketches of Past Grand Masters LOUIS COHN, WATSON NEWTON SHILLING, ALVIN CHARLES EMERSON, ABRAM DALE GASH, JOHN FRANCIS HARDIE, and JAMES DAVID MURDOCH; and last, but by no means least, of CHRISTOPHER DIEHL, Grand Secretary.

In his annual address, Grand Master CHARLES WESLEY MORSE, after an appropriate opening, pays an excellent tribute to President MCKINLEY.

He was able to report that death had not invaded that Grand Lodge since they met last.

He announces the dissolution of the Gran Dieta of Mexico, and cautions the brethren against parties from spurious lodges in Pennsylvania, Cuba, Kentucky and Ohio.

At the time of the Jacksonville fire, he had one hundred dollars forwarded from the funds of the Grand Lodge.

He says at home peace and harmony have prevailed, and that Masonry is in excellent condition, and that while there had been but a small gain in membership in all other respects there had been a decided gain.

He had visited several lodges, and of this he well says :

"Concerning official lodge visitations, I have followed a custom of my illustrious predecessors, which has almost become a law, of waiting for an invitation from a lodge to visit it. I am now convinced that this is entirely wrong. An official visitation of the Grand Master and Grand Officers is in all cases beneficial to a lodge; it stimulates its officers, awakens the masonic spirit of its members, giving new life to them as well as to sojourning brethren; in brief, is advantageous to Masonry in this jurisdiction. I do not pretend to even advise my successors what course to pursue in the future; but I may say that if I had to do it over again I would visit every lodge in the jurisdiction, choosing my own time, and not wait for an invitation."

He adds further also :

"As to the expense a Grand Lodge visitation entails upon a lodge, I fully agree with the remarks made by my immediate predecessor, Grand Master George V. Schramm, that 'a Grand Master visits a lodge to inspect its condition and witness its work, and not for a lavish banquet.' This calls to mind the repast we had at our recent visit to Tintic Lodge. There were plenty of nicely prepared sandwiches, seasonable fruit, excellent coffee and fine cigars—nothing lavish, nothing extravagant, and yet we never enjoyed a masonic gathering around the festive board more than on this occasion. All our lodges should do likewise."

He had dedicated the new hall of Damascus lodge—an occasion of much interest.

He had not encouraged the formation of new lodges, although inquiries had been made in relation thereto in two instances. He speaks very earnestly and approvingly of the labor of the Grand Secretary in preparing the biographical sketches of Past Grand Masters, and they expect to have those of the other four next year.

He thus explains how the sketch of Bro. DIEHL comes to be published :

"Before closing this subject, I wish to call your mind to the following lines from Robert Burns :

"The rank is but the guineas' stamp,
A man is the gow'd for a' that."

And in doing so I believe I echo the sentiment of every Utah mason when I assert that the chain of biographies of prominent Utah masons would not be complete without a biography of our venerable Grand Secretary, Bro. Christopher Diehl. For thirty long years he has stood by the side of twenty-five Grand Masters, each of whom has testified to the faithfulness and thoroughness with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office. In a few more hours I will be ranked among these brethren, and it gives me great pleasure to join my predecessors in expressing my approbation of his work in the interest of our Grand Lodge and the welfare of Utah Masonry.

"On the 22d day of March, 1901, Bro. Diehl passed the seventieth milestone of his life. The occasion was celebrated by the members of Mt. Moriah

Lodge, in which he was made a mason in December, 1868, and of which he has been a wheelhorse ever since, by tendering him a brilliant reception and banquet in this hall and presenting him a testimonial and other valuable gifts. In consideration of all these facts, I do not think that the Grand Lodge could do less than to request a Past Grand Master to prepare a biographical sketch of the venerable brother, and that the same, together with his picture, be published with the Proceedings of the present communication."

The reports of the other Grand Officers show that the year had been a very active one.

Quite a large amount had been disbursed for charitable purposes, and while in several lodges the brethren were in arrears, the most of them had made commendable improvement.

The report of the Librarian shows an increase of almost one hundred volumes during the year. He suggests that if Utah Chapter and Commandery would give about twenty-five dollars apiece, about forty volumes of Proceedings of Grand Chapters and Grand Commanderries could be bound.

The Grand Lecturer reports that he was unable to visit all the lodges which he had been invited to visit, and in consequence of which felt constrained to decline a re-appointment.

The Grand Lecturer being absent, the usual school of instruction was dispensed with, but the local lodge conferred the third degree in a manner which caused hearty congratulations.

An amendment was adopted, providing that by a majority vote of a lodge, life membership may be conferred upon any one of the members who had paid dues for a period of twenty years or rendered valuable services to the lodge.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

The decision approved last year—

"In the absence of the Worshipful Master and Senior Warden, the Junior Warden himself must open the lodge. He cannot delegate that authority." was reversed in accordance, as the committee say, with the overwhelming expression of views from other jurisdictions.

The ceremony of the presentation of the signet ring and of Past Grand Masters' jewels was, as usual, very interesting. The banquet after the Grand Lodge was a great success.

The Report on Correspondence (115 pp.) was submitted by Bro. CHRISTOPHER DIEHL.

As usual it contains very few extracts. His comments are very brief.

It is his review of Alabama he says:

"He asks: 'Bro. Diehl, would you willingly be the thirteenth guest at a table?' We would, sure enough, and more so if we could select twelve other masons to be with us at the banquet, one of whom would be yourself, to act as toastmaster. We would have the banquet on a Friday, walk to the table under a ladder, have the walls decorated with skulls and crossbones, and have thirteen courses of both eatables and drinkables. Wouldn't that be

jolly? Superstition is a thing that never bothered us, not even in the fatherland, where there was plenty of it during our youth."

We have never seen the time when we would lose a "good square meal" on account of our presence making the number at the table thirteen!

There are other matters which we had marked for notice, but we think we cannot do the craft a greater good than by giving a condensed statement of the biography of *BIO. DIEHL*.

He was born in Germany, March 22, 1831. His father died when he was eleven years old, leaving the family in destitute circumstances. He received his education in the common schools until he was fourteen years old, and during the time was working in a factory between school hours, to assist in the support of the family. On leaving school he stood at the head of a class of twenty-three boys. He then served as an apprentice to the barber's trade for three years, which business he followed until 1888. About three years afterwards, and before he was twenty-one years old, he arrived in New York on a sailing vessel after a stormy passage of forty-nine days. On his arrival he took out his first papers for United States citizenship, and we may remark in passing, that while he has preserved his love for Fatherland, yet there has never been a more devoted and loyal citizen of the United States than he.

He remained in New York for two years, and then started for the west and south. Stopping a few months on the way, he arrived in San Francisco, June 17, 1854. There he devoted all his spare time to improving his knowledge of the English language and commenced the accumulation of the very valuable library which he now possesses.

He became a citizen of the United States September 21, 1856, and during the Fremont campaign was Secretary of the German Fremont Club in San Francisco.

In 1857 he made a trip to Europe, and spent nearly a year traveling through Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy. He returned to San Francisco and settled down to business, and was married on May 13, 1860, to Anna Rothhardt, a native of the same town in which he was born. He indulged in mining speculations, and lost all the accumulations of his hard labor. He then started for Salt Lake City, where he arrived April 1, 1866, and where he engaged in business, being at once successful.

He has held various public offices, but finally declined a re-election.

He was made a mason in 1868, becoming Secretary of his lodge in 1869, holding that office for five consecutive years.

He was Senior Warden in 1874 and Master in 1875 and 1876. In 1881 he was elected Treasurer and held the office for five years, but in 1886 was elected Secretary, and is holding the office up to the present time.

At the organization of the Grand Lodge he was appointed assistant Grand Secretary, and at the first annual communication (in 1872) he was elected Grand Secretary, and has been re-elected ever since.

He was also chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, making his first report in 1874 and giving us one annually ever since. He has had very much to do with drafting the code of laws of the Grand Lodge and has been intrusted with the revision of them twice since, but his work as Grand Lodge Librarian has been one of the most important of his offices. He commenced it in 1873. At first it was purely masonic, but at his suggestion it was converted into a free public library, which was opened September 1st, 1877. It has been largely used very greatly to the benefit of the community.

Fifteen years later the Grand Lodge organized a library association with eight thousand volumes, and continued it until 1898, when it donated all the books, etc., to the city of Salt Lake, which accepted the gift and has supported it ever since. As we understand it, however, the masonic works were retained by the Grand Lodge, which now has a library of 1,745 volumes.

On his fiftieth and seventieth birthdays the brethren remembered him kindly.

He has received the degrees of the Scottish Rite, and as a recognition of his worth and services as a mason he has received the Thirty-third degree, and as a special compliment to him he was elected Knight Commander of the Court of Honor, October 22, 1901.

We present this sketch for the instruction of our younger masons and our younger men. Probably in no other country could such a career have been attained, but it shows what industry, hard work and good habits may do for a young man in this.

We have always had a very high estimate of our brother, but this sketch of his life makes us prouder of him than before.

VERMONT, 1901.

We have a fine portrait of Bro. W. SCOTT NAY, for two years Grand Master, with an interesting biographical sketch.

They also give us a cut of the Masonic Hall and Public Library building at Guildhall, presented by W. Bro. EVERETT C. BENTON.

Six special communications were held during the year; one to lay the corner stone of the new Library and masonic building at Guildhall; four for dedicating new halls, and one for laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple at Rutland.

At the annual communication, upon calling the roll of officers all were present except Rev. Bro. EDWIN WHEELOCK, Grand Chaplain, to whom an accident had happened which had resulted in the complete loss of his sight. He has been Grand Chaplain for thirty-three years, and we think that this is the first time that he has been absent for the past thirty-five years. A telegraphic message of sympathy was sent to him, and resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge.

Grand Master NAV delivered a very full and interesting address, calling attention to the many causes for congratulation, among which were the steady growth and progress of Freemasonry in that State during the year, and the harmony generally prevailing.

He had granted dispensations for two new lodges.

He announced a few decisions, stating that much unnecessary correspondence had been occasioned by the neglect of lodge officers to study the by-laws of the Grand Lodge and the Digest of Decisions.

We have an idea that part of the blame for this rests with the Grand Lodge, in that it does not secure a larger circulation of its laws. We have been surprised from reports which we have received from lodges in our own State that in many cases they have only one copy of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, and we believe that much of the correspondence grows out of cases in which the lodge officers did not have access to the books, which would have taught them what to do in a particular case.

The first of his decisions was that a member under charges or pending an appeal in his case, is not eligible to office. It was approved by the Grand Lodge, but it seems to us to go too far. We do not think that the mere filing of charges should raise such a presumption of guilt as would deprive a member of his rights to hold an office if elected. It is rather the settled law in Maine that the question of eligibility on that account shall be decided when the officer elect shall present himself for installation. If objection is then made, an investigation follows, which determines whether he shall be installed or not.

He refers to the gift of the library building at Guildhall, and of a site for a masonic hall at another place.

He recommends that a fee of five dollars be required of all candidates, to be known as the "Temple fund," to be used for the reduction of the debt on the Temple, but the Grand Lodge did not adopt the plan.

He refers to the desire to have a Masonic Home, but the committee reported that it was not expedient to enter upon that enterprise until the Temple debt should be paid.

He speaks in high terms of the district meetings and the good resulting therefrom, and of the able services of the Grand Lecturer. The reports in relation to these matters justify his conclusion.

Of the Grand Orient of Belgium, he says :

"Agreeable to the resolution adopted by you at the last annual communication of this Grand Lodge, I caused the withdrawal of the commission of W. Bro. Kruger as representative of this Grand Body near the Grand Orient of Belgium.

"We regret that such action was necessary, because of reasons noted, yet it is fully in accord with our sentiments respecting the doctrine which governs legitimate Freemasonry, and on which it rests. It is fervently hoped that the Grand Orient of Belgium, as such, will consider the respect of recognized

Grand Lodges superior to the wishes of few individuals in France, who may be sincere, but as an organized institution claiming to be masonic, decidedly in the wrong. When conditions agreeable to the principles of true Freemasonry are brought about by the Grand Orient of Belgium, we shall rejoice in restored relations and fraternal companionship. A lengthy communication, discussing the matter, from the Grand Master of Belgium, is in the hands of the proper committee."

He reports also the consolidation of two lodges.

He discusses the matter of dispensations, taking, as it seems to us, the right view in relation thereto, that great care should be taken in granting dispensations, especially those for balloting on petitions before the constitutional time.

We regret to learn that for the fifth time Tucker Lodge, at Bennington, has suffered from fire, this time losing its charter.

He directed one hundred dollars to be sent for the relief of the sufferers at Jacksonville, and he urges that the lodges shall make provision for aiding worthy brethren away from home, so that they may not be dependent upon the charity of some foreign jurisdiction.

He had had several public installations and he is convinced that when properly conducted they are of much benefit.

Upon his recommendation and that of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, the Grand Lodge of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized.

He had had correspondence with the Grand Master of Porto Rico but no official request for the recognition of that Grand Lodge had been made.

He discusses at some length the question of jurisdiction, which seems to us open to one criticism, and that is that the secret ballot is so frequently abused that some remedy is desirable. That is to say, this, as we understand it, is the trend of his argument. Now if this means anything it means that our requirement of a secret unanimous ballot is wrong. Human laws cannot be perfect and they will be abused as long as they are administered by human beings. We think that the requirement is a salutary and wise one, and if less notice was taken of alleged abuses, which after all cannot be *known* to be such, we believe that it would be better for the craft. At any rate the safety of the craft is the supreme law, and if hard cases sometimes arise under it, it is simply because men are human, and we regret to read some of the passages in this excellent address of Grand Master NAY'S, especially as we most heartily endorse almost all of it.

In common with our brethren in Vermont, we greatly regret that he is expecting to remove from the State, but he will go away with one satisfaction, that he has left behind him an impress of faithful and earnest masonic service.

The Grand Secretary announced that he had partially completed the card index and hoped to finish it during the year, but he confesses that if he had

realized the amount of labor involved in it he should have hesitated about undertaking the work.

The report of the Grand Lecturer shows the holding of thirteen district meetings. At all of them there was a large attendance and evidently great good resulted from them, and in his report he thus states his appreciation of the work of the District Deputies:

"In reviewing the work of the year I am more and more impressed with our indebtedness to the District Deputy Grand Masters and with the credit and commendation due them for their devotion, sound masonic scholarship, willing sacrifice, unwearied efforts, wise and fraternal administration of their duties and efficient service to the craft. To them is chiefly due the credit for successful meetings. They largely inspired the sympathetic effort, the never failing courtesy and the deep fraternal spirit that marked every meeting. Upon these officers, under our system of instruction and supervision, largely depends the welfare of local lodges. They are the messengers of the Grand Lodge bearing light, knowledge and life from the central Temple, and I gladly attest their fidelity and efficiency. Truly to appreciate their worthy service is almost a duty of every mason. Without their co-operation and sympathetic effort, the labors of the Grand Lecturer would be vain. They have redeemed his failures and enhanced his service."

We trust our brethren in Maine, especially those holding this office, will read this carefully, as it sets forth in strong terms the value of efficient service in that office, and the consequent responsibility of the brethren who hold it.

The Committee on Necrology announce the death of Bro FREDERICK SHUBAEL FISHER, formerly Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, for many years a resident of Vermont and very actively and prominently identified with Masonry in all its branches. We knew him personally and we join with our brethren everywhere in lamenting his comparatively early death.

Referring to the gift of the library building at Guildhall, the committee say:

"Perhaps we may be pardoned by the brethren of the Grand Lodge if we open the window of our hearts just enough that you may catch one glimpse of the pride and satisfaction that rests there because a son of Vermo it, remembering the home of his fathers, is willing to spend something of his means to upbuild, beautify, and improve his native State."

The Deputy Grand Master, Bro. WILL F. LEWIS, declined a re-election or promotion on account of his removal from the State, and the Grand Lodge adopted a fine tribute to him, expressing their regret that he could not continue his service in the Grand Lodge.

A proposition to amend the Constitution was submitted, authorizing the Master and Wardens of a lodge, in case of their being unable to attend the Grand Lodge, severally to appoint their own proxy. We shall look with some interest for the further action of the Grand Lodge.

The committee on Grand Masters' portraits reported that they had obtained two during the year, and that but two are wanting to make the collection complete.

We have gone over the reports of the District Deputies: their duties are similar to those in our own State, and reading the reports seems like reading the reports of our own officers, and we are glad to find that the system works so well in Vermont, as we believe it to be the best system for the visitation of lodges, and that visitation of lodges is absolutely necessary to secure their regular working.

The Report on Correspondence (176 pp.) was presented by Bro. MARSH O. PERKINS. It is in line with his previous reports.

He very fully discusses the more important matters, and his comments are of interest and great value.

In his review of Alabama, he says:

"We are surprised to read, that in the absence of a W. M., the Senior Warden may not call a Senior Deacon to preside without invalidating the business transacted, while the latter is in the East, yet a W. M. may invite a competent brother—a member of a lodge in the jurisdiction—even if he has never held any office, to confer degrees in the former's presence, or 'to teach and lecture the lodge.' Isn't there something inconsistent in the two decisions."

He thus criticises the utterances of the Grand Master of British Columbia:

"Alluding to the Washington fiasco, the Grand Master says, 'The question is one which affects us in British Columbia in theory rather than practice,' and intimates that the 'color line' has warped the 'better judgment of members of the Fraternity in some of the Grand Jurisdictions of the neighboring Republic.' We had supposed that a great principle was involved, viz.: That of Grand Lodge sovereignty. We think so yet, and are somewhat surprised at his utterances, when we recall his attitude as to the invasion of his own jurisdiction by a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Canada, and the commendation he received from his brethren because of his prompt and vigorous action in dealing with the same. The principle involved in both instances was practically the same, and consistency should have required an expression of opinion, as to the former, more in harmony with his application of the same in the latter, regardless of his fears as to the color of the denizen of the wood-pile."

He endorses the action of the Grand Master of the District of Columbia as follows:

"The attention of the Grand Master was called to a business card, issued by a member of one of the lodges of the jurisdiction, which was in the nature of a burlesque, by the way of a play upon words and leaving much to innuendo. Rightly considering the same to be calculated 'to degrade to the plane of buffoonery' the beautiful lessons taught by the masonic degrees, he called the attention of the offending brother to the fact through the W. M. of his lodge. In dismissing the subject, the Grand Master tersely remarks, that the brother 'appreciated and acted upon the admonition,' and 'no doubt will have a higher appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by his reception into the craft than he seemed before to entertain.' Our congratulations to the Grand Master in thus upholding the dignity of the craft, and may the lesson conveyed in his admonition sink deep into the hearts of craftsmen everywhere."

He endorses the action of the Grand Master of Indiana that a candidate, who is admitted upon the representation that he is of age when he is not, should be disciplined.

Of the differences between the questions raised by the Grand Lodge of Washington and the Grand Orient of Belgium, he well says :

"We fear our good brother has lost sight of the distinction between belief and fact. The Grand Lodge of Washington denies that she has erred. Whether she has done so or not is a question of belief. The Grand Orient of Belgium admits that she is in full fellowship with the Grand Orient of France. This establishes a fact. More than this, the Grand Orient in correspondence seeks to justify her association with her sister Grand Orient. The Grand Lodge of Vermont was deceived as to their relations, and extended a recognition the year before, which otherwise would never have been granted. Apprised of this deception, the Grand Lodge immediately notified the recognized Grand Orient that the latter must choose between Vermont and France. When she renounces the followers of unmaasonic practices she can be assured of 'the glad hand' from the masons of the Green Mountain State. Until she does, she must remain without the pale of masonic recognition on their part."

He thus endorses one of our Maine decisions :

"Another of the decisions indicates that someone had questioned the right of a W. M. to call any brother to the chair to preside in his presence, and under his direction. Evidently fear was entertained that the oriental chair might be profaned by permitting one not a Past Master, or active Warden, to be seated even temporarily therein. Not only is the W. M. possessed of this right, but the presiding Warden, also, in the absence of the Master. Whoever may be in the chair for the time being, the Master or Warden, is *de facto* the presiding officer, and responsible for whatever occurs."

He says further :

"A third decision shows that suspension for N. P. D. as in New Hampshire, is merely a suspension from membership, and not from all masonic rights and privileges. How one suspended in any way can still be 'a mason in good standing,' is a problem that puzzles us."

Suspension *from membership* merely makes a brother a non-affiliated mason, and we have not yet gone so far in Maine, as to hold that a non-affiliated mason is not a mason in good standing. They are not entitled to certain rights which affiliates have, but are still in good masonic standing.

He says further :

"The Grand Master was authorized to appoint a special committee to prepare a memorial for presentation at the succeeding session of Grand Lodge, in case of the death of a Grand Officer or Past Grand Officer—we would courteously ask, if the Grand Master did not possess the inherent right to do that by virtue of his office."

Yes, undoubtedly, but at the same time it has never been done in this State, and our Grand Masters are exceedingly cautious in departing from the beaten path. The vote was intended also as a request to the Grand Master. It would seem that our dissent from Bro. NICHOLSON'S decisions in relation to Past Masters was really a dissent from the REASONS given for the decision rather than for the DECISION itself.

He is opposed to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, and yet says :

"Acting in accordance with the foregoing, he issued a number of edicts prohibiting admission, as visitors to lodges, brethren who had been once re-

jected in Pennsylvania, and afterwards removing from the State had received the degrees lawfully as provided by the regulations of other jurisdictions of which they had become resident. We do not believe in the thralldom of perpetual jurisdiction, but must admit that unless the laws of fraternal comity prevail there can be but confusion throughout the masonic world. Pennsylvania observes this in dealing with the rejected material of other jurisdictions, and we sincerely hope that should the question ever be raised in Vermont, as to any of the former's rejected material, and for that matter of any other jurisdiction, fraternal courtesy and the law of comity may ever govern."

This comes pretty near our doctrine that the *status* given a rejected candidate by the law of the jurisdiction in which he has been rejected, should, at least as a matter of masonic comity, be given to him elsewhere.

In his review of Virginia, he says:

"Another decision, also affirmed by Grand Lodge, was to the effect that under no circumstances should the counsel for an accused in a masonic trial be permitted to vote, or be present, when the ballot is taken to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused so represented. Doesn't this practically debar such counsel, if a member of the lodge, from the exercise of an inalienable right? It appears so to an outlooker. The remaining decision, that a citation should be under the seal of the lodge and wanting the same is void, was sustained only so far as to the propriety as to the use of the seal, and not as to its necessity, thus showing that Vermont and Virginia do not materially differ as to the difference between citations and summonses.

We do not agree with him in this position. A brother is not obliged to be counsel for the accused, and when he becomes so he waives his right, and it seems to us that he should no more be allowed to vote than the accused himself.

In the preparation of this report we started out with the idea of making it shorter than heretofore, but as we go along we are reminded of the old woman's recipe for making rhubarb pies. She said, "put in as much sugar as your conscience will allow, then shut your eyes and *put in two handfuls more.*" The only trouble with this rule in our case is that we are not quite satisfied with even two handfuls! But we will stop here.

VIRGINIA, 1901.

The frontispiece is a portrait of M. W. Bro. J. HOWARD WAYT, Grand Master in 1890 and 1891.

A special communication was held to consider the matter of the Masonic Temple. The Temple was built and owned by an Association distinct from the Grand Lodge: it had been mortgaged to a Philadelphia corporation for seventy-five thousand dollars. The interest had not been paid and the holders of the mortgage announced that they would be obliged to foreclose. Thereupon a committee of the association and a committee of the Grand Lodge met and concluded that the best plan was for the Grand Lodge to take the Temple and assume the debt, quite liberal terms as to the payment

of the interest, etc., having been arranged for with the holders of the mortgage. Their plan was adopted by the Grand Lodge, so that the Grand Lodge will have on the average something over thirty-five hundred dollars a year to pay in order to meet the interest within the time arranged and will have an average of rents from the store, without counting the Temple, of an average of about thirteen hundred dollars a year. The Grand Lodge already held some seven thousand dollars in notes against the Association, which it also cancelled. The committee gave figures which indicated that these obligations might be met without increasing the *per capita* tax, but the Grand Master stated, before the vote was taken, that it was his opinion that it would be necessary to increase the *per capita* tax of the subordinate lodges. At any rate the Grand Lodge has taken the Temple upon its own hands and will undoubtedly save it from passing into the hands of the mortgagees.

At the annual communication, a committee of Past Grand Masters of the District of Columbia visited the Grand Lodge and presented a beautifully framed copy of resolutions, handsomely engrossed, which was received in behalf of the Grand Lodge by Bro. KEMPER, Grand Junior Warden.

The Grand Master, Bro. H. OSCAR KERNS, announced the quite sudden death of M. W. Bro. J. HOWARD WAYT, Past Grand Master; the death of President MCKINLEY, and also the death of Bro. SINGLETON, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, to all of whom he pays very appropriate tributes.

He had issued dispensations for three new lodges, and had granted some dispensations, and refused others to vary the time in receiving the degrees.

He held that although the lodge may vote to advance a fellow craft after examination, the Master can refuse to do so.

He made a number of other decisions, most of them dependent upon local law.

He finds that some of the lodges apparently depend upon fees for degrees to pay the expenses of the lodge, and do not make their dues high enough, a bad practice, in his view.

He reports the plan of the arrangements in regard to the Temple, and that it had been carried into effect by the execution and exchange of the necessary papers.

He urges the brethren to visit the Masonic Home, and that they should do more for it than they are now doing.

The copy for the memorial volume had been prepared, but the Grand Lodge directed that it should be submitted to a committee to examine and report thereon at the next annual communication.

He commends the District Deputies for their faithful and efficient services.

The Committee on Correspondence submitted a report in regard to the Grand Orient of Belgium, and incidentally other continental Grand Lodges.

It was submitted to a committee, and upon its report the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That on account of their close affiliation and intercourse with the Grand Orient of France, the recognition heretofore extended to
The Grand Orient of Belgium :
The Grand Lodge of the Netherlands :
The Grand Lodge of Royal York of Friendship, Berlin :
The Grand Lodge of Switzerland :
The Grand Lodge of The Three Globes, Berlin :
be, and the same is hereby, rescinded."

BRO. CHARLES A. NESBIT attended the Masonic Relief Association of the United States and Canada, and made a report of much interest to the Grand Lodge. In it he makes the surprising statement that more than ninety-five per cent. of the cases of strangers applying for masonic relief are frauds, many of whom, for fear of detection, do not apply to the Relief Association but work secretly on the craft. He therefore urges that local boards should be formed and the imposters should be arrested and punished as severely as possible.

He says that twenty-four Grand Lodges and about eighty boards of relief and more than one hundred and fifty subordinate lodges subscribe to the Association.

The next meeting of the Association is to be held in Richmond, in the fall of 1903.

The following was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

"The Grand Lodge of Virginia, at this, its First Grand Annual Communication of the twentieth century, desires to put on record its recognition of the Divine Providence which has spared to Grand Lodge membership and masonic fellowship so many of our elder brothers, landmarks of the past, and most prominent among these Past Grand Masters R. E. Withers, Wm. H. Lambert and B. R. Wellford, Jr. These venerable and beloved brethren, so honored and trusted by our fathers in Masonry of more than a quarter of a century ago, still with us in the flesh as well as in spirit, have so honored their manhood and Masonry in the days that are gone by, that now, in their maturest years, we assure them, though absent, they are remembered and have our love and our sincerest wishes that they may be spared yet many, many days of life, health and strength."

The next morning M. W. Bro. WELLFORD was present in the Grand Lodge, was formally presented to it and feelingly responded to the tribute paid to him and Brothers WITHERS and LAMBERT.

The committee on the Home reported the following resolution:

"Resolved, That in our opinion the time having now arrived in the history of Masonry in Virginia, that a home should be provided for the needy widows of deceased Master Masons, the Board of Governors are hereby requested to open the doors of the home to the admission of at least *five of these worthy objects* of our care and protection, provided that as many as that number shall apply."

But in its stead the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the consideration of the question of admitting at least five widows into the Masonic Home, recommended by the committee on that institution, be postponed and made an order of business for the first night of the next Grand Annual Communication."

A special committee was appointed to devise some plan for raising the endowment of one hundred thousand dollars for the Home.

A very brief history of Killwinning Crosse Lodge is given in the Proceedings, and in connection with it the committee say:

"In connection with the historical sketch of Kilwinning Crosse Lodge is presented the old Scotch Charter, under which that lodge was held for many years, dated on the 1st day of December, 1755. From the best information we have there are but three such charters now in the State possessed by the lodges that organized the Grand Lodge of Virginia. The one above referred to, the one issued to Blanford Lodge, No. 3, in 1757, and the one issued to Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, in 1758."

It was thereupon voted that fifteen hundred copies be photo-lithographed and bound with the Proceedings, and we are very glad to find it.

The following resolution was also adopted:

"Resolved, The Grand Lodge of Virginia requests Kilwinning Crosse Lodge to keep their old charter in the fire-proof vaults of this Grand Lodge, with the understanding that the said charter shall remain the property of Kilwinning Crosse Lodge."

It will thus be seen that in other jurisdictions besides ours, arrangements are made to preserve these old charters.

The following resolution was offered, but the committee reported against its adoption and the report was accepted:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Propositions be directed to consider the advisability of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge officially endorsing the publication of a column or more of masonic news in the regular issue of some newspaper in this state; provided such newspaper can be found which will do the same without compensation."

The Grand Master reported the following case:

"A brother was expelled for gross unmasonic conduct. After the lapse of five years he made application to the lodge to be re-instated to the rights and benefits of Masonry. It was shown that his life since his expulsion had been an exemplary one; he was recommended by the best men of his section, and his wife, who was a confirmed invalid, made the most pathetic appeal to the lodge I ever read, stating that she could live but a short time, and asked that this favor be granted her husband before she died. The lodge refused to re-instate by a very small vote. A petition signed by the Commission of Past Masters who expelled him, the officers of the lodge, and about sixty members; also a letter from the District Deputy Grand Master, was presented to me, asking that I use my high prerogative as Grand Master and re-instate the brother to the rights and benefits of Masonry. While the promptings of my heart were to the side of Mercy, realizing that to err is human, but to forgive is divine, yet I decided that, as everything pertaining to his trial and application for re-instatement had been done regularly and in due form, I did not consider it a case where the Grand Master should use his high prerogative as a great masonic principle was involved, and he would override one of the inher-

ent rights of every mason, the use of the ballot; possibly this right is abused sometimes, but it is a right of which no mason in good standing should be deprived, except by a court of his peers.

We presume that some one applied to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge voted to re-instate him. Whether this was done before his good wife died does not appear, but we earnestly hope that such was the case.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported as follows:

"Your committee further report, after very mature deliberation, that in their judgment the duties including the history and dignity of the Committee on Jurisprudence should be accurately and clearly pointed out, and fully defined from a masonic legal standpoint, and considered along with the duties of the Committee on Propositions, and for that purpose they ask, in order to do this thoughtfully and considerately, and to be enabled to advise the Grand Lodge properly in the premises, to be given until the first night of the next Grand Annual Communication to make their report, and that this report, when then so made, be the first and continuing order of business after the reading of the Grand Master's address, and that the same be disposed of before the appointment of the Standing Committees on Jurisprudence and Propositions for the then ensuing year."

We are very glad to see this, because at various times there has been an inclination to criticise that committee of our Grand Lodge for requesting to be allowed to make their report on decisions at the next annual communication. We would suggest to our Virginia brethren that we find the rule in Maine, to appoint that committee at the close of each annual communication to hold office *until the close of the next annual communication*, to work exceedingly well in practice, and are a little inclined to think that it is an improvement upon the plan suggested by them.

The tributes by the Committee on Memorials to Brothers WAYT and SINGLETON, and especially the one to President MCKINLEY, are of a very high character. It would do the whole community good as citizens to read the tribute to President MCKINLEY.

Provision was made for the appointment of a standing committee who should have charge of the Temple property, including its control and management.

The reports of the District Deputies indicate a pretty careful performance of their duties, although we do not think as much stress is laid upon the importance of the duties of this office in Virginia as in Maine. But the officers seem to have a growing sense of the importance of their duties and a desire to perform them.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was presented by Bro. JOSEPH W. EGGLESTON.

He notices briefly only the more important matters in the Proceedings.

In his review of Arizona, he says:

"He also correctly held that no lodge can waive its jurisdiction over its material to a foreign lodge. We, in some of the older communities, hold that there is none to waive, it being simply territorial, but after initiation it is different, of course."

The doctrine in the first sentence does not correspond with that of almost all other jurisdictions. Almost all Grand Lodges provide that a candidate shall apply to the nearest lodge, and cannot apply to any other while he lives in the territory, without the consent of that lodge, and it is the custom in almost all jurisdictions to allow lodges to waive jurisdiction in favor of a foreign lodge as well as the lodge at home, and if this is disregarded, the party disregarding it will not be recognized as a mason in the jurisdiction in which he lives.

We are very glad to read the following :

"A Past Master is one who has served a term as Master of a regular lodge, and how changing his membership, even from Maine to South Australia, could possibly make him anything else, we are at loss to see. We have many in Virginia who earned the title elsewhere, and they are all so reported in the list of Past Masters, and are members in the Grand Lodge, as they ought to be."

The doctrine does not prevail universally, but it ought to.

Of the Wisconsin doctrine he well says :

"If we were a mutual benefit society pledged to render certain relief when needed, in return for fees and dues paid in with that end in view, this would be a necessary rule. But we are not such a society. We are only pledged to 'contribute to the relief, &c., so far as we can, &c.' Now, we profess to render this relief voluntarily, and each mason (and, of course, each lodge) in his own discretion. One is *business*, the other *charity*. It has been well said on this subject that 'charity never creates a debt,' because the relief we contribute must, to be masonic, be a *free gift*. It is true that to apply this rule in the teeming, changing West would bear very, very heavily on our Western brethren, as so many cases must arise for them to relieve, when the distressed brother belongs to some other jurisdiction, and it would be eminently proper for each Grand Lodge, situated as California is, to annually report the cost of the relief of brethren from other Grand Lodges, and *ask* help on that account ; but it is not Masonry to demand it as re-imbursement for what should be charity. We of the East ought to do something to share the burden, and not compel others to do our charity."

And this in his review of Colorado :

"This and much more is beautiful and true, but even its author is somewhat affected by the Western mania for improving Masonry. He recommends lopping off a branch here and there as healthful pruning of our ritual, mentioning particularly the references to the liberal arts and sciences in the second degree. Will our learned and eloquent brother permit us to remind him that if ever so mild a degree of this pruning process had been permitted previous to 1873 we would never have known that Masonry in its ritual taught a truth for ages which was not accepted by a living man conversant with what was believed to be the facts of the case, and in that year for the first time was it discovered that the real floor of King Solomon's Temple, found sixteen feet lower than what was up to to that time accepted as such floor, *was a mosaic pavement?*"

Referring to the doctrine of jurisdiction he says that in Virginia it is not jurisdiction over the *man* but over the *territory*. But does it not follow that jurisdiction over *territory* carries with it jurisdiction over the *man as long as he is in that territory*, and would the Grand Lodge of Virginia pass without

notice a case in which a resident of Virginia should be made a mason in another jurisdiction? Such is the rule of the civil law.

In his review of Maine he says, "The Grand Master's address was what we might expect from a CHOATE, and that is enough to say."

He copies the decision of our Grand Lodge in relation to the California case, and says:

"The above expresses the Virginian idea exactly, and yet it is but right to say that the brethren in the far West are often taxed very heavily for the relief of Eastern masons, and the converse is not so often true. Still we are masons and not a mutual benefit society."

He endorses fully our action in relation to the publication of proceedings of lodges.

He says further:

"He is opposed to our plan of publishing the full list of members of our lodges on account of the expense, and says that triplicate returns, bound and filed, would be as good for our purpose, but he loses sight of the fact that our method places a copy of the list in every lodge room in the land."

No, we did not lose sight of that, but doubt very greatly whether that consideration justifies the expense.

He says further:

"He speaks of the chapter degree as 'some other organization' having 'adopted one of our names,' which we do not think correctly describes the state of affairs. The Grand Lodge of Virginia, before the Grand Lodge of Maine was organized, voluntarily yielded jurisdiction over the Royal Arch and conceded to the Grand Chapter *concurrent* jurisdiction over the degree of Present or Past Master."

We think Virginia stands alone in this respect.

Discussing the question of perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"Michigan might as well claim the right to charter lodges in Virginia as to exercise authority over a profane resident here because some Michigan lodge had previously rejected him. Territorial jurisdiction, in our judgment, is exclusive, but supreme, and therefore inconsistent with either the Pennsylvania or the Michigan law."

But what will our brother say to a mason expelled by either Pennsylvania or Michigan? Would the Grand Lodge of Virginia undertake to accept him as a candidate and confer the degrees upon him? If not, why not?

Referring to the Mississippi decision that the reversal of the action of the Grand Lodge does not restore the party to membership in the lodge, he well says:

"The above also shows that there is more organic law in Mississippi than we would tolerate, and the paragraph quoted does not seem logical. If a man is *suspended*, and afterwards the verdict is set aside by competent authority, does it not follow that he must be restored to all from which he was suspended? If not, the word must have another meaning besides those given in the lexicons."

In his review of Pennsylvania, he says:

"Brother James Lamberton furnishes the Foreign Correspondence report of 355 pages, and we feel competent to express an opinion on its merits, as during a spell of illness we read its every word. It is a good, square work, and Virginia for 1899 is very well reviewed indeed. He rips this reporter up the back for a very singular mistake. We quoted from Georgia the restoration of fraternal relations with Peru, and our printer read it Penn., and made it Pennsylvania in full. By some unaccountable oversight we failed to catch the error in reading the proof, and it so appears. He is very sharp set for errors anyhow, and criticises more or less in almost every review throughout the report, and yet if we chose we could retaliate by showing him many errors in his own work, but will leave him to find them for himself. To us he is especially kind, however, praising our report and agreeing with our views on several points. He replies at length to what little we had to say in pointing out some doubtful conclusions as to facts proved by Franklin's account book, and all we have to say is that Massavania and Pennsychusetts are the two oldest masonic jurisdictions in America, except Virginia, if we ever discover evidences of a lodge in Jamestown, and we 'reserve the point.'"

As already stated, a brief history of Kilwinning Crosse Lodge is given in the appendix.

It is preceded by a photograph copy of the charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, December 1, 1755. The original "Killwinning Port Royal Crosse Lodge." There are three other lodges which participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge, that have their original charters, but this is the oldest. The historian (Bro. JAMES B. SENER) thinks that this charter is the oldest in existence.

The life of the lodge has not been continuous and has apparently had three other charters, one of which (the one under which it is now working) was granted in 1881.

This history of the lodge contains many very valuable historical facts in relation to the organization of the Grand Lodge.

WASHINGTON, 1901.

We have as a frontispiece the portrait of M. W. Bro. STEPHEN JAMES CHADWICK, the retiring Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge was welcomed to Tacoma in a very appropriate address, to which a brother, by direction of the Grand Master, fittingly replied.

Telegrams and congratulations of kind wishes were exchanged with the Grand Lodges of Kansas and Oregon.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. STEPHEN JAMES CHADWICK, opened his address with a reference to the growth of Masonry, especially in that jurisdiction.

The following, especially appropriate in Washington at this time, is applicable everywhere:

"But it is to you, my brethren, that I would say a word. Those of us who have assumed the preservation of their work, and who have undertaken to adorn the structure, the design of which was in the hearts of those patriarchs,

I would admonish to a deeper concern and to an ever-increasing regard for the importance of the trust which we have assumed. Our only endeavor should be to so guard our landmarks, so abide the precepts of the Order, and so yield to its influence and teachings that when our time shall have come to lay aside the insignia of labor, that we may yield the charge adorned by our effort, and as perfect in its structural parts as when we received it. Then, indeed, will our fellow men be impressed with the idea that Masonry is symbolic of character, of devotion to the interests of humanity, and of peaceful inclination to the state."

He announced the death of Past Grand Master LOUIS SOHNS, and notices briefly the dead of other jurisdictions, and especially that of Bro. GEORGE W. SPETH, of England.

The Grand Master had been unable to visit officially any of the lodges, but he had visited informally several of them and found everything harmonious, and he says further:

"Masonry has enjoyed a substantial and healthy growth, and personal correspondence with most of the Masters of lodges justifies the assertion that the standard of excellence which should characterize all masonic material is being more zealously respected. This has been one of the most prosperous seasons we have ever enjoyed. The progress of the lodges is also manifested in frequent applications for permission to change the place of meetings. In each instance where permission has been asked, some substantial reason has been assigned."

He had laid several corner stones, and had granted dispensations for four new lodges.

In this connection, he calls the attention of the Grand Lodge, that while the Constitution provides that a dispensation for a new lodge shall not issue to less than seven, a by-law of the Grand Lodge provides that a dispensation should not issue to less than fifteen. He had found that some of his predecessors had granted dispensations to a number less than fifteen, but while he considered that the by-law did not override the Constitution, he deemed it best to require at least fifteen petitioners. The Grand Lodge overruled his decision, but unanimously amended the Constitution in accordance with his decision.

He had refused one dispensation on account of a misunderstanding, both of himself and the Grand Secretary, Bro. REED, that the code forbade such a dispensation.

He made quite a number of decisions, all of which were approved by the Grand Lodge.

He decided that the Grand Master cannot deputize a Master Mason to constitute a lodge. The Deputy must be a Past Master or an officer of the Grand Lodge. The nature of the service is such that it cannot be properly performed, as we understand it, by any one save a Past Master.

Another decision is as follows:

"'A,' the material of 'T' Lodge, petitions a lodge in California for the degrees, and secures a waiver of jurisdiction from 'T' Lodge. The petition and waiver are presented to the Grand Master, and a waiver of jurisdiction by the Grand Master is asked. The request was refused. The matter of making masons and jurisdiction over material is peculiarly within the province of the local lodges, and a waiver from the Grand Master could add nothing to petitioner's standing. The foreign lodge must also be the judge of its own petitioners."

Yet we hold that the correspondence, as a matter of safety, should pass through the Grand Master and receive his approval, although it is not necessary for him to make a formal waiver.

He decided that a candidate losing his left hand after initiation is entitled to the remaining degrees.

He also decided :

"A petitioner for the degrees so deficient in hearing that he can only converse by aid of a mechanical appliance is not eligible to receive the degrees."

This comes closer to the question we have asked of the perfectionists, (and no one of them has failed to notice it), "If a man cannot see without spectacles is he eligible," than we have ever seen, and we shall look with much interest to see what is said of this decision and as to any reason for drawing the line between *hearing* and *seeing*.

He held that in that jurisdiction a petition cannot be received from a candidate unless he has resided twelve months within the jurisdiction. Apparently the code makes no provision, as our Constitution does, for a dispensation in such cases.

At the time of the Galveston disaster he made an offer of aid which was confirmed by a letter, but no response was ever received. But in the Jacksonville fire, the Grand Master having made known their need of assistance, he telegraphed two hundred dollars, which was generously accepted and thankfully acknowledged.

He reports at some length his action upon the instruction given the year before, that the Grand Master correspond with the Grand Masters of other jurisdictions, "unhampered by any further expressions by the Grand Lodge *** upon any of the subjects out of which their edicts of non-intercourse arose."

He reports, however, that he had accomplished but little, because the act in question was the act of the Grand Lodge, and other Grand Lodges having acted, they naturally held that there must be action by the Grand Lodge of Washington rather than by the Grand Master.

He reported that at that time the Grand Lodge was not in fraternal relations with ten Grand Lodges.

He says further :

"My official correspondence has been most cordial. Not one intemperate word or thought has been uttered or suggested by any of the distinguished

craftsmen residing in other jurisdictions. Every utterance has been freighted with a load of charity and embellished with the true spirit of friendship. Personally, I cannot refrain from the expression that though many of my correspondents are not in fraternal accord with us, and by some have been subjected to severe criticism, yet they are, nevertheless, broad and learned men, who have drunk deep at the fountain of Masonry, looking to truth for inspiration and to candor for expression. I know that my knowledge has been broadened, and my heart enriched through contact with them. So much for our supposed enemies."

Thereupon he gives in detail the action of the foreign Grand Lodges which have refused to accept the spirit of the rescinding resolutions of 1899. He states the position of those Grand Lodges to be substantially as follows:

"The attitude assumed is, that a sovereign Grand Lodge, whose legitimacy we do not question, having said that certain lodges working within its jurisdiction, white or black, it does not matter, are clandestine, that we should give its edict faith and credit."

A position to which he gives unqualified consent, but he says that those Grand Lodges which still withhold fraternal correspondence insist that the rescinding resolutions of 1899 did not alter the position of the Grand Lodge.

We have already expressed our regret that the rescinding resolutions were couched in such unfortunate language, but we hold at the same time that as long as they *did* rescind we should not treat the mere expression of opinion as an act justifying the suspension of fraternal intercourse; he adds:

"Let us not, whatever we do, log our declaration with words. If you can act upon these suggestions it will go out to the masonic world as a declaration of principle, and no act of a Sovereign Lodge should ever be susceptible of double or doubtful meaning. Nor would you in so doing put yourselves in a new position. You would simply re-occupy the ground upon which you blissfully reposed when 'Peace was on the earth and in the air.'"

"Brave minds howe'er at war are secret friends,
Their generous discord with the battle ends;
In peace they wonder whence dissension rose,
And ask how friends so like could e'er be foes."

He further says that in 1872 the Grand Lodge had acted upon precisely the same principle involved in this case and sustained, it and goes on to quote other action of his Grand Lodge in the same direction, and he finally says:

"If you really desire to align yourself with the several American Grand Lodges, and re-establish that unanimity of sentiment that has so long prevailed, you should re-assert in a few words the doctrine to which you so long subscribed, and which by the great majority of masonic students, writers and jurists are deemed essential to the perpetuity of our beloved Institution."

* * * * *

"As civil government is necessary to maintain the principles of liberty, so masonic governments are necessary to preserve the landmarks of our Order, and if the rights of those masonic governments exercised within their own jurisdictions are to have no extra-territorial effect, if we are to abandon regard for that comity which gives faith and credit to the acts of sovereign states and sovereign lodges, and which is the cement which binds the body of Masonry into one harmonious whole, without regard to the arbitrary lines of territories, states or countries, then indeed, has the purpose of Grand Lodge organization failed, and we should abandon the pretense of maintaining it."

He then discusses the Hamburg matter, and he believes that the same principle is involved in that and the Grand Lodge ought to rescind its former action by adopting the resolutions offered the year before by Bro. ZEIGLER.

The committee to which these matters were referred reported in relation to the first question the following resolutions :

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge reiterates and reaffirms its adherence to the doctrine of unequivocal, undivided Grand Lodge Sovereignty and its inflexible purpose and determination to support and ever maintain that principle of masonic law inherent in every Grand Lodge, of supreme and exclusive jurisdiction over all matters of Ancient Craft Masonry within territorial limits established by its lawful authority.

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge asserts the right to determine the question of legitimacy of lodges domiciled within its territorial jurisdiction, and we concede the same sovereign right and power to the several sovereign Grand Lodges of the United States."

They were considerably discussed, and, as a new thing in the proceedings of American Grand Lodges, the Grand Secretary gives a report of the discussion.

Bro. UPSON did not see how any one could seriously object to the adoption of the two resolutions, if anybody thought that they might tend to promote that harmony that masons prize, claiming that they only reiterate the doctrine of the Grand Lodge adopted as recently as 1899. How he reconciles this statement with his letter to the Lodge *Quatuor Coronati* in England, he does not explain.

He suggested an amendment to the second resolution, but it was not adopted and the resolutions were adopted as reported.

The Hamburg resolution was considerably discussed. Bro. REED, the Grand Secretary, defended the rescission in 1898 on the ground that he does not believe in the edicts of non-intercourse, but the Grand Master took part in the debate and earnestly urged the passing of the resolution in its present form, and it was adopted, the Grand Secretary saying, "the opponents, if any, not voting."

There were various other matters in the able address of the Grand Master that are worth considerable examination ; he especially urges the preparation of the history of the Grand Lodge and of the subordinate lodges.

The other business was very largely of a routine character.

An attempt was made to establish a fifty cent *per capita* tax for the purpose of a Masonic Home fund, but it did not prevail.

One of the lodges petitioned the Grand Lodge to endeavor to have a convention of representatives of all the Grand Lodges in relation to the work, but the committee reported against it and their report was adopted.

The Report on Correspondence (173 pp.) was presented by Bro. E. H. VAN PATTEN.

Chiefly the report is able and well written. Of course, in the discussion of the Washington question, we should expect it would be affected by prejudice,

although perhaps unconscious; but he assumes throughout his report that the Washington question was a *race question*, and by what he says, at least leaves it to be inferred, that the matter would not have excited much attention if the parties interested in it had been white men; but as he is compelled to notice the action of the Grand Lodges in relation to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, his position places him in somewhat of a dilemma. Of course as a whole his remarks upon the Washington question are worthless, because he writes from this standpoint.

He also fails to recognize another important element of the question. When a question has been decided for years, and that decision universally acquiesced in, and some man starts up and says that it is all wrong, *the burden of proof is on that man*, and it does not lie in his mouth or in the mouths of his supporters to say, as Bro. VAN PATTEN says, that the other side do not back up their statements with historical documents.

In his review of Arizona, he says:

"We will also call the brother's attention to the fact, so often overlooked by those who take exception to that paragraph of the resolutions of Washington for 1899, which merely declares the sovereignty of said Grand Lodge, that if a mason comes to Washington and remains long enough to be entitled to the privilege of applying for affiliation, he is no longer in the jurisdiction of or amenable to the laws of any other Grand Lodge, and whatever disposition is made of his petition is not a matter for review by any one, save only the Grand Lodge of Washington."

We do not think that he says precisely what he means, because if he does it is mere nonsense. But in another place, instead of the word "mason," the language is "claiming to be a mason," and we think that he meant that instead of the word "mason."

We have only to say, that if an expelled mason from another jurisdiction, or a man claiming to be a mason, and made in a foreign jurisdiction whom that jurisdiction has declared to be clandestine, and Washington or any other Grand Lodge undertakes to recognize him without regard to those decisions, they will very soon find themselves learning over again the lesson which he and his supporters have just had to learn. They will have to learn that while a Grand Lodge may be sovereign, other Grand Lodges are equally sovereign and its peers, and will not allow their decisions to be re-examined and reversed by sister Grand Lodges.

Our Washington brethren who hold the views of Bro. VAN PATTEN ignore this proposition entirely.

He say further:

"We have been called out of our line, just a little, by language that we think unbecoming in a candid man, let alone a mason, and will not trespass further upon the patience of the brethren of the Grand Jurisdiction of Washington."

Our brother is new to these reports; if he were not we doubt if he would have used this language, for he would have known that the brethren whom

he criticises "did not lead down that dance." The origin of it, and in a most offensive degree, was in his own jurisdiction, and if he will refer to the report that was made in his Grand Lodge in reference to the claim of the Grand Lodge of Oregon to perpetual jurisdiction over candidates, he may gain some knowledge as to who began the use of language, which we all deprecate. It may not be Christian or Masonic, but it is human, and sometimes it is absolutely necessary to use plain language in reply to such attacks: and it does not become the aggressor to whine or have his friends whine for him when he has to take his own medicine.

He plumes himself somewhat on the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, *adopted after the Grand Lodge of Washington had rescinded the objectionable resolutions of 1898*, and the commendation was of the rescission of those resolutions. Nearly all join in this, though regretting the words that accompanied the action.

We are glad to see that he does not adopt the extreme views held by many of the western Grand Lodges in relation to non-affiliates.

In his review of Florida, he refers to a communication made by Past Grand Master UPTON and published in "*Ars Quatuor Coronatorum*." We have understood that the objection was that the communication in that publication was in precise conflict with the letter which that same party wrote to a Grand Master in this country, and we will remark in passing that this letter in that publication undoubtedly influenced a good many masons in this country to treat the rescission as a mere matter of form and not made in good faith.

In his review of Illinois he well says:

"Many older masons look with regret upon the widespread efforts now being made to rush Masonry, from its ancient stand upon the idea of personal responsibility for the necessary relief of a brother's wants, on to the more modern and fascinating one of general relief by charitable institutions. While we believe that each idea is of noble origin, and well worthy of emulation, yet it is a serious question with us whether the latter does not ease up our conscientious responsibility for those little acts of kindness and charity which are enjoined upon us by our obligations, and have a tendency to cause too much reliance upon organized institutions, rather than upon personal effort. It is but human for the prosperous to avoid charitable calls as much as possible, and to give, if at all, by wholesale. Charity is never claimed as a right, but comes as a gift. It does not humble, but endears the recipient to the giver. Institutional disbursement of charity is offensive to many, and often lowers the recipient in his own estimation. It has always been the glory of Masonry that its charity has not been claimed as a right, but came as a free-will offering, which was tendered in secret and did not degrade its recipient. It was an act of kindness from brother to brother, and bound the ties yet more closely which began in the lodge room. Brother Robbins has, as we think, the correct idea of masonic charity. It is first an individual masonic duty, next it belongs to his lodge. It is doubtful whether it can be said to be a province of the Grand Lodge to assume the responsibilities of the individual or of the lodge."

He strongly commends the decision of a Grand Lodge reversing the action

of a lodge upon charges that a witness on the stand substantially charged another brother with perjury.

In his review of Maine, he says :

"They view the subject of life-membership with a doubtful eye, saying that when a sum is demanded for it that may equal the sum which would be paid in dues in the course of a natural life, and only such an amount used each year of this sum as would be equal to the year's dues, then it will work well. But they think that the temptation to use up the money thus collected without regard to the future is too great to be resisted. The committee also reprehends the idea of making membership honorary. They especially do not like the idea of making Past Masters honorary members. We entirely agree with them upon this question. It is likely to be abused and become a source of evil when carried to the extreme indicated."

We have already replied to most of his comments upon our report, but he adds further :

"The outcome of the whole matter rests upon a technicality, and Brother Drummond ought to be too good a mason to wish to drive any class of worthy men from the pale of Masonry upon so unmasonic an argument as that. We acquiesce in the expressed determination of the majority of the craft, for the present ; but do think that future investigations will confirm the opinion that a gross wrong was done to an innocent class of masons, when they were excluded from all rights in this country."

The question does not rest upon a technicality but rests upon a fundamental principle of all civil, as well as masonic government : it is called "the American doctrine," and probably called so because it was first asserted in this country : but as we have stated elsewhere in this report, it is recognized not only in this country but in all English speaking jurisdictions, although some of the latter attach to it a modification which they are gradually wiping out.

We agree with him that the expression of an opinion by a Grand Lodge however much it is to be deprecated, is not sufficient ground for suspending masonic relations.

In his review of Nebraska, he says :

"We maintain that if Nebraska does declare, or has declared, certain Negro lodges clandestine, that it is only for her subordinates, and not for her equals, that she legislates."

If this refers to lodges in Nebraska, her declarations are for her equals as well as for her subordinates, and she will be overwhelmingly supported in her position.

How he mistakes the question at issue may be seen by the following from his review of the Grand Lodge of New York :

"If our lodges do not have the right to judge who are masons and who are not, under the guiding hand of our own Grand Lodge, who does have it? Does New York or any other Grand Jurisdiction claim to decide for us? If so, where did they get the right? Does New York, in the government of her own lodges, feel like delegating that right to any, save her own masonic bodies?"

If a pretended lodge in New York is decided by the Grand Lodge of that jurisdiction to be clandestine, *that decision decides the question for every other Grand Lodge in the world*, and we dissent utterly from the following taken from this same review :

"A decree from the Grand Lodge of New York cannot make a mason clandestine, if he has been regularly made, save for the purposes of its constituent lodges and members, and when such decree is accepted in another jurisdiction, it is merely through courtesy; the decree is not necessarily binding upon the members of another jurisdiction, unless they see fit to so declare it."

He seems to think that there is a personal feeling among the Grand Lodges against the Grand Lodge of Washington. Of course that Grand Lodge had to be held responsible for its action, but we know that the sentiment throughout the masonic world is fraternal towards that Grand Lodge. We nearly all believe that it was carried away into error by the influence of one or two men, but we think that nearly all believe, also, that the sentiments of the craft in Washington are all right. Of course, even in those circumstances, it is a hard thing for a body of men to admit fully that they were misled, and therefore we have been willing to accept the concession made without regard to the language with which that action was accompanied.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1901.

BRO. ATKINSON gives us the portrait of M. W. BRO. FEYTON R. HARRISON, the incoming Grand Master, and that of Past D. D. G. M. JOHN H. WEYMOUTH, with a brief biographical sketch of each. We are beginning to think that this is a very excellent plan; if a biography is written while a brother is alive it is practicable to get at many facts which otherwise might not be preserved; in preparing obituary notices of deceased brethren, we have often felt the loss of, or the impracticability of obtaining, the necessary facts.

Special communications of the Grand Lodge were held to lay the corner stones of seven different churches, three public school buildings and two Masonic Temples.

After the opening of the Grand Lodge and ascertaining that a quorum was present, the Representatives of sister Grand Lodges were introduced, welcomed and received with the Grand Honors.

The address of the Grand Master, M. W. BRO. A. D. W. STRICKLER, is chiefly confined to a statement of his numerous official acts; but of the work of the year, he says :

"From information derived from various sources I am led to believe there has been more accomplished by the several lodges throughout the state in the way of work than has ever been done in any one year since the formation of our Grand Lodge, and that our lodges and the brethren are practically dwelling together in peace."

He was obliged to announce that Grand Treasurer HUGH STERLING had been seriously ill during the year, and was not able to attend the session of the Grand Lodge, and a message expressive of the sympathy of the Grand Lodge was telegraphed to him.

He had granted many special dispensations, but apparently with due consideration and for the best interest of the craft.

He revoked a proxy which he had granted for the dedication of a hall, having ascertained that the lodge had merely leased it, and he was of the opinion that none but halls or lodge rooms *owned by lodges* should be dedicated.

He also revoked another proxy which he had given for laying the corner-stone of a public monument, as he understood it at the time; but having learned that it was for the *dedication* of a monument, he held that Masonry had no ceremony for that particular purpose. The object of the monument was to dedicate a certain lot as a public park.

He had granted four dispensations for new lodges, and he believes that they had made such progress that they should be entitled to charters.

He held that under the law of that Grand Lodge the refusal to waive jurisdiction over a rejected candidate has the same force and effect as upon a ballot upon the petition from a profane, and it cannot be renewed within less than twelve months.

He decided that the corner-stone of a masonic building ought to be laid in the North East Corner.

He had applied to the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, requesting waiver of jurisdiction in two cases in which a candidate had been rejected by a Pennsylvania lodge. The matter having been referred to the lodge in each case, permission was refused.

One curious question arose. The janitor of a Masonic Temple was not a mason and complaint was made as to the manner in which he had access to the masonic apartments. At first he was not disposed to act, but finally appointed a brother to investigate, and through him the matter was arranged by the appointment of a mason as janitor.

He notices the death of the President, and pays a tribute to his memory.

Of the Eastern Star he says :

"During the year I have had two requests from lodges for permission to let the Order of the Eastern Star, an Order composed of the wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of masons, and also of Master Masons who have taken the degrees, to occupy their lodge rooms, but as our Grand Lodge has heretofore refused to grant its consent for such purposes, I very reluctantly refused to grant them permission to do so. I am and have been for years an ardent believer in the organization, and think it a splendid order for those to whom we are bound by such solemn ties, and that they should be permitted to hold meetings in our halls, when not otherwise occupied by our lodges. I would, therefore, recommend that a special committee be named to report at this Grand Annual Communication as to the advisability of granting such permission to said order."

The report of Grand Secretary ATKINSON shows that he has kept up to his previous high standard in the discharge of the duties of his office. Among other things he says ;

"So far as I have been able to learn, officially and otherwise, Freemasonry in the State of West Virginia is progressing handsomely. The outer doors are carefully guarded ; therefore only good material is gathered in. But for the fact that so many of the brethren, principally through neglect, allow themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues, our membership would increase more rapidly, and certainly full as much as it should do, considering the fact that only 'good men and true' can be admitted within its portals. I can say, however, that notwithstanding we come forward this year with the usual grist of suspensions for neglecting to pay dues, we have made some gains in membership, and are, therefore, on the upward grade."

He states that the edition of the Text Book is nearly exhausted and he recommends the issuing of the seventh edition, a matter easily accomplished, as the Grand Lodge owned the plates.

He too pays a tribute to President MCKINLEY.

Past Grand Master, Bro. H. R. HOWARD was surprised with the presentation of a Past Grand Master's jewel. He was somewhat overcome for the moment, but soon rallied and spoke feelingly in reply.

The Grand Secretary says :

"It may be added that the jewel was purchased by a few of the brethren who are especial admirers of Past Grand Master Howard and its procurement was carefully kept secret until the moment it was presented."

The brief reports of the Deputy Grand Lecturers show that considerable interest in the work had prevailed during the year, and the reports of the District Deputy Grand Master, which are more full, justify this statement that good progress had been made during the year in everything that pertains to the prosperity of Masonry.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote :

"Resolved by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of West Virginia, in annual communication assembled, That we do hereby extend to the widow of our late and honored brother, William McKinley, President of the United States, our sincere sympathy in her great sorrow ; and also that our sympathy is likewise extended to our sister Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio over her loss of her most honored and most distinguished son, the late Bro. William McKinley, patriot, soldier, statesman and citizen."

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized.

The following resolution, reported by a special committee, was unanimously adopted :

"Whereas, We do not recognize the body known as the Eastern Star in any manner as connected with Ancient Craft Masonry, yet at the same time wishing to aid and encourage the wives, sisters, daughters and mothers of Master Masons in the organization of that body, it is hereby granted by the Grand Lodge of West Virginia permission for chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star to meet in the lodge rooms throughout this jurisdiction ; provided, the subordinate lodges give their permission for the same occupancy when not otherwise used by the subordinate lodges."

The usual large amount of routine business was transacted with great harmony, and at the close of the Grand Lodge a luncheon was served which apparently lasted until two o'clock the next day.

The Report on Correspondence, (198 pp.) was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. ATKINSON.

As usual he writes in the first person singular and gives a report after the style of his former reports, which have given him a high reputation in this department of masonic labor.

Dissenting from the view of a brother who seems to be of the opinion that absolute uniformity in the work is not essential, he says :

"I cannot fully agree with my learned brother in such conclusions. The glory of Freemasonry is largely maintained by its ritual, and the only way to preserve it is to insist that it is not to be altered by adding or taking from it in any respect whatever. Masonry depends even more upon its ritualism than its symbolisms. Both are essential and both should be preserved in their original form and purity as nearly as it is possible so to do."

In his review of Maine, he speaks pleasantly of the call we received from him when on a hurried visit to Maine, the only drawback to which was its brevity. We were rather disposed to scold him for not informing us in advance of his intended visit, so that we could have inflicted our company upon him for a longer time.

He says further :

"In referring to the conduct of M. W. William H. Upton, P. G. M. of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Washington, he states that said Upton 'poses as a martyr and thinks he is a greatly abused man, whereas the reflections made upon him personally by all the writers combined are not a tithe of the space which he has spent in personally denouncing others, and in every case that has come to our notice he has been the first aggressor. But we believe that our Washington brethren have now come to learn his real character and that his days for mischief are ended.'

"I most heartily concur in the above statement, and I believe the retirement of Brother Upton will be for the good of Masonry, not only in Washington, but everywhere."

He still insists that the work can be transmitted without any material or serious change by being communicated orally, and adds :

"Unfortunately my learned Brother Drummond has been squinting for a number of years out of the outer corner of his eye at ciphers and mnemonics."

We have only given the results of our own experience and observation, and we fully believe that Thomas Smith Webb did a very wise thing when he made provision for retaining the uniformity of the work.

WISCONSIN, 1901.

The address of the Grand Master, Bro. CHARLES C. ROGERS, seems to us one of the best of the year. We may be influenced somewhat by the fact that he states views on many questions in which we agree.

Among the first of his duties was to announce the death of the late Grand Secretary, Bro. JOHN WARREN LAFLIN. He condenses into one paragraph our own estimate of this beloved brother:

"After thirty-six years of multifarious activity, after eighteen years of unyielding devotion to the craft of Masonry, this splendid man, the patriotic citizen, the beloved husband and father, this brave and true heart, this knighly soul, slept at the conquered goal of his journey, and the proclamation that John Warren Laflin was dead fell like the pall of night on the tanks of the hundreds of his admirers and friends and masonic brethren in this state and sister jurisdictions with lamentable sadness."

A Lodge of Sorrow was held in his honor, at which very many of the brethren paid eloquent and just tributes to his memory. His portrait is given in connection with the page *In Memoriam*. We knew Bro. LAFLIN personally, and join not only with the brethren in Wisconsin but with the brethren everywhere in lamenting the loss of this splendid brother and man, in the very meridian of his life and usefulness.

Bro. ROGERS had granted dispensations for four new lodges and had granted quite a number of special dispensations, but had refused a large number, basing his action on "the best interest of the Grand Lodge and the craft."

He rendered quite a number of decisions, and of this he says:

"The correspondence of the office of Grand Master has been unusually large this year. The brethren appear to have taken kindly to letter writing, probably with the determined purpose and idea that the Grand Master should at least earn his munificent salary.

"However, it has been a pleasure rather than a task to answer the numerous questions of masonic law and conundrums which from time to time have been propounded."

While we deprecate the asking of unnecessary questions, yet we hold that the view taken by the Grand Master is the correct one.

If a brother is to act in a particular case and does not know how to act, it is wise and for the benefit of Masonry for him to apply to the Grand Master for instruction even if it is probable that if he had studied the Constitution and decisions as he ought, he may have been able to answer himself.

In relation to the inspection of the ballot, he says:

"The ancient constitutions do not give any peculiar mode of expressing an opinion when balloting upon the admission of a candidate. The constitution of our Grand Lodge is also silent upon the matter, and I do not recall, nor can I find, any ruling upon this subject. The general custom in the jurisdiction has been, and what I approve is, that after all have voted the Worshipful Master directs the Senior Deacon to carry the box to the Junior and Senior Wardens for their inspection, and afterwards the Worshipful Master himself inspects the box and declares the result."

We believe this practice prevails in all the jurisdictions and it is one which ought to be followed, for the reason that it is so universal and has prevailed so long. Usages in Masonry ripen into laws.

Among his other decisions, is one that the record cannot be expunged. Of this, he says:

"Errors may be corrected, mistakes overlooked, a wrong made right, and justice meted out to the injured, but it all must be done in the sunlight with all the facts standing out in bold relief. A wound may be healed, but we cannot obliterate the scar. So, too, records of a lodge cannot be defiled or obliterated. You cannot expunge the records of a lodge without its being defiled. The lodge might cease to exist, but the brethren would still live to remember and perpetuate in memory this action."

This of course refers to the proceedings, for everything on the record book might not be a part of the record of the lodge.

Basing his statement upon the report of the Grand Secretary, he says that the craft is in a very flourishing condition.

Quite a number of special communications had been held to perform masonic services—one of them to lay the corner-stone of a masonic temple.

There had been some controversies, but he had been able to adjust them all by correspondence except one, and that had been adjusted through the efforts of a special deputy.

He had caused two hundred dollars to be sent to Jacksonville, and to Galveston.

He speaks very highly of the value of the reports on correspondence.

"We would like to quote what he says under the head of "Step-ladder Masonry," by which he means "promotion in line" in the lodges.

Among other things he says:

"There are many brethren in lodges who are thus elected to such positions under these conditions, who after being installed, demonstrate their utter inability in every particular, to be advanced to the exalted office of Master, yet this arbitrary 'step-ladder' method must be carried out, and the brother with no adaptability to govern, with little fitness or executive ability, must be made Master to the great detriment of the lodge, and sooner or later the evil consequences are felt in petty jealousies among the brethren of the lodge."

His conclusion is as follows:

"There was never a more pernicious doctrine introduced and promulgated in Masonry, and especially one for the guidance of the internal affairs of the subordinate lodge, and one that must ultimately work its ruin, than that of establishing what may be termed 'The Step-ladder Rotation in Office.'"

This is entirely in accord with our experience and observation.

He speaks most earnestly in favor of a Masonic Home, but concludes wisely as follows:

"But I am unalterably opposed to the building of a Masonic Home until sufficient money is raised for its buildings and ample endowment to make it self-sustaining. It should never be founded upon a debt. Let us hope that soon the seed may be sown, then will come the golden harvest and then the ripened fruit."

His discussion of the landmarks is an able one. Among other things, he says:

"As a student of Freemasonry, I admit that the best scholars and thinkers who have attempted the task of investigation of landmarks are not agreed

either as to their number or identity. However, my contention is that when a Grand Lodge has adopted these landmarks, which has been done by most Grand Lodges in the United States because they deemed them essential to the integrity of Masonry, then they should be faithfully and conscientiously lived up to by the Fraternity."

When one considers that a landmark is an immemorial usage or grows out of an immemorial usage, it will be seen that it is not wonderful that their number and identity may not be agreed upon. In fact we are making landmarks all the time.

He regrets exceedingly that he feels obliged to speak in relation to the prevalence of intemperance in the craft. He says:

"Let me neither sermonize nor yet chide thee, my brother, but rather draw aside the curtain while you look upon the picture. I am aware 'that the wisest as well as the best of men have gone astray.' I am not unmindful, either, that the masonic craft is not now, and never was, a total abstinence society, and has been reserved rather than restricted in its teachings of temperance, and does not forbid the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. But it does denounce drunkenness, immorality and licentiousness, nor has there ever been a time in the history of the masonic craft it did not denounce the abuse of it."

He speaks generally of his visitations, and while acknowledging the courtesy with which he had been received, speaks of them as matters of great interest to the craft.

He regrets to announce that Bro. MELVIN L. YOUNGS, who for forty-four years had been custodian of the esoteric work of Masonry, and Grand Lecturer, felt compelled to decline further service. Of him he well says:

"Such a life has been that of our Grand Lecturer, Melvin L. Youngs. Freemasonry in Wisconsin is stronger, and it is to-day more deep-rooted in the hearts of its adherents than ever before, because of his unselfish devotion to the craft. We cannot afford to lose his advice, counsel and wisdom. It would be a cruel commentary upon our magnanimity, after devoting all these tireless years to the imperishable truths of Masonry, to turn him away from our threshold and household."

He recommends that he be retired from active service at his own request, and made custodian of the work at a salary of five hundred dollars a year.

He recommended that the Constitution be amended by providing that the Deputy Grand Master shall have the powers and duties of Grand Master when the latter is out of the State or unable to perform the duties.

We learn from his address, also, that Bro. JOHN W. LAFLIN had nearly completed a history of the craft in that state with the assistance of his daughter, Helen M. Laflin, and he recommended that an appropriation be made in favor of the daughter.

The Grand Secretary, Bro. WILLIAM W. PERRY, made a business-like report, which shows him to be a worthy successor of the lamented Bro. LAFLIN.

We read with great sorrow the report of the Grand Lecturer, Bro. MELVIN L. YOUNGS. He is one of the very few surviving who has taken an active

part in the affairs of the Grand Lodge in his jurisdiction ever since we commenced writing these reports, and as we read his reference to those in other jurisdictions and in his own, for whom we now look in vain, we cannot but feel that in spite of the vast growth of the fraternity during that time it seems almost impossible to supply their places. In his jurisdiction, at the session of 1857, when he first entered upon active work in the Grand Lodge, there was a large number who had been or afterwards were leading men of the craft, and but three of them are now living—Bros. PALMER, BOUCK and WASHBURN. The first a masonic and personal friend of over thirty-five years, the second well known to us by his work and the third a college mate of our youth, and we trust that they will long be spared.

BRO. YOUNGS has brought the craft to a high order of excellency in the work in his jurisdiction, and while his successor will have a hard man to follow as Grand Lecturer he will find the condition of the lodges to be such that if he can hold them up to the present standard there will be no complaint as to the manner in which the work is done.

Upon the report of the Committee on Correspondence the Grand Lodge congratulates the Grand Lodge of Cuba upon the termination of its difficulties and expresses its satisfaction to enter again into fraternal relations with it.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was also recognized, but the application of the Grand Lodge of the Valley of Mexico was put into the hands of a committee for report next year.

The Constitution was changed, and, as we think, wisely, requiring a vote of two-thirds to convict of a masonic offence, although two members of the committee reported in favor of continuing the provision of the Constitution that a majority vote should be sufficient for that purpose.

A large amount of routine business was transacted.

We are pleased to know that a life size portrait of Bro. GANEM W. WASHBURN, Grand Master in 1864, a native of Maine, and now in his eightieth year, was presented to the Grand Lodge.

We have read again the proceedings of the Lodge of Sorrow in memory of Bro. LAFLIN. We will not attempt to make many extracts, for if we did we should want to quote almost all the forty pages of the record, but we trust that our brethren will examine these proceedings and read the whole of it.

The Report on Correspondence (pp. 111) was presented by Bro. ALDRO JENKS.

BRO. JENKS is a forcible writer and evidently a close student, and he gives very much of interest in his report.

He thus speaks of one decision :

"In the absence of the Worshipful Master all his powers for the time being were possessed by the Senior Warden. He had the right to call any brother to the chair to preside, and his acts were perfectly regular and legal, the Warden remaining present and being accountable for the work."

In a case in which a brother with a dimit from a lodge in another jurisdiction becomes affiliated and then it was discovered that he had been suspended, he holds that the lodge ought not to strike his name from the roll without a hearing—a position in which we entirely agree.

Referring to physical qualifications, he says:

"This declaration contains much that is required by the Ancient Landmarks; considerable that is not landmarks, and part of what the Ancient Landmark concerning physical qualifications required is perverted or omitted.

"It was intended to make ability to perform the rites of Masonry the test of physical qualification, and we say without fear of successful contradiction that no such qualification of the Ancient Landmark can be found anywhere, except in the exposition of it contained in the *first* edition of Anderson's Constitutions, until quite recently when those who have had little regard for the landmarks have tried to evade or disregard it. As was shown by us under the review of Maine in our report for 1899, this reading of Dr. Anderson is not supported by a single one of the ancient manuscript copies of the old charges, over sixty of which are now in existence and all of them being of greater antiquity than Anderson's Constitutions.

"When we add to this that Dr. Anderson himself, at the very first opportunity abandoned this clause which made ability to learn the art the test, by substituting another and stricter clause for it in the *second* edition of his constitutions, we wonder why it is that Committees on Correspondence and others will still cite the first edition of Anderson as authority on this subject."

We cite it *because it is law*. We are not satisfied that the second edition of Anderson's Constitution was not actually disapproved by the Grand Lodge, and we know that, in the third edition (1754) and all after it, *the language of the first edition was retained*, so that Bro. JENKS' law was in force less than twenty years, if at all.

We have discussed this more fully under Pennsylvania, and shall not therefore follow up our discussion with Bro. JENKS, save that we desire here to enter our protest against the inference to be drawn from his remarks that the second edition of the Constitution continued to be law.

Of the non-affiliated he well says:

"Idaho has been among the foremost of Grand Lodges in the experiment of forcing lodge membership upon unwilling craftsmen and we are glad she has been convinced of the error of her ways. By what right does a Grand Lodge legislate for non-affiliates and make non-affiliation a masonic crime? A dimitted mason by remaining dimitted has not violated any principle of the unwritten law of Masonry, neither has he violated any part of the obligations assumed by him. He has never delegated to any Grand Lodge power to legislate for him and say that he shall do certain things in addition to performing all that he ever agreed to do. We repeat the question: By what right does any Grand Lodge assume to legislate for him? Will some supporter of this class of legislation please answer?"

He says further:

"The Committee on Appeals and Grievances reported recommending the dismissal of an appeal on the ground that 'an appeal does not lie from a verdict of acquittal.' Without there is such a provision in the Constitution or by-laws we doubt the correctness of this as a proposition of masonic law. Every masonic Grand Lodge in America starts out with the proposition that

it is sovereign and has supreme control and authority over all matters relating to Symbolic Masonry within its own territory."

We entirely agree with him, and lack of space only prevents us from quoting his able statement of the law in relation to this matter, which fully answers all the arguments which have been advanced on the other side.

He criticizes the decision of Grand Master CHOATE, that "A Master may call any brother to preside *in his presence and under his direction*, and so long as the Master is present and directing the proceedings of the lodge the work may go on, but no longer," on the ground that it is lacking in completeness and if taken literally might mislead. The decision covered the actual case which arose, and Bro. CHOATE had in his mind not the actual Master, but the Master for the time being.

He says further:

"In reviewing the proceedings of British Columbia, in answer to the remark of the Grand Master, that the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Grand Lodges is 'exclusively American Doctrine' he shows it is being acted upon by the Grand Lodge of England, and other European Grand Bodies, and that *this law grows out of the very existence of a plurality of Grand Lodges as a fundamental law.*" We think this states the matter in as few words and as accurately as it is possible to state it. It is as impossible for two Grand Lodges to exercise authority in the same territory and exist on an amicable footing for any great length of time as it would be for two kings to rule in the same country at the same time and each claiming to be sovereign and independent."

He asks us sundry questions in regard to our statement:

"We hold that this statement of the landmark adopted in 1723 by the Grand Lodge of England, is the form of it which is binding upon us all."

It is sufficient to say that the question as to what the landmark was *was decided by the Grand Lodge of England*. Old manuscripts and all other guesses are of no importance whatever. In 1723, the Grand Lodge of England decided what that landmark then was, and that decision is the one that is binding upon us, precisely the same as that of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin as to what any landmark is, is binding upon all the craft in its jurisdiction. This is the ground upon which our statement was based, and, in spite of his thinking that another expression of ours is arrant nonsense, we again repeat, that any conclusion of historians of the present day as to what the landmark was, are of no consequence whatever. That decision as to what the landmark was is final.

He goes on to argue at some length the validity of the Constitution of 1738. We have said all that we desire to say in reply to that already. If that edition was not disapproved by the Grand Lodge soon after its publication, *it was in 1754 by the return of the Grand Lodge of England to the first Constitution, and that was the Constitution in force when the American Provincial Grand Lodges were established by it*, and that is the Constitution that came to

this country with the organization of Masonry here and remained the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of England.

We very greatly regret that the annual communications of our respective Grand Lodges come so closely together that before he can possibly receive the Proceedings of our Grand Lodge he will have made to his Grand Lodge another report, so that really when our report goes to press there is one report of his to be reviewed and another that is prepared, but without his having an opportunity of his seeing our review of his previous one.

Before this report goes through the printer's hands, we received by telegraph a great shock by the announcement of the death of Bro. MELVIN L. YOUNGS. We have no time to more than make this sad announcement.

WYOMING, 1901.

We have as a frontispiece the portrait of Bro. CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, the retiring Grand Master, and we also have the portrait of M. W. Bro. ORLANDO NORTH, Grand Master in 1877, and also that of Grand Secretary Bro. W. L. KUYKENDALL.

Grand Master TOWNSEND delivered a brief address.

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"In reviewing the events of the past year as affecting the interests of Masonry in this jurisdiction, I am gratified to be able to report a general prosperity among the subordinate lodges; not only in growth but also in financial and masonic standing. Nothing has transpired to disturb the peace and harmony of the Order, so that our first duty is to return thanks to our Supreme Grand Master for the many blessings he has bestowed upon us."

He had visited quite a number of the lodges, having made a special effort to reach those situated in the remote part of the state, and of their condition he says:

"In every instance I have found the lodge visited in a healthy and prosperous condition. In several I have had the pleasure of witnessing the degrees conferred, which was done in a commendable manner."

"I find that the ritual is closely observed and that they are following instructions in regard to same. Everywhere I have been I have endeavored to impress upon the officers and members the importance of strictly adhering to the new work."

He had granted dispensations for three new lodges. Two of them he had visited in person and was well satisfied with the correctness of his action. In both cases, however, he deputed brothers to make an examination and report to him before granting the dispensations.

He had made several decisions, none of them new except the following in

answer to a question whether it was lawful for the Master to keep the names of the investigating committee secret:

"No, you have no right to keep any of the members ignorant of the proceedings of the lodge. The appointment of such a committee can only be made at a regular meeting of the lodge and is part of the regular business, and as such should be recorded on the minutes of said meeting. According to one of our rules no man can be made or admitted a member of the lodge without previous notice one lunar month before in order to make due inquiry as to his qualifications. We appoint a committee for that purpose and they are required to make a thorough investigation; it is not only right but very essential that every member of the lodge should know who compose said committee in order that they may be able to consult with them in regard to the good or bad qualities of the applicant."

The Grand Lodge at its last session having ordered the printing of its Constitution, decisions, etc., the Grand Secretary had prepared it, but hesitated about printing it, and by the direction of the Grand Master, had let the matter rest until this session.

He had found that the officers of lodges were careless in the examination of visitors and some of them had in consequence been imposed upon, and he urges them to greater care in this respect.

The annual report of the Grand Secretary is of the usual character made by him, showing that he had given prompt and full attention to the matters pertaining to his office.

He had been Grand Secretary for fifteen years. The lodges had increased from eight to nineteen and the membership had increased six hundred and eighty-five. One lodge that then existed has ceased to exist by consolidation with another lodge.

The Grand Master acknowledges the aid which he had received from the Grand Secretary and pays a well deserved tribute to his efficiency, and we are glad to find that the Grand Lodge increased his salary and that his portrait is published in the proceedings by special direction of the Grand Lodge.

Upon the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the requests for recognition of all Grand Lodges in Mexico be and the same are hereby refused until masonic conditions change in that country."

The Grand Secretary was also directed to inquire into the true condition of Masonry in Egypt and report at the next session.

The request for recognition by the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was also laid over, as well as the request for recognition by the Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Porto Rico.

The Grand Lodge also declined to become a party to the movement proposed by Switzerland, and refused recognition to the Grand Orient of Belgium.

The action in relation to the latter was based upon two reasons, one of which is erroneous, as we have stated elsewhere in this report. The following

was also adopted, and we need not say that we deem the action wise and proper:

"As to certain other documents not proper to enumerate which have been referred to your committee, it only seems necessary with one exception to call attention to the fact that they are emanations from unrecognized, irregular and clandestine bodies with which this Grand Lodge has nothing in common, and they should receive no attention from this Grand Body. Your committee finds that the document excepted is a request for this Grand Lodge to interfere by protest with the legislation of a sister Grand Lodge on a question over which it has sole control within its territory. A protest in such case would be a wanton act of discourtesy, to say the least, on the part of this Grand Lodge. Your committee therefore recommends the adoption of the following:

"*Resolved*, That any consideration whatever of the subject matter contained in any of said documents is highly inexpedient, and that your committee be discharged from any further consideration of such and those of similar character."

The following action in relation to visitors and non-affiliates was taken:

"No visitor shall be admitted to any lodge in this jurisdiction unless he shall furnish satisfactory documentary evidence that he is at the time in good standing in some lodge working under a charter or dispensation issued by a Grand Lodge or Grand Master recognized by this Grand Lodge as having jurisdiction over the territory in which such lodge is located; or unless such visitor shall be vouched for as a mason in good standing by a brother.

"Non-affiliated masons shall have the privilege of visiting lodges for a period of one year; but such non-affiliates shall petition some lodge within thirty days thereafter for membership, and if rejected shall contribute to some regular lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction in whose jurisdiction he resides its regular dues, and in case of non-compliance shall be debarred from all masonic rights and privileges as follows:

"First—They shall not be allowed to visit any lodge.

"Second—They shall not be allowed to appear in any masonic procession.

"Third—They shall not be entitled to masonic charity.

"Fourth—They shall not be entitled to masonic burial."

We understand that the last two are not prohibitions, and we think the Grand Lodge would have come nearer the old masonic doctrine, if the first and second had been expressed in the same manner.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge is published, together with the decisions, but the Grand Secretary inserts a note of caution to the effect that if any of the decisions are in conflict with the Constitution and by-laws they are of no effect. We fear that this may make trouble for future Grand Masters. We think it would have been better to revise the decisions and omit all that have thus ceased to have force.

In its Constitution the Grand Lodge declares itself to be a supreme body and it retains the power of amending its own Constitution. We think it goes a little too far in this direction, as it allows the Constitution to be amended by a two-thirds vote without previous notice. The Constitution of a Grand Lodge is of such a character that we think it wise that all amendments should be proposed in advance and sent out to the lodges, in order that their repre-

sentatives may have an opportunity to consider them and vote upon them intelligently when the question of adoption comes before the Grand Lodge.

In very many respects this Constitution is similar to the Constitution of our own Grand Lodge. One exception is that Past Masters are members of it with a right to vote: and it requires representatives of three lodges for a "quorum."

We note also that it provides for original jurisdiction over its officers, members and Worshipful Masters. The addition of the last two words makes the construction a little doubtful, as by a previous provision the Masters are included in the term "members."

The Wisconsin relief proposition is incorporated in it.

The Report on Correspondence (76 pp., we think) was presented by Bro. W. L. KUYKENDALL. His comments are of course very brief.

Among other things he says:

"We are inclined to believe a mason here and there in Wyoming believes that a lodge can be called off from one day to another. Several good reasons exist why it should not be done."

We know conclusive reasons why it should be done. A lodge is called for a masonic trial. It is impossible to finish it the same day, and it seems to us utterly absurd (as well as in conflict with ancient usage) to hold that a lodge cannot call off until the next evening *for the conclusion of the business*. This is an illustration of the manner in which the pendulum will swing. This power was abused to such an extent that in some jurisdictions the pendulum swung into a ridiculous opposite extreme, as it seemed to us. Of course we agree that calling off from one stated communication to another ought never to be tolerated, but we believe that common sense is in accord with masonic law in allowing the Master of a lodge to call off to another date for the purpose of *finishing pending business*.

In spite of the position of his Grand Lodge in relation to non-affiliates, he very earnestly opposes the requirement that a member suspended for non-payment of dues shall not be restored until those accumulated during his suspension shall have been paid.

In discussing the prerogatives of Grand Masters, he comes dangerously near opposing the doctrine that Grand Lodges are sovereign, because the fact that they are formed by lodges makes the same argument apply to them which he uses in relation to Grand Masters.

ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS.**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1901.**

We have as a frontispiece an excellent likeness of the retiring Grand Master, M. W. Bro. HARRY STANDIFORD. We say "excellent" because we have had the pleasure of meeting him and know whereof we affirm. A biographical sketch is also given.

A special session was held to attend the funeral of Bro. WILLIAM REYNOLDS SINGLETON, Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge was opened and some business transacted and arrangements made, and then it proceeded with other masonic bodies to the church where religious services were conducted by the rector, and then the Templar services were performed by Washington Commandery. The remains were then taken in charge by the Grand Lodge, which, escorted by the other masonic bodies, conveyed them to the Cemetery and deposited them in their last resting place with masonic burial honors. After the conclusion of the services, the Grand Lodge returned to the Temple and was closed. We state this somewhat at length because, in our judgment, it was exactly the proper mode of procedure in such cases.

A special communication was held for the exemplification of the work, and the manner of rendering it was complimented by the Grand Master.

At the semi-annual communication, Grand Master STANDIFORD delivered a comparatively brief address.

He announced that the minutes of the Grand Lodge had not been written up in the regular record book since 1896, and he appointed a committee to consider whether that was necessary, taking into consideration the fact that they are printed. The final conclusion was that in addition to the printed record the private record should also be kept, and arrangements were made to bring up the record to date.

He had granted one dispensation for a new lodge and had visited it himself, and expressed himself highly gratified with its condition.

He reports that the reprint of the Grand Lodge Proceedings had been going on, and that they had been completed up to and including 1849, but he found that the cost of the reprinting was going to be so large that he questioned whether the Grand Lodge would go on with it as a whole, or would print a part each year. A committee was appointed to examine the proceedings and condense them so far as practicable, which, at a subsequent meeting, reported thereon, from which we find that all that will be of any historical value will be reprinted, but the proceedings will not be produced in duplicate.

The Grand Master had authorized the payment of two hundred and fifty dollars for the relief of the Jacksonville sufferers, and that was confirmed as a matter of course.

A charter was granted to the new lodge by the name of WILLIAM R. SINGLETON Lodge.

The Grand Lodge decided that it could not properly act upon the approval of the code of by-laws of a lodge until they had been adopted by the lodge.

A committee had been appointed under a resolution directing that the names of all Grand Representatives from countries where Grand Lodges do not exist be stricken from the list, and they made a partial report. Among the Grand Lodges under question as to the validity of its existence were reported Italy, also Porto Rico. They made partial reports as to the others, but the matter was continued in their hands to report later.

Consideration of the Switzerland project was indefinitely postponed.

The question whether the Master of a lodge has the right to require one of its members to leave the lodge room, was reported upon at some length, and, as we understand it, the question was decided in the affirmative. The precise case was one in which a brother present refused to vote on the application of a candidate for initiation, although the provision of the Constitution is imperative in that respect and the Master so advised him. As nearly as we can make out, the conclusion was that in such a case the ballot should be suspended and charges filed against the member for unmasonic conduct.

The committee reported in favor of giving Past Grand Masters a vote, and also in favor of giving each lodge three votes instead of two, as each now is, to be thrown as a unit. An attempt was made to adopt partially our system in Maine, but the committee were against it. We say "partially," because an important part of the provision in our Constitution is omitted in the proposition before the committee; that is, if one representative of a lodge is present he casts three votes; if two representatives are present, the senior casts two votes and the other one vote; and when all three are present each has one vote. We have tried this quite a number of years, and we do not believe the proposition to return to the old system would receive many votes in our Grand Lodge.

The first amendment, giving to each Past Grand Master a vote, was adopted. The second recommendation was not adopted, but instead of that the Master and each Warden of every lodge was given an individual vote, which we think is decidedly preferable to the plan recommended by the committee. It is practically the same system which we have in Maine, because one reason for our modification of the system does not prevail in that jurisdiction. One object was to give to distant lodges equal representation with those near the place of meeting, but in Washington all the lodges are within easy distance, so that that consideration does not enter into the matter at all.

The proposed amendment to the by-laws, requiring further written evidence in order to enable a brother to visit, was lost, although a majority voted for it.

Measures were taken looking to the erection of a monument to the memory of Grand Secretary SINGLETON.

A special communication was held to lay the corner stone of a masonic home and benevolent institution, founded on the bequest of a deceased brother. In this ceremony the Grand Master used the gavel used by WASHINGTON in laying the corner stone of the Capitol in 1793.

At a special communication, the death of Past Grand Master EDWARD H. CHAMBERLIN was announced; he was brought to Washington for interment, although he died in Arizona, and was buried by the Grand Lodge.

The proceedings of the Grand Lodge in dedicating the statue to the late Bro. ALBERT PIKE, erected by the Southern Supreme Council, are given. The full ceremony is given, together with the address by Bro. WEBBER in behalf of the Supreme Council in presenting the statue to the District Commissioners representing the United States, and the reply.

At the annual communication, Grand Master STANDFORD paid tributes to President McKINLEY and Grand Secretary SINGLETON, giving a copy of the memorial which he issued on the occasion of the death of the latter.

He decided under the law of that jurisdiction, that a man maimed after election and before initiation could not be initiated. An effort was made to amend the Constitution in this respect, but it failed.

The Grand Master had a long correspondence with the Grand Master of Pennsylvania in relation to jurisdiction over a candidate. The real question was the residence of a candidate, although several other points not affecting the question in the slightest degree were raised: the Grand Masters at the conclusion differed and the matter was left in this way; but the position of the Grand Master of Pennsylvania is beyond all question the right one, although in one letter he apparently yields the point, as he says:

"Of course we understand the peculiarity of the population of the District of Columbia, and doubt not that many Pennsylvanians, while voting here, have a lawful masonic residence in the District, and they may or may not, come here on their vacations, but this is not such a case."

We do not agree. A man can have but one residence in the proper meaning of that term, and wherever he votes, is that residence, for he must either violate the law and vote where he has no right to vote, or else have his residence there, and if he has his residence there, no matter if he is temporarily stopping elsewhere, it makes no difference. But the matter resulted in a disagreement and illustrates the point that we have already made in this report, that there is a liability in any given case for one Grand Lodge to decide one way and the other Grand Lodge to decide the other way; and there ought to be some arrangement so that in such cases the harmony of the two jurisdictions shall not be disturbed.

The Grand Master announced that the whole amount contributed for the relief of Jacksonville was \$896.35, of which \$250 was contributed by the Grand Lodge and the remainder by the lodges, every lodge, we think, contributing something.

One of his recommendations was that collars of Grand Officers be dispensed with and the jewels worn suspended around the neck by a purple ribbon. There is much to commend this proposed change, and the only reason against it is the fact that collars have been worn so long.

He earnestly urges that the system of full and accurate registration be followed.

The action of the Grand Lodge of Washington in rescinding the resolutions of 1898 being satisfactory, the Grand Master was authorized to exchange representatives.

The law of visitations is thus stated :

"Any man presenting himself as a visitor to a lodge in this jurisdiction, and having satisfied the proper persons concerned that he is a Master Mason, duly made such within a legally constituted lodge holding a charter from a Grand Lodge with which the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia is in fraternal communication, and that he is in good standing, is entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded any Master Mason, his right to visit, however, being subject to the provision set forth in Sec. 35, Art. XX, Grand Lodge Constitution."

The Committee on the Monument to the late Grand Secretary reported a plan substantially requesting all the masonic bodies in the jurisdiction to contribute to the funds. The amount estimated as necessary was \$1,500.

A special communication was held for memorial services to Bro. SINGLETON. We would be glad to copy largely from the proceedings, but the following covers the ground in a few words :

"'Say nothing but good of the dead' is a maxim we are prone to follow. Yet truthfully can we say of William Reynolds Singleton that his virtues were so many that 'they tip the beam upon the little leaven of earthly sin, and leave no room for cavil.' His fame extended beyond the limits of this jurisdiction, and is known wherever the light of Masonry penetrates. As reviewer of foreign correspondence, and as a voluminous writer on masonic subjects, he was recognized as a sound jurist, and a just and forceful, though ever kindly, critic. In this Grand Lodge, which he loved and served so well, he was as the north star to the mariner, ever watchful to guide us from shoals and breakers, and land us in a safe harbor. We looked to him as the source of true masonic light, and held for him the reverence that was due to his great age, ripe wisdom, and unbounded knowledge on all subjects appertaining to the craft. His genial presence, wise council, and sympathetic nature were felt not only in the Grand Lodge, but among the brethren of our jurisdiction, who knew him as 'one to whom the burdened heart may pour out its sorrows,' and who freely sought him for advice and consolation. His benignant countenance will be missed from our communications, and his voice will never again be heard in our councils, but we will cherish his memory as a precious heritage, and ever feel toward him the gratitude due from us as the beneficiaries of his labors."

At the Installation Communication, the Grand Master announced that among the representatives that had been appointed was Bro. STEPHEN BERRY near the Grand Lodge of Maine, and that Bro. WILLIAM A. GATLEY had been nominated as our representative near that Grand Lodge, and that he had received his commission.

We are glad to note that additional space is to be given to the library and an effort made to put it in good condition.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. GEORGE W. BAIRD.

He gives a remarkably condensed abstract, giving a good deal in a comparatively brief space. While we agree that a committee must inquire into a candidate's previous character, we cannot go quite as far as our brother *seems to go* in the following:

"The purpose of a committee is not only to ascertain what the candidate's character is, but *what it has been*; the assumption being that a man is a creature of habit and will repeat his tricks as long as he lives. We would black-ball the young man on the first ballot."

Quoting the following decision:

"I declared that in the examination of strangers who may desire to visit a lodge, the tiler's oath should be administered after, and not before, the examination."

He adds, "we do not agree," nor do we.

Of Grand Master CHOATE's address, he says:

"The formal address of the Grand Master was so interesting that it seemed short (but it wasn't short.) He gives the dates of the formation of the Grand Lodges in the Republic; a bit of history worth saving."

He says further:

"Of the many questions presented him for decision, he finds but few are new; many are but repetitions of those already decided. He decided that a Fellow Craft, made in 1857, may be raised in his mother lodge even though he now resides in another State. This, properly, recognizes a distinction between a *masonic residence* and a *voting residence*."

Not at all: it recognizes the law that when a lodge has conferred one degree upon a candidate over whom it has jurisdiction, it never loses that jurisdiction, wherever he may reside.

He says further:

"We note Brother Drummond's remark in reference to the proposed amendment to our constitution, which would require the production of a receipt for dues from a visitor, and we regret that the masonic law of Maine would forbid issuing such a voucher; nevertheless, the reasons for such an amendment are cogent, but not proper to print."

The proposition was a receipt for dues *under the seal of the lodge*; the words *in italics* are what we objected to; the seal of the lodge should never be affixed to such documents as receipts for dues; and we confess we cannot even form a reasonable guess as to what those "cogent reasons" are.

He says further:

"The distinguished reviewer is in error in believing our Grand Master decided that the petitions of temporary residents may be received for the degrees. The fact is that the residents of the District of Columbia, being disfranchised politically, and most of them in the government employ, hold a *voting residence* in the states they are appointed from; their actual habitation

being in the District, entitles them to a *masonic residence* here. They go 'home' (?) to vote once in four years. That 'home' is their *voting residence*; the District of Columbia is their domicile and their *masonic residence*."

This depends entirely upon the meaning to be given to the word "residence." The question is a very serious one, as the case between his Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania shows. We have given this question much thought during the past forty years, and our conclusion is that the meaning of the word "residence" is the one given to it by the civil law. We think that the interrogation point after the word "home" is in many instances correct. The Supreme Court of Maine decided in one case that the party had gained a residence in Washington or vicinity and had no right to vote in Maine, although he was in government employ, and was supposed to come within the class described by our Brother. Any departure from the rule stated by us leads to utter confusion and interminable dissensions.

KANSAS, 1902.

We usually receive the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge in season for report in their proper order, but the Grand Secretary sends a note that their publication was delayed by the non-receipt of the Report on Correspondence.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the retiring Grand Master, FERRY M. HOISINGTON.

We have also the portraits on one page of Grand Secretaries ARMSTRONG, LAFLIN, PARMELEE, SINGLETON and BAKER, as well as a full page portrait of Bro. PARVIN and Bro. POWER, Grand Secretary of Mississippi; also that of President McKINLEY.

In addition we have a biographical sketch of Past Grand Masters JOHN C. POSTLETHWAITE, ANDREW M. CALLAHAN, DAVID B. FULLER, WILLIAM D. THOMPSON, GEORGE W. CLARK, and JAMES H. MCCALL, with a portrait of each.

These portraits and sketches make this volume of exceeding great interest. It has never before happened within our experience that the deaths of seven Grand Secretaries are announced in a single volume, and even to these must now be added that of Bro. JOHN H. ISAACSON, of Quebec.

The Grand Master in his opening paragraph very beautifully compares the duties of speculative masons with those formerly of the operative masons.

Of the state of the craft, he says:

"I am happy to report that we are at peace with all our neighbors, and that no serious dissensions exist within our borders. As material prosperity has spread abroad over our land, so has it been well with us. The records show a net increase in membership of 764, and an unexampled number of new masonic temples and lodge rooms have been consecrated in the last twelve months, property of the masons of Kansas."

There had been some disputes among lodges and in lodges, but in every instance they had been happily composed.

He pays a brief but earnest tribute to President MCKINLEY.

Three Schools of Instruction had been held during the year, only one of which he had been able to attend, and he speaks in high terms of their efficiency, and earnestly urges the representatives of local lodges to avail themselves of the opportunity of instruction offered by these schools.

He had granted dispensations for four new lodges; accepted the surrender of two charters and perfected the consolidation of two lodges.

As already stated, he had dedicated a number of Masonic Halls and laid corner-stones in several instances.

He rendered a few decisions. The first is that an appellant must bear the entire expense of preparing the record of a case on appeal. We doubt whether this is law in other jurisdictions, as the Constitutions make it the duty of the proper officer of a lodge to furnish to the Grand Lodge an entire copy of the record. In Maine this is done when the punishment inflicted by the lodge is either expulsion or indefinite suspension, but this is the first time that the question has ever been specifically raised, so far as we have noticed.

He decided that a member has the right to object to the advancement of a fellow craft after the lodge has requested another lodge to confer the third degree and before the third degree is conferred. This is the first instance in which this question has arisen so far as we know. He certainly ought to have the right, but one objection to having another lodge confer a degree is that the degree may be conferred before notice of the objection is received. We presume that it is assumed that when the Master of the second lodge receives official notice that the objection has been made he stops work as a matter of course.

He gives a general statement of his action in regard to special dispensations, and he appears to have acted wisely and in accordance with the reasons for the existence of the power of granting them.

He thinks that lodges do not always realize what it means to ask for a dispensation, and suggests the requirement of the payment of a fee of five dollars for each one granted.

We fear that there is one defect in our law in relation to this matter. If an applicant is willing to pay the fee the lodge will be just as willing to ask. If it were the law that the lodge should pay the fee and not the applicant, we think there would be a little more care taken in asking for dispensations.

He speaks in high terms of the good which the Home is doing, but he is obliged to report the deficiency of nearly four hundred dollars in expenses over receipts. He says that the number of inmates is steadily increasing, eighteen having been added during the year, and he urges that a tax of fifty cents per member for its support and improvement should be imposed, saying, however, that all of it would not be needed now but soon will be.

Grand Secretary WILSON submits a very full report, but he had not been able to get the lodges up to the standard of making returns in time and some had not paid their dues at all. The net gain in membership was not equal to what it was the year before, the deaths and dismissions having increased and fifty-six having been lost by the surrender of charters.

His report as librarian shows the want of further accommodation for the books, as they are now stored in a vault that is damp. Bro. W. H. MA-KEANEY had presented a valuable collection of masonic publications which he had collected, and which the Grand Secretary says will be a valuable help to masonic students.

The Grand Orator delivered an address, taking as his subject "The Idea of God in Masonry." It comes very timely when we consider the discussion in relation to the Grand Orient of Belgium, and we wish this address could be universally read.

We quote a single sentence:

"Now, I believe, the masonic lodge has been providentially raised up to be a great moral and religious force in this nation. But it cannot become such in the best sense unless it exalts and magnifies the idea of God, which is so central in its ritual and fundamental in its teaching."

We regret to find that the Committee on Returns are obliged to say that the reports of the Secretaries are more open to criticism than ever before. We quote the following and we commend it most earnestly to the attention of our brother Grand Secretaries, and through them to the Secretaries of their lodges.

"If any brother regards the distinction between the use of names and of mere initials as one of little importance and of no practical benefit, it is safe to say that he cannot have had occasion to consult the historical register in the office of the Grand Secretary. This register, admirably conceived and carefully and accurately kept up to date by means of the annual returns, requires but a casual examination to convince any one of its value. It affords a complete alphabetical roll of all masons who have ever held membership in this jurisdiction, with a record of their lodge history. In a roll so large, when only the initials are used the duplication of names is so frequent as to make a ready identification difficult. This is naturally more noticeable in the case of the more common surnames, but we think that one who has given the matter no thought will be surprised on examination to find how often it occurs, even with the more unusual patronymics.

"Merely by way of illustration, we find from consulting the index that, using only initials, there are three brothers to be designated as A. Brown, two as A. A. Brown, two as A. C. Brown, three as A. B. Brown, six as A. J. Brown, three as E. E. Brown, fourteen as J. Brown, and three as J. C. Brown, the full name of these last referred to appearing as Jesse C. Brown, John C. Brown and Joseph C. Brown. These names are selected almost at random. A little search would no doubt reveal yet more striking examples of the principle."

Any one who has had occasion to study the history of any lodge, or, in fact, to study history of communities at all, will appreciate the force of our quotation.

The Grand Lodge declined to participate in the Switzerland proposition.

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia and of Costa Rica were recognized, but further time was asked in relation to the Grand Lodge of Porto Rico.

They have a pretty long report in relation to Mexican Masonry, but they come to the conclusion that under present conditions the only proper course to pursue is to refuse absolutely recognition of any body of masons in Mexico.

The Committee on Necrology presented an extended report, and when the question of its adoption came before the Grand Lodge, eloquent tributes were paid to the brethren, especially to Bros. PARVIN and POWER.

The Grand Lodge adopted the recommendation of the Grand Master, requiring every application for a special dispensation to be accompanied by a fee of five dollars.

We would be glad to notice in detail the sketches of the Past Masters, but our space will not allow.

The Report on Correspondence (315 pp.) was presented by Bro. WILLIAM M. SHAVER.

It is the first that our brother has prepared.

Of his idea of this report he says in part:

"We take it that this is a report made to the Grand Lodge of Kansas, and for the readers among our Kansas craft. It is designed to acquaint them with the happenings in the masonic world with which we are in fraternal correspondence, not only in the hope that we may become better informed as to the progress of our art, but that we may profit by good examples and take warning from supposed errors.

"We have quoted but little from the many eloquent literary gems to be found in Grand Masters' addresses, Grand Orators' orations, or correspondents' reviews, because lack of space prevented extended extracts, and to present a beautiful paragraph here and there is too much like holding up a polished stone, pried from the finished structure, exclaiming: 'Behold! the Temple!'

"Where Kansas has been elsewhere commended, we have been pleased to report it to you; when criticism has come, we have been equally frank, because friendly criticism is helpful. Fortunately no act of our Grand Lodge has been seriously misunderstood or misconstrued, and, therefore, no extended defense of any position has been required."

We agree entirely with him in these views *theoretically*, but *practically* we find it very difficult to withstand the temptation to quote extracts which we believe to be instructive and of great assistance to the craft.

BRO. SHAVER gives us a most excellent report upon this basis, but we will hazard a Yankee "guess" that when it came out in print he was rather surprised at its length. At any rate, such is our experience.

Referring to Bro. UPRON, he says:

"This distinguished brother is a gentleman of marked ability and strong intellectual power, but he is a born fighter and apparently thoroughly enjoys such a role. He seems to prefer to spread the cement of brotherly love and affection with a club rather than use the principal working tool of a Master Mason.

"We are perfectly willing to concede to this brother all sincerity in his espousal of the cause of recognition of Negro Freemasonry, but the attempted

reformation was ill-advised, and the fight, which might have been expected, followed. We believe this was a surprise and a mortification to the Grand Lodge, but the best had to be made of it, and while we think that Body was willing, and intended, to recede from its dangerous position, its rescission, under the skillful manipulation of Bro. Upton, was like the Irishman's apology—a reiteration.

"We have never believed that Bro. Upton truly expressed the sentiment of his Grand Lodge, and a careful reading of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Washington for 1901 confirms this opinion."

We do not agree with him in the following:

"If a man be made a mason in a lodge recognized as 'just and lawfully constituted,' we cannot conceive how he can be 'made a mason' again, and while he may find it impossible to furnish the most satisfactory evidence of that fact, he certainly can furnish enough, which with corroborative evidence, will form the basis of proper relief. If his statement of the facts of initiation in Peru is entirely untrustworthy, he certainly is not the proper person to be permitted to kneel at a masonic altar in California. We admit, however, that the case has its difficulties."

A man must prove himself to be a mason in a *masonic manner*; that is to say, not only that he has been made a mason but made in a *regular lodge*. We can well understand how a man may be unable to prove that in a masonic manner, but if he cannot prove it he cannot be recognized, and if he is not recognized he stands as a profane, and we see nothing at all wrong in applying for admission precisely as if he had never before applied. Of course his fitness must be determined by other considerations.

He gives a very full review of our Proceedings for 1901.

He calls attention to a clerical error in Grand Master CHOATE'S address, wherein the organization of his Grand Lodge is put at 1850, when it should be 1856.

He says further:

"Among the special dispensations granted, we notice three to receive and ballot upon application at same meeting, and one to ballot upon an application at a special meeting, it having been received and referred at a regular. We do not believe in such grants."

He gives no reason, but we dissent from his review for reasons given elsewhere in this report.

He says that the law of Kansas requires the examination of every candidate in open lodge before he is allowed advancement.

We presume that in Kansas there is no limit of time between degrees, and if a candidate passes the examination in a week he is not required to wait three weeks longer before he can be advanced simply to comply with a law.

Referring to the California case and to the report of our committee thereon, he says:

"We think the committee might easily have gone further, and called attention to the fact that the masonic obligation to 'help, aid and assist,' rests primarily upon the brother or brothers within whose bounds the needy brother is found, and is not a right of 'benefit' attached to a specific lodge member-

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"Among the special dispensations granted, we notice three to receive and ballot upon application at same meeting, and one to ballot upon an application at a special meeting, it having been received and referred at a regular. We do not believe in such grants."

He gives no reason, but we dissent from his review for reasons given elsewhere in this report.

He says that the law of Kansas requires the examination of every candidate in open lodge before he is allowed advancement.

We presume that in Kansas there is no limit of time between degrees, and if a candidate passes the examination in a week he is not required to wait three weeks longer before he can be advanced simply to comply with a law.

Referring to the California case and to the report of our committee thereon, he says:

"We think the committee might easily have gone further, and called attention to the fact that the masonic obligation to 'help, aid and assist,' rests primarily upon the brother or brothers within whose bounds the needy brother is found, and is not a right of 'benefit' attached to a specific lodge member-

ship. In Kansas we believe we are bound to 'help, aid and assist' all 'poor, destitute brother Master Masons,' who 'apply' and are found 'worthy,' to the extent of their necessities and our abilities. If the brother's home lodge is able and willing to re-imburse us, well and good; we have more money for the next applicant; if said lodge is not willing or able, that settles it,—we have no 'bill' charged against it."

We agree with this so far as it refers to the individual obligation of masons; but we go further, and hold that as lodges by usage and law are allowed to lay up funds for charitable purposes it is their duty to use those funds under the same limitations and restrictions as apply to individuals.

We questioned last year the propriety of holding schools of instruction during the session of the Grand Lodge, believing that they would interfere with the proper transaction of the business, but he says practically that it does not have that effect, and yet he admits that Grand Lodge officers, committee men, and delegates having special business with committees, are necessarily deprived of its benefits. We should fear that sometimes the business would be neglected for the sake of participating in those benefits. However, Bro. SHAVER speaks from experience, and if the abuse should become a serious one, corrective action would undoubtedly be taken.

He is entirely in accord with us in the proposition we stated in criticising the action of his Grand Lodge last year, to wit: that a Grand Lodge may re-open a case at any time, when in its judgment justice requires it.

We could go on noticing many other things in this excellent report, but we started out with the determination that his report should beat us in its length at any rate, and if we go on we fear that it may turn out otherwise.

MISSISSIPPI, 1902.

Bro. SPEED has sent us an advance copy of the Proceedings from which the returns are omitted. It may seem ungrateful to say so, but in our judgment his Grand Lodge might well save the trouble and expense of printing the returns and send out all their proceedings without them.

The frontispiece, of course, is a portrait of the lamented Brother JOHN L. POWER.

An emergent communication was held to attend his funeral, the proceedings of which are given in this pamphlet, together with an eloquent and just tribute to his memory by Bro. FREDERIC SPEED.

Bro. POWER had been Grand Secretary of his Grand Lodge for thirty-two years, never having been absent from a single session during his life, and performing the duties in such a manner as to commend universal approval. He is well said to have been "the best beloved mason in his State," and when that is said his best eulogy is pronounced; but still that is not all. In all matters that went for the relief of suffering humanity and doing good he was

an energetic, active worker, and in fact, the probability is that over-work was the cause of a somewhat premature death. A memorial service was held in his honor, and what was said about him evidently came from the heart. We would be glad to quote largely, but we would want to devote many pages to it, and therefore we prefer to leave it.

The frontispiece of the proceedings of the annual communication is a fine portrait of the out-going Grand Master, Bro. OLIVER L. MCKAY.

Of course he pays a tribute to the memory of Bro. POWER, and he also adds one to the memory of President MCKINLEY.

On the day of the attempted assassination he sent the following telegram to Mrs. MCKINLEY, which was acknowledged with grateful appreciation :

"Voicing the sentiment of the Masonic Craft of Mississippi, I sincerely sympathize with you in the attempted assassination of your illustrious husband, our brother and president. Our prayers are for a speedy recovery."

We note that an effort was being made to erect a monument on the grave of Bro. POWER. We trust that it will be successful, and that, while Bro. POWER has builded his own monument in the Proceedings of his Grand Lodge for over thirty years, it is well that there should be some visible monument to remind those who shall come after us of what the world owes to this brother.

Of decisions he says :

"Owing to the practice in vogue for many years past, of subordinate lodges referring all questions of law to the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence, which in my humble opinion should go to the Grand Master for action, I have not been called upon to make any decisions, in fact have had no question referred to me of such a nature. I received numerous requests from the craft for information, which required only reference to the law in connection with the digest. While I do not wish to scold the brethren, it having been a pleasure for me to be of assistance to them, yet a large majority of questions asked were of such a nature as to show an utter ignorance of the law, brought about, not from a want of intelligence, but simply for lack of application and investigation on the part of lodge officials."

We do not go quite to this extent ; we are satisfied that very many lodge officers have never been taught where they can find the law or how to find it, and we therefore look with a good deal of charity upon frequent requests to the Grand Officers.

The Grand Master had had numerous applications for dispensations, and he seems to have taken the correct view, except leaning, possibly, a little too much against them. Grand Masters are apt to forget that very largely the lodges had all the powers which they could get under a dispensation, until a comparatively recent period. Laws were passed to prevent abuse, but provision was made for dispensations in favor of the old method of proceeding when they would not be injurious to the craft. We base these remarks upon his statement that a Master misconstrued a dispensation and permitted several candidates to be advanced out of time, "*not, however, without proficiency,*" and

as soon as he learned it he telegraphed the lodge to stop further proceedings in that line, and it was done. As the reason for a time limit between degrees is in order that a candidate may make proficiency, and for no other reason, it seems absurd to us to insist upon the letter of the law when the object had been accomplished.

He gives correspondence with the Grand Lodge of Washington, and recommends that masonic relations be resumed and representatives exchanged. His recommendation was adopted.

He calls attention to the fact that attempts have been made to form clandestine lodges in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with a statement that the same parties intend to do the same in all of the New England states. We do not think that Maine will be found very good ground for such attempts, but it behooves our lodges and brethren to be exceedingly careful that they are not imposed upon in this regard.

Various matters of routine received his attention, and he speaks very strongly in favor of the Masonic Home.

He believes that the time has arrived when the Grand Lodge should be permanently located, but that body had a different opinion and declined to take any action in that direction.

He calls attention also to the fact that many of the weaker lodges, unable to pay the expenses of deputies, etc., had not been visited. We believe, as we have often stated, that the object of visitations will never be accomplished, until the Grand Lodge adopts and carries such a system on at its own expense.

He had ordered one hundred dollars to be sent to the relief of Jacksonville, and that was confirmed by the Grand Lodge.

BRO. POWER had so many things to do that he had not been able, as we have known, to give such attention to the library as its importance demands. But BRO. SPEED voluntarily offered to act as Grand Librarian without compensation. It was stated of some one that "whatever he touched he adorned," and it may be said with equal truth of BRO. SPEED, that whatever he touches, *is done*, and in due time we shall expect to find the report that the library has been arranged and assorted so that its contents are available for intelligent inspection. The work is a very great one, but we judge from the report of the Grand Master that BRO. SPEED has also made much progress in the matter.

He was obliged to issue a circular cautioning the craft against an imposter of the most dangerous character. The man turned out to be a brother in good standing in that jurisdiction, but insane, and the father refunded all the money which the son had obtained.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters are brief, but from the Maine standard their work was imperfectly done. One reported visiting six out of nineteen lodges in his district, and all report visiting a very small pro-

portion of them. The reason being, as we understand it, that they must wait an invitation from the lodge, which is required to bear the expense. Frequent reference to this matter is to impress upon our own deputies the exceeding great importance of their office, and upon the brethren generally the good that our system of visitation does, if they properly attend to it.

Grand Secretary SPEED presented a long report, made necessary by a number of matters that arose in his office and the continuation of the efforts of Bro. POWER to place the business of the office on a business basis.

They had much trouble with their system of mileage and *per diem*, but the Grand Secretary suggests a plan which almost exactly corresponds with the one which we have in our Grand Lodge. Some brethren in Maine think that we are very strict, but if they could read the proceedings of other Grand Lodges they would find that there is abundant reason for it.

We are obliged to forego the examination of the report of the Law Committee. Much of it would not apply in Maine, but a good deal would be of interest.

The Committee on the State of the Craft declined to submit an extended report but presented again the report of Bro. POWER made the year before, and it is again printed in the Proceedings. It is of an historical character and exceedingly interesting, not only to the masons of Mississippi but to all of us.

A memorial service to Bro. POWER was held, and as is usual in that state, the addresses were of a very high character. We cannot copy them all and therefore will copy none.

The Grand Lodges of Cuba, Costa Rica and Porto Rico were recognized upon the report of the Committee on Correspondence.

The Report on Correspondence (116 pp.) is preceded by an excellent portrait of Bro. A. H. BARKLEY, by whom it was presented.

As heretofore, it is a carefully prepared abstract with occasional comments.

Replying to Bro. SMITH, of British Columbia, who had criticised his Grand Lodge and the Grand Master for granting dispensations "for setting aside the law where there is no good and sufficient reason therefor," Bro. BARKLEY adds, "the best plan is to observe the law, and obedience to it is our first duty, both as officers and members." This is all very well but scarcely applicable, for the granting of dispensations by the Grand Master is *as much a part of the law* as the part to which both these brethren referred, and we must say that if Bro. SMITH used the language, which he seems to have used, he has undertaken to talk about something of which he knew nothing when he says that dispensations were granted by the Grand Master, "without good and sufficient reason."

Bro. BARKLEY speaks very eloquently in favor of the action for a Masonic Home, calling upon the brethren to contribute as much as possible to the funds which they are accumulating for that purpose.

He quotes a California decision which we have overlooked so far as we remember, that that Grand Lodge will undertake to go beyond the record and determine whether a Master has been legally installed in the jurisdiction in which he was installed—a matter which we think is beyond the rightful power of that Grand Lodge.

He takes issue, and we think correctly, with Bro. McDONALD, of Indiana, who argued against honorary Grand Lodge rank. While the practice does not prevail very generally, it has prevailed too long and too extensively to be called in question now, if the Grand Lodge by its Constitution sees fit to provide for it.

In his review of Maine he quotes nearly half a page from the address of Grand Master CHOATE, as a matter of interest to reading masons of other jurisdictions.

He notes also the conferring of the Master's degree on Col. NORCROSS by Bro. FENNO.

He says that our practice in relation to lodges under dispensation, so far as dimits are concerned, is the best that he has seen.

He quotes under Illinois our statement that deputed authority cannot be deputed without express provision of the superior law to that effect. Upon reading it we are not sure that it may not be inferred that we hold that it must be provided in the charter of a lodge that their authority may be deputed; but of course a provision in the Constitution would avoid the necessity of its being stated in the charter.

In his review of Pennsylvania, he well says:

"We shall not discuss with our brethren of Pennsylvania 'the power of the Grand Master to make masons at sight.' We are well informed as to the practice of Pennsylvania, Maryland and a few other Grand Lodges. We simply wished it understood that such practice was not current in Mississippi. We are not sitting in judgment on the actions of any Grand Lodge in regard to this question. We, as masons in different Grand Jurisdictions, occupy different standpoints, and our education in this matter does not lead us to the same conclusion, and hence our views are divergent."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1901.

This Grand Lodge, at a former session, directed the publication of the portraits of Past Grand Masters, and in this pamphlet we have a very fine portrait of R. W. Bro. GEORGE E. WAGNER, the retiring Grand Master, and one of R. W. Bro. WILLIAM BARGER, Grand Master in 1844.

As usual, we also have a splendid cut of the Masonic Temple for a frontispiece. In this connection, we may say that splendid as we know the Masonic Temple to be, it has never been completed in accordance with the original designs, and the Grand Lodge has taken up in earnest, the matter of completing it, and has arranged to spend the sum of two hundred thousand dollars

in doing that. When completed it will be one of the finest structures in the world.

The usual quarterly and other communications of the Grand Lodge were held during the year.

We regret to find that early in the year past Grand Master MICHAEL ARNOLD was ill and unable to be present, but we are glad to find that before the close of the year he had recovered so as to be present in his usual place.

The Grand Lodge was occupied chiefly with routine matters, and arranging for the completion of the temple at the quarterlies.

The Grand Master forwarded to Jacksonville three hundred dollars and the Grand Lodge of course approved this act.

It was announced that a lady in her will had made a bequest to the Grand Lodge, and after the death of two parties, twenty-four thousand dollars was to be paid to it. The lady making the bequest was a sister of Past Grand Master HENRY M. PHILLIPS.

The committee reported that the PATTON fund now amounts to over fifty-seven thousand dollars.

There was one exception to the routine matters. The Committee on Correspondence, through Bro. ARNOLD, quote the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Washington in June, 1901, and add:

"Believing that the Grand Lodge of Washington will enforce this established principle of masonic law upon its subordinate lodges, and will not permit its lodges to act contrary to the above resolutions by admitting as visitors or members, persons deriving their claims to be masons through spurious and clandestine lodges and Grand Lodges, your committee recommend that fraternal relations with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Washington be resumed.

"Your committee offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That fraternal relations with the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Washington be resumed, with congratulations upon the termination of a most unhappy controversy."

As this action was taken but a little while before the Grand Lodge of New Jersey acted, we are all the more surprised at the action of the latter, for it seems as if that Grand Lodge must have known of this action of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

We are glad to see that the Grand Lodge library is increasing rapidly. The Librarian, Bro. GEORGE P. RUFF, makes no report, but the committee show that his labors have been very productive in promoting the prosperity of the library.

The Committee on Appeals make one very important report, giving more in relation to the case than is customary in that jurisdiction, but we are very glad that they have done so. It was of such a character that the committee determined to hear the evidence again, and to that end had a hearing, upon due notice, and they reversed the findings of the lodge, and the committee well say:

"The findings of the trial committee are reversed for the reason that the proof adduced in support of the charges is inadequate to justify the conclusion reached by the trial committee. In support of such charges the evidence should be positive, obvious, and exact. In the criminal courts the standard would be 'beyond a reasonable doubt,' and while that rule does not govern in matters masonic, yet a Master Mason should not be outlawed from his rights and privileges by any lower degree of proof; the accused has as much at stake before this tribunal as at the bar of the courts of law. No material fact should depend upon inference or suspicion in a masonic trial."

The following resolutions, apparently growing out of this case, were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the form used in charges and proceedings against a Master Mason on page 142, Ahiman Rezon, 1895, be changed by omitting in charges on tenth line 'or 3 violation of his obligation as a mason,' and that wherever similar wording appears in said form it shall hereafter be omitted, and it is recommended that in all reports of trial committees this sentence shall not be used.

"*Resolved*, That when evidence is submitted before a trial committee involving unwritten masonic law, or the secrets of Freemasonry, that such evidence shall only be introduced in the presence of Master Masons and that the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary be requested to notify the lodges of this jurisdiction that when a trial committee is appointed the Worshipful Master must notify the members of this rule."

The address of Grand Master WAGNER fully justifies the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge, "to place on record its high appreciation of his earnest, faithful and conscientious services to the craft." It shows, moreover, that he had been a very busy officer and had acted upon a great many matters.

From his summary of the charity funds, we find that the total (besides \$146,000 invested in the Masonic Home) amounts to \$238,139, nearly ten thousand dollars of the income of which had been expended in charity during the year, including, however, the donation of one thousand dollars to the Masonic Home, while the amount expended at the Home during the year was \$15,120. He urges that these funds be increased, the stewards of the Girard fund being somewhat handicapped for want of funds.

He refers to the Grand Lodge of Washington matter, stating his action in forwarding the resolutions of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and trusts that now relations have been restored they will continue until the end of time.

A question had arisen between his Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia in relation to jurisdiction over a candidate who had been received in a lodge in Washington, but whose residence was claimed to be in Pennsylvania. The question is a very important one. The Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia decided *as a matter of fact* that the candidate's residence was in Washington, and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania decided precisely the other way. While in this particular case it seems to us that the decision of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania is the correct one, yet the question still remains, what is the duty of the respective Grand Lodges when, upon a question of this kind, *conflicting decisions are made in good faith*. In

this particular case, the Grand Master issued an edict forbidding the recognition of the party as a mason. It seems to us a very serious question whether one Grand Lodge, in the exercise of that comity which it is bound to exercise towards sister Grand Lodges, can take that course in a case in which the two Grand Lodges in good faith had made opposite decisions of the question of fact involved.

The Senior Grand Warden, Bro. JAMES W. BROWN, expecting to be in London on business when the new Grand Master should be installed, Grand Master WAGNER issued a special commission "authorizing him to represent the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on that occasion; the oldest child on this continent sent its greetings to its mother Grand Lodge." We quote this more specially for the benefit of some brethren in Pennsylvania who have challenged our statement that the Pennsylvania brethren in official addresses have claimed that their present Grand Lodge is the oldest on the continent.

Among his edicts was one "forbidding masonic intercourse with one who, while a resident of this jurisdiction and temporarily abroad, claims to have been made a mason there. We will not recognize any one as a mason who while a resident of this jurisdiction is made a mason elsewhere without our consent first given."

A similar decision was made in a case where a candidate had been rejected in Pennsylvania and was made a mason in Virginia.

We are glad not to find any instances during the year in which an E. A. was declared to be unlawfully made and his making declared void.

Among his decisions are the following in accordance with our law in Maine:

"A lodge cannot delegate to another the advancement of any brother, nor can any lodge advance any but its own members.

"A lodge in another jurisdiction cannot advance members of lodges in this jurisdiction."

He decided that while an installed officer cannot resign his office but must serve for the term for which he was installed, he may, however, resign from the lodge, which course would necessarily vacate his office. In other jurisdictions, where the first part of the decision is law, it has been held that he cannot do indirectly what he cannot do directly, and, therefore, that he cannot resign his membership in the lodge. We believe that the first part of the decision is wrong, but if it is correct it seems to us that the last part of it is erroneous. If a man is bound to serve for the term for which he was installed, it seems to us that he cannot *by any voluntary act* avoid doing so.

One decision interests us very greatly, and we shall look with great interest to see how it works in that jurisdiction. The rule of jurisdiction between lodges is the nearest distance by air line, or the nearest "by convenience of access or time required," and each case is to be decided upon its own facts. *Theoretically* this solves the difficulty which we have here in Maine, but how

it would work *practically* we do not feel sure. We greatly fear that two lodges interested would take different views of the "convenience of access," and that we should have even more cases of dispute than we have now. Really, however, this rule comes within the true spirit of the principle upon which the rule is founded.

He rendered two decisions which seem to us to conflict to a certain extent. The first is that the officers elected at a special election must be installed, otherwise the previous officers hold over. The other one is to the effect that when the brethren elected to the respective offices of Master and Senior Warden, decline to be installed, the Junior Warden, who has been elected and installed, becomes acting Master. We cannot see why the old officers do not hold over in this case as well as in the other. That is to say, we do not see why this case should be an exception to the rule that the officer shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and installed.

We find that he granted dispensations in quite a number of other cases to hold a special election for Junior Warden or other offices where the parties elected declined to be installed.

He had examined and approved the history of five lodges and authorized their publication. We have seen one of them and shall have occasion to refer to it before we close our report, and we agree with him that this one in particular is instructive to the whole craft.

In accordance with a custom that has prevailed in recent years, the incoming Grand Master, M. W. Bro. EDGAR A. TENNIS, delivered an address, in which he discusses quite a number of subjects. We say "in recent years," although he says: "The annual address of a Grand Master to this Grand Lodge may properly be regarded as one of our landmarks, custom having prompted our Grand Masters, for well-nigh two centuries, to address the Brethren following the ceremonies of installation." We had it in mind that this custom commenced within our recollection: while we may be in error in this, the early proceedings of the Grand Lodge have been reprinted down to 1839 and the custom had not commenced then: and we believe that it did not commence till since 1850.

Of the origin of Freemasonry, he says:

"The original basis of Freemasonry was doubtless a compact or solemn agreement entered into between its originators to worship the one living and true God, the Creator of all worlds, at a time when the crudest notions prevailed in regard to Deity; when a multiplicity of gods were worshipped, and the most degraded observances in the name of religion were practiced. This compact may, with a great degree of certainty, be traced to have originated with Joseph and his brethren in Egypt, as at no other period of the world's history does there appear to have existed a necessity for a mutual agreement of such a nature. The beginning of Freemasonry was the administering an obligation by Joseph to his brethren after the decease of their father Jacob, binding them to continue steadfast in their belief in the Creator of the Universe and to deal justly with their fellow-man. The diversity of individual character and the differences in the moral status of the human family neces-

sitated, however, in time, additional obligations to the original compact and also additional qualifications; and thus Freemasonry gradually developed until it matured into a perfect organization at the building of the Temple by Solomon. It was during the sojourn of the children of Israel in the wilderness that the humanizing principles were adopted which form the crowning glory of Freemasonry, exalting it for its expansive love and practical sympathy far above other institutions.

"It was at the building of the Tabernacle that Moses arranged and classified those who were engaged in its construction according to their capacities, and then originated that symbolic instruction which Solomon, some centuries afterwards, adopted at the building of the Temple."

Of Masonry in Pennsylvania, he says:

"While the speculative Grand Lodge of England was not established until 1717, we have evidence of the presence in our own city of Philadelphia of masonic gatherings as early as 1715; the masons thus meeting must have come out of the old operative lodges continuing, in our country, a custom which, doubtless, prevailed in their Mother Country under a right, which they termed 'Immemorial Usage,' of meeting without the sanction of a Warrant. Our rightful existence, however, dates from June 5, 1730, at which time the Grand Lodge of England, by the Duke of Norfolk, appointed Daniel Coxe, Esq., of New Jersey, to be Provincial Grand Master of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and this empowered him to constitute lodges."

Our R. W. Brother stops here. Whatever inference may be drawn from what he says, he does not undertake to say that any lodge was ever constituted under this authority, for the records (so far as recovered) of the only lodge of the existence of which there is any evidence, show conclusively that it was not organized under any charter. We have heard before that there is evidence of masonic gatherings in Philadelphia as early as 1715, but so far as we know it has not been published, and we can form no opinion as to what the evidence established; we were hoping that it would have been made public.

In stating his purpose to "tread the old paths," he says:

"I firmly believe that the craft in this state have more faithfully preserved the features of Ancient Masonry as to ceremony, government, and discipline, than those of any other jurisdiction on the face of the earth."

While it is all right for him to entertain such a belief, the expression of it in an *official address* is an act of discourtesy to other jurisdictions which we should not have expected from one holding the high office of Grand Master OF MASONS.

Want of space alone prevents our copying his earnest caution in relation to the use of the ballot: he enjoins very forcibly the duty of fully considering the qualifications of candidates, and the equal duty of allowing no personal feelings to affect the decision. In this connection, he well says:

"It is not all of Masonry to wear a masonic pin, nor to know certain lectures better than the Ten Commandments. Our profession is to be exemplified by our works and not by our much speaking."

(Of the condition of the craft, he says in part:

"We may all feel proud to-day of the condition of the craft in our jurisdiction,—a contented, prosperous and happy brotherhood within our own borders, while we are held in highest esteem by our sister Grand Lodges on this continent and abroad."

He "cannot refrain from complimenting" the brethren upon their loyalty to Grand Lodge as shown in the large attendance at the preceding Quarterly Communication, when the election of Grand Officers took place and the annual reports were made. But we are *very sorry* to find that in his zeal to brag about Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Masonry and Pennsylvania Masons, he should have uttered a gross insult to many sister jurisdictions. After complimenting his brethren as above stated he adds :

"And, what is most commendable, is the fact that they come here, however great the sacrifice of time or money, without the hope of fee or financial reward. This evidence of interest is in happy contrast with many of our sister jurisdictions, where the brethren, like so many hired servants, extend the palm to receive mileage and *per diem* expenses. We seriously question the wisdom of this custom, and believe it not only injurious, but contrary to the spirit of Masonry. Our work should be a labor of love, and our compensation the final 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

Now we earnestly believe in the truth of the remark of our R. W. brother which we have previously quoted, that in Masonry "our profession is to be exemplified by our works and *and not by our much speaking*." We deprecate the singing of self-praises in Masonry, whether personal, or of the craft, or of any of the instrumentalities of the craft as detrimental to the Institution. But if we are not satisfied with what others say of us, and must "sound our own horn," we hold that our praises should be limited to the *positive*, or, if needs must be to go further, the *superlative* degree; but that the *comparative* degree is utterly inadmissible; the character described in Luke XVIII, 11, has no place in Masonry.

We pay mileage and *per diem* in Maine to the Representatives of lodges, the District Deputy Grand Masters and Permanent Members of the Grand Lodge, sufficient to pay a part of their expenses in attendance on our annual communications; they sacrifice their time and some expense themselves. Maine is a large state thinly settled; it has lodges scattered all over it, having as members as good, true and self-sacrificing masons as exist in Pennsylvania or anywhere else. Very early in our history it was held that the representation of remote lodges, and indeed, of all lodges, in the Grand Lodge was for *the interest of the whole craft*: but it was found that the expense of attendance was really beyond what should be required of brethren in the remoter parts of the State, and it was decided that the expense should be shared by the brethren whose lodge is nearer the place of holding the Grand Lodge: accordingly a *per capita* tax was provided for, bearing equally upon every affiliated mason throughout the jurisdiction, from which a part of the expenses of attendance can be paid: the system of mileage and *per diem* was found to

be the best method of apportionment to meet the proportionate part of the actual expense of each person.

We are obliged to say, further, that we think that this taunt comes with a very ill grace from a Brother who receives *three thousand dollars a year*, for his "expenses" in performing masonic duties, which he so emphatically declares "should be a labor of love." Is not the principle the same whether the party receiving is Grand Master or Master of a lodge? The previous year the Grand Lodge paid over \$17,000 for salaries and expenses in the performance of masonic duties: and for the current year, over \$18,000 was appropriated for the same purpose. This is all right, just, wise and masonic; and we should hold it to be anything but masonic, to stigmatize the Grand Master as the "hired servant" of the Grand Lodge if he shall "extend the palm to receive" the \$3,000 appropriated to him.

Now a word as to the "wisdom" of our custom. We find that at the communication to which he refers in so exultant a strain, only *one hundred and eleven* out of *four hundred and thirty-six* lodges, (barely one-quarter) were represented. On the other hand, in Maine, with less than one-half as many lodges, we have on the average nearly twice as many represented. In 1901, one hundred and ninety out of one hundred and ninety-five lodges were represented: it is rare that over six per cent. of our lodges are unrepresented. In other jurisdictions a similar state of facts prevails.

Our system tends to avoid the jealousy, which sometimes prevails on the part of country masonic bodies towards those in the city in which the Grand Lodge meets. This jealousy led to a schism of the Grand Lodge of New York, and the compromise, by which it was settled, is in force to-day. Other jurisdictions have experienced the same evil.

We believe that if our R. W. Brother TENNIS had any knowledge of the *practical workings* of the system, he would not have questioned the *wisdom* of it.

The Grand Master made a special address to the District Deputies, which, if we had known of it at the time, we should have taken the liberty to read to our District Deputies at the time of their installation.

Upon his recommendation, the Grand Lodge voted to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the initiation of Washington on the fourth of November, 1902. A committee was appointed to make arrangements, and a committee of three, to invite the President of the United States and the Governor of the State.

The Report on Correspondence (253 pp.) was prepared by Bro. JAMES M. LAMBERTON. It is an able report, but its value is seriously impaired by its being made too much (as we think) the brief of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, prepared by its special counsel, to defend, uphold and glorify that Body

under all circumstances. We regret that this should be so, and mention it in the hope that its author, who is young in this kind of work, may obtain a higher appreciation of the duties of his position.

In his review of Arizona and elsewhere, as well as in an *addendum* to his report to be noticed later, he insists that the true date of the organization of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was September 25 (and not 26 "as is so often incorrectly stated") 1786. We are among those who have given September 26, 1786, as the true date. We relied on the first Reprint of the Proceedings of the Grand Lodge, published by the "Committee on Library" of the Grand Lodge. In this reprint the date given is "Sept. 26, 1786."

The Provincial Grand Lodge met in Quarterly Communication, "Sept. 25, 1786": resolutions that the Grand Lodge ought to be independent, &c., and closing with "This Lodge, acting by virtue of a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England, was closed forever."

The next page commences "Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1786": and the proceedings of the convention, in which it was resolved the lodges "will and do now form themselves into a Grand Lodge," &c.

The next page commences "Grand Lodge" "Sept. 26, (28-25) 1786": the "Lodge was opened in due form" and the proceedings of the convention "were read and unanimously agreed to."

Referring to Bro. LAMBERTON'S report of the year before we find that he states that the 1895 Reprint reads "Sept. 28, 1786," and "Sept. 28, 1786": *but our copy does not so read*: the first date is "Sept. 25, 1786," the second is "Sept. 26, 1786," and the third "Sept. 28, 1786." Remembering that the first reprint was rejected because it is not an accurate copy of the original record, we have relied with confidence upon the second as being such; and as Bro. L. has blundered in his statement of what the second one does contain, we hold that his further statement cannot be relied upon. If the committee have made an error, we think that they owe it to themselves and to the subscribers to the Reprint, to issue an official *erratum* sheet that can be pasted into the book, correcting the error.

He apparently approves of the suggestion—silly as it is—that because the cipher that Webb wrote was intelligible to him (Webb), the making of it was in violation of his obligation! Upon further thought, we are of the impression that this suggestion originated in Pennsylvania, and this leads us to the conclusion that there must be a difference in the obligations; the object, however, is the same—to prevent the obtaining of the secrets of Freemasonry unlawfully: whether that object is expressly stated or not may *possibly* make a difference.

He calls attention to the fact that the Old Charge in relation to physical qualifications is often misquoted by the omission of the comma after the

word "Art," the actual reading of the clause being "a perfect youth, having no maim or defect in his body that may render him incapable of learning the Art, of serving his master's lord, and of being made a brother." However, this does not affect Pennsylvania; our brethren there stop in their interpretation of the charge with the words "having no maim or defect in his body," while we in Maine, and almost everywhere else, limit the maim or defect to the one described in the rest of the charge, to wit, such a maim or defect as renders the party (1) Incapable of learning the Art; (2) Of serving his Master's Lord, and (3) Of being made a brother; and if the main or defect is not such a one as prevents his complying with all three of these, he is eligible.

Whether the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania may not have the same obligation in relation to ciphers that we have, but adopt the same rule of construction that it does in relation to the Old Charge, we cannot say; but that may be the explanation of their position in relation to ciphers.

In his review of Kentucky, he says:

"We note that the date of organization of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Massachusetts is given incorrectly. Bro. Grant appears not to have heard of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, of the meeting of which Benjamin Franklin gives an account in his *Pennsylvania Gazette* of June 26, 1732."

Undoubtedly not; he would not be likely to hear of a thing that never-existed! "*Provincial*" Grand Lodge forsooth!

In his review of Kentucky, referring to Bro. STATON, he says:

"Commenting on our remarks that a sentence of our Brother's was 'a little out of plumb,' he says:

"Just what our Brother means by 'a little out of plumb' we cannot tell; if he means that we are a little harsh in our words uttered, we have not intended to be so, but we shall never take the back track on any question that is right; we have always been noted for plain speech and positive manner, but we do not mean to be abrupt or in any way discourteous to anyone."

"We simply meant that the sentence referred to, as printed, could not be passed by any rules of grammar with which we were acquainted. We saw nothing harsh, and our Brother was entirely courteous, as usual."

We have already quoted what one writer says of the practice of Bro. L. to devote his space and time to correcting clerical, printer's and other inconsequential errors, thereby detracting from the value of his report and carrying the impression, by giving so much attention to matters of no importance, that he has no confidence in his arguments upon the merits of the questions which he discusses. In these days of stenographers, typewriters and rapid printing, clerical errors are liable to happen—errors, however, which rarely prevent the reader's understanding the meaning of the author, but which, nevertheless, our Brother apparently deems it his duty, in the performance of which he evidently delights, to correct. If the penalty shall be that he gains the reputation of *trying to show his smartness*, few will say that it is undeserved. We

should think that this passage with Bro. STATON would open his eyes to the folly of his practice.*

In his review of Maine he says :

"Our brother having been engaged in writing these annual reports since 1865, his is indeed a practiced hand, and his comments are very informing, and, perhaps, after his long period of faithful service it is not unnatural that he should think that he 'knows it all.'"

That would be so, quite certainly, from the Pennsylvania standpoint; but being only from Maine, we "think" no such thing; the older we grow, the more we realize how little we know; and if our brother lives to be many years older, he is bound to receive many sharp lessons in the same direction—with a result which the future alone can determine.

Of another matter he says :

"Brother Drummond attempts to correct Grand Master Wagner as to there being *lodges* in Pennsylvania in 1730, brushing aside Franklin's testimony on that subject, and undertakes to prove a negative by a positive assertion.

"The statement that 'The deputation to Brother Daniel Coxe as Provincial Grand Master for New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, issued by the Grand Master of England in 1730, appears on the records of that date,' our brother regards as equivocal. How it could mean anything else than that the issuance of the dispensation to Bro. Coxe appears, as it undoubtedly does, on the records of the Grand Lodge of England, it is difficult to say. Our brother would not, we take it, suppose that the dispensation to form a Provincial Grand Lodge would appear on the *minutes of a subordinate lodge*."

Not quite; the burden of proof is upon those asserting the proposition; Franklin's testimony, taken in connection with surrounding circumstances and known facts, utterly fails to support it: and such is the universal decision except by a few brethren in Pennsylvania whose wishes control their judgment.

No: it would not appear probably on the records of a *subordinate lodge*, but would certainly appear on the records of the *Provincial Grand Lodge*, if there were such a body, as *our Pennsylvania Brethren claim*; and that is just why the phrase is equivocal.

He devotes ten or twelve pages to the Constitutions of 1738, quoting page after page of what every one knows and nobody has ever denied, and he sounds his trumpets much after the manner of Chinese tom-toms. We are not sure that we are not blamable. In common with nearly all masonic writers for the past fifty years, we referred to the first Anderson's Constitutions as the "Constitutions of 1721"; for this he very gravely reproved us, calling

* NOTE. After this report has gone to the printer, we are furnished with an illustration of the liability to make such errors by the receipt of an official edict of the R. W. Grand Master of Pennsylvania, issued over his *fac simile* signature and bearing the actual impress of his official seal, in which occurs a clause which cannot "be parsed by any rules of grammar with which we were [are] acquainted," viz: "and unchangeable principles of Masonry which *has* stood the moral test of ages, and like truth and the immutable laws of creation *have come* to stay through all time and eternity." [*Italics ours.*]

attention to the fact that the book was not printed till 1723, and therefore, that it was very improper to call them anything but the "Constitutions of 1723," referring to the *printed book*. While rather insisting that, considering the usage, it was also correct to call them the Constitutions of 1721, to save discussion of immaterial points, we yielded to his whim and used the term Constitutions of 1723. We adopted the same rule for the Constitutions of 1738, supposing of course that he would do the same, but whatever his reason, he goes squarely back on his theory, and when we speak of the Constitutions of 1738, he holds us to mean the *manuscripts* submitted to the Grand Lodge in January and not the *printed* books issued in November following. The difference makes us appear as an idiot or a wilful falsifier of what we evidently must have known. Of course, we do not believe that he appreciated what he was doing or was conscious of the injustice of it, but must hold that he was so crazed by his eagerness to discover an error, especially one made by us, that he is not really responsible for it.

We can dispose of the matter in comparatively few words.

The first Constitutions (whether we call them 1721 or 1723), in accordance with previous action, were submitted to the Grand Lodge, in manuscript, in December, 1721, and were referred to a committee, which reported in March, 1722, approving them; the Grand Lodge concurred and ordered them printed: on January 17, 1723, the author produced the new Book of Constitutions *in print and it was again approved by the Grand Lodge*; and, let it be noted that Bro. L. claims that these Constitutions should be called the Constitutions of 1723 because it was not till 1723 that they were printed and the reference should be to the *printed book*.

In like manner Dr. Anderson represented in Grand Lodge February 24, 1734/5, that a new Book of Constitutions was necessary, and that he had prepared the material for it; he was ordered to lay it before the Grand Officers, who on Jan. 25, 1737/8, reported on it favorably to the Grand Lodge, which ordered it printed, and at the same time approved it as the only Book of Constitutions: it was, thereupon, printed, and *as a part of it*, the sanction of the Grand Officers was printed in it; but no corresponding action of the Grand Lodge was taken, so that the *printed book was never approved by the Grand Lodge*, although the previous edition had been. We undertook to say this, among other things, but (foolishly, as we are beginning to think) adopted Bro. L.'s rule of nomenclature and spoke of the *book* as "the Constitutions of 1738."

The failure of the Grand Lodge to approve the printed book is significant. Why did it not do as it had done in 1723? The examination of the manuscript of a book by a committee is a very different thing from the examination of a *printed* book by all the members of the Grand Lodge who choose to do it.

Now Dr. MACKEY may have been in error in what he wrote to us about

the 1746 book, and upon which we relied, but we are not yet satisfied that he was so, in spite of all that Bro. L. and others have written. Bro. HUGHAN kindly wrote a note to us (through Bro. BERRY), in which he says, "there is not the slightest ground for such an assertion," and he apparently wrote the same thing to Bro. LAMBERTON. Now we defer quite implicitly to Bro. H. in his statement of historical facts; but when we come to inferences from given facts we must be allowed to exercise our own judgment.

The Grand Lodge did not approve the printed book, as it had done with the previous edition; in 1754 to 1756, it issued a new edition, ignoring the 1738 Constitutions and adopting those of 1723 as a matter of course. In the meantime the owner of the copies of the 1738 edition offered them for sale, not with merely a "new" (as Bro. HUGHAN says) but with a *false* and *fraudulent* title page. If the 1738 Constitutions were those then sanctioned by the Grand Lodge, why was not the book offered for sale *as such*, especially in view of the law forbidding the use of unauthorized books? The change is not merely in the year of publication but is so entirely different from that in the original as to make it certain that the intention was to give the impression that it was an entirely different book. Why?

If Bro. LAMBERTON and those agreeing with him have given us all the evidence to the contrary, (even including his Latin and Greek!) the question is by no means settled.

He undertakes to quote Dr. MACKAY against us, but there is not a word in conflict with what we have stated when we give to the "Constitutions of 1738," the meaning which Bro. L. claims to be the correct one when speaking of the previous edition.

He says further:

"Commenting upon this in his report, this year, Brother Jenks says,—

"We agree with Bro. Lambertson that 'It is unfortunate for 'the truth of history' that so distinguished a brother and historian as Brother Drummond, * * * should have had the *understanding* he says he had, and made the assertion he did,' when the least investigation would have led him to the truth."

"And in the simplicity and naturalness of his heart Bro. Jenks adds:

"Now that the matter has been called to his attention we doubt not that Brother Drummond will hasten to correct himself and acknowledge his error."

"Nothing of the sort! What would become of the 'Maine Masonic Text Book' and 'Masonic Historical and Bibliographical Memoranda'?"

Bro. JENKS will now understand why we said what we did say, and that we did not make the mistake which he supposes that we made—one that would have been unpardonable if we had made it.

Bro. LAMBERTON does not agree with Bro. JENKS as to what we would have done, but the former should remember that while judging us by himself may be a *righteous* judgment, there is much truth in what the old sea captain said, "it is a ——— *unreliable* one." We have never claimed not to make mistakes; we are not infallible and have never pretended to be; we do not live

in Pennsylvania, and there are some Pennsylvania fashions which we have never admired enough to adopt. And we will add, that if our Brother were not young to this work, and so knows not whereof he affirms, he would be liable to a charge of a very grave character; for during the thirty-eight years in which we have been writing these reports, we have invariably done, as Bro. JENKS thinks that we would do—admit and correct errors, into which we have fallen. We have always fully believed, as we believe now after our experience, that such a course adds to a man's influence and reputation. There may be a spice of vanity in it, but we have assumed that we could follow this rule with safety. It may be true that when some hair splitting brother has paraded evident errors of the stenographer, copyist or printer, apparently for the purpose of showing his smartness, we have passed them by with the contempt which they deserved.

In this connection we would say that in every new edition of the Maine Text Book some errors in former editions have been corrected: while in the "Memoranda," there are errors, many of which have been noted in an interleaved copy.

And we may as well note here that a comma will be inserted in the next edition of the former, after the word "art" in the old charge. It was copied as given usually in the books, including Dr. MACKEY's: we have made some search to ascertain the origin of the error but have not found it.

He makes a rather far-fetched allusion to the American Edition of Gould's History, "which in a letter to the writer Brother GOULD says, 'ought rather to be called the piratical edition.'" If this is a letter of recent date, we are simply amazed, and Bro. LAMBERTON would be if he could read the letters which we have from Bro. GOULD.

He says further:

"The Cadwalader letter seem to haunt our Brother; formerly it was a 'fraud,' now it is 'forged'; that is a very serious accusation, and we must ask Brother Drummond kindly to produce his evidence."

Yes; every little while some Pennsylvania brother forces it upon our attention: he ought to be ashamed of it; and our brother may be assured that as often as it is thrust upon our notice, we shall give it its true character: its contents, taken with Liber B, prove it to be a gross forgery, and prove it so plainly that we are surprised that any self-respecting Brother will not so treat it.

There are many other matters which we intended and desired to notice, but circumstances beyond our control have interfered, so that our report must be closed and go to press without our having the time to accomplish what we intended.

We desired especially, in connection with some points, to refer to the splendid History of Perseverance Lodge at Harrisburg, which shows beyond question, that that lodge appeared in public *as such*. In our report to our

Grand Chapter last year, pp. 537 to 539, we gave some of it. We can do no more now than refer to that.

We have referred to an *addendum* to our Brother's report: it was published in the *Keystone*, of which he kindly sent us a marked copy.

He had discovered an error of ours in one of our reports, and in the exuberance of his joy and his impatience to sing a pean of triumph he could not wait for his next report, but rushes at once into print in the newspapers! To be sure, he makes the blunder of not distinguishing between an *expression of an opinion* and an *allegation of fact* and so does us an injustice; but his joy is so great, that we do not find it in our heart to diminish it by reproof! Besides, the ludicrousness of his first two lines, under the circumstances, is worth *much* to a lover of the humorous.

The following is the "grand flourish" at the beginning:

"FRANKLIN AND THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"BY BRO. JAMES M. LAMBERTON.

"*To the Editor of the Keystone:*

"When one makes positive assertions, it is well to be sure of one's facts.

"In the Report on Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine for 1899, the writer of that report, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, on p. 487, uses the following language:

"There is no evidence, so far as we have been able to discover, that Franklin ever was remade, and we have seen no evidence that he was ever *in his lifetime* recognized directly or indirectly as a mason by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and it is safe to say that he was not' (the italics are Bro. Drummond's).

"Perhaps it would have been 'safer' for the distinguished Historiographer of Maine, whose fondness for 'the truth of history' is so well known, if he had not added the last clause."

Then follows the description of a sermon (evidently recently discovered) preached Dec. 27, 1786, and by the author dedicated to Benjamin Franklin describing him as * * "An illustrious Brother, whose distinguished Merit among Masons Entitles him to their highest Veneration," &c., which the Grand Lodge ordered published and distributed.

It will be noted that we italicized "*in his lifetime*." It seems that FRANKLIN lived till 1790; but when we wrote that we had it in our mind that he died immediately after the close of the Revolution, and our *opinion* that it was safe to say that he was not recognized "*in his lifetime*" was based upon that. It did not need the discovery of this sermon to inform us that FRANKLIN was recognized as a mason before 1790. More than a dozen years ago, we investigated the matter and wrote the history of it. As Bro. LAMBERTON seems not to be acquainted with the history of his own Grand Lodge upon this point, and as the comments of the editor show that the same is true of him, we give the result of our investigation, made some twelve or fifteen years ago:

"The distinction between 'Modern' and 'Ancient' Masons was rigidly adhered to, until after the Grand Lodge informally declared its independence.

Upon an application from Maryland in 1781 for a charter, the Grand Lodge resolved that if, on proper application, some of the members of the Modern Lodge are found worthy, and entered, passed and raised in one of the Ancient Lodges in Baltimore, and that lodge would recommend them, and they would surrender their Modern warrant, the Grand Lodge would grant them one; and in the mean time it was recommended to the lodges to be cautious in not admitting them to sit in the lodge 'while remaining Moderns.' In 1782, a dispensation was granted to a Past Deputy Grand Master and the Grand Secretary, or either of them, 'taking to their assistance such brethren, as they may see proper, to enter into the mysteries of Masonry,' gentlemen in Maryland 'who, being of the Modern order, wish to go over again in the ancient form.' In 1783, a petition was presented for a Lodge in Virginia, but was not granted until the proposed Master went 'through the several steps of Ancient Masonry, in Lodge No. 2' in Pennsylvania. But on December 27, 1785, it was 'agreed that a letter be prepared and sent to the different Modern Lodges, expressive of our wishes of a general attachment and union;' this was practically the end of the distinction in that jurisdiction between the 'Ancients' and the 'Moderns;' but the 'Modern' Lodges had become so nearly extinct that none of them passed under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. Before this time, when communications were received from a Grand Lodge great care was taken to ascertain if it was an 'Ancient Grand Lodge; but, thereafter, the question was not raised. In 1790, a communication was received from the Grand Lodge of New Jersey in relation to Modern Masons, and the Grand Lodge replied, 'informing them of the wish of this R. W. G. Lodge to see Modern and Ancient Masons united, but they are of the opinion that the same should be submitted to a Grand Convention, which it is hoped will soon take place.'

"That 'Convention' was not held, but the term 'ancient' as indicating an existing distinction between masons is not again found in the Grand Lodge record."

If, therefore, FRANKLIN was alive December 27, 1785, we are on record as holding that he was recognized during his life as a mason by the Grand Lodge.

BELGIUM.

We refer to our special report submitted to the Grand Lodge in session Proc. pp. 60-69.

COSTA RICA.

We have the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the quarterly communications during 1901, and the annual communication commenced July 31, 1902.

We have the portraits of RICARDO MORA F., the incoming Grand Master, MANUEL ARAGON, the retiring Grand Master, GENARO RUCAVADO, Grand Master in 1900, ARTHUR G. M. GILLOT, Grand Master in 1899, and EDMOND A. OSBORNE, Grand Secretary.

The proceedings were largely of a routine character, the principal feature being announcement of recognitions by other Grand Lodges.

The system of Grand Lodge representation was adopted, and arrangements made for the exchange of Representatives with all the other Grand Lodges.

The following rule was adopted: "Within the space of three days after a petition for initiation or affiliation has been read in any lodge, the Secretary of that lodge shall advise the other lodges of the jurisdiction throughout in order that they may afford such information as they may deem advisable; and no ballot shall take place before forty days shall have elapsed from the writing of the petition. Provided that, should all the lodges and the Committee on Investigation have reported favorably the ballot may be taken without waiting the full time." Of course this will do for a jurisdiction having so small a number of lodges, and under existing circumstances we deem it to be a very wise one for that Grand Lodge.

Two lodges under dispensation had been organized, and charters were issued to them, numbered six and seven respectively.

A by-law was adopted that should any member of the Grand Lodge at any time cease to be an active member of a lodge in that jurisdiction, he should *ipso facto* cease to be a member of the Grand Lodge.

At the quarterly communication in November, the representatives of seven Grand Lodges were received and welcomed.

An amendment to the Constitution was adopted providing in effect that charges against the Grand Master may be made before the Grand Lodge, the Grand Lodge not being satisfied with the old regulation in force in almost all other Grand Lodges in the world in relation to this matter.

Past Masters are members of the Grand Lodge but are only admitted by action of the Grand Lodge.

In view of the rapidly increasing number of permanent members, an amendment was proposed which lies over, that each lodge shall have ten votes to be cast by a majority of the representatives.

The Grand Master's annual address is given in the appendix, in which he congratulates the craft on the formation of two lodges and the general recognition of the Grand Lodge by sister Grand Lodges.

He pays a tribute to President McKINLEY, tendering the sympathies of his Grand Lodge.

He recommends the formation of a masonic library and a committee to inspect the records of the subordinate lodges and of publishing the Proceedings, and his recommendations were adopted and the Proceedings ordered to be published both in Spanish and in English.

The Grand Secretary presents a report very much in the style of the reports that those officers in this country present, but it has nothing calling for special notice.

Extracts from the proceedings of other Grand Lodges are given in the appendix in place of a report on correspondence, including, however, a letter from Bro. HUGHAN, of England, indorsing the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica and recommending that it be universally recognized.

The receipt of the Proceedings of other Grand Lodges is acknowledged but they are not noticed in the abstract.

The Grand Lecturer, Bro. ARTHUR G. M. GILLOT, appeals to the Grand Secretaries to assist him with any copies or duplicates which can be spared, either of Codes or of present or past Proceedings of their own or foreign jurisdictions, and he will gladly refund by return mail the postage on all such parcels.

The statistics show that the Grand Lodge has seven lodges and a membership of one hundred and eighty-eight, and that they had raised forty-three during the year.

CUBA.

Just at the last moment we receive a pamphlet entitled the "Anuario" of the Grand Lodge of the Isle of Cuba for 1901 and 1902.

It contains the portrait of M. W. Bro. JOSE F. PELLON, Grand Master.

While his address is given in English the proceedings are in Spanish, and we have not had time to examine them with much care.

It gives the officers of fifty lodges.

The island is divided into five districts, apparently for the purpose of visitation by a Deputy Grand Master in each. It claims to be founded in 1859.

A great deal of business was transacted.

On the attempted assassination of President MCKINLEY it passed a resolution deploring the transaction and earnestly praying the Grand Architect of the Universe to preserve his life. This is embodied in a message to the Grand Lodges of the United States and is printed in English.

The statistics give, initiates, five hundred and thirty-nine, affiliates, one hundred and fifty-seven, "regularized" eighty and restored fifteen; to which one hundred and sixty-nine must be added for new lodges, making a gross gain of nine hundred and sixty, against which are three hundred and ninety-four losses, showing a total of eighteen hundred and seventy-four members against thirteen hundred eight the year before.

The address of the Grand Master states that he had granted nine dispensations for new lodges and had constituted five, to which charters had formerly been granted, and during the year five dormant lodges had been re-organized.

He had made a very large number of decisions which had been published in the official organ, "La Gran Logia."

It seems that in former times they had a semi-annual pass word. An application was made to him to restore it, but he declined on the ground that it was not in accordance with masonic usage.

He decided that a mason hailing from any Grand Lodge to which the Grand Lodge of Cuba had applied for recognition, could be received as a visitor.

He decided further, that when a candidate had a visible physical defect

which would debar him from initiation, the application could be withdrawn and should not proceed to ballot.

A brief report on correspondence is given and published in Spanish, in which the receipt of the proceedings of our Grand Lodge is acknowledged.

The hasty examination which we have been able to give this pamphlet gives very gratifying evidence that this Grand Lodge is rapidly getting upon its feet to enter upon a career of great prosperity.

ENGLAND.

We have failed to receive a part of the Proceedings of this Grand Lodge for the year, but have those of an especial Grand Lodge in July, 1901, and the Quarterlies for September, 1901, and March, 1902, and of the annual festival in April, 1902.

The especial Grand Lodge held in July was for the purpose of installing the new Grand Master, H. R. H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. The ceremonies were very impressive and were carried out so splendidly as to call for a special vote of thanks by the Grand Lodge to those who had them in charge.

The new Grand Master made a brief address, in which he referred to the long connection the members of his family had had with the Grand Lodge and of the interest they had taken in it, referring to the great prosperity which the craft had rejoiced under the administration of the late Grand Master, King EDWARD.

Thirteen hundred eleven new lodges had been formed and the amount subscribed by the craft during that time for its three great charities closely approximated ten million dollars.

At the quarterly communication in September some very important and interesting action was taken.

The Grand Lodge of Denmark had complained to the Grand Lodge of England that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg had undertaken to institute a lodge at Copenhagen, which the Grand Lodge of Denmark declared to be illegal and clandestine, and the Grand Lodge of England, by formal vote, endorsed the position of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, saying that the latter having declared this new lodge illegal and irregular, all masons under the United Grand Lodge of England were warned that they cannot visit that irregular body, nor any lodge receive a member of that lodge as a visitor. This is the first time that the Grand Lodge of England has, by formal vote, put in force the law of territorial jurisdiction in a jurisdiction other than its own.

We take the following from the remarks of the Grand Registrar in seconding the motion for the adoption of a resolution :

"But the Grand Lodge of Hamburg thereupon, in spite of the protest of the Grand Lodge of Denmark, issued its warrant and consecrated the lodge in the city of Copenhagen. Protests were made by the Grand Lodge of Denmark, and the Grand Lodge of Sweden passed a resolution similar to that which our Grand Master is now asking the Grand Lodge of England to adopt. The Grand Lodges of America have passed similar resolutions, many of them, and we have ascertained that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg has not only contravened the masonic rule in this respect in Denmark, but has actually warranted lodges in the United States, in consequence of which I believe all communication has been cut off between the American Grand Lodges—at any rate many of them—and the Grand Lodge of Hamburg. It is not proposed that this Grand Lodge should proceed to that extremity; all that is suggested by the Grand Master is that we should deal with that body in Copenhagen which has been declared by the Supreme Masonic authority of Denmark to be an irregular body. The Grand Master of England having satisfied himself that there is ground for the complaint which has been made, asks this Grand Lodge to pass the first resolution which you have moved, sir, and I have seconded. It may perhaps be as well to state that the principle upon which the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge of England act with regard to these matters, is that where an outside masonic body attempts to warrant a lodge within the territory which is already covered and over which the moving body, if I may term it so, has had before that time no jurisdiction whatever—where such a thing is attempted and carried out, the lodge so warranted and consecrated is really a nullity."

This speaks for itself.

It is true that the Grand Registrar supposed a case in which the Grand Lodge might warrant a new lodge, that is to say, that a Grand Lodge would have the right to warrant one, but he adds, "although it might be scarcely masonic to do so." If not "masonic" it certainly could not be law.

Copies of this resolution were ordered to be forwarded to every Grand Lodge in communication with the Grand Lodge of England, and to the Worshipful Masters of every lodge in its jurisdiction, with orders that the resolution should be read at the first meeting of the lodge after the receipt thereof, and entered upon the minutes.

At the same session of the Grand Lodge, it was reported that every one of the English lodges, thirty-five in number, in Western Australia, had placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the new Grand Lodge, and surrendered their English charters, and thereupon they were erased from the roll.

Ten other lodges were erased from the roll for having failed to make returns and pay dues.

The business at the March communication was of a routine character, consisting chiefly in the election of the Grand Officers and the making of various financial reports.

A rule, however, was adopted that if a member shall become three years in arrears for dues, he *ipso facto* ceases to be a member and can regain membership only in a prescribed manner. This may be a necessity in that jurisdiction, but in most of the jurisdictions we, of course, should think notice and an opportunity for hearing ought to be given.

The Proceedings indicate that the lodges are in a high degree of prosperity and the contributions for charitable purposes very large.

At the annual Grand Festival, the officers were installed, and quite a number of members complimented with honorary rank in the Grand Lodge, and the usual entertainment enjoyed.

IRELAND.

We have the annual report for 1901, and it embodies in it, as was the case last year, the address of the Deputy Grand Master, acting as Grand Master, CHARLES C. MEREDITH.

Of course he refers at length to the death of the Queen, and to the changes consequent therefrom.

He alludes to a movement to erect a monument to her memory in Dublin, and he says that a sum, equivalent to nearly twelve hundred dollars, had already been raised.

A question arose in the Grand Lodge as to the manner of salute to the King, and it was decided that in the Grand Lodge he should receive the customary masonic salute as Past Grand Master.

He had occasion to announce the deaths of quite a number of brethren, among them that of Bro. GEORGE W. SPETH, who, he well says, was one of the most thorough masons ever known, and his sudden death was a very severe blow to Masonry all over the country.

He pays tributes to some of the brethren who, after serving quite a long time in the Grand Lodge, had retired from office.

He speaks of a pleasant incident in which three generations of Past Masters were present at the installation of the grandson.

He announced that during the year it had been settled that in all masonic ceremonies, the Grand Lodge of Ireland takes precedence of the Grand Lodge of Scotland and ranks next to the Grand Lodge of England.

We were pleasantly surprised to read the following:

"Now, there is a matter of territorial jurisdiction which arose during the year. Territorial jurisdiction amongst Grand Bodies is a matter that is very difficult, indeed, to deal with, and it is very hard to know exactly how far we ought to go in a matter of that kind, but the Grand Lodge of Ireland thought that it ought to take up a firm position. The circumstances were that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg had established a lodge, called the Palm Tree, in the City of Copenhagen, without consulting with the Grand Lodge of Denmark. The matter was brought under our notice officially by the Grand Lodge of Denmark, and the Grand Lodge of Ireland—the Grand Lodge of England, I am told, has done the same—adopted a resolution that it could not recognize the brethren of this particular lodge so long as it continued to work in Copenhagen unauthorized by the local Grand Lodge, that is, the Grand Lodge of Denmark. I do not think it is advisable that I should go more fully or at greater length into the question."

The Grand Lodge adopted a resolution in accordance with this recommendation, thereby recognizing fully the doctrine of exclusive territorial jurisdiction, which had been previously done by the Grand Lodge of England, as we have already stated in this report.

It was decided, also, that a lodge has no right to refuse a dimit, even in a case where the brother has been excluded from the lodge, which we find can be done by a vote of the lodge without a trial.

The Grand Lodge further recognized the doctrine of jurisdiction by refusing to open a dormant lodge in New Zealand, on the ground that it ought not to reconstitute a lodge within the jurisdiction of that Grand Lodge.

He cautions the brethren against carelessness in balloting, as some complications had arisen on account of that.

He gives an incident in which a brother was made a mason in 1852 but had never registered until the current year.

A warrant that had been suspended the year before and then returned on promise of good conduct, was called in on account of the lack of harmony in the lodge.

He states that three warrants had been issued during the year and one surrendered.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge was good and the various schools in excellent condition and well supported.

He congratulates the Grand Lodge that the proposed Century Fund of five thousand pounds had not only been raised but that the receipts aggregated nearly double that sum.

On the whole, the report shows an exceedingly prosperous condition of the craft in Ireland with a larger interest in its prosperity, and we must be allowed to think that it arises in part from the publishing of an annual address, as by that means brethren who cannot attend the Grand Lodge are enabled to know its condition.

MEXICO.

We have received a very interesting letter from Bro. YOUNG in relation to Masonry in Mexico. We had intended to make a pretty full examination of this letter and other documents; but we have not had the time which we could devote to it, and so are compelled to leave it where we left it last year, and await further developments.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

We receive the Proceedings in one pamphlet for the year ending June, 1901.

It contains a portrait of M. W. Grand Master, Bro. JOHN COCHRAN REM-

INGTON, who had been elected for the third year, and also a cut of the fine Masonic Hall at Sydney.

At a special communication one hundred guineas was voted to the Indian Famine Relief Fund. The question had been raised as to the right of the Grand Lodge to appropriate money for that purpose. The Grand Master decided that it had the right and the Grand Lodge sustained him. We learn also that the lodges made contributions to the amount of about some twelve hundred dollars.

The quarterly communications were held as usual, at which the Grand Master delivered a brief address. The business was largely of a routine character. New lodges were created. In one instance two lodges were consolidated and there had been a general increase in the work done.

Regulations were made so that brethren could make practical use of the Grand Lodge library.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Correspondence, the Grand Lodges of Cuba and Costa Rica were recognized. A brief history of the former was given and the latter was stated to be an off-shoot from the former, of which it was formerly a provincial Grand Lodge but had obtained its independence about twenty years ago.

The Grand Inspector of Workings made a report at each communication. He had visited personally on the average about twenty lodges each quarter, and the deputies reported visits, so that during the year the lodges were very generally visited and thoroughly inspected.

The Fund of Benevolence of the Grand Lodge amounts to over thirty-eight thousand dollars, to which, if we add the Grand Lodge fund, the whole amount is over fifty thousand dollars.

There were one hundred and eighty-six lodges. The Board of Benevolence disbursed about sixteen hundred dollars each quarter.

The Grand Master's addresses show that he had been active and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and the brethren appreciated his services by re-electing him to the third term.

Enough of the reports of the District Inspectors are given to show that they understood their duty and performed it enthusiastically, and apparently their services are appreciated by the brethren.

Of course, the usual proceedings were taken in relation to the death of the Queen, the succession of King Edward, and the election of the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master of England.

It seems that there was but one Past Grand Master in that jurisdiction, and the Grand Master nominated for the honorary rank of Past Grand Master three brethren who are distinguished for services and fidelity, and the Grand Lodge approved his action and elected them accordingly.

He had received a communication from the Grand Lodge of Denmark in

relation to the Hamburg matter, and states that they are "in hearty sympathy with the doctrine that when any masonic territory has been legally occupied by the establishment of a Grand Lodge therein, no other Grand Lodge has, or can have, any authority to create new lodges in such territory.

The total relief granted by the Board of Benevolence for the year was \$5,800 granted to 173 out of 193 applicants.

A special communication was held for the installation of the Grand Officers and the investment of the three brethren who had been elected honorary Past Grand Masters.

The lodges number up to 229, and quite a large number of warrants had been returned, so that the number of lodges in existence is 185, the membership of which is 8,186, as against 7,506 last year.

The Report on Correspondence (87 pp.) was prepared by several brethren.

It is a brief statement of the matters deemed to be of the most interest to the home brethren.

We learn that in that jurisdiction, in the Master's absence, the immediate Past Master, or if he be absent, the Senior Past Master of the lodge present, presides.

We have not time to look at the Constitution to see if this excludes the Wardens; but it apparently does from this statement of it.

The review of Maine falls to Bro. JOHN B. TRIVETT, the retiring Deputy Grand Master, to whom, we would remark in passing, the Jewel of his rank was presented in recognition of his services as Deputy Grand Master.

He says that the ruling of Grand Master CHOATE, "that a Master may call any brother to preside in his presence and under his direction; and so long as the Master is present and directing the proceedings of the lodge, the work may go on," will hardly find acceptance with conservative masons, and yet it is the quite universal rule in this country. In fact, we do not now recall a single jurisdiction in which the rule does not prevail. This leads us to the conclusion that in that jurisdiction nobody but a Master or Past Master can preside.

The brethren are pleased at the support of other Grand Lodges given to them in their action taken in relation to irregular lodges.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have a pamphlet containing the proceedings at the annual communication in April, 1901, and the semi-annual communication in November, 1901.

These Proceedings are interesting for one special reason. The discussion of the various questions arising in the Grand Lodge is reported—a custom that does not prevail in this country.

The record was corrected by expunging a few words that were incorrectly

inserted by inadvertence, the Grand Secretary stating that they were not in the original manuscript.

The balance sheet of receipts and disbursements for the two previous half years is given and it shows an exceedingly prosperous condition of the Grand Lodge, the various benevolent funds amounting to over twenty thousand dollars. Over one thousand dollars had been distributed; and the general fund had a good amount to its credit.

The Board of General Purposes had before it the question of taking steps to insure better representation of the lodges at communications of the Grand Lodge, and a proposition was made that traveling expenses should be allowed. The matter was discussed at length and finally referred to the Board to provide a scheme of direct lodge representation, with a statement of what proportion of the expenses should be paid out of the Grand Lodge funds. This was continued during the year, and finally it was settled by the imposing of a tax of ninepence on each member of the Grand Lodge for the current year, and thereafter such sum as should be fixed annually for the payment of expenses.

It was provided that any lodge might appoint a special representative, who must be an enrolled member of the Grand Lodge and a member of some lodge within the district, and that no brother should represent more than one lodge at a time. This representative should be entitled to cast three votes if neither the Master nor Wardens were present but if any one or more of them were present, his vote was reduced accordingly. If a Past Master, he was entitled to his vote separately from his representative vote. Such representatives were to be paid their actual traveling expenses both ways, that is to say, coach, railway and steamboat fares only.

There was a difference of opinion as to adopting it, but after a full discussion, the scheme recommended was adopted.

The significance and importance of this movement may be inferred from the fact that there are one hundred and eighteen lodges and that only about thirty of them were represented at this session of the Grand Lodge.

Action was taken distributing the members of the Board of General Purposes to different sections of the country. This action was a great deal discussed also.

There is a Scottish lodge at Otago and one under this Grand Lodge of the same name, and there was considerable friction between them; complaint was made that the Scottish lodge refused to allow the members of the other lodge to visit. Of course the Grand Lodge could only say that the right of visitation is not an absolute right, but that the Master was bound upon the objection of any member to exclude a visitor.

Two new lodges had been chartered.

We are surprised and pained to find that after the Grand Lodge of Scot-

land had recognized the Grand Lodge of New Zealand, reserving its right *over its lodges then existing*, it had sustained its Provincial District Grand Master in chartering a new lodge. A copy of the letter of the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland communicating the recognition is published, and it clearly restricts its future jurisdiction to the lodges in New Zealand who may choose to continue their lodges under it. It certainly would look as if the Grand Lodge of Scotland had been guilty of gross bad faith, but we do not believe that it will insist upon its action when the terms of its recognition shall have been brought to its attention.

A proposition was made to locate the Grand Lodge and it occasioned a good deal of discussion, but was finally settled by a vote to meet two years successively at each of four cities named.

The ritual question was before the Grand Lodge and occasioned a good deal of excitement, but the matter was laid over until the next meeting in order to give the members an opportunity to examine the proposed report.

Permission was asked by the Grand Lodge of Ireland to revive a dormant Irish lodge, having been dormant some six or eight years. The request expressly declared that it would not contemplate the erection of a new lodge, but thought the revival of an old one was a different question. The question is a very important one, because there are a very large number of dormant lodges that were dormant at the time of the formation of the Grand Lodge, and the matter was referred to the Board of General Purposes, with instructions to point out the difficulties to the Grand Lodge of Ireland, hoping that it would waive its request.

The question of publishing masonic news was before the Grand Lodge and somewhat discussed, but after calling attention to the provision of the Constitution the matter was dropped.

The Grand Master reports as a whole the lodges in excellent condition and doing good work.

An *In Memoriam* page is inscribed in memory of Queen Victoria.

At the semi-annual communication in November but little more than routine business was transacted, excepting that final action was taken upon the representative proposition already stated.

The invasion of jurisdiction by the Grand Lodge of Scotland was considerably discussed, and a letter from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland was read, declining to consider any of the letters of this Grand Lodge until they recalled certain paragraphs in a circular that had been issued. Believing that this indicated a willingness to discuss the question on its merits, it was decided to reply that the paragraphs be recalled without prejudice to the rights of the Grand Lodge. But apparently the Grand Lodge went further and agreed to recognize the lodge as a regular lodge, provided the Grand Lodge of Scotland would agree that no lodge in the future should be estab-

lished in New Zealand by it, or under its authority. We doubt the wisdom of this action, as we are beginning to think that the only method of dealing with such matters is for all the Grand Lodges in the world to do what has been done in the case of the lodge in Denmark, established under the Grand Lodge of Hamburg.

The brethren of New Zealand are to be congratulated upon their prosperity. Their membership is now almost six thousand and appears to be increasing every year.

QUEENSLAND.

We received the proceedings of the District Grand Lodge of Queensland at their communication held June 5, 1901.

This District Grand Lodge is under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England.

It has some twenty-odd lodges under its jurisdiction.

It has held meetings and published proceedings for quite a number of years, but it is said in this pamphlet that it is almost impossible to obtain copies of the earlier proceedings; the Grand Lodge itself has not a full set, but they are waking up to the importance of them and endeavoring to obtain them.

There is nothing of particular interest, excepting the fact that the brethren seem to be prospering and harmonious.

SCOTLAND.

The masonic year of this Grand Lodge corresponds practically with the calendar year: it meets quarterly, and although it pages its Proceedings consecutively for the year, we receive two pamphlets of one year and two of another, to wit: those for August, November, 1901, February and May, 1902. They contain the proceedings of the Grand Committee as well as of the Grand Lodge, and cover a very large amount of business, chiefly, however, of a routine character.

The Grand Committee makes nomination for election, and they have a provision in their by-laws that no elective Grand Officers (the Grand Master and paid officers excepted,) shall hold the same office longer than one year.

The matter between the Grand Lodges of Denmark and Hamburg was brought to the notice of this Grand Lodge, and the committee held that the Grand Lodge of Hamburg had invaded the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Denmark and that the ground assigned therefor did not warrant the erection of the lodge, and recommended that the Grand Lodge find that the lodge in question is illegal and irregular, but further recommended that before passing such a resolution, the views of the Grand Lodge should be communicated to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, hoping that that body would recall the charter and thus restore masonic unity.

The same committee reported in regard to the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, that it appears that that body "had been formed solely by the lodges holding to the Grand Lodges of England and Ireland, and that it has been recognized by them as a sovereign Grand Lodge; but the masonic rule universally recognized in the establishment of Grand Lodges, is that none can be created in any country unless by the act of a majority of the lodges of each constitution therein. Unless such a rule were observed, any body of free-masons might erect new Grand Lodges in any colony against the wish of the existing lodges and of Grand Lodges exercising jurisdiction there, and thus terminate their existence in the province."

It will be noted that the committee stated a rule that has never been recognized at all. The rule that has been universally recognized is that *a majority of all the lodges in any country* may create a Grand Lodge and thereby acquire exclusive jurisdiction. This answers fully and completely the argument of the committee in the last clause. The committee substantially admitted that thirty-five or thirty-seven out of the sixty-three of the lodges participated in the formation of the Grand Lodge, but because the majority of the Scottish lodges did not join in the movement, they held that the Grand Lodge was irregularly formed.

We find one rather curious thing. The District Grand Master of Western Australia expressed the opinion that the conferring on him and his successors in office "the title of Pro Grand Master of Western Australia, having superintendence over District Grand Lodges and other lodges which are and may hereafter be created in the province," would secure the continued allegiance of the Scottish lodges and strengthen the position of the Grand Lodge of Scotland in the colonies, and this was done!

A question arose afterwards in relation to his powers, however, and he was notified that he had no powers other than those of District Grand Master.

One brother dissented from the report in relation to the Denmark matter, but it was carried in Grand Lodge.

In November the Grand Master referred to the murder of President McKINLEY and presented a resolution of deep and heart felt sympathy with Mrs. McKINLEY and with the people of the United States in the terrible domestic and national loss which they had sustained by the cold-blooded murder of a President so illustrious and a man so beloved. And it was unanimously voted that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the American ambassador in London.

Apparently the question of the ritual was before the Grand Lodge. At any rate there was a committee upon "Knocks and Essentials," and they made a report which was continued for consideration during the year.

At the annual meeting, the Grand Master, JAMES HOZIER, was elected, for the third time, unanimously, and the proceedings at the installation, including

the addresses made, were of exceedingly great interest but are too long to be copied.

The Denmark matter was continued further, awaiting advices from Hamburg.

As we understand it, the Grand Lodge joined with the Grand Lodge of England in pronouncing a lodge formed in South Africa by the Grand Lodge of Italy, illegal, the Grand Lodge of Italy claiming that during the war the territory was open territory, but the Grand Lodges of England and Scotland both join very promptly in repudiating this claim.

The final decision upon the report of the Committee on "Knocks and Essentials" was postponed until the November communication of this year.

A letter from the Grand Lodge of Hamburg was received, expressing its willingness to withdraw its charter if the Grand Lodge of Denmark would grant one to the lodge thus created, and expressing the hope that the matter would be amicably settled, and that the other Grand Lodges would refrain from interference, and so the matter was continued without further action.

A letter from the Grand Secretary, Worshipful Brother DAVID REID, in relation to the Grand Lodge of Western Australia, is given.

He expresses the opinion that if the various Grand Lodges in other countries had heard the objection which the Grand Lodge of Scotland entertains to the validity of the new body, they would not have recognized it, or if they did recognize it, they would only have done so under the reservation of the rights of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Our Worshipful Brother is in error. All these Grand Lodges understood the position of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, but held that under masonic law that position was erroneous, and that the Grand Lodge of Scotland had no rights to reserve.

Bro. REID says:

"It is monstrous to assume that any body of masons unconnected with the Grand Lodge of Scotland can expel that Grand Lodge from territory, which it held prior to the creation of the new Grand Lodge. The parties who erected that Grand Lodge had no right, title, or control whatever over the actions of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. It is admittedly a Sovereign Grand Masonic power, recognized for many generations over the face of the whole globe, and no one beyond its pale had a right to interfere in the administration of its affairs. So long as the Scottish Grand Lodges as a body are not parties to the creation of a Sovereign Grand Lodge in Western Australia, the rights of Scottish Craftsmen exist unimpaired."

Nevertheless such is the masonic law, that the majority of lodges have the right to form a Grand Lodge, and exclude all prior possessors of the territory from exercising jurisdiction therein.

Bro. REID is evidently not well read in the history even of his own Grand Lodge, for he would have known that more than one hundred years ago precisely this same thing was done in Massachusetts, and a Scottish lodge there substantially compelled to give in its adhesion to the new Grand Lodge.

It is true that the Grand Lodge of England has not yet come up to the point of sustaining the law of jurisdiction to its full extent, but it is rapidly coming to it, for there is no half way ground.

The Denmark matter was continued, and the committee reported that before taking the step that had been taken by England, Ireland, Sweden and Norway, it should be intimated to the Grand Lodge of Hamburg that unless satisfactory explanation should be forthcoming, the Grand Lodge would be under necessity to declare the Copenhagen lodge to be irregular. But nothing further was done up to the end of the communication in May.

An appendix to the proceedings of the May quarterly is given, containing the proceedings of the installation of the Provincial Grand Masters, with addresses of much interest, but too long, however, for any fair abstract of them.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland seems to be enjoying a good degree of prosperity, harmony generally prevailing. The only thing lacking is its failure to get into line with the other Grand Lodges of the world in relation to the doctrine of territorial jurisdiction.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

We have the Proceedings for the year ending April, 1901, and those also for the year ending April, 1902.

The Grand Lodge meets twice a year. Its business was almost entirely of a local and routine character.

There was a good representation of the lodges.

The various funds are rapidly increasing; the Inspectors of Lodges report them in good condition and doing good work, and in every other respect the administration of affairs seems to be eminently successful.

A lodge of instruction had been held to exemplify the ceremony of installation and twenty-two lodges were represented.

The Grand Master stated that the assassination of our President had caused much sorrow and regret among the craft, and the Grand Secretary had forwarded a letter of condolence to his family.

VICTORIA.

This Grand Lodge meets quarterly, issues a pamphlet for each quarter, and then at the end of the calendar year collects them in a volume, but as the masonic year ends with the calendar year, the statistics, etc., which we are able to give, are really a year behind, because, while we have the proceedings up to and including December 18, 1901, the summary of the statistics is for the year 1900.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. ALEXANDER J. PEACOCK, sent a message of condolence on the death of the Queen, which was afterwards acknowledged.

At the March meeting the Grand Secretary reports the statistics for the year preceding, from which we find that during the year the membership had increased from 7,740 to 8,094, and the Benevolent Fund had increased by over six thousand dollars, although the sum expended in benevolence was close on to five thousand dollars.

There are nominally one hundred eighty-six lodges, but two were "in abeyance," and nine were defunct or had been amalgamated with other lodges, leaving one hundred and seventy-five active lodges.

There had been over 800 initiations during the year, and 594 dismissions against 374 admissions, but probably the membership of new lodges are included in the number of dismissions, while forty had been re-instated.

The business was chiefly routine, being receipt and action upon the reports and quarterly statements of the officers.

Close attention is paid to financial matters, and a full statement of them is given.

A question connected with the ritual was before the Grand Lodge, and the following was adopted in accordance with the rule of the Grand Lodge of England on the subject: "That the Master's light was never to be extinguished while the lodge was open, nor was it by any means to be shaded or obscured, and that no lanthorn or other device was to be permitted as a substitute."

We deem that this will be of interest to our workers.

"The Grand Universal Festival Meeting" was held on the fifteenth of May, at which the officers were installed.

The various Boards meet regularly and make quarterly reports of their action.

The names of those excluded, expelled and re-instated are published in the Proceedings.

The Grand Lodge adopted the following: "That this Grand Lodge places on record its great regret at the death of the late lamented President of the United States of America, and its deepest sympathy with the widow and relatives of the deceased President and the people of the United States in their affliction," and it was ordered that a copy be sent to the Consul General for the United States of America, and later on there is a note that that official had duly acknowledged the receipt of the resolution.

A curious matter happened in one of the lodges. All but Past Masters had been dismissed from a lodge before the arrival of a Deputy Grand Master, and the other Grand Lodge officers with him. Without asking the question whether all present were installed Masters, the Master of the lodge proceeded with the installation in the Board of Installed Masters. It turned out after-

wards that one of the persons with the Deputy Grand Master was not a Past Master, and so not entitled to be present: and the lodge was admonished to act with more caution in the future. It appealed from this decision of the Board on the ground, among others, that the Master of the lodge was not responsible for the parties who might be with the Deputy Grand Master. But the Grand Lodge overruled the point and held that the Master of the lodge should have inquired if all present were Past or Installed Masters.

There is no fixed time in that jurisdiction in which the Master must be installed after his election. He can be installed at any time after the minutes of his election have been confirmed.

The Deputy Grand Master, Bro. A. B. TEMPLEMAN, found it necessary to change his residence out of the Province, and thereupon declined a re-election, very greatly to the regret of his brethren whom he had served evidently to their great acceptance. He was made honorary Past Grand Master, and the Grand Lodge expressed its great regret that it was to lose him.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

We have the Proceedings for the year ending April, 1902, giving an account of the proceedings at the various quarterly and other communications held during the year.

A special communication was held in June, 1901, to consider the question of the union of the Scottish lodges with the Grand Lodge. Committees were appointed who acted harmoniously, and apparently agreed upon terms of union, but it was necessary, of course, that the terms should be agreed to by the Scottish lodges, and the condition was that twenty-four out of twenty-eight must unite in order to carry the matter into effect.

We very greatly regret to find that the majority of the Scottish lodges refused to confirm the terms, and the matter rests where it did at the commencement of the year.

The Constitution of this Grand Lodge requires that the Worshipful Master must have been three years a Master Mason and have served one year as Master or Warden in a regular lodge warranted under that Grand Lodge, or any sister Grand Lodge recognized by it, and it was held that this provision was not subject to a dispensation.

We are glad to note that a Past Master's rank earned in any jurisdiction is recognized as the same as if earned in that jurisdiction; it was held that the lodge could not postpone the installation in order that the necessary time should have elapsed.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. JOHN W. HACKETT, says that the course of the Grand Lodge had been steadily prosperous.

The receipt of the recognition of the Grand Lodge by our Grand Lodge

was acknowledged, and R. W. Bro. FRANKLIN R. REDLON had been appointed its representative near our Grand Lodge, and R. W. Bro. THOMAS W. HARDWICK had been nominated as our representative near it.

He refers to the failure to secure the union of the Scottish lodges, saying it is with a sense of regret which he cannot adequately express.

He ruled that the election of an officer in a lodge by a single vote was invalid under their by-laws.

In his address at the quarterly communication in January of this year, the Grand Master states that the Grand Lodge started with thirty-three lodges and now has fifty on its roll, and that petitions were in course of preparation for other lodges in various parts of the territory.

The foundation stone of the new Masonic Hall at Boulder had been laid.

Notice of recognition by other Grand Lodges had been received.

He had refused permission to wear regalia in public, saying that that should be authorized only on special occasions.

He discusses the Scottish question, claiming that the terms were fair and reasonable but had been declined, and he had found it necessary to protest against the formation of a new lodge by the District Provincial Grand Master, and he urges his Grand Lodge to define its position, the Grand Lodge of Scotland having decided, as already stated, that the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was irregularly formed.

There had been another trouble. It will be remembered that an attempt was made to form a Grand Lodge previously, but the proceedings were in no respect in accordance with masonic law. Applications had been made from lodges holding under it to be allowed affiliation with the Grand Lodge, but the Board was of the opinion that such a step would be a dangerous precedent to establish, and moreover, it was reported that none of the lodges were now working.

Application was ordered to be made to the Grand Lodge of England for the return of the English warrants to be held by the lodges, as had been frequently done in other cases, and they had strong assurance that England would consent to it, but it was doubtful if the Grand Lodge of Scotland would consent to it in the case of the two Scottish lodges that had come under its jurisdiction.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland had made a claim apparently, or its Grand Secretary in its behalf, that the lodges joining in the movement to form a Grand Lodge, were not a majority of the regular lodges in the Colony, but statistics are given showing, as we have already stated, that a decisive majority of them had united in the movement.

In the reply of the Grand Secretary to the report of the committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, he calls attention to the error in the statement of that committee, that the masonic principle universally recognized, that no new

Grand Lodge should be created or recognized unless by an act of the majority of every Scottish lodge in the country, was utterly erroneous, and that instead of it being universally recognized it had never been recognized.

The letter of the Grand Secretary's is a very able one, and utterly overthrows the position of the Grand Lodge of Scotland.

Upon the report of the Board of General Purposes, it was voted with almost absolute unanimity that the formation of lodges by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, since the date of the establishment of this Grand Lodge, was an invasion of its territory and visitation of those lodges, and visitation by the members of any of these lodges to regular lodges, were prohibited with great unanimity.

We believe that if that Grand Lodge applies to other Grand Lodges, as the Grand Lodge of Denmark has done, almost every regular Grand Lodge in the world will endorse the position of the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. However, it may be that as in other cases, further action will be taken by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, as it has the same question in other of the Colonies.

The returns of the lodges, December thirty-first, 1901, show a net increase of precisely one hundred in membership, the large majority of the lodges having made a slight increase.

In conclusion, we can only express our confidence that the formation of this Grand Lodge was wise, and that the other Grand Lodges owe it to the good of the general craft to recognize it upon the same basis as the other sovereign Grand Lodges in the world.

COMPARISON OF STATISTICS.

	G. Lodges. 1902.	Totals. 1902.	G. Lodges. 1901.	Totals. 1901.	G. Lodges. 1900.	Totals. 1900.
Members,	57	915,973	57	881,531	57	854,209
Raised,	56	59,273	56	54,309	57	46,175
Admissions, &c.,	55	24,239	56	23,759	55	21,325
Dimissions,	56	19,503	56	17,857	56	16,603
Expulsions,	55	319	54	376	54	335
Suspensions,	39	229	57	304	40	262
“ npt dues,	56	14,364	56	16,558	56	16,844
Deaths,	56	14,398	56	13,767	56	13,507

STATISTICS.

We append our usual table.

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,	12,788	1,029	903	695	9	23	347	269
Arizona,	939	93	60	33	0	1	6	16
Arkansas,†	11,386	678	457	442	13	15	417	247
British Columbia,	1,978	173	83	65	0	9	41	18
California,	22,776	1,716	617	338	3	....	*318	432
Canada,	26,939	1,703	574	587	0	4	495	219
Colorado,	8,895	548	290	199	1	....	*91	128
Connecticut,	17,730	874	112	84	1	2	321	338
Delaware,	2,304	107	10	19	0	....	*16	38
Dist. of Columbia,	6,257	464	185	92	0	0	77	112
Florida,	4,623	339	312	216	2	....	*166	70
Georgia,	20,844	1,703	....	....	....	....	....	....
Idaho,	1,410	129	64	43	2	....	*35	16
Illinois,	59,689	3,819	1,183	1,195	10	....	711	838
Indiana,	33,604	2,318	904	692	25	10	462	517
Indian Territory,	4,024	389	358	395	10	....	*112	67
Iowa,	30,324	1,969	894	1,014	10	14	622	387
Kansas,	22,388	1,548	864	950	7	....	379	310
Kentucky,	20,627	1,717	950	691	23	....	*716	353
Louisiana,	6,361	612	202	177	1	....	*104	143
Maine,	23,224	1,091	192	208	0	1	171	408
Manitoba,	3,238	234	109	109	0	2	64	21
Maryland,	8,278	527	82	80	2	4	92	150
Massachusetts,	42,093	2,165	339	370	0	0	338	671
Michigan,	45,304	2,496	838	724	12	....	380	700
Minnesota,	17,528	1,070	382	432	3	2	239	215
Mississippi,	10,531	874	572	468	8	5	255	215
Missouri,	34,707	2,085	1,229	1,011	30	10	545	661
Montana,	3,325	234	154	106	1	1	53	46
Nebraska,	12,767	733	471	361	8	....	*251	164
Nevada,	885	44	49	35	0	....	*7	24
New Brunswick,	1,894	114	56	39	0	....	*38	31
New Hampshire,	9,387	....	342	58	0	0	80	186
New Jersey,	19,150	1,433	361	196	1	1	214	331
New Mexico,	1,079	91	71	29	0	0	7	18
New York,	106,235	7,521	2,211	979	19	0	2,147	1800
North Carolina,	12,012	917	381	419	17	46	235	206
North Dakota,	3,742	329	78	142	2	0	18	35
Nova Scotia,	3,574	227	65	111	0	0	66	62
Ohio,	48,349	3,304	1,402	763	9	11	1,204	718
Oklahoma,	3,291	426	623	300	4	....	*29	22
Oregon,	5,598	367	220	128	3	4	70	92
Pennsylvania,	57,266	3,709	590	330	....	....	1614	979
P. E. Island,	559	39	9	12	0	0	0	7
Quebec,	4,019	292	79	77	0	0	68	55
Rhode Island,	5,471	310	18	19	1	0	50	110
South Carolina,	6,532	515	....	194	5	1	127	123

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n p. d.	D.
South Dakota,	4,887	311	189	180	3	...	*57	49
Tennessee,	17,770	1,043	711	631	14	19	296	367
Texas,	29,680	2,041	1,666	1,714	40	26	442	553
Utah,	982	56	86	27	0	1	27	10
Vermont,	10,235	452	126	163	2	...	*78	165
Virginia,	13,842	732	421	392	9	11	171	243
Washington,	5,795	405	386	145	0	3	127	70
West Virginia,	7,421	519	177	135	3	0	94	83
Wisconsin,	18,210	990	494	442	4	2	263	272
Wyoming,	1,167	99	38	47	2	1	11	14
	915,973	59,273	24,239	19,503	319	229	14,364	14,398

* Including suspensions for unmasonic conduct.

† Same as last year.

‡ Including expulsions.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following Table gives 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 Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 3 and 4, 1901,	1
Arizona,	November 12 to 14, 1901,	6
Arkansas,	No session in 1901.	
British Columbia,	June 20 and 21, 1901,	9
California,	October 8 to 12, 1901,	14
Canada,	July 17 and 18, 1901,	18
Colorado,	September 17 and 18, 1901,	22
Connecticut,	January 15 and 16, 1902,	26
Delaware,	October 2 and 3, 1901,	28
District of Columbia,	December 4, 1901,	220
Florida,	January 21 to 23, 1902,	30
Georgia,	October 29 to 31, 1901,	35
Idaho,	September 10 to 13, 1901,	39
Illinois,	October 1 to 3, 1901,	40
Indiana,	May 28 and 29, 1901,	45
Indian Territory,	August 13 and 14, 1901,	50
Iowa,	June 4 to 6, 1901,	54
Kansas,	February 19 and 20, 1902,	225
Kentucky,	October 15 to 17, 1901,	65
Louisiana,	February 10 to 12, 1902,	68

Manitoba,	June 12 and 13, 1901,	74
Maryland,	November 19 and 20, 1901,	76
Massachusetts,	December 27, 1901,	79
Michigan,	January 28 and 29, 1902,	83
Minnesota,	January 22 and 23, 1902,	87
Mississippi,	February 27 and 28, 1902,	230
Missouri,	October 15 to 17, 1901,	90
Montana,	September 18 and 19, 1901,	96
Nebraska,	June 5 to 7, 1901,	99
Nevada,	June 11 and 12, 1901,	103
New Brunswick,	August 27 and 28, 1901,	106
New Hampshire,	May 15, 1901,	107
New Jersey,	January 29 and 30, 1902,	117
New Mexico,	October 21 and 22, 1901,	121
New York,	May 7 to 9, 1901,	124
North Carolina,	January 14 to 16, 1902,	129
North Dakota,	June 18, 1901,	133
Nova Scotia,	June 12, 1901,	135
Ohio,	October 23 and 24, 1901,	139
Oklahoma,	February 11 and 12, 1902,	143
Oregon,	June 12 to 14, 1901,	147
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1901,	234
P. E. Island,	June 24, 1901,	152
Quebec,	January 31, 1901,	153
Quebec,	January 30, 1902,	155
Rhode Island,	June 24, 1901,	158
South Carolina,	December 10 and 11, 1901,	160
South Dakota,	June 11 and 12, 1901,	167
Tennessee,	January 29 and 30, 1902,	172
Texas,	December 3 to 5, 1901,	176
Utah,	January 21 and 22, 1902,	181
Vermont,	June 12 and 13, 1901,	185
Virginia,	December 3 to 5, 1901,	191
Washington,	June 11 to 13, 1901,	198
West Virginia,	November 13 and 14, 1901,	206
Wisconsin,	June 11 to 13, 1901,	209
Wyoming,	September 4, 1901,	216
Belgium,		249
Costa Rica,		249
Cuba,		251
England,		252
Ireland,		254

Mexico,	255
New South Wales,	255
New Zealand,	257
Queensland,	260
Scotland,	260
South Australia,	263
Victoria,	263
Western Australia.	265

CONCLUSION.

We have noticed the Proceedings of all the North American and British Grand Lodges except Arkansas, which meets only biennially, and Tasmania, from which no Proceedings were received.

We were hoping to be able in this report to give something further in relation to the document discovered by Bro. W. J. CHETWODE CRAWLEY, of which we gave an account last year. We were hoping that the matter would be taken up by some Brother of the Lodge *Quatuor Coronati*, but it has not been done so far as we have observed.

While it is almost universally held that it is not permissible to hold masonic relations with any Governing Masonic Body, which holds those relations with the Grand Orient of France, we are somewhat startled to find in some quarters an inclination to treat the question involved not as a *fundamental* one, but as one to which *masonic toleration* is applicable. We should be very greatly disturbed for the future of Masonry, if we did not have faith that the discussion of the question will only emphasize the old doctrine.

The closing of this report reminds us almost overwhelmingly of the loss which Masonry, especially in Maine, and which we, personally, have sustained, in the death, since this report was commenced, of our beloved associate, M. W. EDWARD PAYSON BURNHAM. While he has taken no part in the writing of the reports, yet for more than twenty years we have had the great support of his commendation and the sanction of his name.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, }
ALBRO E. CHASE, } *Committee.*

② Appendix ②

REPORT ON CORRESPONDENCE.

~ 1903 ~

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

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence herewith fraternally submits
its annual report:

ALABAMA, 1902.

Eight special communications were held for the purpose of laying corner
stones: of churches one, of masonic temples one, of public school buildings
three, of court houses two, and of a medical college one.

The Grand Master delivered appropriate addresses on each occasion, and
from the one which is printed in full we select the following thought:

"Therefore, it would appear not out of place to discuss some of the primary
and fundamental principles of Masonry. The 'corner stone' or foundation
principle is a belief in the existence of a supreme being. Omniscient, omnip-
otent and omnipresent, the creator of the universe and the ruler of the worlds.
This is true of all regular masons, whether they name him Jehovah, Allah or
Brahma, or what not. With the vast majority of masons this Supreme Being
is the Jehovah of the Bible, the God of Israel and the Christian. They cite
as their authority for this belief the first verse of the first book of the Bible,
which reads: 'In the beginning God created the Heavens and the Earth, and
the earth was without form and void.'"

The Grand Master, Bro. Russell M. Cunningham, in his address gives in
detail the account of his labors for the masonic year, comprising the laying of
the corner stones, the appointment of representatives, the issuance of dispen-

sations, which appear to be correct, except that it seems to us that a lodge that misplaced its charter ought to have been disciplined.

Fourteen dispensations were issued for new lodges, having a membership at the date of dispensation from five to seventeen.

The distinguished dead are mentioned, and among them we find the name of our beloved Drummond.

If there ever was a more elaborate and non-effective way of amending a Constitution than that practiced in this jurisdiction we never read about it. The Grand Master recommended certain changes, which, if adopted, would bring their practice very close to our practice.

The bringing of personal grievances into the lodges, thereby affecting the ballot and creating discord, is condemned by him and wise words of admonition given.

Sixty decisions were reported. When reading these decisions there arose in our mind the question of the need of reporting such and so many; then it occurred to us that the Grand Master might be right when he intimated that the Constitution of this Grand Lodge needed amendment in many particulars, and especially the *particulars*. All these decisions except three were approved upon report from the Committee on Jurisprudence. Two of the three were amended and then adopted, and the third decision was negatived.

We submit the following decisions to our readers, not as samples of the whole, for as a whole they read better:

"1. When a ballot is ordered on a petition for the F. C. or M. M. degree the question of proficiency should not be considered.

"2. The question of proficiency in the preceding degree should be determined by a viva voce vote before the ballot is ordered.

"24. A petitioner who petitions for the degrees of Masonry in a lodge not having territorial jurisdiction, the said petition being laid on the table until the proper information could be obtained from the lodge in whose jurisdiction he resides, may withdraw the petition prior to the lodge's having received and referred the same to a committee. It will be the duty of the lodge to return the petition and fees."

This decision is not in accord with the views we hold concerning action upon petitions.

"39. A lodge may by motion refuse to receive a petition for any of the degrees of Masonry or for affiliation."

This was the decision that was not approved.

"44. A Master Mason who has signed the application of a petitioner to be made a mason, but afterwards learns that the petitioner is unworthy of such indorsement, may go to the committee and erase his signature from the petition. In such case it will be the duty of the committee to report the petition back to the lodge, reporting the fact that the name of one of the vouchers has been erased; or if made in open lodge it will be the duty of the Secretary to erase the signature from the petition. Any brother present may

sign the petition, when it will be the duty of the W. M. to refer the petition to the committee, who can then act upon it. If no one will sign the petition then the petition and fee should be returned to the petitioner."

We do not understand the purport of this decision.

"60. A lodge is made up of its members who are in good standing, that is, who have not been suspended or expelled, dimitted or died; in other words, who are legally on the roll of the lodge. The distance from the lodge, from the residence of its members, does not relieve the lodge of the necessity of obtaining a majority of the whole lodge where a majority of the whole lodge is necessary for the transaction of business, and must, therefore, be counted as belonging to the lodge; in other words, it requires a majority of the membership of the lodge, regardless of where its members live or whether sick or well."

This decision is undoubtedly correct in its reasoning, but do the lodges in this jurisdiction, as a rule, require "a majority of the whole lodge" to transact business? If so, we readily understand why lodges with so small a membership as *five* are granted a dispensation, but what would the lodges do if they had a membership of as many hundreds?

In his conclusion the Grand Master gives a philosophical dissertation upon the "Purposes of Masonry," especially founded upon the truths discovered by a study of the book of "Divine Revelation," and the "Book of Nature," of which these words are the conclusion:

"How inspiring to the unfettered mind to study God in his open book of nature. How we should rejoice that freedom of thought and liberty of speech have come down to us as a priceless inheritance. Let us all remember that while we have the right to think as we please, it is our duty to think and speak with honest motive. To this end let us learn the truth as it is written in our moral and masonic trestle-board, the Holy Bible and the Book of Nature.

"The first is the 'rule and guide to our faith.' In it we find God's will toward man and man's duty to God and men. In it we find consolation in despair, help in adversity, and hope of immortality.

"In the Book of Nature let us study and contemplate the creation of God. As we see its sublimity, glory and grandeur displayed in its magnitude; its symmetry, beauty and harmony in its detail, let us with reverence and devotion worship at the shrine of that Infinite Majesty, Who conceived and created the vastness. That Majesty is God, Jehovah."

A very strong appeal was sent to the lodges, urging "favorable and prompt action on all matters leading to the establishment of a Widows' and Orphans' Home in this Grand Jurisdiction.

It was proposed to have the lodges pay a per capita tax of one dollar a year for five years and fifty cents a year thereafter. But in spite of a most eloquent appeal, out of 385 chartered lodges, 144 voted for the proposition, 196 against the proposition, and 45 did not vote, although this is the edict in the jurisdiction:

"In all cases where lodges fail to report action upon proposed Amendments when properly sent to them, as required by the Constitution, the Masters of such lodges shall be summoned to appear before the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication to give their reasons for failing to report their action or non-action on the proposed Amendments."

And in accordance with the edict the Masters of the non-reporting lodges were summoned to appear at the next annual communication to show cause why their lodges should not be disciplined—although of the 45 lodges making no report 24 were represented at this communication.

Costa Rica and Mexico Grand Lodges were not recognized.

Several pages of the proceedings are taken up with the evidence taken in trials. We believe that such practice is pernicious. The findings of the committee are sufficient for the printed journal, and the evidence could be presented to the Grand Lodge by the committee, if called for, without its going into print.

The lodges in this jurisdiction cause a good deal of local business.

Bro. William Y. Titcomb submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence, but Maine is not reviewed, because its proceedings had not been received.

Discussing the question of the "residence" of a candidate, which had arisen between District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, he says:

"The views of the two Grand Masters, while courteously expressed, are extremely divergent. This question of 'residence' is, perhaps, a nice one, but it seems to us that wherever a man has secured an abode for himself and family and declared his purpose to make that his permanent home—where, to use a homely expression, he 'has his washing done,' there is his residence."

Under Iowa he thus expresses himself upon the new idea of having a United States Flag displayed in the lodge room, while the Grand Lodge is in session:

"Against such proceedings we respectfully enter our protest. We undertake to affirm that it is inappropriate and unbecoming, from a masonic point of view. Yielding to none in loyalty to the flag of our country, we nevertheless maintain that it is out of place in a masonic lodge.

"Remember, brethren, that Masonry lays claim to Universality; that it is restricted to the limits of no single country on the face of the earth. The furniture of the lodge should be appropriate in any land where a masonic lodge is found.

"Next thing—some brother whose zeal surpasses his knowledge will be proposing that brethren in the Grand Lodge, on rising to speak, shall be required to salute 'Old Glory' before addressing the Grand Master, just as soldiers must do when approaching or passing the flag in camp. Or some will endeavor to display the American flag in the Temple of God. Let us stick to the old way."

To which we give an unqualified assent.

We would like to use more of his opinions, but we must pass to his conclusion from which we quote:

"At length our fifth annual report to the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Alabama has come to a close. To intimate that this temporary (we humbly trust) parting with our genial and accomplished associates of the Guild, brings with it a feeling of real regret, is to say neither more nor less than the truth. None will find fault with us if, while tendering to our companions of the reportorial corps our best wishes, that length of days and unalloyed happiness may be theirs, we bewail with them the great loss we and the whole Fraternity have sustained by reason of the death of that eminent masonic writer and

Masonic Jurist, Josiah H. Drummond of Maine—the Nestor of the Guild, the sage counsellor who freely gave his abundant stores of wisdom to his less informed brethren, and frankly accorded to them what credit soever he thought their due. We all, doubtless, feel that his demise has entailed upon us a personal loss. His like will not soon be found.

"'The workman dies; the work goes on'—an oft repeated sentence, but one which has a meaning freighted with encouragement. It may be asked, 'what work?' Without doubt a great part of the work, as we view it, consists in the alleviation of human ills, and the uplifting of human character. This finds expression in the growing beneficence of our Fraternity. We undertake to affirm that never before was that expression so conspicuously grand as it now is."

ARIZONA, 1902.

After the report of the Committee on Credentials at the annual communication, the Grand Representatives were introduced, received with the Grand Honors, and welcomed with appropriate words by the Grand Master; to which a beautifully worded response was made by Bro. Charles D. Belden, Representative of Alabama.

The Grand Master, Bro. John J. Sweeney, pays proper respect to the memory of the dead of his own and sister jurisdictions; reports the constitution of two new lodges, and his approval of by-laws; announces his appointments of Grand Representatives; granted but two dispensations; laid the corner stone of the Reform School for Juvenile Offenders; mentions his pleasant visitations to lodges, noting, however, a want of uniformity in the work of the lodges.

Although many questions were submitted to him, he readily answered the greater portion by reference to the laws, reporting three, all of which were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence and confirmed by the Grand Lodge, and are in accord with the usual masonic law.

The question of the recognition of the M. W. Grand Lodge of the "Valle de Mexico" was discussed by him, and with the correspondence which he had had with several brethren, submitted to the proper committee, upon whose favorable report recognition was granted.

Justly recognizing the labor of the Committee on Correspondence, he recommended the sum of one hundred dollars for his labors, which recommendation was concurred in. So, likewise, vessels for corn, wine and oil at a cost of fifty dollars, were ordered.

He wrote a happy conclusion to his address, and nothing had happened to mar his labors until just before the communication the death of Past Grand Master George Montague occurred, of which he gave timely speech.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer were complete in detail. The Grand Treasurer was absent for the first time in eighteen years, and now retires from the office after a service of fifteen years. One hundred dollars was appropriated to procure for him a suitable testimonial.

Bro. Charles D. Belden, Grand Orator, delivered an eloquent oration upon "Truth."

One hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated to defray the travelling expenses of the Grand Master, so that he might visit the several lodges.

The following proposed regulation was defeated:

"When the physical disabilities of a candidate are not such as to prevent him from conforming literally to the several requirements of the three degrees of Masonry, his admission shall not be construed as an infringement of the ancient landmarks."

A resolution, paying the actual mileage and a per diem of two and a half dollars to the Grand Lecturer when visiting lodges, at their request, to exemplify and to teach the work, was adopted.

Bro. Charles D. Belden, in presenting his Report on Correspondence, prefaces the formal report with a list of clandestine lodges; discusses the condition of Masonry in Europe, holding firmly to our position in Maine, "to sever all fraternal relations with the Grand Bodies in Continental Europe, or to take measures leading thereto. This action is taken because *'our system holds to the Fundamental Idea of a belief in God and in the Immortality of the Soul,'* while those Grand Bodies have practically, if not actually, discarded it"; fails to see anything wrong in the position of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico.

Maine for 1902 receives splendid notice of nearly five pages.

Anent the difference between a lodge in this State and one in Colorado, concerning the payment of funeral charges settled by Grand Master Kimball, he says:

"How can this be reconciled with the last year's reaffirmation by the Jurisprudence Committee, and adoption by the Grand Lodge, that such expenses are not matters of which they are bound to take notice. In the case of the Oakland lodge, payment was asked for to cover the funeral expenses, and it was denied on the ground that 'a mason does not buy a right to be relieved.' In this instance, it appears, from the little the Grand Master tells us, they 'adjusted' the funeral expense demanded by Colorado. How could they or do they draw the line of adjustment at Colorado, and not so far west as California? And the subject was not touched by the Jurisprudence Committee. What I should like to know is, wherein did the Colorado case differ from the California case?"

Colorado lodge asked Maine lodge what Maine lodge would do. Maine lodge replied, stating what sum could be used. Colorado lodge ignored reply of Maine lodge, acted as it thought best, incurred a much larger expense than suggested by Maine lodge, and then demanded payment of the difference between the two amounts. The doings of the Maine lodge and the Colorado lodge were ascertained, and in accordance with the facts as agreed upon originally by the two lodges the case was settled.

Regarding the power of the Grand Master, Bro. Belden says:

"The Grand Master is the great exponent of our peculiar organization and unless great and sufficient cause for a trial can be shown, he should be beyond

criticism. While the Grand Lodge is not in session he is, to all intents and purposes, the embodiment of that powerful combination and was chosen to act because of his supposed fitness and strength of judgment. If then he acts, and he should not refuse to act when necessary, it should be accepted as the use of the best of judgment, and, unless provable to the contrary, should be quietly acquiesced in. No such a thing as an attempt at criticism should be entertained any more than an attempt should be permitted to appeal from the decision of the Grand Lodge. The opinions of the Grand Master are subject to review and revision and so are the regulations and decisions of the Grand Lodge, but the acts of neither, when executed under its or his authority, should be subject to review."

We also quote the opening paragraph, when he takes up the Report on Foreign Correspondence:

"The Report on Correspondence is, as usual, by M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, 'a feast of reason and a flow of soul,' a dignified, erudite, comprehensive view and review of Freemasonry for 1901. Surely the masons of Maine should have grown strong and wise after so many yearly feasts of such rich historical, logical and entertaining discourse as they have received from the rich storehouse of masonic lore and precedent, Bro. Drummond's encyclopedic memory and cheerful reasoning faculty."

But no longer can the "Maine Plan" of masonic charity be discussed with Bro. Drummond; yet, it is by his teachings that we have learned strength and wisdom in our masonic knowledge, besides faith to believe that his teachings were in accord with the underlying principles of Masonry. Though we may never be able, by our feeble arguments, to prove satisfactorily that the "Maine Plan" is right and just, we believe in the premises laid down by Bro. Drummond, and as yet have never seen any flaw in his reasoning.

Under Michigan, he says;

"There is again this year a couple of pages devoted to the ritual. They had a sufficient number printed to supply each lodge and a few additional for replacing lost or destroyed copies. The fact that new ones can be obtained has evidently begotten carelessness. It is a pity that they ever went into such a business. The matter of a ritual should be in the hands of either the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary or the Grand Lecturer, and no publicity permitted. But they are persistent in their course, having adopted a resolution, later on, directing a revisal, a reprint and a redistribution. They should provide a belt and a padlock with each copy, or the new edition will soon be on the shelves of second-hand book stores."

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1902.

In his address the Grand Master, Fred. McB. Young, says:

"The Fraternity is to be congratulated on the present prosperous condition of Masonry. A healthy activity prevails, and to-day we have every reason to feel proud of the condition of the Craft in our Jurisdiction."

Special communications for the purpose of laying the corner stone of a new High School building, and of the "Carnegie Library," at Vancouver, were mentioned favorably.

Owing to the pressure of other duties and the task imposed upon him by this office, he was unable to visit all the lodges in the jurisdiction, although he did visit officially fourteen lodges.

He decided that a candidate who had received the E. A. degree could not be advanced when it was discovered that he had lost the thumb of his right hand, but the Committee on Jurisprudence did not uphold his decision, and the committee was upheld in its report. In his discussion of his decision he says:

"Masonry does not begin and end in any one particular lodge. Its ramifications now extend to every quarter of the civilized globe, and embraces over two million members. It would be well then to remember that when you make a mason he becomes a member not only of your lodge, but of this great brotherhood as well, and that it is a duty which you owe, not only to yourselves, but to the humblest mason in the most remote corner of the earth, that every one received can be marked as sterling."

He refused to grant a dispensation to reconsider a ballot on a rejected candidate, on the ground of the improper use of the ballot, and well says:

"It is un-masonic for a member to state how he will vote, or how he has voted, and no discussion on the subject should be entertained or allowed. The right, however, to use the black ball carries with it a grave responsibility, and is a sacred privilege which should be exercised with fine judgment, having regard to both the order and the applicant. Given a certain condition of things the decision a member arrives at as to how he shall vote is a fine test of manhood. If he has aught against a brother or brethren of the lodge, or is sulking under some fancied wrong or has a grievance, either real or imaginary, and is discontented with himself and his surroundings in general, and is prepared to forget these differences and prejudices and decide on the merits of the applicant alone, then it can be truly said of him that he has stood the test and acted with the spirit of a man and a mason. If on the other hand he decides, without reference to the applicant, to cast the ball of rejection for any of the above reasons alone, and for revenge will sacrifice a worthy, upright and innocent person, he is a coward, a hypocrite, and unworthy the fellowship of honorable men. If there be such a mason among you, then bide your time. The evil he has done will be visited on himself, and his hypocrisy will soon be revealed. Then banish him from your midst."

A question new to us arose. In repairing a masonic temple it was found necessary to remove the foundation including the corner stone, and the question arose whether it was necessary formally to relay the corner stone, and he decided that it was not necessary, but suggested that the original stone, if possible, should be replaced, as well as the original documents together with "a fresh document, under the seal of the lodge, setting forth all the circumstances of the case, with the condition in which the original documents were found."

The Deputy Grand Master and District Deputy Grand Masters submitted reports showing that they had given due attention to the requirements of official inspections. One of the Deputies traveled 629 miles by train, 56 miles by team and 160 miles by bicycle, and reports three of the lodges using the Canadian and two the English work.

Another of the Deputies says:

"It is with pleasure I note that at least two of the lodges of this district have accepted the advice of one of my predecessors in office, and have re-elected their Master. Were this course followed, particularly in the smaller lodges, it would result in a greater efficiency in the work and in increased masonic knowledge. Too much haste for office makes Masonry too lightly esteemed, with the result that members, having attained their ambition, speedily lose interest and finally membership. Nothing adds more to the dignity and membership of a lodge than to have its Past Masters taking an active interest in its affairs."

We regret to read that the acts of the Trustees regarding the funds was not such as to meet the approval of the Grand Lodge, for we think that trustees can better handle and care for funds, while the Finance Committee should examine their accounts and report upon their acts.

The following amendment to the constitution was adopted:

"That a Grand Officer, to be known as Grand Historian, be appointed by this Grand Lodge, whose duty it shall be to collect all data relative to the formation and progress of this Grand Lodge. That he shall rank as a Right Worshipful Brother, and take precedence after D. D. Grand Masters."

The Report on Correspondence (220 pp.) was presented by Bro. W. A. DeWolf-Smith.

Under Arizona he discusses the "United States Flag" question, thus:

"Our brother endorses the resolution adopted by the Grand Lodge of Kansas, making it the duty of every lodge in that jurisdiction to procure and display a United States flag, and intimates that no lodge room is complete without a flag of that kind.

"Every Grand Lodge would do well to copy that resolution, pass it, and see that it is carried out. There is no more beautiful emblem that can be found to adorn our walls and no symbol that we can place conspicuously upon our walls that can possibly compare to it in its power to thrill and enrapture the mind. There is one emblem without which the lodge room is not duly and truly prepared—that initial which like a star in the East is suggestive of the Deity, and which silently invokes a reverential prayer. Our National emblem should float by its side, reminding us that our duty to the one is only fulfilled by an equal loyalty to the other. *Pro Deo et pro patria.*"

"But why should our Grand Lodge, or the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, for instance, pass a resolution calling upon the lodges to procure and display a United States flag? Or why should any Grand Lodge for that matter? Patriotism is a very commendable sentiment, and every one should honor the flag of his country, but the patriotism that requires this kind of stimulation is not worth having; the display of any national flag in a masonic lodge is in exceeding bad taste, and the flag itself is as much out of place as a crucifix would be."

Under District of Columbia he says:

"A resolution of which the following is a part was adopted:

"No Master Mason from another jurisdiction shall be examined or admitted to a lodge of this jurisdiction without first producing a diploma, a certificate under seal, or a receipt for dues, from the lodge to which he belongs, showing that he was in good standing in his lodge within twenty-four months of the date on which he presents himself for examination and visitation.

"As we have said elsewhere, we do not approve of legislation of this kind. We believe it is right and proper enough to ask a visiting brother to produce

some written proof of his regularity, in these days when so many clandestine lodges are in existence, but we do not think it is any business of the lodge the brother seeks to visit whether he is twelve months or twelve years in arrears with his dues so long as his own lodge has not called him to account."

To Maine for 1901 is given nearly five pages of clear, well written statements of the business done at that communication.

We quote :

"He [Drummond] quotes, with approval, the following (which was written in reply to some remarks of ours) from the the Report of Brother Titcomb, of Alabama :

"'Three certain parties, W., X., and Y., are all *Regular*. W. has done something to offend both X. and Y. Afterwards Y. becomes convinced that W. has repented his errors and renews friendly relations with him, but X. does not think W. has repented and holds off. In such case, is there any good reason why X. and Y. should become unfriendly?'"

"'We entirely concur with him in this conclusion.'

"A little further on, in reviewing Florida, he [Drummond] expresses the opinion that if other Grand Lodges had known that Belgium maintained fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, they would not have recognized the Grand Orient of Belgium. Without expressing any opinion of our own on the matter, we would ask Bro. Drummond if the case is not similar to that given in the extract from Alabama? W., X., and Y., or say France, Belgium and Maine, all are regular. W. (France) has done something to offend both X. (Belgium) and Y. (Maine). X. becomes convinced that W. has repented of his errors, and renews friendly relations with him, but Y. does not think that W. has repented, and holds off. Is there any good reason why X. (Belgium) and Y. (Maine) should become unfriendly?"

"It may be objected that in the case supposed, W. has made no profession of repentance, but that is hardly a material point. X. is satisfied that he can conscientiously maintain relations with W."

We cannot say what answer our lamented Drummond would have made. But it seems to us that the cases are not parallel as we recall them. For, did not W. (France) do that which set her outside of the term "regular." And, has she, as yet, done that which removes the irregularity? And, are not those who recognize her during her irregularity, to be considered as preferring that which is irregular to that which is regular? So X. (Belgium) took her choice and affiliated with W. (France), who had become irregular and thereby become unfriendly with Y. (Maine), who remained regular.

Under Mississippi we quote :

"We are not yet clear as to the right of Mississippi to dismiss the appointee of another jurisdiction. In this case the Representative was an officer appointed by the Grand Master of British Columbia, and the Grand Lodge of Mississippi had no more right to dismiss him than to dismiss one of our Dist. Deputy Grand Masters."

And we agree that if Mississippi found a representative who was *persona non grata*, it would better ask the jurisdiction which he represents to recall his commission.

Under Wisconsin we quote :

"In this jurisdiction the 'rotation in office' too often begins with the Junior Deacon, and a brother appointed to that office feels aggrieved if, the following

year, he is not appointed Senior Deacon, and the year after that elected Junior Warden, and so on until he arrives in the East. There are dozens of members who make excellent Deacons who are utterly unfit for the Mastership, and there are many Wardens who do well enough in these stations, but who have no more idea of governing a lodge than they have of squaring the circle. The consequences of putting a man of this kind in the Master's chair are soon seen. The members lose interest in the lodge meetings; the work is done in a careless, slipshod manner, and the dignity of the craft suffers. Year after year a crop of Past Masters is turned out whose masonic knowledge is a minus quantity, and who only attend the lodge on the occasion of a Grand Visitation or some other ceremonial, wearing the jewel with which a mistaken sentiment on the part of their brethren has adorned them. In our opinion the fault does not lie so much with the regular attendants at lodge as with those who are conspicuous by their absence until the night of the election of officers, when they appear in force. They know nothing of the ability (or want of it) displayed by the various officers in their respective stations, and take it for granted that the brother filling the Senior Warden's chair has done his work well enough to deserve promotion, and so on right down the line."

CALIFORNIA, 1902.

The Grand Master, William S. Wells, in his address congratulated the craft upon the unprecedented growth in numbers, a gain of almost two thousand, and trusted that those who had come from the ranks of the profane had united from pure and unselfish motives.

Lamenting the death in his own jurisdiction of Past Junior Grand Warden Henry Hay Knapp, for forty-seven years a mason, he mentions by name the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

He had issued seven dispensations to form new lodges, visited five of the seven, and recommended that charters should be granted *to all*; and the Committee on Charters, after making some suggestions upon minor matters, reported that charters should be granted.

Fifty-nine special dispensations were granted, of which four were for the purpose of balloting upon petitions without reference to committees of investigation, and forty-nine to re-ballot upon rejected applications.

The Grand Master upon this subject says:

"The improper and unmasonic use of the black ball has again disturbed the peace and harmony of many of our lodges, and in some cases even threatened their very existence, and from all over our jurisdiction complaint has come that personal spites and dislikes, political antagonisms, religious differences, petty business disagreements and rivalries, and the most trivial of objections, have all operated to the rejection of good, worthy material, and the consequent unrest, dissatisfaction and discontent in the lodge."

And the Committee on Jurisprudence in their report, while stating that the Grand Master has acted in strict accord with the Constitution, are of opinion that such dispensations are too frequent, and rejected applicants should be required to wait twelve months before a second hearing in the lodge is granted.

We like our method in Maine. To be sure, the rejected material does not

have to wait over six months before making a new application, and then does it without any dispensation, but has to state that he has before applied for admission.

By-laws of lodges were approved excepting in such cases as reduced, in his opinion, the dues to a point below that which the financial condition of the lodge warranted, and the sum of six dollars per year was the least amount that should be paid as dues.

Corner stones of High School buildings, Court House buildings, United States Post Office, and of Library buildings, had been laid.

After consultation with the Grand Treasurer, he advanced fifteen hundred dollars to the assistance of the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco, which reported its funds nearly exhausted by the drain upon it by those traveling from the East to the West having fallen into want.

Of his decisions we quote the following as being of general character:

"2. Where objection is made to the advancement of an Entered Apprentice, which may be either oral or in writing, and at any time it is not necessary to state the reasons to the Master, but he should appoint a committee of such number as he considers proper, and to such committee the objection should be fully stated, and they should fairly and impartially investigate and report, hearing both sides, if they consider it necessary. The Entered Apprentice is not entitled, as a matter of right, to know of the proceedings until he is refused advancement, when he should be informed that objection was made, the matter referred to a proper committee, that his rights have been preserved, and the lodge has by a proper vote refused to advance him.

"7. When a person has resided within the jurisdiction of a lodge for several years, and failed to make application for degrees, and removes therefrom, the lodge from the jurisdiction of which he removes immediately loses the right to receive and act upon his petition, and the lodge into whose jurisdiction he moves does not acquire jurisdiction until he has resided therein for six months immediately preceding his application.

"8. The expenditure of lodge funds for floral pieces for a deceased brother is in no sense charity, and is improper; if at all, they must be purchased with funds collected from the individual members or from the amount set apart or permitted to be used for social purposes.

"9. The funds of a lodge can be used for charitable purposes only, and it is improper to donate any portion thereof to a member, even though he be a minister of the Gospel, merely for the purpose and with the intention of returning to him the fee for degrees. A lodge should not accept one whose condition is such that he immediately becomes a burden and a subject of charity, and the remission of the fees for degrees, directly or indirectly, is un-masonic and improper, and not permissible."

Decision No. 8 seems to us to be rather broadly stated, but as it appears to be in accordance with the code of California, which evidently allows a division of its funds into parts, which may be set apart for specific purposes, we refrain from comment.

Some dissatisfaction concerning the Masonic Home had arisen, and he thus states its purposes for information of the craft:

"It is a Home for the aged and infirm Master Masons and widows and orphans. It is not now, and should not be made a hospital, if we desire to

maintain it as a Home. We want it to serve the purpose of a Home, and to be to all who enter its doors, everything that 'Home' implies, a place where the aged mason and the widow can pass their last days in peace, comfort and quiet, where the young children may receive the care and attention and enjoy all the benefits of the home of which they have been deprived; that their young lives may be free, so far as we can make them, from sorrow and burden, and they fitted to become good, honorable and upright men and women. There is now no room for the accommodation of any more of the masons or widows, and in order to increase the capacity additional buildings must be erected."

The Committee on Credentials do not make their report until the afternoon session of the first day.

The Grand Secretary submitted an exhaustive report of matters that had passed through his office for the year, and how happy he must have been when he wrote "every return has been received from the lodges of the jurisdiction and every dollar of their dues has been paid."

Lodges of Instruction are held in this jurisdiction.

Eighteen pages are required to give in detail the workings of the various Masonic Boards of Relief of the jurisdiction. The Oakland Board had one case from Maine and the Sacramento Board three.

The Trustees of the Masonic Home submit a detailed report, which, with the report of the Superintendent, takes thirty-five pages. We learn that there are 106 inmates, and it costs \$17.18 per month for each inmate, and a per capita tax of one dollar is laid on the craft.

The Committee on Jurisprudence made the following report:

"A resolution adopted by the M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of Tennessee has been presented to your committee by our Grand Secretary and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of the Ancient and Honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons of Tennessee hereby denounces the use of cipher rituals by Craft Masons as unmasonic, illegal, and fraught with danger to the Fraternity, and it hereby calls upon all its sister Grand Lodges to unite with it in an inflexible resolution to extirpate the practice as contrary to the esoterics of the craft and violative of the ancient landmarks of our noble Institution."

"There has been no time in the history of the Grand Lodge of California when it has authorized, or even permitted, the use of 'cipher rituals'; on the contrary, it has denounced them; but we cheerfully give place to the resolution and heartily endorse the same."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge hereby purchase from Bro. J. W. Anderson, the Manual known as Anderson's Manual, at the sum of \$1,500. That after the same becomes the property of this Grand Lodge that the same be printed in such quantities as may be necessary and furnished to the lodges of this jurisdiction, that is to say, four copies to each lodge, and sold to the members at \$1 per copy."

Bro. William A. Davies presented the Report on Correspondence, giving a most readable résumé of the various jurisdictions. To Maine is given a kindly

notice of several topics in Grand Master Kimball's address, quotes Bro-Drummond's report in full, upon International Masonry, and in the review of the Correspondence acknowledges him as a "stalwart leader."

CANADA, 1902.

Especial communications were held for the laying of corner stones of the Collegiate Institute, and of the Burns Monument, at Toronto.

Before the opening of the Grand Lodge at its annual communication, an address of welcome was made by the Mayor of Windsor, and after the opening, an address of welcome was made by a deputation of Masters and Past Masters of Windsor lodges.

About two months after his election as Grand Master, Richard B. Hungerford, died from a stroke of paralysis received a month earlier. To his dearth the Acting Grand Master, John E. Harding, alludes, and then passes to other deaths in his own and sister jurisdictions.

Royal Solomon Mother Lodge, No. 293, located at Jerusalem, Palestine, was suspended last year but has continued to hold meetings. He recommended that the warrant be recalled without delay, and the Grand Lodge so directed.

The outcome of the trial of John Phillips, who caused trouble between the the Grand Lodge of British Columbia and Canada, referred to last year under Canada, was that he was acquitted of all charges, and:—

"After the termination of the trial of Bro. John Phillips, I instructed the Grand Secretary to write to the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of B. C., that as every charge made against Bro. Phillips had, upon investigation, been found without any justification, I thought that Corinthian Lodge No. 27, Rossland, B. C., should now confer the degrees of Fellowcraft and Master Mason upon Bro. Phillips. Up to the present time no reply has been received to this communication. As both St. George Lodge and Bro. Phillips have been put to great trouble and expense in the investigation ordered by Grand Lodge, I recommend that Grand Lodge pay the counsel fee of counsel in Toronto and in British Columbia."

Five lodge rooms were dedicated; and as the D. D. G. Masters were instructed to hold Lodges of Instruction in their respective districts, visitations to ten districts were made; the by-laws of thirty-two lodges were examined; one hundred and seven dispensations were granted for such purposes as the attending divine service, elections and installations, as well as for five new lodges.

According to their book of constitution, the W. M. of the lodge is to decide the question of physical qualifications of a candidate, and as a guide to them he recommends a rule laid down in 1880:

"Unless a candidate be in a condition to receive, perform and communicate all parts of the ceremonies and duties of the order he is not eligible. He must

be capable of making himself known in the dark as well as in the light. The capacity referred to is natural without artificial assistance."

The District Deputies, eighteen in all, having supervision over nine to twenty-six lodges, make full reports, from which must be obtained the knowledge of the condition of the craft. One says:

"As every D. D. G. M. and P. D. D. G. M. knows, we are constantly meeting the charge, viz., 'That you D. D. G. M.'s rule differently from year to year,' and although one officer may be correct, how is the lodge or lodges to know who is who? I believe that many of the aspirants being out of harness for years are 'rusty,' and perhaps not in a position to get down to fine points in the hour given to instructing immediately after election. Indeed, do some not miss the instruction altogether. Their rulings are pitted against those who perhaps have left nothing undone to perfect themselves. Why not call new District Deputies together about September 1st, say at Toronto, and under M. W. Bro. Hugh Murray, go through the more important parts of the work, spending at least half a day instead of an hour in a hot stuffy room as at present, with the rust cleared away. All are in a position and have ample time to seek instruction from the highest authority, and thus promote uniformity and silence the present criticism; expenses to be borne by Grand Lodge."

Another says:

"The different lodges have, with one exception, made liberal contributions toward my expenses, but even in the face of this I am inclined to the opinion that the Grand Lodge should make provision for the same and save the rather humiliating necessity of looking to the lodges for the amount."

We concur in his opinion.

Commenting upon their reports the Committee on Condition of Masonry say:

"The financial condition sounds through nearly all the reports the discordant note, 'large arrearages of dues.' Grand Lodge has so often advised upon the proper course to be followed that the repetition is becoming tiresome. Once more let it be said that prompt collection of dues is the remedy, coupled with charity of remission; where the brother cannot pay. The D. D. G. M.'s report, too, that the work as a rule is accurately done, which important result has been attained through the careful and constant inspection by these officers year by year. The calling attention to errors, and frank criticisms of careless and lazy work, have worked wonders. Notwithstanding the general proficiency, two Masters are reported as incapable of working any of the degrees. Examining boards are not meant to be a farce, but to prevent incapable, unskilled men being installed as Masters of Lodges to the great injury thereof. The Board recommends that when unskilled and incompetent Masters are found, that the composition of the installing board be made a matter of inquiry with a view of calling them to account for their neglect of duty in order that the perfunctory performance of so important a matter shall be put to an end."

The "residential qualification" was thus settled:

"Residence, for all purposes under this constitution and the rules respecting masonic trials, shall mean as follows: Of a married man, where his family resides; of an unmarried man, where he is constantly employed and is in receipt of his income or salary. Provided, however, if an unmarried man is residing with his parents, or, his parents being dead, is residing with his brothers and sisters within the jurisdiction of one lodge, and is constantly employed and is

in receipt of his income, wages or salary, within the jurisdiction of another lodge, either place may be treated by him as his residence for the purposes of this and the next preceding clause."

Bro. Henry Robertson presented the annual report of the Committee on Correspondence, without indulging "in any extended comments on the many and various important matters" and giving "as much information as possible and at the same time making the report readable."

Maine receives a happy notice.

COLORADO, 1902.

In this jurisdiction the Grand Lodge is opened by the D. G. Master and the Grand Master is received with the honors due his station. So also are the Grand Representatives called to the East, received with the Grand Honors and formally welcomed.

The Grand Master, Bro. George D. Kennedy, in his opening says:

"I trust that our joys and successes have not caused us to forget nor fail to assist our unfortunate and distressed brother, and that our sorrows and disappointments have only served to strengthen our faith in those principles inculcated by our beloved Institution."

After noting the deaths in his own and other jurisdictions, he notes, in general, the good condition of the craft, reports the constitution of two lodges, and the laying of the corner stone of a Masonic Temple; gives an account of properties held by the Grand Lodge, and of his visitations to various lodges, ten in all; reports his approval of the amendments to by-laws, the granting of a dispensation for a new lodge, as well as dispensations for such purposes as seem to require dispensations under their Constitution.

The Mystic Shrine, by an entertainment given at Denver, apparently so far transgressed the principles of Masonry as to bring Masonry into disrepute; thereupon the Grand Master appointed a commission to examine into the matter, who reported their findings, upon which the Grand Master issued a recommendation that masons withhold their applications. This action was approved by the committee to which it was referred, and they add:

"We believe that the Grand Master's action and the circular letter issued by him have had the desired effect, and that there is no danger of a recurrence of the acts complained of. We recommend that no further action be taken regarding the matter at this time."

Their report was adopted.

It is not necessary to go into details of this occurrence, and it is to be hoped that this infraction of the tenets, teachings and spirit of Masonry, may be the first and last one to require the notice of any Grand Master in any jurisdiction. Although it has no connection with Masonry, yet the Shrine is composed entirely of masons, and under no situation can an assemblage of masons divert

themselves of their masonic character, but must comport themselves with the dignity befitting the high standard of Masonry.

The following decisions were reported:

"1. Restoration after definite suspension may take place before the expiration of the time specified in the sentence, by action of the lodge at a regular communication, after due notice to the lodge of at least one lunar month, and must be by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

"2. All officers of a lodge U. D. appointed by the Worshipful Master, hold their offices at his pleasure.

"3. The Masonic Burial Service should be rendered over the remains of a brother, only at the grave or receiving vault.

"4. All applications for restoration of suspended masons, in addition to lying over one lunar month, may be referred to an investigating committee, and this committee must report to the lodge, in writing, the result of its investigation, before the ballot can be spread upon the restoration.

"5. The petition of an expelled mason for a recommendation for reinstatement (as required by By-Law 119) must lie over one lunar month before the ballot can be spread, and may be referred to an investigating committee; a two-thirds vote is necessary to constitute a recommendation."

In the recommendations he calls attention to the lack of interest on the part of the lodges, to file data relating to their early history. His recommendation should be heeded.

At the afternoon session Bro. Frank G. Mirick delivered an oration before the Grand Lodge, taking as his subject: "Act well thy part."

The Committee on Necrology submitted an exhaustive report, from which we excerpt the following:

"From the roll of our Past Grand Officers there is missing a familiar name. On March 9, 1902, our beloved and venerable brother, Bishop John F. Spalding, Past Grand Chaplain, died at the home of his son in Erie, Pa. His remains were brought to this city and buried under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in whose service his life had been spent.

"John Franklin Spalding was born at Belgrade, Me., August 25, 1828. Having pursued an academical course of study, he entered Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1849, from which he graduated with high honors in 1853. He taught school for a year, and then entered the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, graduating therefrom in 1857. He was ordained to the various offices of the ministry and was rector of parishes in Maine, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania. On October 24, 1873, he was unanimously elected missionary bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, by the House of Bishops, assembled in New York City, as the successor to Bishop Randall, deceased. He arrived in Denver, February 27, 1874, and entered at once upon the discharge of his exacting duties, which were faithfully performed for upwards of a quarter of a century. New Mexico and Wyoming were subsequently detached from the diocese, and he was thus enabled to devote his entire energies to the church work in Colorado.

"He was married June 6, 1864, to Lavina Spencer, who, with three sons and two daughters, are left to mourn his loss. These words spoken of another may be fittingly applied to our venerable brother:

"His life of service here on earth having shone with power, faded from our eyes into a calm twilight, lit with stars reaching out beyond our sight into a new day, wherein is all achievement, all righteousness. And we shall meet him by and by, when for us the shadows lengthen and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed, and the fever of life is over and our work is done."

"We have been unable to obtain his masonic data, though we are aware that he was connected with lodge, chapter and commandery, and in his younger days had devoted much time to masonic matters. He was appointed Grand Chaplain of this Grand Lodge in 1879, 1880 and 1881."

The Grand Lecturer condemns the use of robes in conferring degrees, and quotes the Grand Lecturer of New Mexico, as expressing his views in the following:

"It is my belief that the beauty of the three York Rite degrees lies in their simplicity. I believe that these degrees are conferred, not for the purpose of entertaining those who have taken them, but for the sole purpose of impressing upon the mind of the candidate certain wise, serious and solemn truths. In order to accomplish this purpose it is necessary that those conferring the degrees should be inspired with the true idea of what they are doing; this inspiration can only proceed from the heart, and if the inspiration is there, robes will add nothing to the impressiveness."

We agree with these Grand Lecturers.

In accord with the recommendation of the Grand Master, the Committee on Jurisprudence presented the following by-law:

"No lodge shall confer degrees upon more than five candidates in any one day."

Complaint having been made that erroneous action in trials arose because members were not present, and their absence was caused by their receiving no summons, the by-law was amended to read as follows:

"In case of the trial of a member for unmasonic conduct, other than for non-payment of dues, it shall be the imperative duty of the Worshipful Master to have the resident members of the lodge summoned to attend the trials, *and said summons may be served by mailing in unregistered letters.*"

We fail to see how that the adoption of the clause in italics helps the case any.

The regulations were amended so as to require the apron to be worn over the outer garment, only in public processions.

Bro. Lawrence N. Greenleaf presented the Report on Correspondence, reviewing the action of fifty-five proceedings, among which, Maine does not appear, although the Grand Secretary listed Maine in his table of proceedings received.

In his conclusion he discusses physical qualifications under the topic of "Ancient Landmarks," the standing of foreign masonic bodies, clandestine lodges; he says this much about the Private Grand Honors of Masonry:

"We have discussed this question with our learned Brother H. P. H. Bromwell and others, and believe we can safely affirm that there are none such known to Masonry. Such as are in use are modern frills which have been added during the past fifty years or more."

And concludes with a poem entitled, "Jerry Jackson Jason: 'Only a Master Mason,'" which we would like to quote in full, but must be content with one stanza:

"The mystery of the scroll was the temple of the soul;
Integrity must build it, virtue ornament and gild it;
Truths' shining presence light it, hope sustain and love unite it,
Wisdom raise the dome above it, faith uplift the turret tall.
Such was Masonry's ideal, and he strove to make it real—
Sanctified by loving deeds prompted by a brother's needs.
To his course the plumb applying, by the square his actions trying,
As the master-hand of duty shaped his ashlar into beauty,
More and more its surface glowed through the good which he bestowed,
Freer grew from earthly blemish, fitter for the Living Wall."

DELAWARE, 1902.

The annual communication was favored by the presence of distinguished brethren from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who were fittingly received.

In his address the Grand Master, Bro. George M. Jones, congratulates the craft in this jurisdiction upon their position, saying:

"The last ten years have been remarkable years of growth and prosperity in our jurisdiction. Not one lodge has ceased to work, and, while no new lodges have been instituted, a net increase in membership has been made of more than twenty-five per cent. This has rendered nearly all the lodges large and active, and their present condition presages many years of faithful work for our beloved institution.

"In my visitations I inquired particularly as to the financial condition of the lodges, and found all of the treasuries in excellent condition. Quite a number own their own lodge rooms, mostly fully paid for, and others are handsomely provided with productive investments. It is extremely pleasant to report so favorably as to the physical and financial condition of the craft, and I sincerely hope that prosperity and plenty may long be our lot."

After mentioning the dead in his own and other jurisdictions, he reports one decision:

"A candidate for initiation had the first finger on his right hand off at the second joint, and the second finger at the first joint, and I decided that he was ineligible for initiation."

A pleasing account is given by him of his visitations to the lodges in his own jurisdiction, and to the annual communications of the Grand Lodges of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Lodges of Instruction he reports as continued "with varying success." He adds:

"The problem of the proper manner of promulgating the uniform work among the lodges has engaged the attention of all those actively engaged in Grand Lodge work for many years, and is still unsolved. There are a few members in nearly every lodge fairly proficient in the work, and they are always ready and willing to give instruction to those desiring it, but how to make them more proficient, and thereby better able to instruct the brethren, is difficult to determine."

But the present arrangement was continued, although the Grand Master recommended some modification of the plan.

The Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer make clear reports.

In this jurisdiction by-laws of lodges are approved by a standing committee.

Provision was made for the proper observance of the centennial of the Grand Lodge in 1906, by making a per capita assessment of twenty-five cents each year for four years.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Rev. L. H. Jackson, Past D. G. M.

The proceedings of Maine had not been received.

Under Alabama, discussing physical qualifications, he well says:

"We must still insist that the integrity of Masonry even as a speculative institution, demands adhesion to the rules and regulations of its first formation if we are to transmit unimpaired its sublime symbolism which includes the entire man. We are not an absolute perfectionist, but we cannot regard with approval departures from the rule requiring conformity to the time-honored rites and ceremonies, and ability to receive and impart physically to others the means of recognition as masons.

"There is great diversity of opinion and practice, from the perfection doctrine to the most glaring defects of physical qualification, even to the permission of artificial limbs. The opinion and practice in Delaware is in accord with the following regulation:

"That men made masons must be free born, of mature age and of good report, hale and sound, not deformed at the time of their making, and having full and proper use of their limbs, so that they may be capable of receiving and communicating the art of Masonry."

He believes that card playing, dancing and drinking are improper in a masonic lodge room or in its ante-rooms.

Of the wearing of the apron, he says:

"We have always taught accordingly—flap up, flap down, and left corner tucked under. That was the instruction we received forty years ago from one of the best ritualists and lecturers of the day, and that is the instruction we have always given as Master of several lodges in different jurisdictions wherein we have conferred more than three hundred degrees."

GEORGIA, 1902.

This Grand Lodge opened its annual communication with a prayer by the Grand Chaplain, which was thought good enough to print in full.

The Grand Master, Bro. Max Meyerhardt, in the introduction to his address gives us a word-picture of the past and present, and we trust that the part especially addressed to his constituency was true. Of the general condition of the craft, he says:

"This day, my brethren, we have reached the pinnacle of prosperity. With an overflowing treasury, with peace everywhere prevailing, with the standard of morality raised high, with a membership larger than ever known before—larger than that of any Southern State save Texas—our hearts may well glow

with gratitude to God, whose grace and goodness have brought about this glorious consummation of our hopes and prayers. Truly He has held us in the hollow of His hand."

Apparently he had given strict attention to the financial condition of the Grand Lodge during his two years, and predicts with the same spirit of economy there will be a surplus of between \$20,000 and \$25,000 at the opening of the next communication.

He rejoices that the proposed "Masonic Home" is about to become an accomplished fact; the Grand Lodge appropriated one-half of its surplus \$8,000, and with donations and subscriptions the available amount is \$11,000; and it is proposed to call for plans and specifications for the erection of a building.

The dead are mentioned and among them:

"October 25, 1902, Josiah H. Drummond, Past Grand Master, Maine, one of America's greatest and most learned masons, a brother of national and even international reputation."

Of his decisions he says:

"During the past year I have been overwhelmed with a vast number of inquiries and requests for decisions pertaining to masonic law. I received several hundred letters of this kind. Possibly two-thirds of these inquiries were in relation to physical qualifications and questions pertaining to the ballot.

"I have tried to make clear to Masters of lodges that the Grand Master cannot grant dispensations to initiate persons who are physically disqualified, no matter how high they stand in their respective communities.

"I have also tried to make it clear that the secrecy of the ballot is inviolable, and that neither the Master nor any member has the right to inquire who cast a black ball, nor his reasons therefor. Any member has the right to cast a black ball if he sees fit to do so, and there is no remedy. This applies to applications for affiliation and advancement as well as for initiation."

He reported thirty-one, of which many are in accord with our written law.

We quote the following:

"1. One who cannot read or write cannot legally be made a mason in this jurisdiction.

"7. An applicant is physically disqualified from receiving the degrees in Masonry, whose right leg is six inches shorter than his left, or vice versa.

"10. Under our present law, one who is engaged in selling whiskey in a dispensary is ineligible to receive the degrees in Masonry. While a dispensary is an institution established by a city or county, or both, yet this does not, in my opinion, make any difference in favor of one who is engaged to sell the liquor in such a dispensary.

"12. One who is Secretary and Treasurer of a Brewing Company would not, under our law, be eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry, he being a member of a corporation which manufactures beer.

"19. The loss of part of the little finger of the right hand, does not disqualify an applicant from receiving the degrees in Masonry.

"21. One who resides in another state, but lives nearer to a lodge in Georgia than to a lodge in the other state, can apply to the lodge in Georgia without regard to state lines. This has been decided by previous Grand Masters."

Of the above all were approved except the twenty-first, and yet we cannot see the distinction between decision seven and nineteen.

Of decision twenty-one, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported:

"We recommend that decision No. 21 be so construed as to apply only to border states agreeing to concurrent jurisdiction of parties residing near the line, between said border state and this Grand Jurisdiction, or the State of Georgia, but in case any border state shall refuse to allow the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction to work such parties, who may reside beyond the limits of this state, but nearer a lodge in this state than they do to a lodge in a border state, then, and in such case, we recommend that parties residing in this state, but nearer a lodge in such border state, be required to be worked in this state.

"We ratify and affirm the decision where it applies to states consenting to concurrent jurisdiction."

In this connection, perhaps, it is well to quote the law of this jurisdiction with regard to applicants who are engaged in the liquor business:

"In the Grand Lodge Proceedings for 1901, on page 84, we find this language: 'No lodge shall be authorized to initiate, pass or raise any candidate, who is engaged in selling, manufacturing or furnishing spirituous, malt or intoxicating liquors, and any person who may now be a mason, or who may hereafter become a mason, shall not be authorized or allowed to engage in such business, and if they do so engage, they shall be tried, suspended and recommended to the Grand Lodge for expulsion, provided this shall not apply to persons now engaged in such business. Provided, however, this shall not apply to licensed druggists selling for medicinal or scientific purposes only.'"

A full account of his visitations is given. "Boards of work" were authorized last year, which were composed of five members from each Congressional district, for the purpose of exemplifying the work. Under this authority he appointed the officers, but this plan was not successful, and he suggests that some action be taken for the purpose of having the work exemplified and unified through the state.

Better try the Maine plan.

He granted nine dispensations to lay corner stones of several kinds of new buildings, five for new lodges, nine to constitute lodges, twenty-four to elect and install officers, *fifty* to confer degrees out of time and sixteen for miscellaneous purposes.

The several Grand Lodges in Mexico were continued in fraternal recognition by this Grand Lodge.

In this jurisdiction members are expelled for N. P. D., so eighty were classed up with some fifty, for gross unmasonic conduct and were expelled. Criminals all alike?

Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the erection of a monument to the memory of Past Grand Master John P. Shannon,

We would like to have the gifted Grand Secretary include in his recapitulation the number who died, dismissed, were suspended for N. P. D., were expelled for cause, and were admitted and restored to his table of "Recapitulation."

Bro. A. Q. Moody submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Colorado he thus explains the position of his Grand Lodge upon expulsion for non-payment of dues :

"We are opposed to the penalty of expulsion for continued neglect or refusal to pay dues. Indefinite suspension, in our view, is a sufficient punishment for this offence. That deprives him of all masonic rights. Let expulsion be meted out for weightier crimes than impecuniosity."

"My dear brother, there is no such penalty in the code of Georgia as 'indefinite suspension.' There can be suspension, but it must be for some definite period. We do not 'mete out' punishment for 'impecuniosity,' but for 'hardness of heart and reprobacy of mind.' If a brother is unable to pay his dues, his simple word settles the matter, and his dues are remitted both by the subordinate lodge and by the Grand Lodge.

"If a brother is *able* to pay and *refuses* to do so, he is regularly tried, and, if found guilty, is suspended for twelve months. If, at the end of that time, he still refuses to pay, he is recommended to Grand Lodge for expulsion."

Maine for 1901 receives splendid notice. He says :

"The Grand Master approves a practice which is growing in his jurisdiction, of requiring a candidate for advancement to be examined. This practice is imperative in Georgia under the regulations for the government of subordinate lodges."

Bro. Drummond's report on the subject of "Masonic Charity" is quoted, but with no comment.

From his conclusion we quote :

"The greatest difference we have found in the action of the various American Grand Lodges, is caused by the diversity of opinion as to the establishment of fraternal relations with Foreign Grand Bodies. Our own opinion is, we are apt to act without due consideration in extending recognition to Grand Bodies, of which we know very little."

IDAHO, 1902.

A special communication was held for laying of the corner stone of a Masonic Temple at Pocatello.

The Grand Master, Bro. David C. Chase, in his annual address says :

"Some forms under which our work is conducted may be subject to the alterations of the mortal being, or decay ; but the landmarks of Masonry are unchangeable and the spirit of the work is incorruptible ; it may be developed, illustrated and applied, but it can never die, it never can decline. As it moves onward and upward in the accomplishment of its glorious mission there arises into being a living monument, its foundation already resplendent with age, attaining a height and magnitude worthy of the inditement of the virtues of its followers."

In his findings upon complaint against a lodge for acts claimed to be unmasonic, he says :

"It is very probable that a good deal of the trouble experienced by Kootenai, No. 24, might have been avoided had members who were grieved by the

course taken attended lodge as they should have done. I cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of regular attendance. For a member to purposely absent himself from his lodge because of its action on certain questions is an injustice to his brethren and an undignified and unmasonic action on his part. The lodge is his lodge, and if matters do not go to suit him he should be there and in a kind and brotherly manner tell his views on the subject under discussion, and if they will not heed, or otherwise act, he has done his part. He should not knowingly let them do wrong without an earnest endeavor to prevent it. The Master was at fault, in that he did not make himself more familiar with the masonic law of this jurisdiction. Had he first thoroughly searched the Code and Digest and counseled with his brethren after doing so, there is no doubt in my mind that conditions in his lodge would have been different."

The dispensations granted were few, including three for new lodges; yet we query the appearance of a masonic lodge at the funeral of one of its members unless the lodge is to have charge of the burial.

His decisions were quite numerous, but all questions seemed to be readily settled by him by reference to the laws of the jurisdiction or by logical reasoning therefrom.

He recommended a per diem of two dollars to the Grand Lecturer for about one hundred days, with mileage to enable him to visit lodges; and that the lodges pay the hotel expenses. This recommendation met with the approval of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary made a detailed report, in which he complains of the dilatory way in which lodges make returns. The Grand Lodge, upon recommendation of the Committee on Returns, imposed a penalty of ten dollars on lodges delinquent in their returns.

The California work was obtained by the Grand Lecturer and quite generally promulgated during the year.

The following recommendation of the Committee on Accounts was adopted:

"Your committee find, upon investigation, that the Interest Orphan Fund is steadily increasing, and we would recommend that an amount of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per annum be allowed to each indigent mason or orphan, said amount to be paid at the discretion of the Trustees of the Interest Orphan Fund."

The Report on Fraternal Correspondence is presented by Bro. George E. Knepper with the following interesting paragraph:

"No apologies need be made for imperfections. 'First annual report' is self-explanatory. We have been in grand company. We have enjoyed every phase of our work and regret to say that it is finished. We submit it for what it is worth."

Maine does not appear in his report.

Under British Columbia, he gives us more light in the matter of the resolution of 1901, declaring what bodies were masonic:

"It is easy enough to understand this resolution if local conditions are familiar. These conditions can be briefly stated. A brother claiming to have the Simon-pure Scottish Rite doctrine establishes himself in our state, which

territory, since its first settlement, has been exclusively controlled by the Southern Jurisdiction. This new order at the time was the only one of its kind in the United States. The Grand Lodge put its clandestine seal upon it, thus protecting its Blue Lodge members. It is enough to say that the resolution accomplished its purpose.

"In reference to the Grand Orator's address, Bro. Smith says:

"The address is not printed, and no explanation is made as to what became of it."

"The Grand Orator was at the head of this new masonic order above mentioned. The explanation may probably be found in connecting these two facts."

ILLINOIS, 1902.

In this jurisdiction the prayer of the Chaplain is printed; it reads well and is a very appropriate prayer, but to our mind the printing of it could be very well dispensed with, as well as notice of the absence of one quartette and the singing of several *collections* by another quartette.

We suppose, too, the calling of the roll of Grand Officers and other officials and the printing of the list, to be immediately followed by the report of the Committee on Credentials, with the printing of the same lists as called by the Grand Secretary, does not appear to be otherwise than in accordance with good form, and the usual practice.

The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. George M. Moulton, in his address thus commends his constituents:

Before me are the representatives of 724 active chartered lodges, which, with nine lodges under dispensation, embrace a membership of approximately 64,000 men of character, force and influence in their respective communities. Coming as they do from almost every township in this great state, they may well be considered as the composite representation of the stalwart element of the population of the Prairie State, and as a refined product of its vital force in human affairs."

And again:

"Second only to one in regard to membership, among all the jurisdictions of the world, we may justly and with propriety claim to be the peer of any, in all that our beloved institution stands for, inculcates or seeks to establish and maintain. The record of the past is one of uninterrupted growth and desirable progress, which with the accomplishment of the present gives abundant promise for a glorious future. With knowledge of the fact that the story of to-day becomes history to-morrow, let all your deliberations be fraught with solicitous consideration and enacted with wisdom."

Announcement of the deaths of eighty-one Masters and Past Masters, together with the deaths of distinguished masons in other jurisdictions, was made.

There are thirty-nine masonic districts in this jurisdiction, and of the District Deputy Grand Masters he truthfully says:

"Few changes were made in the list, believing that in this particular capacity a long continued service and contact with the lodges and brethren of the district is especially beneficial in results; and the more so when the brethren

ren appointed are really capable and untiring in the discharge of their masonic duties as the present staff has proven to be. No call has been made upon their time or energy, but has been promptly and efficiently responded to. They constitute a most valuable aid to the M. W. Grand Master in the discharge of his official duty.

"The reports of these officers have all been promptly submitted and uniformly indicate the prevalence of harmony, and a conscientious desire to maintain the excellence as well as the integrity of Standard Ritualistic work in their respective lodges."

Four lodges were consolidated into two, and three new lodges were constituted.

Dispensations were granted to eight new lodges, and the committee recommend charters to five of them, and to one other lodge under dispensation that came over from last year; but the committee in two or three instances criticise the doings of the lodges while under dispensation.

The halls of seven lodges were dedicated; the corner stones of three school buildings, three public libraries, and one University, were laid.

The charter of a lodge was arrested by the Grand Master, because:

"It was plain, and generally conceded that numerous and serious variations from our established customs and useful regulations, as well as grave irregularities, had been permitted, and even sanctioned by the officers, and by a large proportion of its members, notwithstanding repeated warnings; also that there was no member of the lodge competent, or who showed any earnest inclination to acquire proficiency in the ritualistic forms and ceremonies of our institution."

"Furthermore, there was a grievous and apparently irremediable lack of harmony prevailing among its limited membership."

He sounds a note of warning upon a matter which has been before our Grand Lodge:

"Several times during the year I have taken occasion to admonish lodges of this jurisdiction against a growing practice of publishing or of sanctioning the publication of the proceedings of the lodge. So far as I can ascertain there has been no special legislation upon this subject, though a note of warning had occasionally been sounded. We have gone so far in our legislation as to require the notices to members of the business and other doings of the lodge under sealed cover, and to prohibit by public advertisement, the nature of work to be done by a lodge, and it would seem that ordinary good sense and judgment of the proprieties would restrain any member, and especially an officer, from communicating to the public press a recital of the transactions of the lodge. The Ancient Charges instruct us 'not to let your family, friends, and neighbors know the concerns of the lodge,' which certainly is plain enough, and must be considered binding upon all the Fraternity. The incidents attending the recognized public ceremonials of the Fraternity may receive full recognition in public print. Being permitted to the public view, we should be willing and even desirous of having a correct and creditable account of the features presented, but no transactions within the tiled precincts of the lodge room, where none but masons are present, should ever reach the public through the medium of the secular press. Within proper bounds, and thus far I have witnessed no improper disclosure, I see no objection to a general account of some interesting communication being presented in publications devoted entirely to masonic subjects and circulated exclusively among masons,

especially accounts of the pleasant festivities and literary exercises which come with the period of refreshment. Even in such papers I have felt it necessary to interdict the publication of the names of the candidates. The evil complained of has probably not reached such general prevalence as to warrant special legislation, but it is hoped that attention being again called to the subject will render further mention unnecessary."

He made nine decisions, of which we quote the following:

"A lodge may by vote hold public installation ceremonial at the time fixed by the by-laws for holding stated communication, in which event that stated communication may be dispensed with, subject, however, to the approval of the Worshipful Master."

This was not approved by the proper committee, and the decision was not sustained.

The following were sustained:

"A lodge shall not transact any business involving final action by vote of the lodge at any communication after the work of conferring degrees has begun.

"The conferring of more than seven degrees by any lodge during any one day is prohibited.

"A lodge may only be called from labor to refreshment for a specified time during any one day."

He fully discusses the "right of tyler to vote," and the Grand Lodge modified an old decision, so that it reads:

"The tyler of a lodge, if a member thereof, has the right to vote therein, but the exercise of that right is neither compulsory nor necessary."

The Committee on Jurisprudence believed that in the last clause, after the word "right," it should read, "is not compulsory, but is optional with him."

We think that their wording is much to be preferred to the wording as adopted, for it is not now plain what is meant by the words "nor necessary."

Twenty-five years ago the following decision became the law governing "waiver by lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction":

"Waiver of jurisdiction over material in territory possessed in common by two or more lodges requires the concurrence of all such lodges. All have an equal right to receive the petition of any candidate residing within their common territory, and the right of each is equally exclusive as against the lodge of another territory. What is equally the possession of all no one can give away."

Through the efforts of the Grand Master this law was changed to read as follows:

"Waiver of jurisdiction over material residing in territory possessed in common by two or more lodges may only be granted by the lodge located nearest to the home or residence of the petitioner, and when several lodges are equally near then the petition shall be filed with the oldest of said lodges. Request for such waiver shall be referred to an investigating committee, and duly notified to all other lodges holding concurrent jurisdiction, and a vote taken at the next or subsequent stated communication."

A petitioner having withheld in his petition the fact of his rejection in a sister

jurisdiction, was elected, and received his degrees. A discovery of the facts brought about a trial, a conviction, and a punishment of definite suspension.

The Grand Master ordered so much of the proceedings of the lodge as fixed the punishment at definite suspension to be set aside, and that the accused be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, due notice to be extended and record made thereof, all of which was done.

The Grand Lodge did not sustain the right of the Grand Master to so act, but approved the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence:

"Your committee does not approve the right of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to order the expulsion of a mason convicted of an unmasonic offence, when the lodge has already voted for definite suspension. This committee does not doubt but that the severer punishment was deserved, but thinks it could only be inflicted by the lodge itself, acting freely, or by this M.W. Grand Lodge, upon an appeal to it."

However, as soon as the question was settled in the Grand Lodge the following action was had:

"Brother Edward Cook, Past M. W. Grand Master, called attention to the fact that the action of the M. W. Grand Lodge had re-instated to membership in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, the expelled brother referred to in the committee's report, and moved that Brother A. J. Gatterdam be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The M. W. Grand Master ruled that summary proceedings before the M. W. Grand Lodge were in order. Evidence being produced that the brother had pleaded guilty to the charge alleged against him, the motion was put and carried, whereupon the M. W. Grand Master declared A. J. Gatterdam duly expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry."

Under the head of Foreign Relations and Correspondence, he says:

"For the information of our brethren I would state that the M. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania prohibits any correspondence between the lodges of its obedience, except through the respective Grand Masters of each jurisdiction. No objection may be reasonably advanced against such a regulation so far as it affects questions of a general nature, relating to jurisdiction, jurisprudence, grievance, inquiry or report upon the status of members of the Fraternity, or upon any subject in which prompt action is not essentially necessary. There are, however, certain masonic privileges and acts which, from our point of view, should not be subject to the detail and delay of circumlocution merely to observe formality. A brother in good standing of this jurisdiction died while sojourning in Lancaster, Pa. It was the wish of the family that he be buried with the funeral honors of our Fraternity. His lodge requested the lodge at Lancaster to accord this fraternal courtesy, to which reply was received that the request must come through Grand Masters of the respective jurisdictions. Naturally before this could be accomplished the brother's remains were disposed of without being accorded the funeral rites which, as the member of what is claimed to be a universal brotherhood, he departed this life believing he was possessed of."

We have quoted the above for the knowledge and guidance of our own membership, but hope before any such case arises between Maine and Pennsylvania, the hope of the Grand Master of Illinois, as expressed in the following quotation, may have become a fact:

"I sincerely trust that some legislation may be adopted in their great and influential jurisdiction, which will permit their constituent lodges to respond to the appeal of a sister lodge for the performance of an undisputed plain and bounden masonic duty, without any delay or formality, except to ascertain for themselves the merit of the applicant or request."

Five schools of instruction, of three days each, three sessions daily, were held. Of the results he says:

"The local lodges uniformly responded with alacrity and efficiency to every fraternal demand which was made upon their resources, and were untiring in their efforts to extend every fraternal courtesy to visiting brethren. 177 lodges of Illinois were represented at the several schools, and 10 of other jurisdictions. The total registered attendance of the brethren was 1,290. There is no doubt but that the standard ritualistic work of our jurisdiction is more generally known and followed with more strict integrity than ever before by the officers of the lodges. It is no uncommon circumstance to find brethren holding minor offices, and many who have neither held nor aspired to official station, as perfect in the rendition of our ritual as are the W. Deputy Grand Lecturers. Nothing, in my estimation, has conduced so much to this desirable state of affairs as the faithful work accomplished at our Masonic Schools of Instruction."

About one-half of the District Deputy Grand Lecturers (ninety-nine in all) attended one or more of the schools, which, of course, was done at their own expense, indicating their zeal and interest in the standard work.

For information we quote the following paragraph from his address:

"Masonic Homes, for one or both of the indicated purposes combined, have been established and are in practical operation by the M. W. Grand Lodges of the following named jurisdictions: California, Connecticut, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Large permanent Charity Funds for the assistance of their dependent brethren have been created in Massachusetts, Iowa, Idaho and Oregon. There is a growing influence rapidly developing in favor of Masons' Homes in Alabama, Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Nevada, Oklahoma, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin."

The "indicated purposes" are "Homes for Aged Masons" and "Widows and Orphans of Deceased Master Masons."

The committee appointed to investigate the best method of utilizing the bequest of land made for a Home for Orphans and Aged Masons made an exhaustive report, well worthy of consideration by any jurisdiction which has in mind such a project; and \$25,000 were appropriated to begin the erection of suitable buildings.

The Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged proposed to transfer its properties (\$9,000) to the Grand Lodge, provided the principal sum was kept intact and the interest used.

The Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home proposed to transfer their funds (\$30,000) in the same way, with a further condition that the latter home should be maintained near or at Chicago.

These two institutions are under private auspices.

One thousand dollars was appropriated towards the "World's Fair Fraternal Building Association at St. Louis."

An amendment to the by-laws was adopted by which a per capita tax of ninety cents is laid on each Master Mason, of which thirty-five cents is to be set aside as a special "charity" fund.

Bro. Joseph Robbins presented the Report on Masonic Correspondence.

Under Alabama, he expresses a decided opinion against a decision that the W. M., S. W. or J. W. of the lodge cannot resign or dimit, but must be tried and punished, all because either of them changed his views of Masonry, saying:

"If a brother's views have undergone such a change that he cannot conscientiously remain identified with the Fraternity, then however much we may regret it, let him depart in peace and loving kindness, rather than pursue such a vengeful and intolerant course as shall make him thank heaven that he is well rid of us."

We also must quote his views of the Order of the Eastern Star, which was endorsed by Alabama:

"We more than question this action. It is bad enough when brethren eminent in themselves or by their stations, give in their masonic character, endorsement to bodies which can never be masonic until the Fraternity is revolutionized, but which are now seeking, if not claiming, to be a co-ordinate power in shaping some features of masonic polity; but it is a far graver matter when a Grand Lodge officially pats them on the back and invokes their aid. It is time to begin to think what is to be the outcome of it all. We cannot drift indefinitely without finding ourselves more than a merely appreciable distance from the Masonry of the fathers."

Under Iowa, discussing the petition for membership by a non-affiliate, he says:

"The doctrine that a Master Mason is 'free of the guild,' that is, that he has a right to travel anywhere and choose his masonic home anywhere without let or hindrance, save by the lodge he seeks to join, is as old as the Fraternity, and has not been denied until recent years when a mason's value to the Fraternity has come to be estimated for what he is worth in cash as an object of taxation. Iowa is one of the few jurisdictions that have undertaken to keep all this possibly taxable material not only within the boundaries of the state, but also within the bailiwick of the local lodge. Current events indicate that out of its experience it will some day reach a broader view."

Maine, 1901, has its full share in this report, (15 pp.)

He quotes from Grand Master Choate's address:

"The reports show that 1 has been suspended, 2 expelled, 268 suspended from membership and 25 *deprived of membership*, a total of 296 against 279 in 1900.

"We have italicized three words in order to inquire how their limbo differs from that of the 268 who were suspended from membership?"

To his query we reply that in this jurisdiction a member suspended for N. P. D. can restore himself at any time within five years by the payment to the Secretary of the lodge, of the amount due at the time of his membership;

but if deprived of membership the brother must pay his dues as above, and make request of the lodge for membership, and this request takes the usual procedure for applications for membership, reference to committee and a clear ballot upon their report.

The position of Maine in regard to masonic charity, as set forth by Bro. Drummond, is quoted with the following comment:

"Brother Drummond has again laid the fraternity everywhere, under lasting obligations for his clear and comprehensive re-statement of the masonic side of this question of reimbursement for relief."

We must also quote some references to the rights of Grand Jurisdictions over rejected material, because, while open to conviction, we are inclined to the belief that the laws made over rejected material by each jurisdiction, ought to be respected by all jurisdictions, and that perpetual jurisdiction to that extent ought to prevail:

"He [Bro. Robbins] claims that the party made a mason in Indiana, though previously rejected in Pennsylvania, is a regular mason, but he adds that "a reasonable regard for interjurisdictional comity should have induced Indiana to make it impossible that the question should be raised."

"He thinks that our Maine proposition in relation to rejected candidates has pretty much gone out of sight; but we think that he will find that cases like this Indiana one will happen frequently enough to keep it in view until some agreement shall be reached. Of course, the party in question will never see the inside of a Pennsylvania lodge; and what will Indiana say to his complaint? Merely scold as heretofore? If he should apply to visit in Massachusetts, he could not be admitted if the facts should be known. Sooner or later, the matter will cause a serious disturbance."

"We quite agree with him that the present condition of things ought to be so intolerable as to lead to a concerted effort to mend it, and perhaps as well on the basis of the Maine proposition as any. But when will it be? Not until each and every Grand Lodge stops meditating on the plenitude of its sovereignty long enough to remember that there are other pebbles on the beach, and to realize that a sovereignty whose self consciousness is always at the pitch of hysterical apprehension lest somebody else won't be conscious of its royal presence, is not a very impressive spectacle. '*Noblesse oblige*' is a sentiment which ought to characterize every sovereignty worthy of the name, but there is a constraint higher and stronger than this, the constraint of necessity, if we are to demonstrate that peace is possible where there is a plurality of Grand Lodges each the peer of every other. We must recognize the truth that upon the doctrine that the masonic acts of every masonic body which we recognize as lawful, done in conformity with the regulations of the authority that we recognize as supreme within its own territory are valid, rests the right or hope of any and every mason outside of the territory of his own Grand Lodge. And we must realize this so fully, that we can act upon it, even when we are justly provoked by the failure of others to do so, before we can secure by mutual concessions the *modus vivendi* at which Brother Drummond's proposition aims."

Under Massachusetts, discussing a petition to repeal a section of the Constitution asserting what degrees of Masonry should be recognized, he says:

"The groundwork of Masonry is the reciprocal acceptance and symbolical teaching by God acknowledging men of certain obligations derived from the moral law and recognized as being due to their Creator, to themselves and to

each other; the assumption of these reciprocal obligations in substance, form and manner to confer the masonic status being only possible within the body of certain organizations called lodges existing by virtue of warrants or charters from a representative Grand Lodge consisting of and formed by the masters and wardens of all the lodges in communication therewith, with the Grand Master of its own election—at the head; which Grand Lodge is the supreme power of the jurisdiction which it occupies, save as constrained by the ancient landmarks, the paramount, irrevocable, unchangeable law of Masonry; and when thus lawfully assumed these obligations are a perpetual guarantee—apart from the temporary distinctions of Master, Fellow and Apprentice—of an absolute equality of rights, benefits, privileges and eligibilities."

INDIANA, 1902.

In the introduction to his address the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Orlando W. Brownback, says:

"While we rejoice in our prosperity and our great gain, let us remember that numbers do not always constitute strength, that internal and not external qualification is the requisite. Our danger is not from without—we should fear internal dissension, jealousies, bickerings and disappointments. The past is secure. If we take care of the present the future will care for itself."

The deaths of two Past Grand Masters, Mortimer Nye and Bellamy S. Sutton, are particularly mentioned, and, also, the assassination of President McKinley, together with the distinguished dead in other jurisdictions.

During the year he had approved the by-laws of many lodges; approved the consolidation of four lodges into two; dedicated or caused to be dedicated six halls of lodges; laid the corner stones of two church edifices, two school buildings, one power house for water-works, and one masonic temple; and constituted seven lodges.

Dispensations had been granted to eight lodges, and after an exhaustive report upon the acts of the lodges U. D., with recommendations upon details connected with the manner of keeping records by the proper committee, charters were granted to all.

After announcing the appointments of Grand Representatives, he said:

"Your attention is called to the non-attendance at the meetings of the Grand Lodge on the part of Representatives who hold commissions from other Grand Lodges. By referring to the printed proceedings you will observe that quite a number of such Representatives have not graced the Grand Lodge with their presence for a number of years. This is not as it should be. Brethren holding these commissions should either represent the Grand Lodge thus honoring them or give way to some one who would be present at our annual meetings, or the life of these commissions should be limited to a certain number of years. I recommend that some action be taken in this matter."

Which was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, which among other recommendations submitted this:

"We also recommend that the Grand Representatives of other Jurisdictions residing in Indiana who have failed, or shall hereafter fail, to attend the annual

communications of the Grand Lodge for a period of three years as such Representative be declared to have forfeited his commission, and that the Grand Secretary notify said Grand Lodge that a vacancy has been created and suggest that it be filled in the usual way; that the Grand Secretary also notify all jurisdictions immediately of all vacancies occurring by death, removal, withdrawal, suspension or expulsion."

It is refreshing to read the following:

"I have been appealed to by telegraph, telephone, special messenger and numerous signed petitions to grant special dispensations to receive petitions, ballot upon and initiate candidates short of the statutory time required by our General Regulations.

"Section 47, page 38, General Regulations, requires petitions to be presented at a stated meeting, referred to a committee for investigation and lie over at least four weeks. I cannot conceive how any one having long entertained a favorable opinion of your ancient institution can hope to be railroaded through the degrees short of the statutory time. I do not subscribe to the sudden conversion to Masonry theory that requires an emergency clause attached to a petition."

He reported the following decisions:

"First. Is it proper and in accordance with masonic law in Indiana for a lodge to serve wines and other liquors at a banquet?

"Answer—No.

"Second. If it is not proper, what penalty will be incurred?

"Answer—It is a masonic offense in Indiana to use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and lodges should not be permitted to use at banquets anything that has been so productive of evil, misery, suffering and has caused the downfall of so many masons as 'wines and other liquors,' and lodges engaging therein should be disciplined by the Grand Master or by the Grand Lodge.

"Third. The officers of a lodge must be installed in open lodge at a stated meeting, or at a called meeting, regularly called for that purpose."

All of which were approved.

He recounts the propositions that have been before the Grand Lodge for the establishment of a Masonic Home and, having on October last issued a circular letter to the lodges, he sums up the result as follows:

"The returns show a majority of one hundred and twenty-three of the lodges of Indiana against the proposition for building a home. The time is coming, and not far distant, when a home will be erected where the sunshine of love and loyalty will, like the gentle dew of night, spread greenness and beauty over the jewels of our brotherhood, our indigent brothers, their widows and helpless orphans. But the time is not yet ripe for the undertaking."

Under the title of "Inspection" he highly recommends the prominence of the social feature of Masonry by the celebration of anniversaries, public installations, and social meetings; condemns the practice of lodges permitting dues to accrue to a large sum, suggesting that the books ought to be balanced at the end of each year; and from the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, thirty in all, makes a tabulation which gives light to the less informed brethren and from which we quote the two of especial distinction:

"Twenty-six lodges have no M. C. Columns.

"Three lodges have no I. O. O. F."

His recommendation "that inspection of lodges be held biennially under the direction and supervision of the Grand Master" receiving the favorable report of the committee, was adopted.

We heartily commend that part of his address which relates to the making of history of Masonry in his jurisdiction, because we know of what great advantage it has been to Maine to have the histories of its lodges.

We regret to find in this jurisdiction that the report of the Committee on Grievances and Appeals so far as it regards the trials held, are printed in full.

The following action was bad:

"First. That it be recommended to lodges that in their by-laws they make provision for the selection of Trustees, and that such Trustees be chosen to manage the business affairs of the lodge.

"Second. That incorporation under the voluntary association law is the preferable mode of incorporation for the larger lodges or for those who may acquire or expect to acquire by conveyance or otherwise, personal property in excess of five thousand dollars."

We believe that it would be much better for the lodges to be incorporated, not as lodges, but as separate organizations.

The Grand Lodges of Costa Rica, Cuba, Valle de Mexico, Western Australia and Porto Rico were recognized. A full account of the status of Masonry in Cuba is given, and a brief account of Masonry in Mexico.

Bro. Daniel McDonald presented the "Indiana Annual Masonic Review."

Under Idaho he says:

"We believe the Indiana rule on that subject is the correct way of making reports on character. It says:

"The Committee on Character shall make report in open lodge, which report, or any decision thereon, or conclusion therefrom, shall not be recorded nor divulged by the lodge nor any member thereof, nor any mason therein. Such report shall be followed by the ballot, which alone decides the admission of the candidate.

"The committee do not write on the back of the petition 'favorable' or 'unfavorable,' as the case may be, but each member of the committee reports to the lodge verbally all the facts he knows about the candidate affecting his eligibility for the degrees from which each member of the lodge decides for himself as to whether the information is favorable or unfavorable to the candidate."

Maine for 1901 is fraternally mentioned. He quotes Grand Master Choate's résumé of the growth of Masonry during the past century: quotes the procedure in the case of Bro. Norcross, who received his M. M. degree after an absence of forty-three years from this jurisdiction.

Under Nebraska we quote his views on "Grand Honors":

"There are but two kinds of Grand Honors known to masons—the public Grand Honors and the private Grand Honors. The private Grand Honors are performed in a manner known to Master Masons and can only be given in a Master Masons' Lodge. They are practiced by the craft only on a few occasions. It is proper to give them when a Masonic Hall is to be consecrated, a new lodge constituted, at the installation of a Worshipful Master or in receiving a Grand or Deputy Grand Master.

"The public Grand Honors are given at the laying of corner stones of public buildings, and especially at the burial of the dead, where the masonic funeral services are performed."

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1902.

Three emergent communications were held during the year for the laying of the corner stone of a college and of a church, and for dedicating a new lodge hall.

Three lodges failed to make returns within the required time, and under the law these lodges were deprived of representation, but inasmuch as this was the first violation of the law, these lodges were forgiven, with the understanding that this action was not to be construed hereafter as a precedent.

Now we will wait to see which prevails in the future: the law or the action of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge being called from labor to refreshment, was welcomed by the Mayor of the city, to which a response was made.

Upon resuming labor several matters of business were attended to before the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Henry M. Furman, was delivered.

In his introduction he reviews the history of the Grand Lodge, quoting words of wisdom from the first Grand Master, the Grand Orator, and other writers, then adds:

"Every masonic lodge should be a center of influence for right, justice, morality and humanity. Every mason should be a good husband, father, son, brother and neighbor. He should be a good citizen, rendering a ready and willing obedience to the laws of his country, and doing all in his power to build up the great causes of education and morality. Let it be our truthful boast and pride that Freemasonry stands for law and order, justice, morality, decency, industry, truthfulness, honesty, and helpfulness to humanity in this new country. We have so stood in the past, let us continue to so stand in the future with increased watchfulness and devotion."

Dispensations were granted by him on several occasions for matters which appear to be in accordance with their local law, although some of them would not accord with our law.

He reports eleven decisions, of which we quote:

"2. It is not necessary that a mason who applies for affiliation in a lodge in this jurisdiction should reside in the Indian Territory. The requirements as to residence apply only to petitioners for the degrees of Masonry.

"4. The physical requirements with reference to the qualifications of a petitioner for the degrees of Masonry do not apply to an applicant for affiliation. The fact that a brother has met with misfortune does not release masons from their obligations to him. On the contrary, our duty is to do all in our power to aid and assist him.

"9. Where a mason has been indefinitely suspended or expelled from his lodge and has taken an appeal to the Grand Lodge and the Grand Lodge has confirmed the action of the subordinate lodge, and where such suspended or

expelled mason seeks restoration, a majority vote of the lodge inflicting the punishment is sufficient to recommend him to the Grand Lodge for re-instatement.

"11. It is a masonic offence for a mason to have in his possession or in any manner use, consult or show to others any so-called exposure of the secrets of Freemasonry. Any mason who persists in committing this offence, after having been admonished to abstain from so doing, should have charges preferred against him and be expelled from the order."

Seven dispensations for new lodges were granted. On this subject he well says:

"I have not refused any applications for dispensations to establish new lodges, but have discouraged applications from several places at which I thought that strong and healthy lodges could not be built up. In my opinion a dispensation should not be granted to establish a new lodge unless the surroundings are such as to give promise of healthy growth and usefulness in the future."

He pays a beautiful tribute to the memory of President McKinley, then passing to a discussion of "The Orphan's Home," he says:

"It is only by united, patient and persevering effort that we can reasonably hope to make a success of this great movement. We have done splendidly for the last three years. If we will continue as we have been doing it will not be many years before we will have money enough to build and maintain a home for our orphans that will be a blessing to them and an everlasting honor to our Fraternity. Let us not be in too much of a hurry and start to build before we are sure that we have enough to maintain the Home after it is established. If we will have patience and do not become weary in well doing there is, and can be, no question of our success. If we start too soon the movement will become a constantly increasing burden and may end in a miserable failure."

He visited officially twenty-seven lodges, and concludes that there are three things the officers of a lodge should do, viz:

"First. They should be in their places promptly, and see that their lodges are open on time.

"Secondly. They should learn and do their work to the very best of their ability.

"Thirdly. They should be watchful and zealous as to the reputation of their lodges, and should not hesitate to enforce discipline against willful offenders."

The Grand Orator delivered before the Grand Lodge in public, an oration on "The Working Tools of a Fellow-Craft." We can find space for only one thought:

"The man who follows the weary round of the treadmill of business, who lashes himself as a horse in a race, whose restless days and sleepless nights are one continual struggle after the almighty dollar, heeds but little the admonitions of Masonry. Apply the plumb line to his life, and observe the discrepancy! How ready he is to fall by the wayside, a mere physical wreck of his former strength and beauty. God intended that he should walk uprightly, with strength in his muscles and the blush of health in his cheek, but he has transformed his body into a machine, with face emaciated and brow furrowed with care.

"If we would have the plumb line indicate a correct and upright structure, let us obey the admonitions of Masonry, and divide our time into three parts, 'whereby are found eight hours for the service of God and a distressed brother; eight hours for our usual vocations; and eight for refreshment and sleep.'"

In this Grand Lodge it appears to be the custom to print more or less fully the cases before the Committee on Appeals and Grievances. As we have said before, we believe that it is unnecessary to print anything pertaining to the cases except the findings of the committee.

The Grand Lecturer held twenty-two schools of instruction, each of four days' duration.

We find the following:

"The Grand Secretary had prepared with much care a full report on the Returns of Lodges. In the rush of business the report was forgotten. It was not read, hence the Grand Secretary feels that it should not be published without the approval of Grand Lodge."

We think the Grand Secretary was altogether too modest, for it might have been printed in the Appendix, and approved at the next communication.

There are reported seventy orphan children, who, in the main, are supported by the lodges of which their fathers were members.

We note that in the list of Grand Representatives Maine is omitted, while in our proceedings Samuel Clyde Fullerton, of Miami, is accredited. Whence arises this confusion among the workmen?

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Eugene Hamilton, who thus introduces himself:

"In presenting to you my first report on Correspondence, I do so with a diffidence arising from the fact that my predecessor—that masonic scholar, that patrician of Indian Territory Masonry, our Grand Secretary, M. W. J. S. Morrow—had in his written effusions held up so high a standard of literary excellence and masonic knowledge, that any effort of mine would fall far short of your expectations."

Maine had not been received when the report was presented.

At the end of the review he tells us that Alabama, West Virginia and Michigan recognize the order of the Eastern Star; that Georgia, Minnesota, New Mexico and Washington have decided that liquor dealers are not eligible to receive the degrees in Masonry; states the position of many jurisdictions upon the subject of Masonic Homes; and closes his report thus:

"The Review is over, and the only regret that remains is that in so many cases the space at my disposal forbade more extended quotation.

"The reading of the proceedings is to the correspondent a masonic education, and he parts with them feeling more sensibly than ever before the impression in his heart of the Brotherhood of Masonry."

IOWA, 1902.

Following its custom the Grand Lodge was escorted by the Commandery Knights Templar from a hotel to the Stout Auditorium where an address of welcome was delivered in behalf of the citizens and masons of Dubuque, to which Bro. Blanchard, Past Grand Treasurer, made a fitting response.

By the by we wonder if Iowa is one of the jurisdictions which has proclaimed what bodies are *masonic* bodies; and, if not, how did the Grand Lodge know whether it was a masonic body which was performing escort duty?

After the public exercises were over and those not members of the fraternity had retired, the Grand Lodge was opened.

In the introduction to his address the Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Lewis J. Baker, compares the present condition of affairs with that of ten years ago when the Grand Lodge met at the same place, greatly to the advantage of the present, not only in the material progress of mankind as a whole, but also to this Grand Jurisdiction in particular.

During these ten years more than twenty thousand members had been added but nearly four thousand had died, while over thirteen thousand had been dimitted and suspended.

Commenting upon this last phase of the subject, he says:

"What is the cause of this? Can it be that there was no food for thought or nourishment for the soul in our ritual? Or is it because the officers did not give the work in a proper spirit, or in an impressive manner? I fear that in many cases the two latter causes were the effective ones. Officers of lodges frequently do not seem to appreciate the responsibility that rests upon them. They mumble or hurry through the work without the thought that the design of the masonic institution is to make its members wiser, better, and happier, and to broaden and increase their love for humanity."

Charters had been issued to twelve new lodges which were constituted by special deputies.

To fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bro. Theodore S. Parvin, he appointed Bro. N. R. Parvin Grand Secretary.

A memorial volume to Bro. Parvin was recommended by him, and a committee for the preparation of such a volume was ordered by the Grand Lodge.

Mentioning, with just pride, the library that contains many thousands of volumes, he suggests that the library be catalogued that it may be of more universal benefit to the lodges.

He wisely discusses the misuse of the black ball; of schools for instruction he well says:

"It does not seem fair for this Grand Lodge to spend several hundred dollars each year to instruct officers and members of the constituent lodges, and then have them remain away from the schools when they are held in their own or adjacent districts. It is true that no penalty has been provided for such neglect of duty, because the Grand Lodge felt and believed that any member of the Fraternity chosen to the honorable position of Master or Warden would have enough of the true spirit of Masonry in his soul to labor diligently to

thoroughly equip himself so that he could discharge the duties of his office with honor to himself and credit to the fraternity. Without this proficiency in the work we cannot expect to make better men and good masons out of those who enter the portals of our lodges."

Five dispensations for new lodges were granted after a full examination into the merits of the several requests.

He does not believe that rotation in office is always best for the lodge; criticizes severely the returns made by the lodges; and granted only one request for permission to send circular letters to sister lodges for aid in rebuilding halls and the like.

We regret to read the following:

"Quite recently I have been informed that a member of one of our lodges went out upon the streets to find enough members to black ball a petitioner."

In view of the fact, by their law, that allowed one or more members of a lodge to prevent either a non-affiliate or an unaffiliate from uniting with some lodge, he recommends:

"That our law upon this matter be amended, so that when a lodge refuses to allow a brother to affiliate or to be reinstated and fails to prefer charges in a reasonable time and expel him, then its jurisdiction shall be waived and the brother shall have the right to petition one of the near lodges."

He mentions with proper respect the death of President McKinley, and, after speaking of the sterling worth of Bro. T. C. Ercanbrack who died during the year, he renders a beautiful eulogy to Bro. Parvin, closing with these thoughtful words:

"Brethren, behold this chair—vacant and draped in the emblem of sorrow. For more than fifty-six years it was ably and faithfully filled by Bro. Theodore Sutton Parvin, our Grand Secretary and Iowa's matchless, valiant, and vigilant masonic sentinel. He was a brother to mankind, a true friend, a searcher after truth, and a firm believer in the teachings of the Nazarene. Who can estimate the beneficial influence of his character and life? A life as fresh and inspiring as a spring morning, radiant with the sunshine of hope, buoyed and sustained by an unflinching faith, supported and strengthened by Justice and Temperance, mellowed and beautified by brotherly love and sweetened by the dews of charity. May his virtues be woven by his brethren into the most beautiful wreaths of Forget-me-nots, to serve as ever present incentives to better thoughts, to nobler deeds and greater achievements. And may the masons of Iowa drop a tear to his memory and mould his generous, kind and fraternal acts into an imperishable tablet of rare beauty to be placed in the archives of this Grand Lodge, as a memorial of his good and grand life, that it may stimulate the brethren to exemplify more and more by their daily walk the transcendent beauty and virtue of Masonry."

The length of the school of instruction is six days in this jurisdiction.

The custodians thus express themselves:

"The board learns with surprise that in some lodges in this jurisdiction, two or more candidates have been obligated at the same time, and that it has been done under plea of press of business. This practice is contrary to the work recognized in this state, is a wrong to the candidate, who is entitled to the ceremony as prescribed, and must cease."

"We also learn that in some lodges, when there is a number of candidates in waiting, it is the custom to railroad them through by abbreviating the secret work, conferring the full degree upon perhaps one. This practice is also wholly unauthorized."

From the report of the Librarian we select:

"HISTORY OF HANCOCK LODGE, NO. 4, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, CASTINE, MAINE, FROM 1891 TO 1900, INCLUSIVE—PART IV.

"Some mention of lodge histories would seem especially appropriate in this report. The pamphlet under consideration is the latest of an issue, in parts, of a consecutive story of lodge existence, bringing the record from 1891 to 1900. This plan of publication has a double merit—it allows the correction of errors, and also brings the expense within such reasonable limits that no lodge need fear taking up the work. The apparent details which make up the record of any lodge become frequently of first importance. To some of these may be traced the birth of sentiments or of policies which have afterward swayed or directed Grand Lodges, and had effect and influence upon the general body of the craft. In no other way can these necessary facts be preserved, to become hereafter strong links of evidence or corroborative testimony in the discussion and settlement of greater questions.

"Reverting to the Maine lodges, it may be said that the brethren of that state have been for a long time aware of the importance of this work. On the shelves of this library are several bound volumes, made up by the collection, preservation, and binding together of these lodge histories from Maine. If others are published we would be glad to receive them, and thus keep the collection complete."

Past Grand Master Fellows, as Grand Orator, delivered an address bearing upon the last ten years' history of the Grand Lodge. Of masonic homes, he says:

"Of all that is good, Iowa has the best.' We have not burdened ourselves by establishing expensive masonic homes. We have not provided for separating the subjects of our care from the homes they love so well, and which, however humble, are to them the dearest places on earth, but have made a provision for extending aid in their own homes to all who have just claims for masonic aid, and in co-operation with the subordinate lodges, so disseminating our charities as to relieve the distress, lighten the hearts, and promote the happiness of our beneficiaries. What we devote to charity is all faithfully applied to that object. Our work is done without ostentation. Our methods are systematic, business like, and effective, our work done in that quiet and sympathetic manner characteristic of Masonry."

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, not acquiescing in the matter of the admission of non-affiliates, state the code:

"The code provides that on the petition for membership of a non-affiliate who has resided in the jurisdiction of the lodge less than one year he may be elected by a two-thirds vote of the members present. If more than one year has elapsed since the date of his dismission, or since the date of his residence in the jurisdiction of the lodge, at least four negative votes are necessary to reject."

A card system of registration for the office of the Grand Secretary was adopted.

Bro. Joseph E. Morcombe, in submitting the Report on Fraternal Correspondence, thus introduces himself:

"Your Committee on Fraternal Correspondence presents its annual report with a diffidence in itself an apology. To succeed a writer of ripened experience, varied knowledge, and extended study is no small handicap. My predecessors in this work have been men whose word carried weight of authority, and whose command of language and felicity of expression was beyond what the present writer may hope to attain. In the place of these honored brethren there comes one, almost unknown, who presents his work for your inspection, and asks leniency of judgment for its imperfections."

Under Louisiana he says:

"The only decision which is made matter of record is in answer to a question whether it was permissible for masons to discuss outside of the lodge with persons who are not masons the result of a masonic trial, where a brother was suspended. It was held that if the result was suspension the proceedings were secret and could not be so discussed. But if the trial resulted in expulsion and no appeal was taken, or if appealed sentence was confirmed, then the person expelled was *masonically* dead, and it was right and proper that the outside world should know that he was repudiated by masons.

"Admitting the force of this argument, we deem it unwise to allow any of the business of a masonic lodge to be openly discussed. As it is there is too much loose talking and too much publication of things that should be confined within the walls of the lodge room. The fact of expulsion will sooner or later become known without masons making a business of spreading the information. The hedge of secrecy cannot safely be broken at any one point."

Maine, 1901, receives kindly notice. Grand Master Choate's concluding paragraphs in his address are quoted.

The report of the Committee upon the subject of spurious Grand Lodges is quoted and commended thus:

"A wise conclusion, and a safe precedent to be followed by any jurisdiction before whom this question may come."

We would say to Bro. Morcombe anent the publishing of masonic news that the trouble in this jurisdiction came from a "newspaper man" who upon receiving light in Masonry, thought that he ought upon his own knowledge and judgment, without consultation with members who were older and wiser in Masonry, gave to his paper information that should rightly have been kept within the lodge room.

Here is what he said about the Report on Correspondence:

"One looks forward to a rich treat in opening the pages of Brother Drummond's Report on Correspondence. Where the tyro agrees with the veteran he can pride himself on superior judgment. Where he differs there is the probability of insufficient information and the fear of exposing ignorance to keep the recruit in the background. And in all things he can 'read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest,' to the strengthening of his faith and the increase of his masonic knowledge. But when these old fellows lock horns over some abstruse point of policy or fact in history we can follow the controversy with disinterested delight."

Alas! That he can read no more of them.

He thus put himself on record under Minnesota:

"Ministers of the gospel, as a rule, are well paid, or at least their incomes will compare favorably with those of the average mason. Self-respect and the dignity of the profession should prevent ministers from taking advantage of a regulation which admits them to equal privileges in the fraternity without assuming equal responsibilities and burdens."

In this jurisdiction clergymen may be made masons without fee, but the lodges must pay dues for them to the Grand Lodge. We agree that "now there is no excuse for this discrimination."

We close our review of this jurisdiction with fraternal reference to the report of Bro. Drumnond, found on page 62 of the correspondence report for 1902, only quoting the introductory paragraph:

"We announced last year the death of Bro. Theodore Sutton Parvin, but according to our custom delayed a special notice of him, until we should have the action of his Grand Lodge. We had forgotten that the Grand Lodge of Iowa meets *after* our Grand Lodge meets, and within less than a month; and the consequence is that we shall receive the Proceedings containing the announcement of his death only in season for our report in 1903, two years after his death."

This fully explains why no eulogy to the memory of the grand mason Bro. Parvin is required from us, for a greater writer has recorded his views, and that, too, with the thought that in 1903 he might add another word, but his lips are sealed.

KANSAS, 1903.

In this jurisdiction the prayer of the Grand Chaplain at the opening of the Grand Lodge is printed in full.

R. W. Bro. William F. Kuhn, Deputy Grand Master of Missouri, was introduced, and welcomed by the Grand Master, to which he made a fitting response.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas E. Dewey, after a pleasing introduction, mentions with words befitting and decorous, the deaths of nine distinguished masons of this jurisdiction; among whom were the R. W. Junior Grand Warden Abram H. Ellis, P. G. Master Andrew M. Callahan and W. Bro. A. A. Carnahan.

He rejoices in the growth for the past year, which has exceeded that of any previous year in its history.

He says:

"There are worthy members of our order who honestly believe that Masonry is for the few and that a lack of growth is no disparagement. Surely we have outgrown that idea. Masonry is for all good men, properly qualified, and we must not forget, in our consideration of a candidate for the mysteries, to estimate the probable benefit of Masonry to him, as well as the benefit that he may be to Masonry. Where only the latter consideration is kept in mind, Masonry has no mission, and will be a failure, as is every man or body of men without a mission."

Many of the troubles and dissensions that had arisen in lodges from im-

proper use of the secret ballot had been adjudicated by the Grand Master although he arrested the charters of two lodges.

He discusses very fully the question of "intoxicating liquors," and the Grand Lodge adopted the following regulation :

"This Grand Lodge by its approval of the decision of its Grand Masters and the adoption of standing regulations relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, gives no uncertain sound on the subject, and hereby reaffirms its previous declarations, and declares that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or the aiding and abetting the sale of the same, directly or indirectly, by the renting of buildings, or furnishing means for the conduct of such business, with or without license, shall be deemed an offense against the body of Masonry, and all persons violating this regulation are ineligible to receive the degrees of Masonry or to membership in any lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction."

He next takes up the subject of "re-imbursement in charity." Kansas does not believe in the "Wisconsin proposition." He devotes, to the subject, almost ten pages, which include a digest of the laws of many jurisdictions. We have room for only one quotation :

"Nowhere has the advancement of civilization wrought more serious injury than in Masonry. While its benefits have been great, yet the misfortune outweighs them. Organized charity, as the term is now used, has become a part of Masonry as it has of the churches, and it has eliminated from our life the element of sacrifice. It was a sorry day for our fraternity when personal sacrifice on the part of its members became unnecessary, and it is unnecessary. A mason can live and die nowadays, and leave a very respectable reputation without ever having given away a dollar that he needed. Perhaps he deserves no blame for having so lived, but it is a lamentable condition that permits him so to live, and yet be a reputable mason."

Having fully examined into and by personal visitations having acquainted himself with the workings of the Masonic Home, he highly commends it.

The indexing and cataloguing of the library is being done in a thorough manner. For instance, under the title Candidates, 328 cards, covering everything that has been said in the Masonic Review of Cincinnati for the last fifty-three years, were required.

He issued seventy-two dispensations, of which thirty-one were for degrees. About fifty dispensations paid a fee of five dollars each.

The "Right of Dimission" was brought to his notice, and at his suggestion the following standing regulation was adopted :

"A certificate of dimission must be issued to any member applying therefor, (1) who is not at the time holding an elective office in the lodge. (2) against whom no charges are pending, and (3) who is not under any pecuniary liabilities to his lodge. No lodge has any right to refuse or neglect to issue such certificate unless one of the three above enumerated reasons for refusal exists: *provided*, if any brother should give notice, action may be deferred, not exceeding thirty days, to allow full opportunity for filing charges."

The corner stones of a court-house, library building, masonic building and monument were laid during the year; two masonic edifices were dedicated.

Schools of instruction are commended, with the suggestion that lodges should have authority to pay for the attendance of a representative thereto, and the Committee on Jurisprudence decided that under the law lodges now had the right to do so.

The secret work has two paragraphs in his address. The outcome was the adoption of the following:

"The sale, gift, printing or use of the so-called cipher rituals, or secret work, shall be deemed a violation of Article IV, Section 7, of the Constitution, and an offense against the Body of Masonry."

Many other matters of local interest were reported by him.

The reports of other officers are full and explicit.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held, at which the Grand Master presented the memorial portion of his address, the Grand Orator delivered an impressive view of death, and the Committee on Necrology submitted their report.

The members of the Grand Lodge, through the kindness of the brethren at Wichita, receiving transportation to the Masonic Home, visited the institution.

The degree of Master Mason was conferred by the Grand Master with selected assistant workers.

The children of the Masonic Home entertained the Grand Lodge during the morning of one day for an hour before the Grand Lodge resumed labor.

An oration by the Grand Orator, Rev. Francis S. Blaney, upon "The more noble and glorious use," is replete with thought expressed in chaste and beautiful language. The concluding paragraph is all that we can quote:

"Truly our symbolism has in it the power to assist in harmonizing the divine longing and the human aspiration to reach a common end in moral and social culture, and thus fulfill the aim and object of friendship, charity and brotherly love of the highest order and the widest influence, if used aright for the more glorious end. It is fitted to the mind and heart alike, and when both are elevated together, then civilization and all its blessings rest upon a firm and lasting foundation.

"May the great lights shine on forever, and the symbol and emblem carry their message of truth and beauty to every heart in all the waiting world."

Applications for fraternal recognition from the Grand Orient Argentino de Rito Azul, and from the National Grand Lodge of Egypt were referred to the Committee on Correspondence for further investigation and report.

From the report of the Committee on Necrology, we quote:

"It was 'one hour past high twelve,' on an October day, when the angel of death kissed in eternal sleep the mortal eyes of

M. W. JOSIAH HAYDEN DRUMMOND,

and the masonic world mourned its most distinguished jurist. His masonic record appears in another part of this report. This eminent mason was widely known in law and politics; more so, by his having been Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction of Scottish Masonry; and yet, his chiefest fame was that of the recognized Nestor of masonic jurisprudence. As chairman of the Committee on Correspondence for Maine, a position he held for a period of thirty-five years, his interpretations of masonic law were eagerly sought and accepted universally by the masonic fraternity.

"He was the author of the 'Masonic Text Book,' a work which is received everywhere as the highest authority."

From the introduction of the Report on Correspondence, by Bro. William M. Shaver, we quote:

"The past year, like this wonderful time of prosperity and progress in which we live, has been one of marked advancement and growth in the masonic world. 'Forward!' has been the watchword all along the line, even in our conservative ancient fraternity. The net gain of the year is given by our statisticians as 3.68 per cent. as against 3.17 per cent. of the preceding year, and more than double that of the net gain of two years ago."

Under Maine he commends the address of Grand Master Kimball, especially noting the centennial celebration of three of our lodges in 1902.

He has this to say about our action in adapting for use "certificates of charters":

"Now, this is all right, and we have no objection to it; but we are a little curious as to how the sticklers for the necessity of the corporeal presence of the charter within the lodge room when the lodge is open, will receive this 'innovation.' It is very plain that this 'certificate' is *not* the 'charter' under which the lodge works, as both the Grand Secretary's report and the report of this Jurisprudence Committee admit that the purpose of this plan is to avoid the necessity of cancelling and annulling the *original* charter.

"At this Annual Communication, eight lodges were granted these charter certificates, and we doubt not that these lodges are now holding communication after communication *without* the *charter* being present. And this in staid old Maine. My! My!"

A very full account of the "severance of masonic relations between the Grand Lodge of Maine and the Grand Orient of France" is given:

"We shall look with great interest for the answer of the Grand Orient of Belgium, although we do not anticipate any recession from its position of intercourse with the Grand Orient of France. While we do not care at this time, to enter into any discussion of the problem, we feel constrained to say that in our judgment the principle involved in the question of recognition or non-recognition of such a body as the Grand Orient of Belgium, which persists in recognizing such a body as the Grand Orient of France as masonic, lies more in the fact of the evidence it discloses of its own interpretation of Masonry than in the mere fact that it persists in recognizing a body which we consider unmasonic."

He concludes his review of Maine with the following tribute to Bro. Drummond:

"Since writing the above, the startling intelligence has been announced that the Nestor of American Freemasonry, M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland, Maine, is no more. On the afternoon of Saturday, October 25th, while on the streets of Portland, the Judge dropped dead.

"Shortly before his death, Bro. Drummond wrote to the chairman of this committee as Grand Secretary of our Grand Chapter, asking for certain information, and remarking that he was finishing his last Correspondence Report for the Grand Chapter of Maine, as he expected to retire from the chairmanship of that committee. In answering, while regretting the necessity for such action, we expressed the hope that he was not contemplating retiring

also from the chairmanship of the Grand Lodge committee, as such a course would be a calamity to the whole masonic craft.

"The response was a most kind, fraternal letter, in which, while expressing appreciation of the sentiment in our letter, the Judge assured us that he did not contemplate retiring from the Grand Lodge committee, remarking that he 'expected to die with that harness on, as life would seem hardly worth living' with that occupation gone. This was within less than ten days before his death.

"The writer hereof met this brother personally for the first and only time at the Washington memorial celebration at Mount Vernon in December of 1899. Of all the masonic celebrities there expected, Judge Drummond was the one we most desired to see, and he was the one who produced the strongest impression upon us. His genial approachableness, his happy faculty of apparent recollection of one's attempts at masonic labor, and above all the unaffected simplicity and modesty of his character, impressed us greatly.

"At the communication of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, held December, 13, 1899, where all the visiting delegates were introduced and greeted, Bro. Drummond was undoubtedly the guest of honor of the occasion, and was treated as such. We shall never forget the unaffected facial expression and attitude of modest deprecation of Judge Drummond while Grand Master Duke, of Virginia, was most eloquently and in strong words of eulogy introducing him to the Grand Lodge. One could easily see that while he was deeply touched and pleased at the reception tendered him, he considered the introduction and expressions as far too flattering. This was one occasion, however, when his auditors did not agree with his modest opinion. A great mason has fallen, and it will be many years before his important niche in Masonry will be filled."

Under Michigan, commenting upon a decision that a brother residing in that jurisdiction cannot join a lodge in another jurisdiction, he says:

"We do not believe in such a law. A candidate enters Masonry and the membership of a lodge of his 'own free will and accord.' He should be permitted to leave as freely, and hence a mason should always be granted a dimit when he asks for it, provided he is clear of indebtedness or charges in the lodge. Having obtained his dimit, the question as to whether he shall be permitted to affiliate with a lodge in Ohio or in Kansas, is solely one for the laws in Ohio or Kansas to determine, and we do not believe that Michigan has any right to interfere."

Which accords with our law.

KENTUCKY, 1902.

From the introductory paragraph of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Harry Bailey, we learn that the craft have had a phenomenal growth and strength for the year past.

We rejoice that the differences between the Grand Lodge and Masonic Home have been settled. It will be remembered that the Grand Lodge desired to build a building, and the Home, which had ninety thousand dollars of the funds of the Grand Lodge in trust, declined to pay this sum to the Grand Lodge, whereupon the annual assessment of one dollar for the support of the Home was withheld.

Now the Grand Lodge has issued bonds for two hundred thousand dollars. The Home subscribed for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds, of which ninety thousand are to be held in trust by the Home and are made non-negotiable.

The assessment of one dollar was turned over to the Home. The building is now almost completed.

He states that he has made numerous decisions, relative to balloting at called meetings, conferring degrees out of time, all of which were settled by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, which gives no power to the Grand Master to grant such requests.

He, too, has had to answer questions about the secrecy of the ballot, and condemnns in no unmistakable words the desire on the part of some to find out how others balloted.

It would appear that this trouble affects a great many jurisdictions. Does the trouble arise from a want of sufficient information on the part of the craft, or from innate cussedness, which no information or teaching can get out of some brothers, who by this means show their unworthiness?

He refused all requests asking that candidates having lost an arm or leg might receive the degrees. The law did not allow him to grant the power, but, he says, under the law the lodge has "the power itself to solely judge of the qualifications of a candidate."

He decided that an election held by a lodge on the 16th day of December, when it ought to have been held on the 27th, was illegal. The lodge gave as the reason that several other lodges of different orders held their meetings on that date and in the same hall.

He decided that lodges could amicably determine between themselves the jurisdictional limit. This, too, was upheld by the Committee on Jurisprudence, although it reversed former decisions.

Seven new lodges had received dispensations to work.

A pleasing report of his visitations to several lodges and a full account of his visitation to the Old Mason's Home is given. Discussing the advantages of the Home, he says:

"I have had many letters addressed to me during the past year in regard to old men who have not been members of lodges for twenty to thirty-five years, and who have been suspended and desire to get into the lodge again. Their desire to be affiliated with some lodge is to me a very plain and open one. I have had letters from all over the State in regard to this, and it seems as if everywhere men who were once masons, but who have not been members of lodges for years, are at once taking an active interest in getting into lodges. I have had this matter personally brought to my notice. Their desire to affiliate with lodges is a mercenary one, and I want to call the attention of lodges to that fact. Men who have in the past been wealthy, and possessed with large means, and who have now lost their property, are coming back to the lodge they allowed themselves to be suspended from years ago. They do not deserve to become members in good standing, and, while they can pay their long owing dues, still they should not be foisted on the Old Masons'

Home by their local lodges. I hope that lodges will give strict attention to this matter."

We found the same difficulty to a lesser degree, in the wish of some who, dropped from the roll of membership for N. P. D., wished to regain membership when they were becoming needy; so a time limit of five years was made within which such restoration would be allowable.

The Widows' and Orphans' Home and Infirmary is highly commended.

A memorial asking that persons engaged in the saloon business should not be accepted as members, on recommendation of the Committee on Jurisprudence was referred to the next Grand Lodge "for more elaborate discussion and such action as may be deemed necessary."

The following report was adopted:

"We recommend the rejection of the resolution which seeks to require a brother when absent from the jurisdiction of his Grand Lodge to present to those masons at whose hands he may seek relief, a receipt from his local lodge, certified by the Secretary of the Grand Lodge, together with seal of Grand Lodge, showing that dues to said local lodge have been paid. The adoption of such a resolution would necessitate a constitutional amendment, and we recommend that it be not considered."

The Committee on Jurisprudence did not approve a dispensation to attend memorial services on a Sunday, nor did they approve dispensations for lodges to attend "masonic picnics" in a body, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge disapprove the granting of dispensations for subordinate lodges to appear in public for other than masonic purposes, and that those purposes are:

"To bury the dead.

"To lay corner stones.

"To dedicate halls.

"To publicly install officers.

"To celebrate the days of Saint John the Baptist and Saint John the Evangelist by proper ceremonies."

Bro. James W. Staton, in introducing the Report on Correspondence, says:

"If possible, we desire to embody our thoughts in as small a compass as possible. Grand Lodge has shouldered a big load in the shape of a Temple debt, and until that is disposed of it will be necessary to economize on every side. So we must do our best to assist in economizing in our branch of the work until the debt is finally wiped out."

Under District of Columbia, he says:

"There seems to be considerable stress laid on documentary evidence of the standing of visitors. That is all well enough, but the fact that the visitor must take a test oath, ought not to be ignored altogether. It is not always convenient for one to carry written documents with him. This writer never had one in his life, and if he had one, nine chances to one it would be forgotten and left at home. Besides, the question arises, how often must these documents be renewed to make them available?"

Under Nova Scotia:

"The decision relative to masonic funerals is the only correct one. If a masonic funeral, all other bodies must be subject to masonic orders, and the masons' position is in the immediate front of the hearse, and in case of being denied them, the only course left is to decline to attend in their masonic capacity."

Maine, 1902, receives the full share of notice, embracing, as he does, in well found words the salient points of the business done at that communication, and touching upon the Report of the Committee on Correspondence.

From his conclusion we quote :

"Only to-day we received a circular letter informing us of the sudden death of that prince of correspondents, M. W. Josiah Hayden Drummond, and it overwhelms us with grief at his loss. The useful ones of the craft are falling all around us. Who will be the next? We will write more on Bro. Drummond's death in the future."

The Centennial History of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, by the Grand Secretary, Bro. Grant, is continued in this volume, embracing a portion of the proceedings at the Annual Communication in 1853.

MANITOBA, 1902.

Three special communications were held during the year to lay corner stones of school buildings, and of St. Matthew's Hall; and one to pay the last tribute of respect to M. W. the Very Rev. Dean James Dallas O'Meara, Past Grand Master, of whom the Past Grand Chaplain spoke in the highest terms, saying among other things :

"A true man in the vigor of life and a good mason in the midst of useful work, has been stricken down among us. He is a brother and a friend that will be sadly missed at our gatherings. Few men knew the symbolism and none understood the spirit of our order better than he did. He presided in the lodge room with dignity, and no better exemplification of the teachings of Masonry can be found anywhere than in the record of his life."

At the annual communication, an address of welcome was read by the Mayor of the city to which response was made by the Grand Master.

The address of M. W. Bro. R. S. Thornton is short. A case of discipline arose which required the attendance of two members of the lodge to give evidence in the case. They ignored the summons and persisting after a special summons, they were suspended for three months.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submit reports which give in detail the standing of the respective lodges in their districts, with the result of their visitations.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that four lodges had been constituted during the year, and dispensations for three lodges issued.

Also that the Grand Master had issued dispensations for the wearing of masonic clothing at church; for conferring degrees within the prescribed time, and one to re-ballot on a rejected candidate.

"The past year has been uneventful, except for the fact of the large number of those seeking admission into the Fraternity. We have probably added, during the last twelve months, a larger number of brethren to our roll than ever heretofore, in the same period of time, in the history of our Grand Lodge. The craft is working most harmoniously, and we are at peace with all the sister Grand Lodges throughout the world."

He appropriately mentions the death of Bro. McCahan and mentions our loss as follows :

"On October 25th, to the Fraternity throughout the world, was announced the death of that distinguished mason, Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, of Maine. He was a mason known and beloved in every Grand Lodge of the world. He was a man of commanding presence and 'a prince and lawgiver among us.'

"I recommend that a page be set apart in our proceedings to the memory of these two distinguished brethren, and proper resolutions of condolence be forwarded to the Grand Lodge of Maine upon the death of Bro. Drummond."

Many dispensations for many purposes were granted.

Bro. E. T. Schultz, chairman of the Committee on Correspondence, who had been a regular attendant upon the Grand Lodge for upwards of a half century, because of the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage, was absent.

A charter was granted to one new lodge, and a lodge which had forfeited its charter, had the same restored.

Bro. Edward T. Schultz submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Tennessee, discussing the "ritual" question he says :

"We are more than gratified to see this action on the part of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and we sincerely hope that the conservative and law-abiding jurisdictions of our country will earnestly endorse this protest, and not cease their efforts until this pernicious practice of using cipher rituals is thoroughly stamped out. It is unaccountable to us that the membership of a Grand Lodge, composed largely as it is of Past Masters, who, it is presumed, are acquainted with the laws, usages and customs of the Fraternity should not only tolerate, but legalize the use of these unlawful things. We can conceive of no greater danger to the perpetuity of our Fraternity as an ancient and honorable institution than a persistence in this practice."

Maine received his careful attention. He quotes from Grand Master Kimball's address with approval, as well as the action under lead of Bro. Drummond with reference to the Grand Orient of Belgium. Upon this subject he says :

"Your committee had seriously thought of submitting a resolution looking to a reconsideration of the resolution adopted a few years since, recognizing the Grand Orient of Belgium, but concluded to await the reply that Grand Body would make to the protest of the Grand Lodge of Maine and others who have taken similar action."

He concludes as follows :

"The above review was completed Tuesday, October 28th. Little did we think that the hand that penned the kindly sympathetic words of us was lying cold in death.

"Bro. Josiah H. Drummond was stricken suddenly while on the street at

The Grand Lodges of Costa Rica and Egypt were recognized.

All the rest of the business was routine and local.

There is no review of proceedings by the Committee on Correspondence.

MARYLAND, 1902.

A special communication was held in March for the laying of the corner stone of the Court of Appeals building at Annapolis; an address very appropriate to the occasion was delivered by Past Master James N. Brewer.

In April another special communication was held to attend the funeral of Bro. Lewis N. Keizer, the Grand Senior Warden.

In May a special communication was held to attend the funeral of Bro. William H. Shryock, Past Grand Treasurer, a brother of the Grand Master. Of him the Grand Chaplain at his funeral, said:

"We loved him in the flesh, for the kindly eye, the cordial grasp of the hand, the gentle courtesy of his manner, the generous liberality of his charity, the high ideals of life which he cherished and always maintained, the intelligent masonic instinct that so clearly grasped the symbols and interpreted the allegories of the institution, as he illustrated its tenets by the outward practice of its precepts, adorning the doctrines of Freemasonry. He was a bright mason, clear to understand and interpret its mysteries and lucid in expounding them. He was indefatigable in his devotion and arduous in his labors to promote its highest interests. And here, in this sacred place we bear testimony to his faithfulness and devotion, as he lived in the light of that Divine Word whose counsels he heeded and whose hopes he cherished."

Its semi-annual communication was held in May. The Grand Master, M. W. Bro. Thomas J. Shryock had been absent for a three months' tour in the Holy Land and Europe.

The Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Henry C. Larrabee, reported his acts during the absence of the Grand Master, and they were approved.

Other business was routine except the following:

"Past Masters of the Grand Lodge of Egypt, whose most kindly and fraternal reception and hospitable entertainment of our Grand Master, in the Mother of Nations and of Masonry, has endeared them to us all, be and they are hereby constituted honorary members of our Grand Lodge."

A special communication was held in August, to attend the funeral of Bro. George L. McCahan, who was a most distinguished mason, having been Gen. Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, besides filling faithfully many other masonic offices. Of him it was said:

"In moral tone, fidelity to duty, strict integrity and truth and masonic and Christian life, our brother's career constitutes a bright example, worthy of admiration and emulation."

The annual communication was held in November. The address of the Grand Master is replete with good things. He thus speaks of the condition of the craft:

home in Portland, on Saturday, October 25th, and died immediately. His death comes to us as a personal bereavement. We had known him intimately since 1871, when he attended upon the Triennial of the General Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment, in Baltimore.

"He had been Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in both Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter for thirty-seven years and had done more to build the American system of Freemasonry than any one else in the country. His views upon masonic jurisprudence were quoted and relied upon all over the land and by masonic students abroad as well. His great ability and his earnestness and zeal maintained for him the position of Nestor among Correspondents throughout his long term of service.

"He served the craft as Grand Master, Grand High Priest, Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters and Grand Commander in his own state, and in the national positions of General Grand High Priest, General Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters, Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and since the death of General Albert Pike as the official head of the Royal Order of Scotland in this country.

"In all these positions he rendered important services. Of robust strength, unflagging energy and tireless industry he found time amid the exactions of a large and active law practice, to perform herculean work in Masonry. Such work constituted recreation for him, for when others were enjoying the festivities of masonic gatherings he would be intent upon the committee labors which were always showered upon him and performed with as much pleasure as zeal.

"At the same time he filled many public official positions and was as highly esteemed and venerated in civil life at home as in the masonic Fraternity. It may be truly said of him: 'Know ye not that there is a Prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?'"

Under British Columbia, he says:

"He ruled that in accordance with the Constitution of his Grand Lodge, it was not permissible for a non-affiliated mason to take part in any masonic ceremony, public or private, etc.

"It is hardly necessary for us to say that we do not approve such a regulation, and much question the right of the Grand Lodge to adopt it. As we have often stated, by becoming a non-affiliate by demission a brother loses none of his *rights* in the *Fraternity*; he simply forfeits his *lodge* rights and privileges, that is to say, he has no *right* to visit a lodge or to take part in a masonic ceremony; but if a lodge, for reasons satisfactory to itself, sees proper to extend either of these privileges, it is not, in our opinion, within the power of the Grand Lodge to prevent them so doing. It is a matter left entirely to the discretion of the subordinate lodges."

MASSACHUSETTS, 1902.

At the quarterly communication held December 10, 1902, M. W. Charles T. Gallagher, Grand Master, completing the third and last year in this office, delivered an address full of thanksgiving, praise and loyalty.

Speaking of the duties of the office, he says:

"A man with no other business might easily devote sufficient time to it during the day and evening to make it a distinct business in itself."

We quote in full what he said about a matter which may become of closer import to us if visitors should appear within our jurisdiction:

home in Portland, on Saturday, October 25th, and died immediately. His death comes to us as a personal bereavement. We had known him intimately since 1871, when he attended upon the Triennial of the General Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment, in Baltimore.

"He had been Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence in both Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter for thirty-seven years and had done more to build the American system of Freemasonry than any one else in the country. His views upon masonic jurisprudence were quoted and relied upon all over the land and by masonic students abroad as well. His great ability and his earnestness and zeal maintained for him the position of Nestor among Correspondents throughout his long term of service.

"He served the craft as Grand Master, Grand High Priest, Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters and Grand Commander in his own state, and in the national positions of General Grand High Priest, General Grand Master of Royal and Select Masters, Grand Commander of the Northern Jurisdiction Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and since the death of General Albert Pike as the official head of the Royal Order of Scotland in this country.

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We quote in full what he said about a matter which may become of closer import to us if visitors should appear within our jurisdiction:

"The gathering of men calling themselves masons, during the past summer at Castle Square Hall, while they in no way menace us or our Institution, is of such a grossly unmasonic nature that a word should be said of the matter. Without the slightest pretence of examination as to character, they have joined with them apparently any person who can procure the requisite amount to pay for the so-called initiation. Of the leaders, three at least had been rejected as applicants in regular lodges, and these, with I know not how many more, bear reputations in their respective business and home communities far below our standard of men and masons. These leaders, and others of those whom they have taken in, have proselyted and solicited for candidates anywhere, even in resorts where men gather to idle and loaf, receiving from each candidate the sum of fifteen dollars or less, five dollars of which goes in each case to the broker who has found the candidate. Thus has been established an industry that has continued and may last for a while, but is of course doomed to certain disintegration. They have pretended to get together two bodies by dividing the first one, and we understand have pretended to call some one Grand Master, at least the self-styled Grand Master of the spurious Grand Lodge in Ohio so writes to an alleged masonic publication. The report of our investigating committee and the action of the Grand Lodge as to the matter, appear in our printed Proceedings, and I should not refer to it except to warn you against the disgraceful nature and character of the proceedings, and to urge on you all untiring diligence and vigilance in admitting visitors to your lodges. Brethren should be extremely cautious in avouching for those whom they casually meet in lodges, and especial care should be exercised by examining committees as to travelling cards and otherwise when brethren present themselves for visiting."

Of the John H. Collamore estate, he says:

"No report can be made on the John H. Collamore matters, except that the one subject of litigation, being the attempt to declare about one-half of the estate subject to the trust for the benefit of his brother's family, has not yet progressed to a conclusion, although it is still in the courts. When this is concluded it is hoped it will be the last possible attack that ingenuity can create against the estate, all others having been disposed of, as they have arisen, favorably to the estate."

He had held special communications of the Grand Lodge for assisting in the centennial anniversaries of Merrimack Lodge at Haverhill, of Corner Stone Lodge at Duxbury, and for laying the corner stone of a masonic temple in Roxbury District, of a town hall in Needham, and of a new armory at Everett.

He made many official visitations which he reports in a most pleasing way.

In his report of his presence at Philadelphia to assist in the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the initiation of George Washington as a mason, he says:

"Your Grand Master responded for you as a Grand Lodge as follows:

"What more can be said for Massachusetts than has already been expressed? She is counted among the galaxy of sister lodges for whom I have already responded, but if a special greeting is needed I give you, on the moment, this sentiment: Pennsylvania and Massachusetts,—Philadelphia and Boston,—Wm. Penn. and Cotton Mather,—the Quaker and the Puritan,—the austerity and asperity of their religious zeal softened and liberalized with time, have produced descendants who meet as masons in this presence and around a common board, with "Friendship, Morality and Brotherly Love.""

Again in his report of his keeping the Feast of St. Andrew with Kilwinning lodge, of Lowell, he says:

"There was no working of a degree, but a table lodge was opened with impressive ceremonies in the banquet hall and toasts and addresses were made in accordance with the ritual prepared by this lodge for its table by Past Grand Master Gardner in 1866, at the time of the constitution of the lodge."

A charter was granted to Friendship Lodge, of Wilmington.

A tribute to the memory of R. W. Richard M. Field was presented by the Committee. He was well known as the manager of the Boston Museum from 1864 to 1895.

A suitable memorial to R. W. Charles H. Norris, was also presented:

"He was the founder and first President of the Past Masters' Association of the Eighth Masonic District, and was most active in the formation of the Past District Deputies' Association of Massachusetts, and one of its most earnest supporters; giving freely of his time and talent to the eminent satisfaction of his associates."

At the dedication of the hall of Union Lodge in the Dorchester district, when the Grand Lodge held a special communication, the Grand Master delivered an interesting historical address.

And again at the constitution of Friendship Lodge, he said:

"Unfavored by extended means of transportation, and the means of visiting other lodges being thus limited, you will need to preserve more carefully the ritual of your work, and it will be well even when no candidate is presented that the work or lecture be carried on as usual."

Words of good advice that might well be observed by many of the lodges in this jurisdiction.

The stated communication was held December 30th "for the purpose of installing the Grand Officers and celebrating the feast of St. John the Evangelist."

From the remarks of R. W. Sereno D. Nickerson, Grand Secretary, we quote the reason for this procedure upon the part of our Massachusetts brethren:

"The fact that we celebrate the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist because from the very beginning we were required by the authority that started us in Masonry here, nearly two hundred years ago, we were positively required to celebrate the Feast of Saint John on or near the twenty-seventh of December.

"The first deputation which we know to have been granted by the Grand Lodge of England for this country was granted to Daniel Cox for the provinces of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It was dated on the fifth of June, 1730, and authorized him to discharge the duties of Provincial Grand Master in those provinces for two years. There is no evidence whatever that this Grand Master availed himself of the authority that was conferred upon him. Indeed, the brethren of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania until 1863 hardly knew that such authority had been granted. During that year one of the historians of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey applied to the Grand Secretary of England for information on the subject, and received a copy of the deputation.

"The Provincial Grand Master thus appointed was probably, during the whole period of the two years assigned to him, in London, prosecuting a claim, endeavoring to perfect the title, to nearly half the continent of North America,

which he had derived from his father, who was a physician of Charles the First and Charles the Second. He published a book describing this immense territory, which he called 'Carolana.' We have a copy of it in our library,—the first edition was issued in 1722.

"The second deputation granted for this country was granted to Henry Price on the thirtieth of April, 1733. He probably brought it from London himself about the time of the date of the deputation. Immediately upon his return to this country he commenced establishing lodges and availing himself in the most active manner of the powers conferred upon him. In that deputation precisely, the same direction was given to him as to Daniel Cox, viz.: that the Fraternity under his direction should annually celebrate the Feast of Saint John the Evangelist. That was done with great regularity, even through the Revolutionary War, in the Province of Massachusetts. After the war, and especially during the anti-masonic times, the feast fell into disuse, but in 1858 it was revived by our Grand Master John T. Heard, and has been celebrated almost every year—I think with a single exception during the Civil War—from that time until the present; and the gatherings of the brethren have constantly increased, and I think the interest of the brethren in the occasion has also increased."

We think we should be remiss in our duty did we not give to our readers a portion of the clever address of M.W. Bro. Charles T. Gallagher on this occasion.

He said:

"Brethren, the toast to George Washington recalls to my mind a scene somewhat similar to this which it was my good fortune, in my official position, to enjoy a few weeks ago in Philadelphia. It was the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, as you know, of the initiation of George Washington as a mason. I was present by invitation of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which had invited the Grand Lodges of all the United States to be present; limiting their own brethren to sending one representative only from each of their lodges. With this limitation, however, their Grand Lodge room was completely filled with six hundred and seventy or more brethren, while at the banquet following about seven hundred occupied seats, each place being specially marked for the individual. It was indeed for twelve hours as fine a representation of good work, of fine rhetoric and oratory and masonic feeling as I ever have witnessed. It was the fortune of your Grand Master to respond for all the Grand Lodges to their Grand Master's welcome, and it was also his good fortune to speak immediately *before* the President of the United States, and not after him.

Time will not permit me to refer appropriately to the excellence of the addresses; the noble, manly, earnest words of the President, Brother Roosevelt; the comprehensive historical analysis of Washington's masonic life by Worshipful Brother Lamberton; the clear-ringing eloquence of Worshipful Bro. Woodford; the cordial, generous, and finely presented greeting of Grand Master Tannis. All these, with the dozen or more rhetorical and oratorical presentations and responses at the banquet, were of the highest order and set on a plane that has rarely been excelled in any public function of which I have known.

"The inspiration of the whole gathering was something grand! At the banquet everything was most perfect in every detail. Why! even the confectionery on the table in front of me was marked, every piece, '150'; over my head when the orchestra played, 'Listen to the Mocking bird,' dozens of canary birds were automatically freed, to fly singing over the room; the table ware, the decorations, electric light effects in various colors, the flowers, ribbons, streamers, everything that could delight the eye, were artistic in taste and of the highest order and quality. The exercises were conducted with a promptness as to

detail that was remarkable in such a gathering. At exactly twelve o'clock the President of the United States was received in the Grand Lodge with every brother of the seven hundred in his place. Precisely at four o'clock the banquet opened and the Grand Master began to open a Table Lodge with the formula: 'Right Worshipful Brother Senior Grand Warden, are you satisfied that all present are Entered Apprentices?' And then again at the South, 'Are you satisfied that all present are Entered Apprentices?' And then, 'Brethren, are you satisfied one with another that all present are Entered Apprentices?' There were three or four colored waiters trying to get out of the door, and the brethren answered, 'No, we are not.' After the retiring of the waiters the Grand Master proceeded with the opening of a Table Lodge, a proceeding which I had not witnessed before. The firing was taken from the East and carried to the West and to the South: the wine was 'flowing in the East' and was 'home in the South' and so forth,—a regular formula and ritual. Addresses were made after introductions from the East, or the South, or the West, all in accordance with a ritual or formula."

The proceedings conclude with a sketch of "The Gridley House, Brookline and Jeremy Gridley."

This Jeremy Gridley was a lawyer who once tried out a case for a Mr. Lombard, a minister of education, at Gorham, Maine, and after winning a verdict at the last Court of Appeals, replied to Mr. Lombard who wished to know how it was done:

"How it was done sir, you can never know until you get to heaven."

MICHIGAN, 1903.

In the absence of the Mayor of Detroit, an address of welcome to the Grand Lodge was delivered by the Honorable Controller of the city, and a brief response was made by the Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. Neal McMillan, Grand Master, in the introduction of his address, gives us a beautiful thought:

"Before proceeding with the work before us, it is fitting that each brother should pause, and spend a thoughtful moment in contemplation of this our Grand Institution, that each may realize the part that he is bearing in our great work. Be thoughtful in your deliberations, not hasty, but judicious in your decisions, each remembering that upon the foundation depends the life and beauty of the structure."

Although no death had occurred in the membership of the Grand Lodge, he remembers in graceful language the brothers in his jurisdiction who had completed their work on earth. He also mentions the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions, among whom we find:

"*Maine*, Josiah Hayden Drummond, Past Grand Master, died October 25, 1902.

"Bro Drummond's reputation as a masonic student and writer was world wide, and Masonry suffered an irreparable loss when death took him."

He had appointed a very large number of Grand Representatives, as we presume, because there is a limit of time to the commissions in this jurisdiction.

Ten halls of masonic lodges were dedicated ; several dispensations for conferring the degrees in less than a lunar month were granted, although many had been refused ; corner stones of two churches, of a masonic temple, of a Court House, of two library buildings and of an opera house, were laid.

Here are some of the complaints made to him by members of lodges :

" 1. Officers of the lodge setting their watches ahead, one-half hour, that the ballot might be taken before some members arrived.

" 2. That the black balls were not counted, and the ballot was declared fair, when box contained black balls.

" 3. Removing black balls from the box before passing the ballot.

" 4. Determined effort, by some, to keep any and all applicants out of the lodge through spite."

Discussing these complaints, he says :

" The right to use the black ball carries with it grave responsibilities and is a sacred privilege and should never be misused. It is a fine test of manhood and Masonry. If he can lay aside all grievances either fancied or real, that he may have against a brother or brethren of the lodge, if he forgets all surroundings, though they may be unpleasant and have caused him to sulk under some real or fancied wrong, and decides upon the merits of the candidate alone, then, my brethren, he has stood the test, and is carrying out the principles and teachings of the order.

" If, on the other hand, he decides without reference to the applicant, but merely to stop work in the lodge, or to spite some brother, and keep out of the lodge some worthy, upright and innocent man, then, my brothers, he is a coward, sneak, hypocrite, and unworthy the fellowship of honorable men and masons. If you have any such men in your lodge, abide your time ; his deceit and wrong doing will find him out, then get rid of him as soon as possible."

Three new lodges have been constituted. The Masonic Home receives commendation. Dispensations for three lodges had been issued.

An account of the interchange of visits between the Grand Lodges of Michigan and Canada on successive days in July last is mentioned.

The W. Master and Wardens of a lodge, upon complaint and after examination thereof by the Grand Master, were suspended by him, and in due time had their trial. The Grand Master reported the case and the committee on grievances and appeals recommended the suspension of the Wardens, and the guilt of the Master—but, believing that the *acts* of the Master were to a great extent the *wishes* of others, they recommended, for the offense, a reprimand by the Grand Master, and this was approved.

In his reported decisions, sustained by the committee, he upholds the right of objection to a candidate after the constitutional questions have been answered and the fees collected.

He also decided that in five years from the date of rejection of a candidate by a lodge, another lodge having concurrent jurisdiction over the candidate had a right to receive the petition of the same candidate without securing release of jurisdiction, although legislation by the Grand Lodge changing perpetual jurisdiction was had during this space of five years.

Under another decision he gives this reason :

"The legislation cannot properly be said to operate retroactively, but the time limit commences to run from the time of rejection, notwithstanding the full limitation period has not elapsed since the adoption of the legislation."

It would appear from the following that a pecuniary punishment overhangs the dimitted mason :

"8. *Question.* May a dimitted brother, who dimitted from his lodge Feb. 17, 1894, be granted membership in our lodge without first being re-instated in the lodge from which he dimitted, and paying up all dues from the date of his dimit, and then getting a new dimit ?

"*Answer.* No. The lodge which he wishes to join may receive his old dimit and act upon it. Dimitted masons are not suspended ipso facto, by reason of their failure to affiliate, although they remain liable to charges for not affiliating."

Regarding the status of a candidate who, not appearing for more than five years to receive his degrees in the lodge which elected him, moved into the jurisdiction of another lodge, he decided in favor of the latter.

Of the work of the Grand Lecturer at the schools held by him, he says :

"I cannot speak in too high terms of the grand work he is doing and the course he pursues in conducting these schools. He not only lectures them on the esoteric work of the degrees but upon all points which have a tendency to increase interest and make work impressive. Also upon the necessity of familiarizing themselves with the Blue Book and masonic law, which if adhered to will relieve the Grand Master from having so much of his time taken up with answering questions which are already answered in the Blue Book."

Perhaps the last clause could be used to advantage by our Grand Lecturer.

The Grand Secretary, reporting the largest receipts in the history of the Grand Lodge, regrets that lodges do not make returns in time nor send in notices of the election of officers.

By our plan of having the District Deputy Grand Masters attend to the making of returns by the lodges, all returns are received in time.

But read this :

"The revised ritual was printed under the direct supervision of the entire Committee on Revision, which made its progress much slower than any ordinary printing, but as it served to make the work far less liable to contain any errors, I presume you will see the wisdom of thus proceeding slowly. Upon its completion, I at once informed all the Worshipful Masters of the fact and requested them to return their old rituals and the new ones would immediately be forwarded. There was none of the great rush in complying with this request, that might have been expected from the action ordering the work one year ago, but the old rituals came along, a few at a time, and now all but six of the lodges have returned their old ones and received their new rituals, and I hope the work of the committee will prove pleasing to you all."

His salary was increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per year, and a clerk with a salary of \$500 was given him.

From the Report on Masonic Home we learn that the average weekly per capita cost of maintenance is three dollars and twenty-three cents, with forty-nine beneficiaries at the Home.

The Grand Lodge of Western Australia was recognized.

No appropriation was made for the fund for erecting a fraternal building at St. Louis in 1904.

The German-speaking lodges work in German, but in accord with the work of the Grand Lodge.

An exhaustive report upon the condition of Mexican Masonry was submitted, with the recommendation that the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico be laid over until the next annual communication, pending a further investigation, and the recommendation was adopted.

The continuance of Schools of Instruction was left to the discretion of the Grand Master and Grand Lecturer.

Bro. J. S. Conover gives in his correspondence, as "a sort of preface," some of the things other writers say about the doings in Michigan.

Maine for 1902 receives its share in the limits that were prescribed.

He condenses the address of Grand Master Kimball; quotes from the report of the Grand Lecturer; commends the work of the Committee on History; approves the action with regard to the Grand Orient of Belgium, saying:

"Similar action on the part of every American Grand Lodge might cause the Grand Orient of Belgium to come out squarely for or against the things which are condemned in French Masonry. Brother Reporters, let us unite in recommending it to our Grand Lodges and see what the effect will be. I will. Will you?"

MISSOURI, 1902.

The M. W. Grand Master and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Kansas were introduced after the opening of the Grand Lodge, and were welcomed. The Grand Master replied, extending a greeting to the Grand Lodge of Missouri as the mother of Kansas Masonry.

We quote the concluding paragraph:

"As a final word, let me say that there ought to be something in or about every mason to distinguish him from the rest of the world—something more than the charm on his chain, or the ring on his finger. How does it behoove us to be masons if we are only as other men are? The mere possession of secrets that other men have not is only the means to an end—a very little thing of itself, without a tinge of virtue about it. To be sure, secrecy begets confidence and confidence begets love (which is the reason for our secrecy), but what does love beget? Every man whose heart has quickened its beatings at the touch of a friend or in the worship of God, knows the influence that comes with love. It is the impulse to serve and to sacrifice. It is the final test, and the man whose life does not measure up to it, is of no use to his God, to his country, or to Masonry."

After a well expressed introduction, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Joseph C. Finagin, reports the death of two District Deputies during the past year.

Eight lodges had been constituted.

Dispensations for four new lodges were issued; and for those acts which are accustomed to require dispensations in most jurisdictions, such as the removal to new halls, the election of officers out of time, &c., all of which were in accordance with law.

He, too, as many another Grand Master, has had to struggle with requests to grant petitions for another ballot on petitions for the degrees.

We believe that our rule that a rejected candidate cannot make a new application within six months after the rejection, is the best solution of this question, the right of dispensation by the Grand Master being denied.

Six lodges of instruction were held with great success.

But we believe that the offering of prizes to a lodge for the best work done by a *team* of its own members, is not in accord with the purpose of Masonry, either in principle or practice.

And what is a "team" in Masonry?

He set aside one trial because of the manifest irregularities, and ordered a second trial, which resulted in a different verdict from the first trial.

From his address, too, we learn under his decisions that questions involving physical qualifications have been few, because, as he believes, the law is now pretty well understood, and that the new landmark known as "a Missouri landmark" will soon take its place in history.

But we would ask, what about the ancient landmarks regarding physical qualifications?

The following decision, approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, was accepted.

"A brother was made a mason in —— Lodge of this jurisdiction, and recently removed a short distance away, locating in Kansas near the State line between Missouri and Kansas. The nearest lodge to his home is another lodge in Missouri.

Question. Can said brother transfer his membership from his former lodge to the other lodge in Missouri near his present residence?

Answer. Yes, providing he transfers his membership without taking a dimit."

That may be another "Missouri landmark" which will soon be well known, but we do not believe in this "transfer of membership" unless a dimit is taken.

Of the condition of the fraternity he says:

"I am pleased to report that this has been an unusually successful year with the large majority of lodges in our State. Not only in the larger cities, but in nearly all of the Districts reports indicate lodges in flourishing condition, having plenty of work on most excellent material. Everything points to continued prosperity in our order and perfect peace and harmony prevail throughout the State."

During his term of service he was obliged to be out of the state and his duties fell upon the R. W. Deputy Grand Master, John C. Yocum, who made an address from which we learn that he had granted dispensations, presided

over three lodges of instruction, and laid the corner stone of a hospital, a Court House, and a library building.

Of his decisions we quote the following which were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence and sustained by the Grand Lodge :

" 1. Question. Can a brother be employed in a saloon as a bartender and sell whisky and beer to the public, and at the same time retain his position in the lodge as a member in good standing ?

" Answer—No."

" If a member who borrows money from the lodge as a mason, and makes no effort or at least don't pay it back in nearly four years, can he be expelled for un-masonic conduct ?

" Answer.—No. It is simply a civil debt, and you have your remedy in the civil courts. There might be an exception in case fraud or moral turpitude was practiced in any way."

He reported two hundred lodges as delinquent in making returns within the required time of thirty-one days. The Grand Secretary by persistence obtained the returns from all but six of these.

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer are full, and give an epitome of the doings, for the year past, in that jurisdiction.

We quote the concluding paragraph of the Grand Lecturer's exhaustive report :

" For many years past it has been the custom of this Grand Lodge every two years to authorize the Grand Lecturer to hold schools of Instruction for the benefit of the District Lecturers. These schools of Instruction have cost the Grand Lodge from \$675 to \$800, perhaps averaging about \$740. No money can be better spent except in the holy cause of charity. Those who are appointed to teach the craft should themselves be thoroughly outfitted for the work. They will then have the confidence of their brethren and confidence in themselves, and thus be a hundred-fold better enabled to discharge their duties."

Just before the close of the morning session of the first day M. W. Bro. N. M. Ayers, Grand Master of Masons in Nebraska, was introduced.

The work of the E. A., F. C. and M. M. degrees was exemplified by the Grand Lecturer.

It takes eleven pages of these proceedings to set forth the evidence and result in the cases before the Committee on Grievances and Appeals, much of which could have been left out as well as not.

The following definition of " Unmasonic conduct " was adopted after considerable discussion :

" *Unmasonic Conduct*—All lodges in this jurisdiction shall enforce the masonic law in reference to unmasonic conduct, and more especially against saloon keeping, brewers, wholesale liquor dealers, distillers, gambling, blasphemy, profanity and practices of a kindred character. Provided, nothing in this section shall be so construed as to make it retroactive in the election and initiation of brewers, wholesale liquor dealers and distillers."

Under Michigan he says :

"Attention was called by the Grand Master to the publication of Masonic Bulletins by various lodges containing the names of candidates for initiation. He affirmed the positive conviction that such notices should not be sent through the mails the same as a newspaper. On this subject the committee made report holding that it was improper for the Secretary of a lodge to notify members by postal card of the names of candidates who were to be voted on, and directed that such notices should be sent under cover, securely sealed. In this the Grand Lodge has taken a proper position. While it thus carefully guards this phase of business, why are they not more guarded in preventing the printing and distribution of the Ritual and secret work of the craft?"

Bro. John D. Vincil submitted the annual Report of Correspondence, which is efficient in every respect, except the helping of a novice to find extracts to give to his own readers. The proceedings of Maine for 1902 had not been received.

NEBRASKA, 1902.

The M. W. Bro. Robert E. Evans, Grand Master, reports the condition of the craft as follows :

"Freemasonry is prosperous throughout this jurisdiction, and with but two or three exceptions, each subordinate lodge has advanced. Our membership has had a healthy growth; financially we are in better condition than for years; peace and harmony prevail where trouble seemed probable a year ago; the craft generally appreciate the duties that come with membership in the fraternity, and are devoted and loyal to its tenets."

Three new lodges were constituted.

Several special dispensations for the purposes usually asked for were granted by him.

The corner stone of an opera house and of a court house were laid.

The seal of one lodge was approved.

Many matters of local interest were touched upon by him.

All his decisions, twenty-one in number, were approved, excepting the following :

"8. It is not a violation of masonic law for the Master of a lodge to sign a petition asking the city council to grant a saloon license, but in my opinion a Master of a masonic lodge will do well to see that his name appears on no such petition.

"15. There are but three ways in which a Master Mason can acquire knowledge of the fact that another is a Master Mason so as to be qualified to avouch for him. First, by sitting in a duly congregated and regularly opened lodge of Master Masons. Second, by an avouchment by one known to both to be a Master Mason in good standing. Third, by an examination made by a committee appointed by a proper officer of the lodge, of one seeking to visit the lodge.

"20. One who lived within the jurisdiction of, and was the material of a lodge at West Superior, Wisconsin, petitioned that lodge for the degrees and was elected to receive them. Before securing them he moved into the jurisdiction of our No. 46, and applied through it to the lodge at West Superior for a waiver of jurisdiction, which was granted. How long should No. 46 wait before acting upon his petition? As soon as No. 46 has secured notice

of the waiver, the petition may be received and it will take the usual course.

"21. One who has been rejected in South Dakota may apply in this state if otherwise eligible."

The Grand Lodge of New Zealand was recognized, but the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was postponed for one year.

The Grand Orator was absent, but his oration, read by another brother, is printed.

It had for its general subject, Freemasonry which was learnedly and skillfully treated.

"The Grand Master called the attention of the Grand Lodge to a report that some lodges were introducing new and strange features in the second section of the third degree, and it was ordered that all lodges discontinue the use of such paraphernalia or *emblems*."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction may attend church service, as a lodge, at any time, without a dispensation."

The previous action by which diplomas were furnished to all Master Masons in good standing, was repealed.

We believe that this was a step backward.

The sum of ten per centum of the net receipts of the Grand Lodge from dues and fees was set apart to constitute the relief fund.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, whose report was accepted, decided:

"That it is unmasonic to communicate by telephone, objections to the initiation or advancement of a candidate.

"To the query 'Can a man with a congenital absence of the left hand be made a mason?' we answer, 'No.'"

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was the work of Brothers Daniel H. Wheeler and Chas. J. Phelps.

Under Florida:

"The Grand Master, in a kind but very forcible manner discussed the matter of political methods that obtain in some lodges as well as Grand Lodges, in the matter of electioneering for offices and condemned such methods as unmasonic and deserving of the most severe censure, all of which we heartily endorse. We believe that the Grand Lodges should by law impose severe penalties upon the parties who are guilty of such practices."

Maine, 1901, receives a very full report, giving a faithful summary of the acts at that session.

Under Michigan we agree with him:

"That the furnishing of rituals by the Grand Lodge to subordinates should be discontinued, for lost ones are common, and fall into improper hands."

The method of granting dimitts in this jurisdiction (Michigan) is not approved.

Under South Carolina, we find an agreement with our views:

"We cannot agree with the proposed amendment to their law which permits lodges to receive petitions and confer degrees upon 'ministers of God'

without fee. We believe that ministers belong to a learned profession, are paid a salary by their congregations for their services, and that there should be no exception among petitions for Masonry; that all should pay the same fees and dues, and that the law should prohibit lodges from making contributions to ministers, on account of their vocation, thus placing every seeker after Masonic Light on the same level."

NEVADA, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George A. Morgan, in the introduction to his address gives us this fundamental thought:

"We believe in one God; we obey his laws; our Ritual is founded on his inspired writings; our lodges are dedicated to Saint John the Evangelist and Saint John the Baptist, two eminent patrons of Masonry. We thank the originators of the present Order of Masonry for that 'Rock of Ages'—our ancient landmark, for it forbids an atheist from ever becoming a mason. On such a foundation may Masonry ever rest and perpetuate itself 'until time shall be no more.'"

Of his visitations he says:

"As our State extends over a vast area, my visitations to distant lodges have been postponed from time to time, until I found my time so limited I was unable to make these lodges official visits, as I at first intended."

However, he made six visitations and installed the officers in three lodges.

Dispensations were granted to form a new lodge, for a lodge to continue work after losing their charter by fire, and one "to fill a vacancy occasioned by the permanent removal of their Worshipful Master from the jurisdiction of the lodge and from the State," to which we cannot subscribe.

He submitted many recommendations.

Discussing the condition of the craft, he says:

"In this jurisdiction the impression seems to prevail that on all occasions of an official visit from any Grand Lodge officer, a banquet should be provided. This, brethren, is a serious mistake. All lodges certainly would like to entertain the Grand Officers with an elaborate banquet, but cannot do so, so in my visits I have instructed the various lodges not to squander their funds in this manner, but retain them for the poor or sick, and to bury their dead, and I find the Grand Master is oftener invited, and certainly always most cordially received whether the banquet is in evidence or not."

The Grand Lodges of Western Australia and Costa Rica were recognized. Recognition of the Grand Lodge Valle de Mexico was deferred.

The following was adopted:

"That the correspondence report in the future be limited to fifty pages of the proceedings and to include only matter of special interest, and that the compensation of the Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence be fifty dollars for each report."

In the introduction to the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, Bro. A. D. Bird says:

"To comply with the restriction as to one hundred pages in this report, we are obliged often to omit many quotations we deem of interest. We trust that many will be found of interest to the individual members, and also hope that with the growth of our state, in numbers, Masonry will advance, for no other jurisdiction can boast of a prouder past loyalty to everything masonic."

Maine for 1901 receives its full proportion of the limited space, with quotations from Grand Master Choate's address, and from Bro. Drummond's report on spurious lodges of Ohio and Kentucky.

Under Missouri:

"Decision No. 7. Is a member of the fraternity when suspended for non-payment of dues, liable for dues during the time of suspension? Answer,—No.

"Nevada says, Yes. The arguments so far as we have read are about even on the two sides of the question. We favor home rule."

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1902.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Arthur I. Trueman, in his address speaks of the condition of the craft as follows:

"Harmony and fraternity prevail throughout our jurisdiction, and the fraternal relations with other Grand Lodges have not been disturbed. Nothing whatever has occurred to impair in the slightest degree that perfect accord which should ever exist among masons; on the contrary, I am pleased to report that our statistics will show a steady and marked growth in Freemasonry in this Province."

His introductory thought to the record of the dead is a gem, as are many other expressions in his address:

"In the midst of our peace and prosperity the hand of the reaper has been busy. Several of our well-beloved brethren, who in times past have dispensed charity to the needy, sympathy to the afflicted, and counsel to the anxious, have been called from labor to their eternal rest in the Supreme Lodge, over which the Grand Master of the Universe presides. As we miss the fraternal hand-clasps, and half listen in waiting expectancy for the familiar greetings which in the past we have been wont to receive from those of our members who during the year have joined the ever-increasing band of 'the immortals,' the joy of our re-union in annual session is tempered with sorrow."

He exercised the dispensing power of the Grand Master on a number of occasions.

He decided that it was not legal to change the by-laws of a lodge so as to admit of payment of initiation fees by installments.

He expressed himself as highly pleased with work that was exhibited to him upon his visitations to several lodges.

Discussing the best method of disseminating knowledge of the work to the officers of lodges, he says:

"If the Grand Master was enabled by these grants [of money] to send, at the request of subordinate lodges, one or more well posted brethren to assist in conferring the degrees, there would not exist the temptation of the officers

to attempt to qualify themselves to do the work of the degrees, by secretly using what are termed 'Cipher' Rituals—a practice which, I fear, does prevail in some sections, and which cannot be too strongly condemned."

The Board of General Purposes, reporting upon the subject of non-payment of dues, say:

"We believe that the most effective way of counteracting the evil is by energetic and persistent effort on the part of Secretaries of lodges, and by constant reminders in the lodges to the members of their duty to promptly and willingly discharge their financial liability to the craft."

St. John's Lodge celebrated its centennial during the year, and in commemoration of the event a memorial badge had been struck. Upon the request of the lodge the following vote was passed:

"That the members now on the roll of St. John's Lodge, No. 2, and such others as may be added thereto during the present year, be empowered to wear, when in regalia, the Memorial Badge commemorating the One Hundredth Anniversary of the constitution of the Lodge."

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1902.

A special communication was held during the year past to attend the seventy-fifth anniversary of St. Mark's Lodge, of Derry.

Another was held at Lancaster for the purpose of laying the corner stone of the Masonic Temple and Town Hall, in that town.

At the semi-annual communication in December, the E. A., F. C. and M. M. degrees were exemplified upon actual candidates.

After the opening of the Grand Lodge at its annual communication, and the doing of routine business, the Deputy Grand Master, R. W. Bro. Harry M. Cheney, made report of his official acts as Grand Master, from February to April, 1902, during the absence of the Grand Master from the state.

The work done by him was that business which ordinarily comes to the office of a Grand Master, and was done by the Deputy Grand Master with decorum and dispatch.

Of his decisions, we quote:

"That it is not the duty of the Grand Master of masons in New Hampshire to decide upon matters appertaining to Eastern Star Chapters; because of which I refused to make an official ruling as to whether or not one was a 'Master Mason in good standing' in order that a committee of investigation in an Eastern Star Chapter might make their report upon the petition of his daughter.

"A petitioner for the degrees was found to have one leg seven or eight inches shorter than the other, and was compelled to use crutches for the purpose of walking. The Worshipful Master appointed a committee of two Past Masters to examine the candidate, and upon their report he conferred the Entered Apprentice degree upon him.

"Evidently questioning the propriety of the action in conferring the degree, an official opinion was sought, the inquiry coming to me: May we confer upon

him the succeeding degrees? The inquiry was accompanied by the Worshipful Master's assertion that the candidate, when receiving a degree, must pass through all ceremonies on crutches or else have a man on each side of him for the purpose of physical support. With this presentation of the facts, and after consultation with numerous brethren of the Grand Lodge upon whose good judgment we all rely, I rendered this decision:

"His physical condition is such that he was not entitled to admission into any New Hampshire masonic lodge, and he must not be permitted to go any further."

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Henry B. Quinby, we learn:

"While the other Grand Bodies of the York Rite, as well as of the Scottish Rite, are dignified and deserving our fullest loyalty, yet when all is said, the blue lodge is the foundation stone of Masonry, and the office of Grand Master is the highest and most important position within its gift."

How this paragraph accords with the following paragraph which precedes it, with one paragraph between, we leave our readers to settle:

"The other incident of note, and which I regard as one of the most important in our history, is the uniting of the brethren of Dover with the Scottish Rite bodies of the Northern Jurisdiction, an occurrence fraught with incalculable good to the craft. By it we are made one body among whom there is no contention but that noble contention, or rather emulation, of who best can work and best agree."

The dispensations granted by him appear to be regular enough although the following was probably granted on the principle that it could not happen very often:

"To one lodge to appear in masonic clothing in public to celebrate the one hundredth birthday of one of its members."

Here is one thing that we believe should be done in our own jurisdiction:

"I called a meeting of the District Deputy Grand Masters and Grand Lecturers the day preceding that on which our semi-annual communication was held at Manchester, believing that such consultation and comparisons of rituals are most fruitful in good results to the craft."

He especially commends the building of a Masonic Home.

We quote the following decisions:

"Question:—The proprietor of a hotel wishes to apply to be made a mason. It is presumed that, as is the case with nearly if not all summer hotels, liquor is sold in his house. He is considered a good citizen. Would we be justified in receiving his application?"

"Answer:—I know of no law proscribing hotel keepers, and can therefore see no reason why the application should not take the regular course of any other."

"Question:—We have a brother that took his E. A. degree in 1899, and who soon after went away. He is now living in Maine, and wants his other degrees and would like to take them. Who has jurisdiction over him?"

"Answer:—Your lodge."

"Question:—Can a petition to be made a mason be withdrawn?"

"Answer:—No."

He mentions the deaths of Bros. Edmund M. Forbes and Alpheus Gay.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submit business like reports.

Here is a portion of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence bearing upon "physical qualification" of a candidate:

"Whenever an application for the degrees of Freemasonry is received by a lodge, it is usual that a committee is appointed to make the strict inquiry into his moral character required by the constitution, and naturally in making such investigation the committee should learn all the facts concerning him. They should enquire not only into the moral fitness of the applicant, but into his mental and and physical qualifications as well; and the subject comes properly before the lodge upon the presentation of the committee's report. It follows that it is the duty of a lodge before initiating a candidate to consider all his qualifications. Should it be ascertained that he was disqualified because he was an atheist, or because the lodge had not jurisdiction, or because he was physically incapable of acting as a mason, the applicant should be rejected.

"Upon the Master of the lodge is also imposed the duty of seeing that the degrees of Freemasonry are conferred in a constitutional manner and that no disqualified person is admitted into the lodge.

"When presented in Rockingham lodge, it became apparent to the Master that the candidate could not conform to the requirements of the ritual. Instead of proceeding to confer the degree upon him and then submitting the case to the Grand Master, he should have declined to proceed further. Neither the acceptance of the candidate by the lodge, nor the favorable report of his special committee of Past Masters, can relieve a Master of his duty in this respect. It is incumbent on the Master and the lodge to act, and their action should be impartial and their scrutiny faithful. However harsh or unkind it may seem, the rule of physical fitness should be as firmly applied as those in relation to other qualifications. As has been said before, many evils, as we regard them, exist in this world, the reason for which we fail to understand. Some men suffering from natural deformity, or by reason of accident or disease, are deprived of the advantages and enjoyments granted to others, and this without our fault and beyond our power to remedy. They must bear their own heavy burden alone until the Supreme Architect of the Universe in His wisdom shows us the reason for these things and they are made perfect in a better world than ours."

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence is submitted by Bro. Albert S. Wait.

Under Indiana, speaking about the dispensing power of the Grand Master, he says:

"We think all masonic experience shows that exigencies must inevitably arise where the best interests of the fraternity require this interposition of the Grand Master. It is doubtless sometimes exercised injudiciously, but this does not seem to us to be a reason for abolishing the prerogative."

Maine for 1901 is reviewed in an extended manner.

He endorses the "Maine proposition" relative to masonic charity, rather than the "Wisconsin proposition"; commends the report on "making public the action of lodges"; commends Bro. Drummond's position upon the right of a mason to withdraw from Masonry.

Under Michigan we find him in accord with our views:

"Among several other decisions by the Grand Master we notice the following: 'A brother residing in this Grand Jurisdiction cannot join a lodge in another Grand Jurisdiction.' We query, should such a brother do so, what law of Masonry has he violated? What right has the Grand Lodge of Michigan to dictate to a non-affiliate where he shall become affiliated?"

Under Vermont Bro. Wait makes reply to Bro. Perkins as follows:

"Under Maine, we find him saying:

"A third decision shows that suspension for non-payment of dues, as in New Hampshire, is merely a suspension from membership, and not from all masonic rights and privileges. How one suspended in any way can still be 'a mason in good standing,' is a problem that puzzles us.

"We hold that the fee paid on the application for the degree is the consideration paid for the rights and privileges of membership in the fraternity at large, while the payment of accruing periodical dues is payment for the privileges of membership in a particular lodge. Non-payment of these latter disentitles the brother to the privileges of lodge membership, but not to the general privileges of Masonry. Suspension from membership in the lodge is just what it expresses, and nothing more, and has nothing to do with membership at large in the fraternity."

Just expressing our ideas.

Although we have already given much space, we must make one more quotation since it involves a question of frequent occurrence with us, and the discussion on the part of Bro. Wait is well worth the space it takes:

"Now, what jurisdiction had the New Hampshire Lodge over a profane which it could waive to any other lodge? Was it personal? No masonic writer will sustain the claim unless it be one who believes in perpetual jurisdiction over rejected applicants, and he must hold the theory or his doctrine falls to the ground. We as an institution deny all outside jurisdiction over our masonic affairs, and logically disclaim all right to authority over those not of our household. We do claim masonic jurisdiction, supreme and inviolable over our territory, and refuse to tolerate any invasion of it. To waive jurisdiction (?) over a profane is equivalent to consenting to an invasion of our territory, and masonic usage nowhere justifies such consent. This mistake is a very common one, it is true, and these so-called waivers are constantly granted, but they should not be, if for no other reason than to compel each and every profane to pass the ballot where he is best known.

"There is no usage among masonic bodies with us (and we had supposed it a general usage of the masonic world) more generally acted upon, than for a lodge to waive its jurisdiction over a candidate in favor of another lodge. We know of but one Grand Lodge jurisdiction where the right is denied. Indeed, geographical jurisdiction of lodges is itself of very modern date, and does not, if we are rightly informed, obtain in either the English or Scotch Grand Lodges. The masonic fraternity, according to our understanding of it, is as far as possible from being a system of independent lodge households. It is one great universal household, with the lodges holding independent relations among each other. We can see no inconsistency with the true policy of the institution, or with the spirit which ought to pervade it, for a lodge to surrender its jurisdiction over a candidate, or to invite another lodge to confer for it the degrees upon a party over whom it possesses conceded exclusive jurisdiction. Such acts seem to us to be exemplifications of the true spirit which ought to prevail among the lodges of the fraternity. There is no invasion of territory in such a case. It is a fraternal and family agreement between the two lodges, evincing amicable and fraternal existing relations. The suggestion that each profane ought 'to pass the ballot where he is best

known,' overlooks a fundamental element in the case. It is the universal rule, so far as we have ever heard, that a waiver must be made by the secret ballot, and be unanimous. The candidate is thus required to be endorsed by his own lodge, in the same solemn manner as upon an election by it to the degrees. Subjecting him to an additional ballot by the lodges in favor of which the waiver is made would certainly not increase the danger of the reception of bad material. We cannot think our brother's criticism based on the best view of the subject."

Under West Virginia, concerning the ritual question, he says:

"We have the impression, as we have before expressed, that the evil is so firmly fixed in the general practice that its eradication is beyond hope, and that all that can be done with it is to so curtail and limit it as to reduce its mischiefs to its practical minimum."

NEW MEXICO, 1902.

This being the twenty-fifth annual communication of this Grand Lodge, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Arthur H. Harlee, in his address gracefully recalls the first meeting of masons for the forming of the Grand Lodge, and thus concludes one paragraph:

"I behold in part the result of their labors in the stalwart, intelligent and progressive manhood before me, coming from the various quarters of our Territory, without money and without price, to keep aglow the fires kindled on the altar before me by the founders of our Grand Lodge at that memorable gathering."

He speaks in flattering terms of the condition of the craft in the jurisdiction; pays due tribute to the memory of the deceased brethren of his own and other jurisdictions; and speaks of the District Deputy Grand Masters as follows:

"These brethren are deserving of our thanks for the interest and zeal manifested by them. Certain of these reports show a most creditable degree of interest and personal attention; others are briefer than is to be desired, and show a less general visitation of lodges. All have doubtless done the best they could do, under existing circumstances, in view of the business demands upon them. It must be borne in mind that there exists no appropriation to defray even the traveling expenses of these officers to and from their respective charges."

Dispensations such as are found usual and customarily granted by the masonic fraternity were granted by him.

He decided that a brother who lost an eye after receiving the E. A. degree was not ineligible to receive the remaining degrees; nor was a profane who had entirely lost his left hand thumb ineligible.

He also decided that profanes who do not engage personally in the selling of liquors, although attached to their places of business are bar rooms, are not ineligible.

His other decisions are in accord with our practice.

He calls attention to the laxity of lodges in making returns; the lack of a knowledge of the laws by the officers as well as the members of lodges; upholds the cultivation of the social features of Masonry; discusses the small attendance at lodge meetings; and suggests that "we become more generally reading masons."

Discussing this last point he well says:

"It is largely through contact with broad and enlightened minds, directed to subjects expansive and elevating, that we are enabled to fully realize the vital force of Masonry and appreciate its blessings to our race. By drinking from fountains of thought so pure and ennobling we will not only greatly benefit ourselves but thereby be enabled more effectually to guide and support our less informed brethren."

We regret to read that the by-law forbidding the incorporation of lodges was repealed.

The Grand Lodge thus set out in unmistakable language its views:

"In the matter of the proposition advanced by the Grand Lodge of Tennessee with reference to cipher rituals, we desire to say that this Grand Lodge has prohibited their use and will always endeavor to prevent their use within this Grand Jurisdiction."

It was decided that "a perfect examination on the first section of the Master Mason's degree, within the time prescribed by our by-laws (the fact being certified to the Grand Secretary by the Secretary of the lodge, under lodge seal)" should be required before a Master Mason's diploma would be granted.

A resolution to abolish the system of Grand Representatives was not adopted.

Here is a law which was adopted that we do not believe to be in accord with masonic regulations and landmarks:

"*Status of Mason with Dimit.*—A mason holding a dimit which is more than one year old is not entitled to any masonic rights and privileges except that of making application for membership to a lodge."

Bro. W. H. Seamon submitted the Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Alabama he says:

"The O. E. S. was given the glad hand.

"We do not understand how any mason, particularly the Grand Master, who has assumed an obligation to resist innovations, can afford to endorse the Order of the Eastern Star, and recommend its encouragement by the Grand Lodge."

Under California he writes vigorously against the legislation requiring a visiting brother to furnish a receipt for dues or other documentary evidence that he is a mason in good standing.

He says among other good things:

"Visitation proceeds from one of two objects. 1.—He is interested in Masonry and desires to learn all he can by association with brethren of many jurisdictions. 2.—He is working the fraternity for revenue.

"We recommend the following plan to those jurisdictions who are afraid of being imposed upon. Require lodges to brand with hot irons every M. M. made, and on the 1st of every January to brand him with a mark, under seal of the lodge, that he has paid his dues for the year. Such documentary evidence cannot be stolen and transferred, although it may be forged."

Maine for 1901 receives careful attention. He endorses the "Maine proposition" concerning masonic charity. He gives considerable space to answers and queries arising from views of our Bro. Drummond, to which, for the best of reasons, no reply can be made.

He concludes his report with an able discussion upon Mexican Masonry, making the following statement:

"The future of Masonry in Mexico will show one of two results inside of the next two years.

"1. The death of the Grand Lodge Valley of Mexico and York, or American, Rite Masonry; or

"2. The separation of the two rites and complete recognition the world over of all of those zealous masons who have striven so hard for recognition; striven well, but not wisely."

NEW YORK, 1902.

After a graceful introduction to his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles W. Mead, eulogizes the distinguished dead of his own jurisdiction, with especial mention of the death of President McKinley.

A detailed account of his dispensations, with the causes thereof, is given, but we did not find any for the purpose of conferring degrees out of time.

We find under the title of "Ceremonies," that the corner stone of masonic halls was laid, also those of school buildings, of a church, and of a library building.

Dispensations had been issued for two new lodges.

Discussing the "Work," he says:

"The esoteric work in our lodges should not be subject to change by the Grand Lecturer or by any one else without the authority of the Grand Lodge.

"From the reports of the District Deputies, and from the report of the Grand Lecturer, it clearly appears that our conventions are being more largely attended; that renewed interest is being awakened in the work, and a sincere desire evinced on the part of the Masters of lodges to thoroughly familiarize themselves with and possess the authorized work."

Upon his recommendation, with the approval of the Committee on Jurisprudence, fraternal relations were established with the Grand Lodge Zur Sonne at Bayreuth in Bavaria.

In 1896 the Grand Lodge of New York, by a constitutional amendment, fixed the limit of jurisdiction at one year. The Grand Master asked that an interpretation of the Constitution may be made with reference to complying with the law in other jurisdictions that held other views about jurisdiction over rejected material.

Upon the recommendation of the committee the following was the action :

" In the matter of perpetual penal jurisdiction in certain cases. On the 15th day of October, 1896, M. W. John Stewart, then Grand Master, decided that 'in all cases of applicants for initiation and membership in the lodges of this jurisdiction, previously rejected by lodges under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges with which we are in fraternal relation, the law governing in such jurisdiction must be complied with before such candidate can be initiated in this jurisdiction.'

" We have given due consideration to the question, and approve the decision above mentioned of Grand Master Stewart."

The average for the past year of the inmates of the Masonic Home was 261; and the expense was \$180.43 per capita for the year.

The Grand Historian in his report begins a systematic study of the history of the lodges as they stand on the roll. Of this work he says :

" In doing this my purpose has been to compile what may be called skeleton histories of each of these bodies of craftsmen, leaving the story to be afterward filled up—if not already filled up—by the lodges themselves. I believe that these skeleton sketches, brief as they are, will create in our lodges a degree of interest in the study of past records and give our younger craftsmen an idea, at least, of the splendid wealth of historical association which has been woven around our beloved Grand Lodge and its constituent lodges during the one hundred and seventy-two years that have passed since Judge Coxe landed in New York with his patent as first Provincial Grand Master. These sketches simply aim to bring before the reader the most salient facts in the history of each lodge, to give the names of the successive Masters, to enumerate the various brethren in each who have been honored by office in Grand Lodge, and to give brief lists of those who have distinguished themselves in other walks of life than that associated with our own circle."

Twenty-two lodges are mentioned this year, being those numbered from one to twenty-three, number eighteen being defunct.

The Special Committee on Work and Lectures recommended certain changes in the work, which were the restoration of old forms of phrases, and the replacing of familiar words.

The following question, however, went over to the next annual communication :

" Shall the Prayer at the Raising of the Brother in the Third Degree be omitted ?"

The recognition of the several Grand Lodges of Mexico was deferred, pending further consideration.

We note a proposed amendment to the Constitution which will require a certificate of membership in the lodge from which he hails to be presented by a visiting brother. We hope that the amendment will not prevail.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Jesse B. Anthony.

Under Delaware, anent the examination of a visiting brother, he says :

" It seems essential to us that an examining committee should, first of all, satisfy itself that the brother is a regular mason in good standing, and then it

could properly proceed with an examination in substantiation of the claim made and sworn to."

Maine for 1901 is carefully reviewed. We quote :

"The Grand Master directed attention to a communication received from the Grand Lodge of Switzerland looking to 'the establishment of continuous relations between the different Masonic Powers of the Globe, irrespective of their denomination or their Rite, with a view to their mutual support in the research of scientific, philosophical and sociological truths.'

"As we read the results and note the component parts of the International Masonic Congresses held heretofore, viz: in Paris, 1899; Antwerp, 1894; The Hague, 1896; and Paris, 1900, especially the latter, we incline to the opinion that the elements of Freemasonry formed the least part of the deliberations held thereat. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence, to whom the subject was referred, was granted further time wherein to report."

He especially mentions Bro. Drummond's paper on the "Law of Territorial Jurisdiction."

Under Oregon he explains the method of voting in Grand Lodge, by which an officer is elected by acclamation :

"Under our law, where but one brother is in nomination for office in the Grand Lodge, and *no objection* being made, the election is by show of hands—*acclamation*. Prior to the adoption of the present method, it was customary to vote by call of lodges, with one set of tellers, and the time required about three hours. In the event of several roll calls it can be readily apprehended that financial considerations (if no other) demanded a plan for economy of time—we have it."

But there are other ways by which time—hence money—can be saved, and still give everyone a right to vote.

Are ballots cast for any one not nominated for office legal ballots, may we ask ?

Under Pennsylvania, discussing the question of jurisdiction over candidates, he deduces the following :

"That the masonic acts of a lodge working in conformity to the law and regulations of the Grand Lodge, the supreme authority within a defined jurisdiction, should be given full credit.

"That when by reason thereof a masonic status is given to a candidate, even though contrary to the effect given in another Grand Jurisdiction, it should be accepted as a lawful status, because done in conformity to the regulations of a Grand Lodge of competent authority.

"We admit that masonic visitation may be interdicted by the Grand Lodge of the territory in which perpetual jurisdiction prevails, but that is the introduction of an element not conducive to harmony.

"We think that a middle ground can be attained through mutual concession and due recognition of the rights of each Grand Lodge.

"In the adjudication of cases of this nature, growing out of perpetual jurisdiction, it must be admitted that each Grand Lodge is correct according to the application of its own law. In view of the fact that the principle of a limitation of the period of jurisdiction over a rejected candidate is steadily gaining in favor, it would appear to us that the advocates of perpetual jurisdiction might wisely modify their views, at least to a term of years.

"And it is equally true that, in jurisdictions wherein perpetual jurisdiction has been abolished, the Grand Lodges should show an equal measure of re-

spect to the law of a sister Grand Lodge, in which the rejection originally occurred, regardless of any opinion as to the principle of the regulation governing.

"We advocate the following: 'That a Grand Lodge should give to the lawful acts of any lodge the same effect given to them by the Grand Lodge under whose law and authority such acts were done, unless the laws are in conflict with the superior law binding upon all Grand Lodges.'"

NORTH DAKOTA, 1902.

A feature of this annual communication was the presentation to the Past Grand Masters present, of a handsome Past Grand Masters' apron procured agreeably to a resolution passed at the last communication.

The introductory paragraph of the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas L. Foulks discourses of our duty as masons to exert an influence in accord with its teachings.

Of the Grand Lodge library, he says:

"This is the last year of the per capita library tax, which has been the means of establishing and maintaining the library. We have a library with few equals, and it should continue to grow. There are many more valuable masonic and miscellaneous reference books which are desirable to have and I would recommend therefore, that the library tax be continued for five years more."

We commend him for his judgment respecting the subject of "Necrology," he says:

"Departing from the custom of our former Grand Masters, I will leave this to the Committee on Fraternal Dead. To this Committee, I think it properly belongs. The Grand Secretary will furnish them with all the information and biography at his command."

Eleven dispensations were granted to confer the degrees out of time; other dispensations for other purposes usual to Masonry.

Three lodges were constituted during the year.

Last year the number upon a charter list was raised from eleven to twenty and in his opinion it was of disadvantage.

His decisions were in accord with the general masonic law, except the first one.

The condition of the craft, he believes to be most harmonious. He has observed wisely, for he says:

"I have observed, during my short experience, that the lodges where the best work is being done, where the greatest interest is manifested, are those where all are willing to admit that there are others entitled to consideration besides themselves."

And, now after the women come the children, for we read:

"M. W. Bro. Robert M. Carothers (4) stated that the Grand Secretary had prepared a ritual, consisting of two degrees, for an order to be confined to the

sons and brothers of Master Masons between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one; that he and other masons had seen the ritual and were favorably impressed with the possibilities which it presented in giving to our sons and brothers better lessons in life than are ordinarily at hand, at the same time preparing the mind for the masonic degrees, and therefore he moved:

"That a committee be appointed by the incoming Grand Master to investigate the ritual and report at the next grand annual communication.

"Carried."

There was quite a large amount of local business transacted.

The Correspondence Report is presented by Bro. Robert W. Carothers.

He believes that a candidate who cannot read and write should be ineligible for the degrees of Masonry, and that one who wants to leave the fraternity should be allowed to depart in peace.

Maine for 1901 receives a full share of careful review.

He quotes the "Maine Proposition" regarding masonic charity as set out by Bro. Drummond in his report that year, and says:

"The logic of the above is sound, and if the doctrine received more general acceptance it would be much better for the craft at large."

NOVA SCOTIA, 1902.

After the opening of the Grand Lodge, a procession was formed and the Grand Lodge, marching to the First Presbyterian Church, there listened to a sermon by the Grand Chaplain from the text: "The stone was made ready before it was brought hither."

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Thomas Trenaman, gives a full and detailed account of his labors for the year.

We quote:

"In April last, I received an application from W. Bro. Hartley, of Union Lodge, No. 18, at present in Scotland, and representing certain brethren in British Honduras, asking permission to enable them to open a lodge there, under the authority of this Grand Lodge. It needed little consideration to arrive at a conclusion, that it would have been neither wise, politic, nor just, to interfere in the masonic affairs of that distant territory. I declined to grant the dispensation asked for."

The Grand Treasurer, completing twenty-one years of service, reports:

"When I assumed office there was a mortgage debt of \$22,000.00 on the masonic temple, with an annual interest charge of \$1,320.00. Now the same has been reduced to \$10,000.00, with the annual interest only \$500.00, and the funds in a good healthy condition, as the report presented herewith will show.

"No serious attempt was made to reduce the temple debt until the 'Fair' held in Halifax in 1893, and it occurs to me with the lapse of time that has since passed, and taking the success that we then had, that now is an opportune time to consider if we cannot again undertake something of a similar nature whereby the debt may be still further reduced."

The Grand Lodge of Egypt was recognized.

The Constitution of this Grand Lodge provides:

"That representatives of other Grand Lodges near this Grand Lodge who fail to attend the annual communication of this Grand Body for three years in succession shall forfeit their appointment."

The Committee on the Grand Master's address say:

"The decision 'That a candidate who was minus the first joint of his right thumb was physically disqualified from becoming a mason' seemed to your committee at first sight to be rather of a sweeping character, but upon due and careful consideration they came to the conclusion that such decision was right and proper."

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bros. Flint, Ross and Mowbray.

Maine for 1901 has careful mention.

Under Oklahoma, anent the Order of the Eastern Star, we read:

"Fortunately we have no need of such an order in this jurisdiction. If we had one we venture to say that no Grand Master would violate the constitution, which strictly forbids the use of lodge rooms for other than masonic purposes."

The report closes with this loving remembrance:

"JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND.

"The death of M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, P. G. M., of Maine, is an event of world-wide masonic interest and of painful regret wherever he was known. He was one of the brightest stars in the masonic sky. A shining light has been indeed put out by his removal from the scenes of earthly activity which he did so much to benefit and adorn. This venerable and beloved father in the craft leaves behind him no superior in masonic lore, no more devoted friend or more passionate admirer of the great moral and intellectual principles which the fraternity symbolises. Passing away at the ripe age of 75 years, he will long be mourned, not only by the brethren of his own jurisdiction, but by all masons wherever they may be found.

"Bro. Drummond as Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, near the Grand Lodge of Maine, had ever taken a warm interest in masonic culture and progress in this Province, and to him Nova Scotia masons have been indebted for valuable services rendered us at the time of the organization of this Grand Lodge. For very many years he had been Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence.

"A lawyer by profession he had filled the highest offices in the state, and as Speaker of the Legislature, as Attorney General of the state, and as a public man of great influence in his party, he was regarded as one of the noblest among their leaders. His talents were great, his industry was marvellous, and his frank, kindly and affectionate disposition made him devoted friends and admirers wherever he was known. The masons of Maine, indeed the craft throughout the United States, has met with a great loss in his death.

"To them we extend our sincere fraternal sympathy, knowing how thoroughly he had won their confidence, admiration and esteem.

"At a more favorable opportunity it will be a congenial task to make a fuller and more discriminating reference to this eminent brother than is now possible.

T. B. FLINT."

OHIO, 1902.

This Grand Lodge was welcomed to the city of Columbus on behalf of its citizens and its masonic fraternity by the Governor of the State. Past Grand Master Nelson Williams made the happy response.

Then the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Ike M. Robinson, presented a brief but business-like address.

From his introduction we quote one paragraph:

"To the selfish man, Masonry is a dreary road, strewn with unmeaning ceremonies and the dry husks of the past. God is love, and warms the breasts of his children with mutual love, and charity is the fruit. Charity is the work of principle and sympathy. The heart and the head must join in the act. Our affections are best protected by an enlightened understanding. Without it, the work of the heart may be used to pervert order, and, what we intended as a good, may become the greatest evil."

Of the condition of the craft he says:

"I am pleased to report that peace, harmony and love prevail; and from information from all sources, I am confident that, socially, morally and spiritually, the progress in Freemasonry has been more gratifying than ever before."

He pays a justly merited tribute to the memory of Bro. John Day Caldwell, of his own jurisdiction; while he mentions the distinguished dead in other jurisdictions.

He commends the work of Committees on Foreign Correspondence, calling

"The attention of the brethren of this Grand Jurisdiction to the necessity of reading and familiarizing themselves with the report of your Committee on Foreign Correspondence. By so doing, they will place themselves in touch and become conversant with the doings of Freemasonry throughout the world."

By-laws of several lodges were approved and sixty-eight dispensations issued for the usual purposes that dispensations are required, although there are none for the conferring of degrees for less than the usual time.

The corner stones of three masonic temples had been laid, and two masonic temples had been dedicated by him; and the corner stones of three other masonic temples, of a library building and the dedication of a masonic temple had been done by proxy.

He confined his visitations to the country lodges, believing that there was the more need in that direction.

He was fortunate in that all enquiries for the law could be answered by reference to the code and former decisions.

The Grand Treasurer's report is a model report, and that of the Grand Secretary is concise and yet clear, even to the mason beyond the gates.

The placing of a bronze medallion, commemorating the masonic services of Past Grand Master, Charles C. Kiefer, at the Ohio Masonic Home, is under consideration.

One new lodge was chartered, Mendon Lodge, No. 586.

The Grand Lodge refused to approve amendments to by-laws of lodges looking to remission of dues to those members who for twenty-five years had paid dues.

A report on the "William McKinley Memorial Fund" showed that one hundred and twenty-one lodges in Ohio had contributed \$1,530.48, they say:

"Also, acting under the authority of the Grand Master of this jurisdiction, we addressed letters to all of the Grand Masters in all of the Grand Jurisdictions in the United States, and up to this time have received permission to solicit from the following Grand Jurisdictions, to wit:

"Arkansas, Arizona, District of Columbia, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, Missouri, Mississippi, North Dakota, South Dakota, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington and Missouri.

"Unfortunately, we have not yet been successful in obtaining the consent of the more important and extensive Grand Jurisdictions, where the great wealth of the country lies, and where it would be reasonable to presume that the individual membership is more able to contribute than it is in many of the jurisdictions just enumerated."

From these jurisdictions was received \$1,090.82.

At the last annual communication the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That after January 1, 1902, no lodge in this jurisdiction shall permit anyone to visit it who does not, at the time of such visit, present a receipt for the payment of his dues for the year last past or a dimit issued to him within the twelve months preceding such visitation."

Doubt having arisen as to the legal effect of this resolution the question was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, which, among other good statements, make this one:

"The Ancient Charges require us, if we know a visitor, 'to be a true and genuine brother,' 'to respect him accordingly,' and he is entitled to the right of visitation. And, according to Section 19 of our by-laws, his masonic standing, and therefore his right of visitation, is not affected by the mere failure to pay dues. This is true when he holds his membership in a lodge in this State, and whether failure to pay dues may affect the masonic standing and the consequent right of visitation of a brother holding membership in a lodge of some other State depends upon the rules of such Grand Jurisdiction."

And the committee find:

"That the resolution was, in fact, an amendment to the by-laws, and that the Grand Lodge had no power to introduce and pass said resolution by the reception and adoption of the report of said committee."

And their report was accepted.

We congratulate this Grand Lodge upon accepting so wise and so judicious a report.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was submitted by Bro. W. M. Cunningham.

In his introduction he ably discusses the "Landmarks of Freemasonry."

We feel moved to quote his *seven* landmarks:

"The *first* landmark, and the very foundation stone of our Ancient Institution, is the belief in one ever living God, the great Creator of the Universe, a 'Being without beginning of days or end of life' (Heb. vii. 3).

"The *second* landmark is a belief in the immortality of the soul. That man is an immortal spirit clothed with a body of flesh, which is laid aside at death.

"The *third* landmark naturally follows, viz., the brotherhood of man—'Honor all men. Love the Brotherhood' (1 Pet. ii, 17)—with its sacred lessons of Faith, Hope and Charity; its principal tenets of brotherly love, relief and truth; and culminating in the Fatherhood of the Divine Humanity Symbolized by Wisdom, Strength and Beauty.

"*Fourth*. The principles embodied in the ancient charges * and involved in the universal laws, ceremonies, Esotery, and Symbolism of Freemasonry, characteristically illustrated in part by Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice: Hearing, Seeing, Feeling, Smelling and Tasting; Corn, Wine, and Oil; Youth, Manhood and Age; are doubtless unquestioned landmarks.

"*Fifth*. Grand Lodge Sovereignty and Supremacy within its own jurisdiction, with the inherent right to determine for itself and designate to its subordinates and all other masonic bodies built upon its foundations and using its laws and Esotery, that which is and that which is not regular and masonic, is now, as it should be, very generally conceded to be a landmark.

"*Sixth*. Although the esoteric teachings of Freemasonry are admitted to be landmarks, yet it is also true that by careless transmission and in an iconoclastic desire for ill-timed and ill-considered improvements, its rituals have in some cases been transposed, and in other instances very important features have doubtless been entirely lost. The masonic student of the future may, however, by careful study through its symbolism, discover and bring to light many of its lost characteristic features now hidden in the *letter* of its history and lessons as portrayed in its ancient manuscripts and repeated by Dr. Anderson.

"*Seventh*. That membership in a lodge from first to last is voluntary is a well-known landmark, and that the rights of an Entered Apprentice as a MASON to membership and to vote and participate in lodge affairs, is also unquestionably an Ancient Landmark, and so conceded by Hughan, Gould, Drummond, the late Albert Pike, and other eminent masonic scholars."

Under Alabama he says that he has never found any early masonic teacher who advocated any other method of wearing the apron than the following:

"As an E. A. 'with the flap turned up,' as an F. C. 'with the flap down,' and as a Master Mason 'with the corner tucked up.'"

He takes issue with Bro. Belden, of Arizona, upon the question of compulsory membership and extreme penalties for non-payment of dues and non-affiliation, holding the same views which by our reading and from our instruction we believe. He well says:

"Freemasonry is not a mercenary or mutual insurance association. There is neither a specific nor an implied future pecuniary obligation as such involved in the mutual compact with the initiate, and the 'non-conformation to by-laws' plea as an excuse for expulsion or other thumb-screw methods of procedure is but an *after* consideration of no legitimate weight.

"Dropping from the roll or suspension from membership in the particular lodge to which he belongs is a sufficient penalty for non-payment of dues in all ordinary cases.

* * Whilst in themselves 'The Ancient Charges are not landmarks, because they are "Ancient Charges," but they are evidence of what the ancient usages of the craft were.'"

"M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Foreign Correspondence, Maine, 1899."

"In a similar connection the nature of the solemn declaration made to every initiate is such that any brother who believes that his masonic connection interferes in any manner with his religious belief, or with his future happiness after death, has a right, if clear of the books and with no charges pending, to demand a dimit or a severance of his masonic membership without any discipline or charges on account of any such religious belief.

"Atheism can not be classed as a religious belief, and any avowed atheist or disseminator of anarchistic sentiments is a sufficient cause for prompt discipline; and if conviction follows, then justly expulsion."

He remarks under Delaware:

"Suspension from membership *in a lodge* for non-payment of dues, subject to personal re-instatement upon payment of same, should be considered in a local and not general character; the term suspension, therefore, is misleading, and dropping from the roll would be a much more appropriate term, and should be considered as a sufficient punishment for impecuniosity."

We trust that this use of terms may be brought about and we will try to have it done in this jurisdiction.

Under Louisiana:

"In Ohio it is held—and the consensus of masonic legislation and opinions in general sustain the position—that an *irregularly* made mason—that is, a mason made without authority or made in an irregular manner by a *regular* lodge of masons—may be healed; but that a clandestine mason—i. e., one made in a clandestine lodge—CAN NOT be healed, as he is not in any sense a mason.

"In Ohio, in all cases where, through deception, *worthy* persons have been misled into being made so-called masons in clandestine lodges, any such connection is *completely ignored*, and their petition, in usual form, with regular fee, etc., is 'received and referred' in usual manner, and, if the ballot is clear, the candidate is made a mason, passed and raised *de novo*. A number of such instances have occurred in Ohio."

Maine for 1902 was finely reviewed, although the report of Maine was not received until after the manuscript of his report was written.

Grand Master Kimball's address is freely quoted, as well as the views of Bro. Drummond upon many subjects, with which no disagreement is expressed.

He believes that the Entered Apprentices have been deprived of their inherent rights, and under Maryland he, speaking of the report of Bro. Schultz, says:

"But he doubts the 'utility' of now urging 'the rehabilitation of the Entered Apprentice degree'; and yet, in his review of South Carolina, he holds that 'the laying of the corner stones should be done when opened in the Entered Apprentice degree,' and we concur; but would inquire, if it is proper to rehabilitate them in one ceremony of which they have been deprived, why not return to them all of the rights and privileges of which they have been unjustly, as well as unwisely dispossessed? It is never too late, where possible to amend a wrong, to make a just restitution of rights and privileges, and thereby have the work of the lodges in the United States correspond with the other lodges of the world."

We read that Ohio does not allow Ministers of the Gospel to receive the degrees without fees.

Under Tennessee, discussing their regulation requiring documentary evidence from a visiting brother, he pertinently remarks :

"In this connection, if the Tyler and J. D. were required to announce the name and lodge of *each* visitor, as should be done, before their admission—and of members also—instead of including ALL in waiting—known to him or vouched for—'as a number of brethren !' etc., as is so *very generally* done, there would be less need of stringent requirements and less possibility of any bogus sneak gaining surreptitious entrance."

In the appendix of the proceedings of Ohio there is given the minutes of the proceedings of the Ohio Masonic Veterans' Association, at its thirty-first annual meeting, held during the annual communication of the Grand Lodge.

There were about seventy present.

OREGON, 1902.

In this jurisdiction the Grand Representatives are received and welcomed before the Grand Master delivers his address.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William E. Grace, in his address announces that the lodges are generally prosperous, with a healthy growth in membership.

He reports no deaths in the membership of his own Grand Lodge, but speaks feelingly of the death of President McKinley, and the distinguished dead of other jurisdictions.

During his absence from the jurisdiction for two months, the Deputy Grand Master officiated; reporting to the Grand Master his acts, which were the laying of a corner stone of a normal school building, and two dispensations to confer the degrees in less than the prescribed time.

He also decided that "a man who could not bend his left knee was not eligible to petition for the degrees."

The Grand Master granted eighteen dispensations to confer degrees in less than the prescribed time, and a few others for various purposes.

He authorized the payment of \$270.98 to aid in the education of orphaned children of deceased masons.

He exercised the Ancient Prerogative of Grand Masters by conferring upon two profanes "the three degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, with complete lectures and instruction."

He further says :

"The purpose of this action was to exemplify the ancient law and usage, which has been assailed in several jurisdictions, and to impress the fact that the masonic fraternity of Oregon adheres to one and all of the landmarks, in which it is declared that no man or body of men can make the least innovation. Considering these brethren simply as Master Masons in good standing, I required each of them to pay to the Grand Secretary a sum equal to the fee charged by the lodges whose material they were, advising them to affiliate with the lodge of their choice, when the fees paid, less the Grand Lodge dues, would be paid by the Grand Lodge to the lodge electing them to membership."

While we believe in this "Ancient Prerogative," yet we feel to quote:

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 't were well
It were done quickly. If the assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success; that but this blow
Might be the be-all and the end-all here."

He laid the corner stone of a new Masonic Temple, and dedicated three masonic halls. One of these was at Hood River, "which is noted as being located in the greatest strawberry-growing country in the known world," and the hall was built by money "bequeathed the lodge by will of one of its beloved and very enthusiastic members, Bro. Andrew H. Tieman, deceased."

He visited nearly one half of the lodges in the jurisdiction, selecting, so far as he could, those that had been seldom visited.

Both the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary are to be commended for their reports.

The Committee on Grand Master's address, ament the making of masons at sight, said:

"While we recommend the approval by this Grand Lodge, yet we desire to add a word of caution, that as this action has been taken to establish the prerogative, that the precedent now established may not in the future be abused."

It appearing that only one Past Grand Master was absent at this communication the sixteen who were present wired him to "come down and join your brethren."

As we find his name reported by the Committee on Credentials he "come down."

The Committee on Report of Custodians reported as follows:

"That while the system of leaving the work to custodians has in some instances worked well, in the main it has not given satisfaction to the brethren, and your committee believe that it would be for the best interest of Masonry that all resolutions in regard to the Custodians of the Work should be repealed, and a Grand Lecturer provided for."

Which was referred to the Jurisprudence Committee, which reported that it was inexpedient to make such a change.

Reading the following we judge that there exists in this jurisdiction a masonic body recognized by this jurisdiction, which not as yet has been recognized by those jurisdictions which have been proclaiming what bodies in Masonry should be recognized:

"The Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star of the State of Oregon, in convention assembled, extend to you a fraternal greeting and wish you a pleasant and profitable session."

Bro. Joseph Kellogg, the messenger who brought the first charter for a masonic lodge in this jurisdiction from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, was nearly ninety years old, and a committee was appointed to convey the greetings of the Grand Lodge. They attended to that duty and reported that Bro.

Kellogg was in usual health and that he hoped to live as long as the hair remains on the celebrated trunk he hauled across the plains in 1848, and which held the charter of Multnomah Lodge, No. 1.

Charters were granted to two new lodges.

The Grand Orator, Brother John H. Irvine, delivered an interesting address upon the origin of Freemasonry, with special reference to the idea that "Freemasonry may be the oldest religion extant, and may have originated upon this continent."

We quote his concluding paragraph:

"Let us therefore no longer regard the builders of the sphynx and the pyramids of two continents; the temples of Yucatan, Campodia, and ancient Nippur as pagans and barbarians, but let us push upward and onward with our ancient and honorable institution handed down to us through the process of time by them, building, if not greater structures, greater peoples with grander civilization than ever beheld by the Divine Creator on this mundane sphere."

On the second day the Grand Lodge laid the corner stone of the Scottish Rite Cathedral in Portland. After it had been called from labor to refreshment:

"A lodge of E. A. was then opened in ample form, the Grand Officers in their station, and proceeded to the site of the Scottish Rite Cathedral, and laid the corner stone with the usual masonic ceremonies, after which they returned to the hall and the lodge of E. A. was closed in ample form."

An able, instructive, and delightful address was delivered by Bro. W. D. Fenton, but we must omit any quotations.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge hereby forbids the subordinate lodges from conferring any portion of either degree, except the explanatory lecture by the W. M. and the Senior Deacon's lecture in the F. C. Degree on more than one candidate at the same time."

Bro. J. M. Hodson presented the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under Arizona he thus expresses himself in regard to "rituals printed, published, or used in or out of a lodge," believing:

"That the instructive tongue to the attentive ear united to the faithful breast will and can accomplish all that is necessary in imparting, remembering or preserving the ritual of the Fraternity; but we admit that all do not so view it, and even further that in actual practice a majority may be against us."

Under Canada, discussing the withdrawal of a brother from Masonry, he says:

"We have believed that if a brother desired to withdraw he had the right to do so; but when he withdraws let it be actual, no matter by what route he goes; let there be no hanging on to the rear of the car, attendance upon banquets, claims upon its charities, sailing under the proud name of a mason, and yet not doing his part as an upright, honest man to support the Fraternity. We are partial to brothers in the Fraternity; we want no foster brothers in

the family, claiming the name and benefits of the crops, who will not help weed the garden."

Maine for 1901 receives his careful attention.

He says:

"One hundred and ninety of the 195 lodges were represented, eleven Past Grand Masters and a long list of Past Grand Wardens, which proves that in Maine 'many are called, but few chosen,' as this list of twenty-five shows probably only a part of those who were dropped by the wayside."

We would say that our law does not allow a Senior or Junior Grand Warden who has served in said station for one year, to be re-elected to the office the year following; and the Grand Master serves two years.

Of Bro. Drummond's report, he says:

"M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond presented a report on correspondence, filling 234 pages, and they were full pages, heaped up and running over with the good things which he had gathered, strengthened and embellished by that which originated from his own fertile mind."

We cannot reply to his discussion "as regards the ancient authority under which masons worked," but we cheerfully quote the following:

Bro. Drummond said that year:

"We do not believe that the disinclination referred to by Grand Master Tooke is sufficiently appreciated by our brethren, and especially that many members are suspended for non-payment of dues, who would not be if their actual financial circumstances were known."

To which Bro. Hodson replies:

"That is probably true, but there is another feature. We have long been interested in this question of exclusion for non-payment of dues, and have watched individually a large number of cases, and we can say in all good faith that in 95 per cent. of the cases of N. P. D., the brother expended from four to ten times the amount of his dues every year for tobacco, whiskey or some other vice equally as bad. The trouble is in nearly all these cases, they made a mistake when they concluded that they were first prepared to be made a mason in the heart. They never were duly and truly prepared, nor never saw the real light. They only saw the burning tapers. Therefore Masonry is stronger without them. The exceptions only prove the rule."

Under North Carolina, he says:

"Of all the 'fads' we have noticed, either masonic or otherwise, the 'home fad' has probably the best excuse for living, and if the Ancient Fraternity never stoops to one of lesser import or of less perfect character, it will be well. We have often wondered if the home were the best system, and believe that if lodges and individual brethren would always do their whole duty that more good could be done with even less money: but the trouble is that many masons are still men, and often of grosser and more selfish fibre than the ideal, and make the 'old system' the cloak for doing nothing along the lines of masonic relief, hence the burdens fall too heavy on the willing, who do their own as well as their selfish brothers' duty, and the organized system catches the selfish brother up short, and makes him come up to his duty in a general way that no lodge effort or individual action can bring about; besides the home system ought to be the cheaper."

Under Pennsylvania, discussing perpetual jurisdiction, he says:

"The Grand Lodge of Oregon has always maintained the perpetual principle, and there is no doubt that it is the oldest established usage, and very closely allied to the principle of the inherent right of a Grand Lodge to define the masonic status of all within its jurisdiction, and to fix that status for all other jurisdictions; as a compromise we have frequently suggested that a fixed period, say 5 years, should be adopted by all Grand Lodges. If that cannot be done, we prefer the old law."

We would add that Maine has been on his side, but believing that it would be wise to try the five years law, is now working under that plan.

Under Wyoming, we read:

"The Grand Master of New Hampshire had granted dispensation to one of his lodges to visit a Massachusetts lodge and work the degrees, and in return to receive a visit from the Massachusetts lodge and see them work, and then he reported and condemned the whole performance, as he said, for strong reasons. Kuykendall says:

"Well said; strong reasons abound. Visits are well enough, but working degrees out of jurisdiction is another thing. With such performances it is little wonder that uniformity in work cannot be secured and retained."

"Well, as to that, uniformity even among the lodges of one jurisdiction never was and probably never will be maintained. We think the only unnecessary feature was the dispensation. The Grand Master had no right to authorize his lodge to go into another jurisdiction to work; but if the brethren of a New Hampshire lodge saw fit to visit a Massachusetts lodge, and by the officers of the lodge were invited to work, and did work under the invitation and the authority of the presiding officer of the Massachusetts lodge, it was all right, a proper thing to do. It is not for a moment to be supposed that all masonic wisdom in the world is centered in either State, and the desire of either to learn from the other is laudable."

PENNSYLVANIA, 1902.

The proceedings at the quarterly communication of March 5, 1902, were routine in their character.

The proceedings at the quarterly communication of June 4, 1902, comprise the report of the Committee on Appeals, which takes six pages to reach a foregone conclusion, the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, and other routine business.

The proceedings at the quarterly communication of September 3, 1902, contain the statistical report for the year 1901, and the announcement of the R. W. Grand Treasurer, Bro. Thomas R. Patton, of the gift to the Thomas R. Patton Memorial Charity Fund of the sum of \$42,624.48, thus making the par value of the fund \$100,000, and to increase the permanent fund year by year he directed the Trustees to reserve each year one-fourth of the income of the entire amount and add it to the principal, so that the income of the fund may increase with the demands upon it.

We read:

"This noble charity is established by him in memory of his dear wife, Ellen H. Graham Patton, whose death occurred about one year after their marriage,

leaving a son, who died at the early age of ten years. Brother Patton yet retains fond memory of his wife and laments her early death. Her memory and that of his deceased son he keeps alive, a sweet recollection of a happy married life."

A special communication was held November 5, 1902, to celebrate the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the initiation of George Washington.

We have mentioned the occasion under our review of Massachusetts. There were present many distinguished brethren from various jurisdictions, from Pennsylvania, besides the President of the United States, Brother Theodore Roosevelt. The full account of the proceedings are to be published in a memorial volume.

At the quarterly communication, held December 3, 1902, the election of Grand Officers for "the ensuing masonic year beginning on St. John the Evangelist's Day next" took place. The Trustees of the Charity Fund and of other memorial funds made their reports. The Committee of Finance likewise made their report of the financial condition for the year past. The Committee on Temple report the expenditure of nearly \$81,000 for the improvement of the Temple, and in this connection say:

"Our efforts in the immediate future for the improvement of this building shall be principally directed to the decoration, and such alteration as shall be incident to that decoration, so that if we are as fortunate as we hope to be the improvements made will be appreciated because they can readily be seen by the most uneducated eye."

At the annual communication, held December 27, 1902, considerable routine business was transacted before the reading of the address of the Grand Master.

The Almoners of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund reported four hundred fifty applications for relief, and the expenditure of \$3,809.00 therefor.

The Stewards of the Girard Fund dispensed \$2,265.00 for relief, and the Bursars of the Patton Memorial Fund \$1,491 for the same purpose.

In the introduction to his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edgar A. Tennis, gives a brief historical account of the growth of Freemasonry in this jurisdiction, and then passes to the universal ideas of Masonry, from which we quote:

"Of this fact we may assure ourselves, that as an Institution we see it always upholding and supporting every just government and always aiding in the maintenance of law and order. For individuals we see it reaching down to raise him up; we see it place about him the strong arm of friendship; it whispers in his attentive ear the words of counsel and advice amid doubt and darkness; in trials and troubles, we see it fold about him its mantle of protection, and when he has gone and the emblem of immortality has been deposited upon his grave, we see it extend to the widow and the fatherless its gentle and warming touch of love and sympathy, of comfort and support. This is not sentiment, it is the practical working out of our principles and teachings."

He especially commends the work of the District Deputy Grand Masters,

saying that with their assistance "harmony among the brethren is everywhere a factor, while increased masonic knowledge and more efficient work are bringing our lodges to that high degree of completeness so devoutly wished for."

He discusses "Masonic Homes," urging the Grand Lodge to undertake the support of a Home in harmony with the high standing of Masonry in the jurisdiction. He concludes the paragraph:

"I am happy in this connection to note the generous act of charity displayed by Bro. William L. Elkins on Christmas day, when without ostentation he donated the munificent sum of \$500,000 for the establishment of a Home for masons' female orphans, thus supplying a link in our charity which will bring pleasure and comfort to the recipients and merited praise and happiness to the giver."

He had comparatively few cases of physical qualification to decide, because the Ahiman Rezon is so clear upon the subject.

But he felt called upon to refer particularly and very strongly to the excessive use of intoxicating drinks and to profanity.

Upon another subject he says:

"Disappointed and pained by the small attendance and lack of impressive ceremony at masonic burials, I issued the following edict February 5, 1902."

Of which this is the pith:

"I direct that from receipt of this notice all Worshipful Masters of lodges in this jurisdiction, upon the death of a member whose family desires a masonic burial service, shall forthwith notify the members of this fact and convene his lodge in a lodge-room, where the Lodge service as prescribed in the Ahiman Rezon shall be performed before proceeding to the house of the deceased brother or to the church. I furthermore direct that you call the attention of your members repeatedly to the duty we owe to both the living and the dead, and urge them to assist you in the performance of this sad but necessary ceremony, and to familiarize yourself and officers with your duties, that the same may be done with dignity and good order.

"The effect of this Edict has been to increase the attendance several hundred per cent., and brethren may now be assured of respectful masonic burial service when their labors as craftsmen shall cease."

His edicts are set forth clearly, and we quote one:

"Directing that all lodge meetings and banquets shall close before the midnight hour, without a dispensation first having been procured."

This is the only one which he discusses, and his discussion leads him to remark:

"The by-laws of each lodge regulate the hour for opening the lodge; the hour for closing has been left to the wisdom, prudence and sound judgment of each Worshipful Master."

And well might it rest in the "wisdom, prudence, and sound judgment of each Worshipful Master," otherwise those who are Masters are of that clayey material which ought to be rejected by all good workmen, since the choice of a Master is theirs.

Of his decisions we quote:

"No lodge can pass a resolution instructing the representative of the lodge to Grand Lodge to cast his representative vote for any particular candidate. The representative of a lodge in the matter of annual elections is what his name implies, a representative of the absent Past Masters. It is his duty to follow instructions given him by the aforesaid Past Masters. In the absence of instructions from them he is privileged to use his own judgment. A Worshipful Master should not entertain a motion of this kind and should not tolerate any discussion upon this subject.

"A petition can be withdrawn after favorable action by ballot, by permission of a majority of all the members present.

"Ladies cannot attend a banquet given under the direction of or at the expense of a lodge. If ladies are invited the expense must be borne by the individuals and not by the lodge.

"A brother may impart instruction to a fellow-member of his lodge, provided this information is in strict accord with the work authorized by Grand Lodge. No brother has a right to teach other than authorized work. A brother seeking to impart masonic information promiscuously among his brethren must receive permission from the Grand Master.

"No lodge can act on a petition for initiation and membership from any one who stands rejected in a lodge in this or any other jurisdiction, until said rejection is removed."

This one is a hard and unjust decision :

"One born 'out of wedlock' is not eligible to membership in this jurisdiction."

He modifies it later by this decision :

"A petition can be received from one 'born out of lawful wedlock' whose parents subsequently marry and thereby give their child a legitimate birth under the common or civil law."

"The use of the word 'Masonic' is prohibited in connection with the name of any social club or association.

"Absence of a toe on one or both feet is physical disqualification."

He laid, by proxy, the corner stone of one school building, of three churches, of one hospital, of a library building, and of a Federal building.

After his edict requiring lodges to close work at the midnight hour, he granted fourteen dispensations allowing further time.

Also he issued "fifteen dispensations to raise and three to pass and raise."

His concluding subject is "Electioneering for office." He says :

"The most glaring violation of masonic usages and established courtesies was a typewritten appeal over the signature of a Past Master of his lodge, who must have known better, soliciting votes for a Junior Warden that he might be elected Worshipful Master over the Senior Warden, and also naming two brethren whom he believed best fitted for the stations of Senior Warden and Junior Warden. A printed ticket with the favorites' names upon it was enclosed. Not content with this, the Past Master refers, without their knowledge or consent, to several distinguished masons who have said complimentary things about the work of the favorites in other bodies.

"Circulars of this character are not only a clear violation of the laws and decisions of Grand Lodge, but an act of impertinence, inexcusable in a brother of ordinary intelligence."

The following distinguished brethren were present at this communication :
—Bro. Harry J. Guthrie, M. W. Grand Master of Delaware, Bro. W. Holt

Apgar, M. W. Grand Master of New Jersey, Bro. Josiah W. Ewan, Past Grand Master of New Jersey, and others.

Bro. James M. Lamberton presented the annual report of the Committee on Correspondence.

Under Illinois he replies to a complaint against his jurisdiction:

"With regard to its rule, that correspondence between subordinate lodges of other jurisdictions and our own must be carried on through the respective Grand Masters."

As follows:

"We venture to think that in these days of telegraph and telephone, the rule is extremely seldom, if ever, liable to deprive a brother of masonic burial."

Maine for 1902 has a cordial review. He says:

"After finishing reading these proceedings, [Maine] we cannot but be impressed with the marks they bear of the influence of the strong personality of our deceased brother, Most Worshipful Past Grand Master Drummond. Truly the Brethren may say he was Maine's 'grand old man.'"

"A number of reports from his able pen were presented, and at the close of the session when the installation of officers was in order, Bro. Drummond took the East, and we venture to think that it will be a precious memory to those who were on that occasion installed, that Bro. Drummond was the brother to install them. We never met this distinguished brother. We had expected to greet him at our Washington Sesqui-centennial Anniversary celebration on November the fifth, but ten days before, Brother Drummond 'fell on sleep.' We were unable to attend his funeral, but we could not refrain from sending a message of sympathy and condolence with his family, the Grand Lodge of Maine, and the whole Fraternity, in the loss sustained in the death of this great freemason. Truly, 'there is a prince and a great man fallen.'"

He commends the recommendation of Grand Master Kimball to give the portraits of all Past Grand Masters; commends the report upon our relations with the Orient of Belgium; speaks of Bro. Drummond's service as Committee on Correspondence as follows:

"Our brother had no superior and few equals at the Round Table. Since 1865, if we mistake not, he has been informing and teaching not only his brethren of Maine, but the craft at large."

We gladly write his disclaimer to the sending of a marked copy of the Keystone of which Bro. Drummond wrote in his review of Pennsylvania last year (1901) in the discussion of the question whether or not Franklin was a mason, but we wish that Bro. Lamberton, after quoting in this review of Maine the paper (in its entirety,) printed in the Keystone, had added the final paragraph of Bro. Drummond's review, viz: "If, therefore, Franklin was alive December 27, 1785, we are on record as holding that he was recognized during his life, as a mason, by the Grand Lodge."

Under Michigan he says:

"The Committee on Jurisprudence decided that it was all right to grant a dispensation to a lodge belonging to another jurisdiction to come into Michi-

gan and *exemplify* a degree, but it was not in conformity with the law for such a lodge to *confer* a degree.

"We should think such action would not tend to promote uniformity of work in Michigan."

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 1902.

We regret to read that the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. John Muirhead, suffering from poor health, was unable to make all the visitations, although he reports his presence at the communications of seven lodges.

He pertinently says :

"Brethren, there is more than one fault with the lodges, but one of a serious nature, is the arrears of dues. We must keep up our finances, attend sharply to collections, or we will lose members by pure negligence."

Before mentioning his dispensations he says :

"The dispensing power of the Grand Master is a panacea for many of the ills to which Masonry is heir, therefore, its services are in frequent demand; in my case, however, the majority are of minor importance."

Of the nine dispensations granted six were for conferring degrees in less time than that specified in the Constitution.

The Deputy Grand Master concludes the report of his visitations with the following paragraph :

"Masonry in this Province, appears to be progressing, but not so rapidly as those who have the interest of our beloved craft at heart, would like to see it. It looks as if we required a general infusion of young blood; when we have that, the chances are that Masonry in this Province will flourish beyond our most sanguine expectations, as we have with us a very large per cent. of our ablest and best citizens, who are always willing to lend their aid, but who do not always care to take the initiative in new and progressive movements."

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

An invasion of jurisdiction by a lodge under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia was reported, together with the action of the latter Grand Lodge, in which it regretted the act of its lodge, and asked a waiver of jurisdiction while censuring the lodge in the following language:

"Tyrian Youth Lodge is censurable for not having seen that Macbeth's application for membership was correctly filled out, which if properly attended to by the officers of the lodge would have of necessity avoided the whole difficulty which has arisen in regard to this matter, and which has led to the complaint made by the Grand Lodge of Prince Edward Island."

The rest of the business was routine.

No Report on Correspondence.

RHODE ISLAND, 1902.

The semi-annual communication was held November 18, 1901.

The Grand Secretary submitted the report of his acts for the six months last past.

The Commissioners of Trials decided:

"That the complainant is entitled to a new trial on the ground of error at the former trial, committed by admitting in evidence the type-written statement of a witness."

An elegant portrait in oil of the late M. W. Thomas Arthur Doyle, Past Grand Master, was presented by the artist, Bro. Hugo Bruhl, and a resolution of thanks was voted.

Under the direction of the Grand Lecturer, the M. M. degree was worked on an actual candidate.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island hereby directs that every subordinate lodge in its jurisdiction shall cause the American flag to be displayed at every communication."

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. J. Ellery Hudson, delivered at the annual communication, we learn that there had been a substantial gain in membership in the lodges, and an excess of receipts over expenditures in the finances of the Grand Lodge.

A tribute of respect to the memory of President McKinley is paid, and mention of those of his own jurisdiction who had attained honor, is made, as well as of those in other Grand Jurisdictions.

Dispensations had been granted to lodges to attend church services, and for other purposes.

His visitations were many and are happily reported.

Finding in his judgment that there was lacking a knowledge of the regulations, he issued an order "to the several lodges, directing that the Grand Constitution, General Regulations, Decisions and Standing Orders be read to the members in open lodge."

He called attention to the custom in one of the lodges to have the members of the choir and the chaplain appear in vestments during the work of conferring degrees.

The committee to which this was referred reported:

"The costume of a Master Mason is dark clothes, with white apron and white gloves; this is the most simple, yet dignified, costume, and accords perfectly with the simplicity and dignity of the Institution of Freemasonry. We recommend that the action of the Grand Master be approved, and, if it is deemed advisable, that a standing order be adopted by this Grand Lodge in relation thereto."

He recommended that the release by a lodge over a profane who had applied to another lodge should require a unanimous ballot instead of a two-

thirds ballot, as at present; but the committee did not think it advisable to make such a change at present.

On his recommendation fifty dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of the Grand Lecturer when ordered to visit a lodge by the Grand Master.

The reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters showed that they had carefully attended to their duties.

The Grand Secretary in his report suggests the adoption of the system of the card index for the enrollment of those who ever have been and those who now are masons in that jurisdiction.

Bro. Henry W. Rugg, for the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, in his report says:

"The printed proceedings of sister Grand Lodges have been received, showing the activities and legislation of these organizations; but in accordance with our former course of procedure, and the wishes of Grand Lodge, as understood by the committee, no review of these proceedings, or of the general workings of the Masonic Institution, has been attempted. Possibly the time has now come when such broader scope of functions and service on the part of the committee might be sanctioned, thus bringing the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island into accord, in this particular, with what is now the almost universal practice of other Grand Lodges."

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized. All other business was routine.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1902.

At special communications opened in ample form on the first degree, the corner stone of two school buildings and of a masonic building were laid.

A welcome was extended to the Grand Lodge by the Mayor *pro tem.* of Charleston, the Wor. Master of Orange Lodge, to which a response was made by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master.

The following action is contrary to our practice:

"*Resolved*, That the representatives from lodges under dispensation be admitted to seats and votes, and be paid per diem and mileage at this communication of the Grand Lodge."

The M. W. Grand Master, Walter M. Whitehead, gracefully reminds the members of the deaths of Past Grand Master Ball and of the Senior Grand Deacon, Bro. Eason.

He reports the craft as "united, earnest and full of zeal," with an increasing membership in the lodges and improvement in the work, while more care has been used in the selection of material upon which to work.

He decided that a petitioner for affiliation with a dimit from a lodge in a foreign jurisdiction, who was unable to prove himself by the usual tests, must present himself as a profane. The dimit was some thirty or forty years old.

"A brother was erased from the roll for non-payment of dues. He subsequently tendered the full amount and requested a receipt for the same, avow-

ing his intention of seeking affiliation with some other lodge. Question: Can the lodge at his present home receive him until restored to his old lodge and regularly dimitted? I ruled that while a dimit could only be granted after restoration, the payment of all dues and the receipt therefor restored the brother to all the rights and privileges of Masonry, with the perfect right to apply to his former lodge or to any other lodge in the world."

We have quoted this decision so that we may express our disbelief in the method of disposal of a brother who does not pay his dues, and of what happens when he does pay them.

He decided that a committee of its motion could not withhold a report upon a petitioner for degrees, but, without permission of the lodge to withhold, must report at the next communication of the lodge after the petition was received, and if the committee refused to report, then the W. M. should discharge the committee and appoint a new one.

He also decided that parties, rejected in a lodge which had no jurisdiction over them, were under the perpetual jurisdiction of such lodge however.

He decided that "an unaffiliated mason could not preach a special sermon to a lodge on the occasion of the celebration of the Festival of St. John by the lodge," because it was forbidden by the Constitution for a non-affiliate to take part in masonic festivals, and preaching a sermon at that time was taking a part in the celebration.

While he granted no dispensations to confer degrees for less than the prescribed time, he gave several dispensations to confer "more than five and not exceeding eight degrees" at one communication, and in one case he made the *eight*, eleven.

We see no reason why he should report the refusals of dispensations asked for.

Of applications for assistance, he says:

"It is true that charity is the foundation of our Institution, but Masonry is not, as many seem to imagine, a mutual benefit association, nor an insurance against losses by fire, flood, or other destructive force of the elements."

He discusses quite fully the question of physical qualifications, believing that their code is rather strenuous, reading, as it does, "the candidate must be of hale and entire limbs, organs and members, as a man ought to be."

We quote his views upon the report of the Committee on Inquiry as in accord with our belief:

"My attention has been called to the practice which prevails in some sections of the jurisdiction of having the committee on the letter of application endorse their names on the petition. And in some cases there has actually been a minority as well as a majority report. I am satisfied that this procedure is all wrong. It is true that no peculiar mode of making this report is laid down in any of the ancient laws or constitutions, but the usage to which I have always been accustomed is to have the whole committee, or a majority of the committee on letters, make the report by simply endorsing on the letter the words, 'the committee report favorably or unfavorably,' as the case may be, or else the chairman simply announces verbally to the lodge the decision in regard to the inquiry into the reputation and capacity of the candidate.

"It appears to me that the vote on the petition by the committee should be quite as sacred as the ballot by the lodge, and no member ought to be required to sign his name as being opposed to the reception of the candidate. The one objector makes the report unfavorable, and I fail to understand how any two other members could present a majority report in favor of the applicant."

He reports the payment of \$2,800 on the bonded debt. The Grand Lodge own the Masonic Temple, at Charleston.

His closing is truly fine and masonic to the very core.

The Reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters commend them as faithful and zealous brethren.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was not recognized because of their established custom of "non-recognition of masonic bodies in non-English speaking countries."

The Committee on Jurisprudence, in the matter of jurisdiction over rejected material when there was no jurisdiction in the first place, say:

"This ruling is approved as correct masonic law in the abstract, but your committee would fraternally suggest, that whenever a subordinate lodge, through a misapprehension, entertains an application for initiation from the material of another lodge, and this material is rejected simply for the want of knowledge on the part of the lodge to which application is made, and it should appear afterwards that it was not the material of this lodge, but the material of another lodge, that the lodge assuming jurisdiction under these circumstances should put itself to trouble to cure the wrong done to this material as far as possible."

Which, in the abstract, we believe to be right, and, in the concrete, we believe that the applicants were perfectly free to apply to the lodge under whose jurisdiction they lived, as the rejecting lodge should have found out where the residence of the applicant was before a ballot was had upon the applications.

The Committee on By-Laws recommended the appointment of a committee to frame model by-laws for the use of lodges, since lodges were apt to incorporate Constitution and Code into their by-laws.

We have tried the "model plan of by-laws" in Maine for many years with success.

Bro. Charles Inglesby submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Under New York he expresses the hope that in that jurisdiction the prayer will not be omitted at the raising.

Under Vermont he says:

"We concur with Bro. Perkins, that upon questions affecting financial affairs and the internal concerns of the lodges, the Grand Lodge in legislating upon them infringes upon the inherent rights of lodges, which belong to them from time immemorial—and the members of the Grand Lodge will bear us out in saying that we have ever opposed such legislation."

Maine for 1902 is carefully reviewed.

Discussing Grand Master Kimball's decision that a waiver by one lodge in favor of another provided the fees were paid to the lodge granting the favor, could not be granted, he says:

"It seems to us that while it is true that lodge membership should not be a subject of bargain and sale between lodges, this is not exactly that case. The Constitution gives to the local lodge jurisdiction over all the masonic material therein, and the lodges are entirely dependent on that material for support. Hence the doctrine has always prevailed with us that while one lodge as a courtesy to another may confer degrees on a candidate, still the fees are to go to the lodge having jurisdiction over the candidate."

We cannot admit that his conclusion is rightly deduced from his premises. His conclusion is in accord with our practice, viz: "one lodge as a courtesy to another may confer degrees on a candidate, still the fees are to go to the lodge having jurisdiction over the candidate."

But it is also true that a candidate may be within the jurisdiction of one lodge and desire to become a petitioner to another lodge, and under our Constitution he has a right so to do provided the lodge under whose jurisdiction he is grants a waiver, which must be by a unanimous secret ballot, under the same conditions as though the application was to the lodge having original jurisdiction.

Now this latter lodge may refuse to grant a waiver, but if it decides to grant the waiver, then it waives all that goes with it, and cannot grant a waiver with a proviso attached to it. Either allow the candidate to go freely or do not let him go at all.

He approves of Bro. Drummond's report on the situation with Belgium, and quotes liberally from his Report on Correspondence.

He adds a few words to the discussion of the subject of "renouncing Masonry and resigning from Masonry."

We quote his conclusion:

"When a Foreign Correspondence writer in due course comes to write the word 'Conclusion,' it is a source of great satisfaction and relief at the consciousness that a heavy piece of work has been done and is now behind, instead of before him;—at the same time, he feels that he is saying goodbye to his brother correspondence writers, and parting with some of them for all time. As an example of this, take the case of M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond of Maine. For many years, we have looked forward with eager anticipations to his splendid reports on Correspondence submitted to his Grand Lodge. A few days ago, we received a circular letter issued by the Grand Master of Maine, announcing the death of Bro. Drummond! His death is a bereavement to the fraternity over the world. He was one of the ablest masonic scholars and jurists anywhere and his opinions were received with the greatest respect and consideration. His death is a loss to Masonry and to the world!"

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1902.

The Grand Lodge was welcomed by Bro. John A. Cleaver, Past Grand Master, and Mayor of the City, in a very felicitous and gracious welcome.

Bro. Oscar S. Gifford, Past Grand Master, for and in behalf of the Grand Lodge, made a fitting response.

From the report of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Charles Hill, we learn that harmony and brotherly love prevail with a steady increase in numbers.

He says:

"As we have in the past numbered among our brethren the greatest and best men of all generations, so may we continue and may future generations realize more and more the mission, that Masonry was destined to accomplish for our fellowmen, in promoting the great principles of brotherly love, relief and truth. We have especial reasons to be grateful for the prosperous conditions of all commercial interests throughout our land, creating a strong demand for truth, labor and capital, none need be idle."

In the necrology we find especially mentioned by him, Bro. Theodore Sutton Parvin, "the father of our Grand Lodge," at whose funeral were many distinguished masons from this jurisdiction. The deaths of other distinguished masons of other jurisdictions are reported.

He dedicated a masonic temple at Deadwood, costing \$55,000.00.

His introduction to "dispensations" is worthy of extensive reading, and his words are words of wisdom:

"The prerogative vested in the Grand Master to grant dispensations is one of great responsibility, and can not be exercised with too much care. There are requests for so many special dispensations to be granted for what, no doubt, seems by the brethren or constituent lodges requesting them, to be reasonable and sufficient grounds for the Grand Master to grant the privilege; and yet, to grant them would, without doubt, create an element of danger against which we must guard. There is a special temptation to accommodate lodges. And while it may seem reasonable that the Grand Master should exercise his prerogative, yet no personal consideration should enter into the matter, but only the best interest and greatest good to the craft. A precedent is set; let it not be said of this Grand Jurisdiction that it is an open door policy, but, rather, one of caution and discretion."

He granted two dispensations to confer the Master Mason degree out of time, for very good reasons, and only eight others for other purposes. He also gives the list of dispensations refused, which we think entirely unnecessary.

He calls especial attention to the work of the Grand Lecturer, who made fifty-five visits, holding schools of instruction.

Of the Grand Lodge Library, he says:

"At the last regular communication of this Grand Lodge an appropriation of two hundred dollars was made to be used in the purchase of such rare works and manuscripts as might be found. Our Right Worthy Grand Secretary informs me that some choice selections have been secured during the past year, which, added to those already on hand, form a nucleus which

should be added to and improved each year, and especially now, before it is too late to secure masonic gems."

And recommended a similar appropriation this year, which was concurred in.

The Grand Secretary makes an exhaustive report, and among other duties performed, he reports:

"Every year since I commenced the membership record, I have been able to report progress; I can now report the record as complete as it is possible to make it up to this time. I have attempted to include every person who was ever made a mason in South Dakota, or who has affiliated at any time with a lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction; 10,524 names appear, showing the complete masonic record of each member so far as can be ascertained from the annual reports and from the several Secretaries of the subordinate lodges."

At the evening session of the first day, the officers of the Grand Lodge exemplified the Master Mason's degree.

We find that this jurisdiction has found a new organization entitled to fraternal greetings, for we read:

"Whereas, The order of the Eastern Star has, in recent years, added so greatly to the pleasures of the Grand Lodge Communications, and has contributed to the social entertainment of the brethren in the local lodges, and recognizing their great power for good and appreciating the inspiration the order has given to the masonic fraternity wherever the order exists, be it

"Resolved, That the fraternal greetings of this Grand Lodge be extended to our sister order now in session in this city, and that we most heartily congratulate the members upon the wonderful success that has attended their efforts.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be at once forwarded to the Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star."

A new set of by-laws for the Grand Lodge was adopted. We quote:

"Charity Bestowed Upon a Member of Another Lodge. When a lodge bestows charity upon a member of another lodge, the amount so expended cannot be legally claimed of the lodge of which the recipient is a member unless such expenditure has been made at the request of the lodge in which the brother holds his membership.

"Visitors to be Vouched for. The Masters of lodges shall not permit a brother to vouch for a brother when visiting a lodge, unless the brother so vouching has actually sat in open lodge with the brother vouched for, or has examined him by direction of the Worshipful Master.

"Petition from a Candidate Rejected in Another Grand Jurisdiction. No lodge shall receive the petition of an applicant rejected by a lodge in any Grand Jurisdiction, where the doctrine of *perpetual jurisdiction prevails*, without first obtaining the consent, under seal of the rejecting lodge.

"Liquor Dealers or Manufacturers not Eligible. No person who is engaged in the business of keeping a saloon, or who is engaged in the business of manufacturing, wholesaling or retailing intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage, shall be initiated into any lodge, nor shall any brother who is engaged in such business be received into any lodge as a member by affiliation."

Bro. Samuel A. Brown presented the Report on Correspondence.

Under California, he has a good word for their work in charity, which we gladly quote with the hope that our brethren may read and ponder:

"No masons in the world have shown a more liberal spirit of charity than the craft in California. We have not come out for the Wisconsin plan of relief, but cannot but see that the situation in California calls loudly for action of some kind whereby these brethren shall have aid in the glorious work which they so scrupulously perform. The fact that in this report it appears that the members of one single foreign Grand Lodge with a membership five times greater than that of California, received relief to the amount of \$700 from one of the many relief boards, and only \$60 came back to them in the way of re-imbursement, shows that lodges and Grand Lodges ought to be aroused from their apathy upon this subject. It is not fair that one group of masons should be compelled to bear alone this burden, and we unhesitatingly declare that what is unfair is unmasonic in this connection."

In other places in his review he mentions his views upon the "charter" question as he does under Kentucky, to wit:

"We fully agree with Bro. Staton that the actual presence of the charter in the lodge room is not necessary to the legal transaction of business. It is necessary that a charter should have been granted to the lodge and that the lodge should have been constituted by the Grand Master or his deputy, and that the charter should not have been surrendered or reclaimed. Until then the lodge has a charter. If a lodge attempts to work after its charter has been forfeited or reclaimed, its action is clandestine, even though it should still have the document originally confided to it in its possession. We do not expect to find any mason denying this."

Maine for 1901 receives five pages in review. He condenses wisely from the address of Grand Master Choate.

Of the Report on Correspondence, he says:

"The Report on Correspondence is the work of Drummond *facile princeps*, the best all round masonic writer known to us. His portrait adorns the volume. Wisdom, strength and beauty illustrated and exemplified. Judgment and humor speak from the features. His work is more interesting than ever."

And then gives attention to the many questions discussed by Bro. Drummond.

He does not approve of honorary membership in lodges, for under Minnesota we read:

"Where did the idea come from that a lodge can legally elect one of its own members to honorary membership and thereby exempt him from the payment of dues? This practice is constantly cropping out and it is found that such honorary membership is endowed with the right to vote and hold office. Exemption from dues in South Dakota is the prerogative of the destitute, which no one is permitted to infringe."

Under South Carolina he has something to say about perpetual jurisdiction:

"The Grand Master was desirous of getting some order out of the chaos of different rules of different jurisdictions relative to perpetual jurisdiction and waivers. South Carolina has had a hundred and twenty-five years to settle this matter and if she has not got it settled how can we little chickens expect to do it. We keep our perpetual jurisdiction at home, and when a man leaves South Dakota we let anybody have him who wants him, telling them when they ask us what kind of a man he was with us. If a rejected candidate from afar comes to us we ask the lodge that rejected him if they claim him. If they

do we let them have him still. We have tried other ways and did not like them. Unlike Texas and Maine, we give the degrees for another lodge when they ask us to."

We do not quite understand what he means by the word "give" in the last sentence of the quotation.

The proceedings of the Masonic Veteran Association of South Dakota, at its second annual meeting, are added to the appendix of the proceedings.

TENNESSEE, 1903.

The Grand Master, Bro. John R. Smith, has this pleasing introduction to his address:

"In some respects this has been a remarkable year, and the prosperity of the Order has been quite noticeable. The underlying principles of our Order have had free course to run, and have brought comfort to many hearts and wreathed many hearthstones with never-to-be forgotten joys. The strong have felt the benign influence of fraternal guidance, and the weak have had tempered to them the winds of adversity by the gentle touch of brotherly love. Throughout the entire jurisdiction prosperity has crowned, on every side, the labor of willing hands, and peace, borne upon the wings of love, has hovered over our entire membership with only a ripple here and there to remind us that we ever have noble duties to perform. With the other jurisdictions of the world our relations have had not a jar, and this year has forged another band of steel to bind us closer together."

He did considerable business through other brethren duly commissioned by him, which must have relieved him from excessive duties.

There had been but one death in the ranks of Past Grand Officers.

Forty-three dispensations were issued, mostly for installations out of regular order, and he, too, reports his dispensations refused in detail.

Of his decisions we quote the following: He decided that the ballot for penalty on the trial of an E. A. should be taken in a M. M. lodge:

"*Query*—At the trial of Brother "A," Brother "B" asked, and was excused from voting. After the charges were sustained and the penalty fixed for definite suspension, Brother "B" made a motion that the time be blank. Brother "C" arose to a point of order and said that, inasmuch as Brother "B" had been excused from voting, he had no voice in the trial. The W. M. sustained the point of order. Was he right?"

"*Answer*—He was.

"Can a brother who has been definitely suspended be restored to membership before the time for which he was suspended expires?"

"*Answer*—He can. The lodge should be summoned, and if two-thirds of those present vote to re-instate him, he will be restored."

Does this suspension mean suspended from the rights of Masonry or suspended from N. P. D.?

His visitations were many, and his duties thereat were varied and various.

Of the ritual he says:

"After witnessing the conferring of degrees in several of the jurisdictions, I am of the opinion that we not only have the best ritual, but many of the brightest ritualists in the country. Our Board of Custodians and Lecturers are doing much good. While not reaching all the lodges, yet when one lodge learns the work and lectures, they impart it to others, and gradually and surely the work is going forward, and greater improvement is being made each year. We have fewer dead lodges and more bright ones than at any time in the history of the Grand Lodge. Our system of lecturers is fast being adopted by our sister jurisdictions. It is less expensive, and more good is accomplished than by any other system, as a greater number of lodges are reached, and in my opinion it cannot be improved upon."

He has a good word for the Widows' and Orphans' Home of Tennessee.

His recommendation, "that the surplus remaining in the hands of the Grand Treasurer, after discharging all the debt of this Grand Body, be donated to the Widows' and Orphans' Home," was adopted.

His conclusion is replete of the true mason:

"To me, Freemasonry has a peculiar charm, and my love for it is as immeasurable as is the Order's influence for good. To be a true mason is to be a true man, and a true man is God's ideal of perfection. I revere the names of the noble founders of the Order, I honor the names of the noble exemplars of its teachings in all the ages; and I love the brethren wherever they may be found. With Masonry titles and rank are of no avail; we look alone to the man.

"Far back in the dim and shadowy past,
Our noble work was begun;
There were present two kings with diadems,
And an humble widow's son.

"Around the same broad trestle-board,
With equal rank they stood,
And planned the work for the ages,
For man's unending good.

"In our ranks throughout the ages,
Since that eventful day,
Great kings with crowns, and widows' sons,
Have worked in the self-same way.

"Now far removed from the shadowy past,
Our work is still so done,
And we crown alike with love to-day
Those kings and the widow's son."

The Board of Control of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home submit an exhaustive report. The Grand Secretary in his report made a statistical table for the years 1891-1901, from which we learn that there were 16,209 masons who became members of lodges, and that, as he says, "by fault of the order," there were lost 10,751, leaving 5,458 as a gain. Of these, by no fault of the order, were lost 4,431, so that the net gain in all this time was 1,027. He thus comments:

"The trouble is shown to be both in the withdrawals and suspensions for non-payment of dues. Those who have taken their dimits, lost their membership by surrender of charters (which is the same practically as dimitting), the

unaccounted for (these appeared on the return for 1891, 1892 and 1893), and those suspended for non-payment of dues, unmasonic conduct and expelled, amount to 11,239, which is in excess of those admitted and restored by 4,081. Death, too, has claimed considerably more than its fair proportion, though this may have been caused by the heavy withdrawals during the period named. The death rate per 1,000 per year has been about twenty, though it should be considerably less."

In his report, too, is found the roll of the dead, and we find recorded among them;

"*Josiah Hayden Drummond*, Past Grand Master of Maine, died October 25, 1902. 'The noblest Roman of them all has been called to his reward. A mason who ranked all others on masonic jurisprudence has passed to his final rest.'"

The children of the Home gave an entertainment in the masonic theatre complimentary to the Grand Lodge during one afternoon; and on the same day in the evening, the Master's degree was exemplified before the Grand Lodge.

A resolution providing for a Grand Lecturer with a salary and an allowance for expenses, was rejected.

The Poet Laureate of the Grand Lodge read a poem which is printed in full. Space does not allow to quote but the two stanzas:

"They have faith in their cause, have hearts without flaws, and are expert in shaking of hands;
They have passwords and grips, insignias and laws, and recognize friends in all lands;
They've emblems and symbols, to illustrate truth, and magnify virtue and love;
They encourage the hope in age and in youth, of a heavenly home up above;
"They teach of the sun, and its system of stars, as they float in ethereal blue,
Of the silvery sheen, of the moon when it's seen, 'mid borrowed light shining so true;
They sing of a land conceived by God's hand, where brethren forever may dwell,
Where sinews and bone, each comes to its own, in the morn of resurrection so well."

The Grand Lodge became restless because of the continuance upon its committees of the same individuals from year to year, and adopted the following resolution:

"That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge that the Most Worshipful Grand Masters, in making up said Standing Committees, should see that such rotation in appointments is made as will grant recognition to a greater number of the members of this Grand Lodge and at the same time not impair the efficiency of said committee."

In the evening of the second day the E. A. degree was exemplified by a lodge upon an actual candidate.

Two new lodges were chartered and three dispensations for lodges were granted.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to the Grand Master by his brethren in several lodges.

The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Board of Custodians be authorized to send the Grand Secretary, John B. Garrett, at such times as he may be able to leave his office, to such lodges in the state as they may deem best, for the purpose of inspection and instruction, and that he report to the next annual communication of this Grand Lodge his traveling expenses for payment."

Bro. Henry H. Ingersoll submitted the Report of Committee on Correspondence, but writes in the introduction as follows:

"In December your chairman regretfully found his professional engagements so absorbing as to forbid him to give necessary time to the reading of thousands of pages of proceedings of foreign jurisdictions, and therefore called upon Brother Walton, of the committee, to relieve him of that duty, and to write a fraternal report and criticism of each one of the Grand Jurisdictions with whom we are in fraternal correspondence. Brother Walton being the 'Head Master of Rugby' on the mountain, and blest with abundant leisure, patience and industry in the mid-winter quietude of his rural home, welcomed the fraternal duty and literary service and has faithfully conned the reports of proceedings from all our sister Grand Lodges but three—California, Colorado and Texas, whose proceedings have somehow miscarried, and taking care to observe and preserve whatever was of interest, has made a detailed report worthy of the topics treated which will give to you a comprehensive survey of the condition of Freemasonry wherever the English language is spoken throughout the world.

"Such service is arduous, fascinating and valuable, and to those brethren of the craft who wish to know the doings of the Fraternity in the world, this detailed report of proceedings in so many Grand Jurisdictions is commended for the leisure hours of the Craft, a part of the daily eight which are theoretically devoted to the duties, diversions and study of Freemasonry. In them will be found literary gems of rare merit, gathered in the mines where worthy craftsmen most delight to labor; and thanks to Brother Walton's literary taste and judgment, these excerpts will prove to our reading brethren a rare symposium of the literature of Freemasonry."

Maine for 1902 receives a brief notice. A well chosen selection is taken from Grand Master Kimball's address and the Belgium situation is noticed.

Under North Dakota he has this to say about a ritual for boys, to which we have already referred:

"This looks 'boyish,' sure enough, to us, and we do not see the necessity for such an order. This certainly is 'step-ladder' Masonry. To appreciate Masonry 'he must be a man, free-born, of lawful age, etc.,' and he cannot possibly appreciate it at an age while he is yet wearing his apron in the form of a 'triangle.' Besides, there is no previous training or preparation necessary to become a mason when he possesses the requisite qualification and is first prepared in his heart."

In his conclusion, discussing the "Cipher ritual," he says:

"Freemasonry is a beautiful system of morality, veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols and deserves the reputation it bears throughout the world for friendship and brotherly love and its adherence to the cardinal virtues. But without its secrecy it would not be alive to-day, for the secret bond is the dearest; and whoever by act or word practices, encourages or permits the use

of anything which tends to weaken the respect for these secret bonds in the minds of its members is a foe to Freemasonry and deserves and will receive its just condemnation."

Neither would he have Masonry so easy that one could "receive all three symbolic degrees at a single communication, and then pass on to the so-called higher degrees of Masonry; and be rushed blind-folded and blind-minded through all the mysteries and beauties that pertain to Freemasonry, so that he might early wear the Maltese Cross or the shining Crescent of the East."

TEXAS, 1902.

The address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William Clark, opens with periods, poetic and full of metaphors which might appeal to the listening ear. We do not criticize, but just what is meant by laying "the gratitude of our hearts as trophies at the feet of the Grand Master of all" is beyond our feeble comprehension.

The dead of his own and other jurisdictions are mentioned in tender and graceful language.

He reports:

"It is a source of great pleasure to announce that we, as a brotherhood, are at peace with the whole world; that nothing has been said or done during the year to disturb the amicable fraternal relations which we sustain with all other masonic jurisdictions around which the golden cord of fraternal recognition has been entwined by the loving hand of our Supreme Grand Master."

"In the white-tented fields of Masonry" the District Deputies, we read, have been "ready, active, and vigilant in the discharge of duties."

Fourteen lodges had been constituted; seven dispensations for new lodges had been granted; two lodges had resumed work; and one lodge was removed from the following circumstances:

"In 1881 the town of Clifton was located on the banks of the Bosque River, and was subject to overflows, and in view of this fact, together with the further fact that the Santa Fé Railroad had constructed its road and depot about one mile distant from 'Old Clifton,' it was deemed best to build the town of 'New Clifton' at the higher point; hence, the town moved to the railroad. Now practically not a house remains where the town once was, save and except the school house, in which Clifton Lodge owns the third story."

By proxy were laid twelve corner stones, being those of churches, school buildings and masonic buildings, a Court House and a library building.

The dispensations asked for and refused were many, far outnumbering those that were granted.

We fail to see why other orders, under certain conditions, cannot occupy halls occupied by masons, but we infer from the Grand Master's address the laws of the jurisdiction prevent.

We quote from his decisions:

"A brother persists in keeping a gambling house and local option cold drink stand; was indicted, tried and convicted in the State District Court; accepted the penalty, and laid out the fine in jail."

Question—Does the masonic law require the lodge to take action and prefer charges when a brother is convicted in the State Court?

Answer—Under Article 519, Masonic Laws of Texas, every violation of municipal laws involving moral turpitude, is a masonic offence and may be punished by the lodge having proper jurisdiction. While the brother's acts may or may not involve moral turpitude, yet I believe that the wilful, persistent and deliberate violation of any penal law of the state is a masonic offence, and should be punished.

"Does the loss of an eye debar any one from receiving the mysteries of Masonry?"

Answer—Yes."

He was obliged to administer a reprimand upon a lodge for conferring "the degrees upon a candidate unable to bend his left knee and whose left leg was shorter than his right"; and settled amicably one question of jurisdictional limits.

The report of the Masonic Relief Committee of Galveston, appointed in 1900 at the time of the hurricane at that place, was presented, showing the receipt and expenditure of \$36,743.61.

The Widows' and Orphans' Home is commended, with these concluding words added:

"Make it indeed a nursery where souls are educated for heaven, make it a home where lessons of wisdom are breathed in never-forgotten tones of love and from whence great thoughts should come to lighten the world for ages. To this end I ask your hearty support with your best judgment, energies, time and means to every effort put forward by the Board of Directors and Superintendent."

A full report of the working of the "Home" is given, showing the expense to be \$115.88 per capita. The property by the valuation submitted is worth \$193,909.50. A tax of fifty cents per member for the use of the Home is laid under the constitution.

The Grand Treasurer and the Grand Secretary submit clear and concise reports.

Adopting the report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence, the Grand Lodge declined to enter into fraternal relations with the Grand Lodge of Washington because it is still believed—

"That the Grand Lodge of Washington still reserves to itself the right to pass upon the legitimacy of those who, by sister jurisdictions, have been declared irregular, illegitimate and clandestine—a doctrine to which this Grand Lodge can never give its assent. Until, therefore, the Grand Lodge of Washington does agree that she will not herself, nor permit her subordinate lodges, to recognize or hold masonic communication with those who, by other sovereign, legitimate masonic Grand Lodges, have been pronounced clandestine, suspended or expelled, your committee cannot recommend the repeal by this Grand Lodge of the edict of non-intercourse that has been adopted."

The Committee on Masonic History gave an interesting sketch of Masonry

in Texas, from which we learn that Masonry was introduced in 1806 into Mexico; that "it was Spanish, clerical and aristocratic in character and tendencies. Owing to the disturbed political condition of the country, it disappeared about 1809 or 1810."

Of decision first quoted by us the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"Decision No 1 correctly states the law as embodied in Article 519, Masonic Laws of Texas, providing that every violation by a mason of the municipal law, involving moral turpitude, is a masonic offence, but we deem it proper to observe that every violation of municipal laws does not necessarily involve moral turpitude, and whether it does or not is a question left to the judgment of the lodge having jurisdiction of the matter."

The Grand Lodge decided to build a Masonic Temple on the newly acquired property at Waco at an expense not exceeding \$150,000.

There was a large amount of business before the Grand Lodge and the several committees appear to have attended to all matters referred to them in accordance with the laws and usage in their jurisdiction, therefore not requiring any special comment.

The Report of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence is presented by Bro. Thomas S. Matthews, Sr., of whom a half-tone portrait is given us.

Under Alabama he has these good words for the Gran Dieta of Mexico:

"The Gran Dieta was organized by a few 'good and true masons' for the sole purpose of elevating and purifying the Masonry of Mexico. This, as far as was possible, it did, and we believe it was the duty of all good masons to lend it a helping hand in accomplishing its object. Had this been done, the Gran Dieta would have been able to effect much more than it did do. That it did do much to place pure and true Masonry in Mexico upon a firm and solid foundation, *we do know*, and the Grand Lodges recommended by it to the masonic world should now be recognized and encouraged to carry on what has been thus begun. Our Mexican brethren, and there are some good and true ones there, need help. They should have it. Let us extend it to them freely and willingly."

Under Idaho he states his views on the ritual question:

"We cannot understand how a mason can so stultify himself as to make, or permit to be made, such a cipher copy, or a copy of any sort, of the ritual. We do not know what the wording of the O. B. is in those jurisdictions where Masonry is written. We had supposed, however, it was practically the same everywhere. If like the O. B. we have here in Texas, the mason who would attempt to, much more make such a copy, would perjure himself, and there is, nor can there be, any way to dodge it. No Grand Lodge has the moral right to authorize such a thing, nor would its say so absolve the one who did it. Now, don't somebody say 'this is none of your business.' *It is our business.* It is the business of every mason, and every true mason will make it his business, if he has taken upon himself such, or like, O. B.'s as we have done to do everything in his power to prevent such things—to see that the landmarks are preserved inviolate and no innovations made in the body of Masonry. A grosser violation of every true principle of Masonry than to advocate, and, much more so, to make cipher copies of the rituals we cannot conceive. There now, we have said our little piece, have done what we pledged to do, and we feel the better for it."

Maine for 1902 receives its full share of space and is carefully reviewed, remarking that Grand Master Kimball's address is "a good business paper and evidences the fact that its author has been an attentive, faithful and efficient ruler."

He commends Bro. Drummond's report upon the status of the Grand Orient of Belgium.

He concludes his report on Maine as follows:

"After the above review was written and we supposed our report was closed for good, we were shocked to learn through the public press of the sudden demise of Bro. Drummond, who on the afternoon of October 23, 1902, dropped dead in Congress, Street, Portland, Maine."

* * * * *

"He attained his greatest eminence as a masonic writer. In this respect and as a masonic jurist he was not excelled by Pike, Mackey, Morris or any of the later authorities on masonic questions. He has certainly written more than anyone within our knowledge. From 1865 to the time of his death he has been Chairman of the Committee on Fraternal Correspondence of the Grand Lodge, and at the same time filled a like position in the Grand Chapter. He also performed the same work in the Grand Commandery up to 1873. How he accomplished so much in this time and at the same time attended to a large practice as a lawyer and took an active part in political and other public matters is wonderful. As widely separated as Bro. Drummond and this committee have been in some respects—living in extreme parts of our great country—extremes in climate, customs, habits and political ideas, it is not surprising that we have sometimes held adverse opinions on masonic questions; but we can safely say that our discussions have ever been characterized by the kindest and most fraternal feelings.

"As far back as 1876, Bro. E. H. Cushing, one of our most gifted predecessors, in alluding to Bro. Drummond in his report, said: 'He has heretofore attracted marked attention by the skill and ability shown in dealing with the masonic questions of the day. He is not always right, but it takes the best arguments of those who are right to convince, not him, for that is out of the question, but themselves of the ground they stand on.'

"And Past Grand Master W. H. Nichols, in his Report on Correspondence in 1878, says: 'Bro. Drummond is an acknowledged authority on all matters masonic and one of our most accomplished reviewers.'

"These extracts are given to show the estimation in which he was held by this committee a quarter of a century ago; the fleeting years have only ripened and increased that esteem."

From his conclusion we quote:

"Everywhere the craft seems to be growing, and with the exception that here and there has been some little trouble over the question of jurisdiction, either personal or territorial, perfect peace and harmony prevail.

"Such trouble will continue to arise so long as the laws of the various jurisdictions remain as diverse as now. The only way to avoid it will be by the fixing of some uniform time limit to jurisdiction over rejected material. That this will be done any time in the near future does not now appear to be at all probable. Until it is done, we will have to content ourselves to 'agree to disagree' and say nothing about it."

UTAH, 1903.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. William J. Lynch, in his introduction to his address states that he attempts "to give a plain, business-like review" of his administration.

He presents in substance the communications from sister jurisdictions touching upon various questions.

Having visited some of the lodges and having noted the work done by the officers and the interest manifested by the craft, he reports the craft in a prosperous condition.

He well says:

"Brethren, perfection in the work and lectures is a consummation earnestly to be hoped for. But if this is to be attained at the sacrifice of the great moral principles which Masonry teaches, they are purchased at too great a cost. We should never lose sight of these important lessons, nor forget that our ritual, beautiful as it is and as desirable as it may be to have a correct knowledge of it, is only the scaffolding by the aid of which we are to erect the inner temple of our lives. It is well to be able to work well in the lodge, but it is far better to practice the masonic virtues at all times, in the home, at our business places and before the world."

He approves the re-election of "real good and accomplished" Masters, as their services are valuable to the lodges over which they preside.

A fire destroyed nearly the whole town of Mercur:

"Soon after the fire the lodge, with other secret societies of that city, entered into an agreement with the municipal authorities by which the societies were to build a second story over the new city hall, the authorities giving the societies a lease for ninety-nine years at a rental of \$1.00 during the life of the lease.

He decided that a Master could not confer the M. M. degree upon a F. C. of a foreign jurisdiction without the consent of his lodge, given by a vote of its members present.

The Grand Secretary's report contains many things usually reported upon by the Grand Master, and is complete in its details of the matters which had passed through his office.

After the Grand Master had called up the members of the Grand Lodge the report of the Committee on Obituary was read, then the Grand Honors were given before the adoption of the report.

In the report of the Committee on Library we read:

"The Grand Librarian informs us that during the past twelve months more books have been loaned out, and that more brethren have visited the library to consult and read books than at any previous year."

The by-laws of the Grand Lodge were amended so that each lodge pays one dollar and fifty cents for each of its members; and lodges were not allowed to confer life membership upon any member until he had paid dues to the lodge for twenty years, excepting for unusual valuable services.

The McKinley National Memorial Association was allowed to solicit contributions from the lodges, but no contribution was made to the World's Fair Fraternal Building Association at St Louis.

The following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That a committee of three, to be designated by the Grand Master, be appointed to formulate a list of physical disabilities which shall disbar a candidate from receiving the degrees of Masonry within the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Utah, to be submitted for the consideration of the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication."

In this jurisdiction there is a Signet Ring transmitted from Grand Master to Grand Master after his installation into office. The addresses upon the occasion of the transmittal were pleasing and appropriate.

The three Salt Lake City lodges tendered a banquet to the Grand Lodge immediately after the close of the Grand Lodge.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. Christopher Diehl.

Under Iowa, discussing the right of petition for affiliation, he says:

"In Utah a petitioner for affiliation, if rejected, is at liberty to petition the lodge rejecting him as often as he pleases, or any other lodge in our own or any other Grand Jurisdiction. We want every mason to belong to some lodge, and therefore make it easy for non-affiliates to find a roof under which they can dwell with brethren. We think the Utah law is the best."

Under Kentucky he thus approves action not allowing lodges to appear in public upon certain occasions:

"To attend a picnic or a ball clothed in masonic regalia and bedecked with masonic jewels is something we never could understand, and we would oppose it everlastingly."

Maine for 1902 has its proceedings reviewed in his masterly style, whereby he commends Grand Master Kimball's address, and, commenting upon the granting of dispensations for candidates who had resided in the state less than a year, he says:

"That is something we are very strict about in Utah. We require one year's residence in the state, and that law cannot be set aside by any Grand Master."

He approves the issuance of certificates of charters so that originals could be kept in places of safety. He believes that the report of Bro. Drummond on the Belgium status should be approved by every American Grand Lodge.

Writing about joint occupancy of halls, he says:

"That most of the lodges of the earlier days met in taverns is a historical fact, and our little reading of some profane history has convinced us that other guilds held their meetings in the same taverns on other evenings and their curfew bell and that of the masonic brethren didn't ring till late after midnight. Half of the lodges in Utah could not make both ends meet if they were forced to be exclusive occupants of their halls."

He concludes his review of Maine with the following paragraph:

"Since the forgoing has been written the sad news has come that Bro. Josiah Hayden Drummond is no more. Without a moment's notice his night came and he passed peacefully to the other shore, from his home in Portland, Maine, October 25, 1902, aged 75 years, 1 month and 25 days. He had been a mason for 54 years, was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine in 1860-1-2, and for thirty-eight years the writer of the correspondence reports and author of other valuable works on Freemasonry. His whole life was devoted to Freemasonry and for it he did his best work, and because of that work he will live in the hearts of his brethren for all time to come. The world is better off because he lived. His fame is secure. May his last sleep be sweet."

Under Nebraska he scores them for laying the corner stone of an opera house:

"The laying of a corner stone of an opera house by the masonic fraternity is not in accordance with ancient usage of the craft. Minstrel, vaudeville and leg shows may be all right for the masses, chiefly the baldheads, but they are far apart from the pure teachings of Freemasonry."

He does not believe that a Grand Master has the right of making "masons at sight."

VERMONT, 1902.

Two special communications were held during the year, one for the dedication of a masonic hall, and the other for the constitution of a lodge.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. CHARLES R. MONTAGUE, in the introductory paragraphs of his address speaks to the new members of the Grand Lodge in words of wisdom:

"Many of you meet with us to-day for the first time. We welcome you to our deliberations and trust you are fully alive to your individual responsibilities as representatives of your respective lodges and members of this Grand Lodge. The vote of the Junior Warden of the smallest lodge has as much force as that of the most distinguished Past Grand Master, and should be used with just as much care and discretion. Carefully weigh and consider every question brought before the Grand Body, and cast your vote agreeably to your own judgment and the dictates of your own conscience."

Of the condition of the craft, he says:

"Peace and tranquility reign throughout our jurisdiction and hardly a murmur of discord has arisen during the year. The lodges have nearly all been doing more or less work and, so far as I am able to determine, and from information received, the quality of the material received is of the best."

He reports the surrender of the charter of Keystone lodge, located at Grafton; states that all questions could be answered by reference to the laws and regulations, suggesting that Masters make themselves acquainted with the law and then not allow so much latitude to those brethren who object to his decisions.

A few dispensations were reported as granted; by-laws were examined; discusses the advisability of lodges holding their meetings at which officers are elected in the month of April, and expresses the hope that all lodges shall have changed during the coming year.

He intelligently discusses the subject of Masters and Secretaries. We quote in part:

"The office of Master of a lodge is one of great importance and requires of the incumbent vastly more than the ability to learn the ritual and confer the masonic degrees. The welfare of the lodge is in his keeping, and its success or failure is in proportion to the wisdom and discretion with which he manages its affairs.

"In a great measure it is the fault of the lodge itself if they are not properly governed. No one should be elected to the East who has not shown that he possesses the necessary qualifications for that important position. A poor Warden or Senior Deacon can never make a good Master. A good Warden or Senior Deacon may not have the necessary qualifications for a good Master. For this reason the system of regular promotion, regardless of qualifications, should be abolished in every lodge, if such now exists, remembering that merit is the just title to our privileges."

He highly commends the meeting of the District Deputies for instruction, finding them interesting and valuable, and showing in the ten years of their existence a rapid growth in a knowledge of the ritual.

His words in commendation of the published proceedings are applicable not only to those for whom he intended them, but also to the craft wherever dispersed. Much of the ignorance displayed by craftsmen, about laws, usages and customs of the Fraternity as a whole, and of their own jurisdiction in particular, would be removed by a careful perusal each year of the printed proceedings.

His conclusion is worth the remembering. From it we quote one thought:

"Perfection is attained by none. There is no life, however exemplary, but has its failures, no man so base as not to have in him something of good. Our own lives are made far richer and the world better if we search only for the good in a brother and pass lightly o'er his faults, raising him, if need be, by the strong grip of brotherly love and starting him again in the path of right and duty."

In his report the Grand Secretary announces that the Grand Lodge Register is practically complete, having occupied his spare time for the past eight years.

Bro. Warren G. Reynolds, after twelve years' service as Grand Secretary, voluntarily retired from that position and the Grand Lodge passed a feeling and complimentary resolution to him.

Twenty-seven pages of the report are given for the able report of Committee on Necrology.

Bro. Marsh O. Perkins submitted the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

Under California, he says:

"Bro. Davies refers to a notable change of opinion, to which we have frequently alluded, in favor of a modification of the extreme policy of perpetual jurisdiction, as suggested by Bro. Drummond of Maine, and expresses the belief that 'the amended policy' will succeed 'because it is right.' We are pleased to see this endorsement of our belief that the dogma is but a regulation, subject to legislation by Grand Lodges, and not a landmark, with a big 'L,' so persistently maintained by the extremists. If Grand Lodges would

acknowledge 'the right,' even upon the basis of Bro. Drummond's proposition, limiting or extending jurisdiction, as the case may be, over rejected material to five years, one of the greatest disturbing elements of inter-jurisdictional harmony would be eliminated at once and forever."

Of Maine, for 1901, he says that Grand Master Choate's address is "an excellent paper"; agrees with his decisions; commends his approbation of the District Deputies and quotes from the peroration.

He quotes liberally from Bro. Drummond's Report on Correspondence.

Under Missouri he thus "talks" about one decision:

"That 'the perfect youth' is believed to exist in one, who may have been maimed or is deformed, he can with or without artificial appliances perform all requirements of masonic labor—the nearest approach to the position of the Grand Lodge of England that has yet been made by any American Grand Lodge, but in our belief to be the generally accepted interpretation within a short time of old regulations. The investigations of masonic students have already demonstrated the fallacy of the teachings and professed belief of the perfectionist. The foundations of his adored temple are rapidly crumbling, and the whole structure is bound to come tumbling down upon him, unless he heeds the warning sounds and makes his escape before the crash."

We quote the concluding paragraph about the "Masonic tramp":

"We have reserved, as a closing word, a caution against all manner of impostors, the most persistent of whom is the masonic tramp. No stranger should be admitted to the lodge room without the most conclusive evidence of his right of visitation. It is not sufficient that he be proficient in the lectures, or can recite glibly incidents of masonic interest. Unquestioned papers of identification should be required. All professed diplomas, certificates and receipts should be closely scanned. Names of Grand Lodges, their Grand Masters and Grand Secretaries, should be carefully compared with those published in the annual proceedings of the Grand Lodge, to be found at all times in the lodge-room. No avouchment should be accepted by a Worshipful Master, unless he is convinced beyond all doubt that a stranger is what he professes to be a true Son of Light. It must be constantly remembered, that eternal vigilance is the price of the integrity of the craft; that the slightest relaxation may lead to disaster most dire."

VIRGINIA, 1902.

The M. W. Grand Master, H. Oscar Kerns, in his address welcomes the Grand Lodge with pleasant words; announces the death of Wor. Junius A. Cosby, Grand Pursuivant for nearly eighteen years, and reports his appointments.

He issued five dispensations for new lodges; granted a few of the many requests for special dispensations; and received the charter of one lodge.

A laxity in the attention paid to the closing up the affairs of the lodge is commented upon by him, when the lodge becomes extinct.

Of his decisions we quote the final clause of one, because it is similar to the practice in Maine:

"When a lodge requests another to confer degrees upon a candidate for them, the lodge conferring the degree is doing it through courtesy for another; but when a lodge relinquishes jurisdiction over a candidate, or in other words, surrenders their right and title to him, then the lodge accepting his application for advancement is working for itself, and should proceed accordingly."

He decided that a dimit could not be granted by the Master in accordance with their law excepting at a stated communication but the committee construed the law as giving the Master a right to grant a dimit during the recess of the lodge. We believe that the reasoning of the Grand Master was the right reasoning, although the law might be construed as the committee thought.

Contrary to our practice, he decided that—"a lodge had no right to exempt from dues members who had reached a certain age, or had been members of the lodge for a certain length of time. Our laws provide for the exemption of only two classes—honorary members and ministers engaged in their ministerial work."

He also decided that a person who had lost the little finger of his right hand was not an eligible candidate.

Two halls were dedicated, several visitations made, corner stones of a church and a lodge hall were laid.

From his conclusion, we quote:

"My brethren, you have shared the noblest and best affections of my heart. My love for you is greater and stronger than I can express, and how could it be otherwise when on every occasion you have shown me the most flattering attention, disinterested benevolence and tender sympathy?"

"May the Great God take you under His loving care, and point out to you your every duty to religion, to Masonry, to society and to yourself, and, knowing those duties, may you discharge them with fidelity and honor."

To establish a sinking fund to meet the mortgage debt on the Masonic Temple, a special per capita tax of twenty-five cents was laid for the next eight years. The regular per capita tax in this jurisdiction is seventy-five cents.

The District Deputy Grand Masters submitted reports setting forth the condition of the craft in their respective districts.

The Report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Joseph W. Eggleston.

Under Delaware he questions the right of a Grand Master to grant a dispensation to a lodge to receive the petition of a candidate for initiation before he had resided within its jurisdiction for one year, saying:

"Doubtless the reasons were as good as they could be in such a case, but how could he stretch his prerogative to cover the case? A Grand Master is, and should be, the supreme ruler in *his jurisdiction*, but not a foot beyond it. No profane is, *masonically*, in his jurisdiction until he has resided there the time required to gain *masonic* residence. The action above is just the same as assuming extra territorial jurisdiction. It is equally inconsistent with the doctrine of territorial and that of personal jurisdiction."

Under Florida:

APP. 25 G. L.

"Last year this Grand Lodge adopted a law forbidding the admission of those engaged in liquor selling, and also forbidding masons entering the business in future. One brother so far forgot his Masonry as to write a circular letter to other Grand Lodges asking them to remonstrate, &c., with the Grand Lodge of Florida, and was very properly sat down upon. We say this though in hearty accord with our own jurisdiction in refusing to legislate on the subject. We do not approve of this as a masonic move, but should the Grand Lodge of Virginia ever pass such laws we would uphold them because they were law.

"The Grand Master and the Foreign Correspondence report both defend the action on the ground that the Grand Lodge of all England at York forbade the reception of any more keepers of public houses in 1636. If there were in the wide world any precedent which would reconcile us to such legislation, it would be this additional proof that the scholars (?) who claim to prove that our institutions did not exist before 1717 are by this refuted. We are not prepared, however, to class owners of great hotels and wholesale and retail grocers and druggists with 'keepers of public houses.'"

Under Kansas he has this to say in reply to a remark of Bro. Shaver about a cipher:

"What we think of the above is utterly unfit for publication. If he will come to Virginia we will show him hundreds of masons who can and do confer all the degrees without a variation, and if a ritual or cipher exists in the state some of us would like to know the fact. Our Committee on Work, consisting of four lecturers and five other members scattered over the state get together five days before the Grand Lodge meets, and do not often find a single member wrong on a syllable or letter. Besides these there are large numbers of masons, some of them yet on the floor, who are equally letter perfect. Probably there are more letter perfect ritualists in any one jurisdiction where the ancient feature of 'mouth to ear' instruction deposits our secrets in faithful breasts than in any five where the E. A. obligation is a dead letter and Masonry no longer Masonry. Rather than see the state of affairs exist in Virginia which obtains in some places in this particular we would prefer to put out our lights and close our doors forever."

Maine receives nearly three pages. Much of it is given to Bro. Drummond's Report on Correspondence.

Under Wyoming, he says to Bro. Kuykendall who "debates the question of the necessity of the actual presence of the charter to render proceedings valid," that:

"It is Virginia law that this essential of the existence of a lodge shall be in the lodge room or ante-room. That is enough for us. But, suppose the law was not explicit, and laxity was permitted. The natural result would be that some Masters would keep the charter at home, and we would soon find that it was mislaid, or supposed to be, and the next discovery would be that it no longer existed, and the acts of the lodge would be questioned successfully on that ground. There can be no possible hardship in the law enforced in the most rigid manner, and why anybody should cavil at it we are at a loss to see."

A fine historical sketch of Atlantic Lodge, No. 2, is found in the appendix.

WASHINGTON, 1902.

On behalf of the brethren of Tacoma, where the Grand Lodge met, Bro. Hugh Farley extended a welcome in language chaste and appropriate. The response made by the Junior Grand Warden, Bro. Edwin H. Van Patten, was in pleasing and fitting words.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Henry L. Kennan, pays tribute to the illustrious dead of his own and other jurisdictions; gives an account of the laying of corner stones by proxy of a masonic temple, of a church, and of a girls' dormitory at Whitman College grounds. This work was done by the Grand Lodge opened on the Entered Apprentice degree.

By proxy he dedicated a hall, and constituted two lodges, but, in person, visited as many as three lodges.

He granted dispensations for five new lodges; approved the by-laws of many lodges; and refused dispensations to confer degrees out of time except in one instance.

His decisions were nearly all fully approved, and are in harmony with our law so far as legislation upon subjects touched upon by him has been enacted.

He decided that it was not proper for a lodge to place a masonic memorial window in a church, and we agree with the member of the committee who said that it was all right "as stating the general rule, but a rule that is subject to exceptions."

Another decision was amended to read as follows, and as amended was approved:

"It is not necessary to ballot upon the petition of a candidate for the degrees who, for any reason, is not eligible to be made a mason, notwithstanding the fact that his ineligibility was not ascertained until the report of the investigating committee was received by the lodge."

Which is contrary to our practice by means of the expression "for any reason."

The loss of the thumb of the left hand rendered an applicant ineligible; so, too, a proprietor of a restaurant where wine is served with meals is ineligible.

He commends the idea of a Masonic Home, hoping that the finances of the craft will soon permit the erection of a building.

Of the "work" in the jurisdiction he says:

"For years we have endeavored to overcome the confusion occasioned by brethren familiar with the work of other jurisdictions, and each declaring his work to be the only one proper to be taught, joining us and clinging to the ways of their old jurisdictions. Unless constant attention is devoted to instructing lodges it is but a short time until the work of other jurisdictions supplants our own and the good results of former years are entirely lost. Let us not become discouraged, but redouble our efforts and success will crown our labors."

The Grand Orator, Bro. Abraham L. Miller, delivered an oration full of good things, of which we select:

"Perhaps no greater encomium could be pronounced on this ancient institution, than to allude to the fact that while other organizations have been springing up on all sides, with all sorts of inducements to secure new membership, the masonic fraternity has steadily moved forward with an unbroken front, winning its way to the hearts of the people by the unassuming and unpretentious, but pleasing sphere of fraternal engagement, offering as its inducement for membership a recess, 'affording all the relief of tranquillity, the harmony of peace and the refreshment of pleasure' in all their purity and satisfaction. To me it is a source of profound satisfaction to know that in this active and commercial age, the pure principles of friendship, morality and brotherly love, still possess power to attract sober-minded, conservative men from all stations in life, and entangle them in the holy alliance of brotherly love, relief and truth. While such men voluntarily and honestly seek to enter the temple where these principles are ever uppermost and paramount, society cannot but be benefited, the conditions of life be made more tolerable and the future more hopeful. Men cannot breathe the atmosphere nor listen to the repeated admonitions of the fraternity without receiving some benefit themselves as well as communicating it to others."

Bro. Stephen J. Chadwick submitted the Report on Foreign Correspondence.

Replying to favorable comments by Bro. Davies, Correspondent of California, for the work done by Bro. Chadwick, as Grand Master, in clearing away the action of Washington, lately, he says:

"Really, dear brother, the credit is not entirely due to us; it is due to the great body of loyal masons in the State of Washington. To paraphrase—they are entitled to forgiveness for they knew not what they did. The real question was never before them, was never discussed in the Grand Lodge, the resolutions of 1898 were adopted in a spasm of emotion, declaring as the Grand Lodge believed, that we were asserting that there was 'No color line in Masonry'—the result you know. At the next session the resolutions of 1898 would have been repealed unceremoniously, but a committee being appointed, the Grand Lodge adopted its report (1899) upon the assurance of one of the committee that, in his judgment, the resolutions repealed the former ones and would be satisfactory to all foreign jurisdictions, and we desired harmony among ourselves. The fact that it was not so accepted was not brought to the attention of the lodge in 1900, and it needed only the occasion in 1901 and an understanding of the situation. The brethren, the every-day workers in the quarries, are the ones to whom credit is due. Upon the resolutions of 1898 and 1899 there were not many more words employed in discussion than I have employed in my review of California."

Maine for 1901 is cordially reviewed. We quote his introductory paragraph:

"A **SPLENDID** picture of M. W. Brother Josiah H. Drummond graces the frontispiece of this volume. Brother Drummond wears his years easily, and making an ordinary allowance for the flattery of the photographic art, we are assured that he will be spared many years to his brethren throughout the globe. Brother Drummond is not a local character; his name is a household word among masons, and he is to day the peer of any masonic scholar in the world. His work is the work of a skilled craftsman. In this country, where his opinions are regarded so highly, he has done much to counteract the high-flown theories of some of the English jurists and put Masonry upon its present sound, practical basis. His writings gain vigor with age, and his personality seems unchanged by time. We gather the words of the poet:

"Time that mocks us, maims and scars us,
Leaves no trench or trace on thee."

He speaks right out on the subject of conferring degrees in less than the time required :

"Three dispensations were received to ballot upon applications at same meeting as received, and four to act upon petition where candidate has not resided in state one year. We regret to see this laxity in the observance of the essential rules, and especially so with reference to dispensations, which, in effect, annul the law of jurisdiction. Maine has generally come out right, however, and we have no doubt she will eventually do so in these matters."

Commenting upon the report of the committee in the matter of the California case of the burial of a brother from Maine, he says :

"The observance of the committee may be sound masonic doctrine, but the California lodge may have been too poor to meet this burden. This case emphasizes the need of general regulation upon the subject. Lodges of foreign jurisdictions, especially, should be held to the support of their members when traveling. Personally, we do not approve of the sentiment expressed by the committee as applied to local lodges. They should contribute as far as their ability permits; this the local Maine lodge did, and its action should have been approved on this ground, and not upon the grounds stated."

Under New Hampshire he again speaks of our Bro. Drummond as follows :

"The Grand Master was the guest of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at its quarterly communication in June, 1900; and of the Grand Lodge of Maine in May, 1901. Speaking of his reception, we note his fraternal allusion to 'the great masonic jurist, the venerable Josiah H. Drummond.' We almost feel an acquaintance with Brother Drummond. Many years ago, long before the light of Masonry was made to shine upon us, we had learned from the lips of a revered father, the greatness and goodness of Bro. Drummond. We have learned to appreciate these things, for to those who need counsel and advice, he is ever ready and willing to aid, and more than once we have had occasion to ask his good offices. The body of Washington masons may never know the eternal debt of gratitude they owe this good man. Though he must have been sorely tried, he never forgot that he was a mason, and he was our friend always. The writer could anticipate no greater pleasure than to meet and talk with Brother Drummond."

From his conclusion we quote one paragraph :

"The correspondent is the scout upon the firing line, and as a class they are deadly foes to innovation and agitation of matters which would stem the tide of harmony and reduce the cement of brotherly love to lifeless sand and running water. 'For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own soul'; for what does it profit a mason if he insists that a bounty be paid to his own vanity, though his brother's face be turned from him? And so to this faithful band, earnest and zealous, quick to detect the crackling twig that would betray the approach of the—reformer—we owe not only the preservation of our landmarks, but the preservation and moral growth of our order, and above all, that good feeling which exists between all Grand Lodges, where a conception of the higher duty—the promotion of harmony—has prevailed."

WEST VIRGINIA, 1902.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Peyton R. Harrison, in his address reports "progress with the craft; from all parts of the state come good accounts of the subordinate lodges, and we may well be thankful."

He announces the death of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Tyler, and the serious illness of the Grand Chaplain.

Many special dispensations were issued, all of which appear to be in accord with our practice.

By proxy were held several special communications of the Grand Lodge for the constitution of new lodges, laying corner stones, and for the burial of the Grand Tyler.

Of a Masonic Temple he says:

"In my opinion one of the most pressing needs of this Grand Lodge is a Temple of its own where the Archives of the lodge can be kept in order and be accessible at all times. I trust that the brethren will give their best thought to this matter, and I feel assured that some feasible plan can be formulated and the end attained within a reasonable time."

The Grand Lecturer reports:

"I am led to believe that there is too little interest manifested in our beautiful ritual. Not more than half of the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction have a sufficient number of brethren who are proficient in the work, to enable them to confer the degrees in a creditable or impressive manner. Most of the lodges have a few members who are proficient."

An offer to give 105 acres of land, having upon it a two-story frame dwelling house and other outhouses, for a Masonic Home, was fully discussed, but the acceptance of the offer was indefinitely postponed.

A great deal of business was done, but wholly local in its nature.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. George W. Atkinson.

From his "Introductory Remarks" we quote:

"The matter of perpetual jurisdiction over a rejected candidate is still a very vigorous bone of contention. The older Grand Lodges, as a rule, are adhering tenaciously to this doctrine, while the younger Grand Bodies, and especially those West of the Mississippi, have discarded it in toto. Indeed some of them have fixed one year as an ample period of time for a lodge to hold this sword of Damocles over the head of an individual who had been black-balled. The Grand Lodge of Maine adopted a period of five years as reasonable jurisdiction over rejected material, and many of the Grand Lodges accepted it as their law. It is very evident that the end of the discussion of this question is not yet, and it is most likely that a long period of time will elapse before an uniform rule will be adopted by all of our Grand Lodges.

"The ever existing discussion of the subject of non-affiliates seems to be warmer than ever before. Some of our Grand Lodges adopted drastic measures of dealing with the matter, and so far as I have been able to observe, such action proved a failure. Men usually can be persuaded, but they cannot be forced or driven. How to save the thousands who drop out of the ranks yearly for non-payment of dues, and the other thousands who procure dimits, and thus sever their relations with active Masonry, is, in my judgment, the gravest problem which is now confronting us as an organization. Moral suasion is about all that we can use upon them, and it does not seem to be very effective."

Under California he says:

"The Grand Lodge of West Virginia, several years ago, began a war on ciphers, and the three Grand Masters who have succeeded him, have also de-

nounced them as unauthorized by the teachings of the Fraternity and fraught with danger. For about ten years, in my humble way, in my reports on Foreign Correspondence, I have inveighed against them, and I am more than rejoiced over the fact that a number of our influential Grand Lodges have joined in an earnest effort to stamp them out. According to the O. B.'s which we administer in our jurisdictions, I cannot for the life of me see how any character of ciphers or mnemonics can be prepared or used or tolerated."

Maine, 1902, receives eight pages. He "opens up" as follows:

"Among the first business transacted was the passage of a resolution authorizing the Grand Tyler to employ and pay three assistants for the session. This is a new method of safely 'guarding the outer door of the Temple.' With four Tylers patrolling 'here and yon,' 'with drawn swords in their hands,' cowans and eavesdroppers would evidently have a mighty poor show of getting onto what might be going on 'within the sanctuary.'"

Permit us to say that there is but one Grand Tyler, who performs his duty just as my Bro. Atkinson would have him, but he could not "tile" properly if he had to attend to the taking and checking of hats and coats, running errands for committees, etc., so we give him the power to choose three assistants to do these many things.

He commends Grand Master Kimball's address and avails himself of his brief notes on the distinguished dead of that year.

Then he says:

"Since the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Maine went to press, by odds the most learned and distinguished mason of Maine, and one of the greatest members of the fraternity in the entire civilized world, has been 'called from labor to refreshment.' I refer to M. W. Josiah H. Drummond, Past Grand Master, and for more than a generation the author of the able reports on Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine. In the apparent midst of his usefulness, the summons came to him, and he surrendered his trust and died as he had lived, a Christian and a Mason.

"For nearly twenty years I have kept in close touch with him, and had learned to admire him for his fairness and his great ability and to love him as a mason and a brother. With due respect to other great masons, I can say, without disparagement to others, that he had but few equals as a Masonic Jurist, and no superiors. He was so wise that those of us who were his juniors could follow him in safety; he was so fair that no one could question his integrity; he was so just that every one who read his writings could raise no doubt as to his motives in everything that he wrote; he was so conservative that he bridled extremists and took the rough edges and the truth from and out of the writings of many a reporter's productions of which one, not so self-poised, would be ashamed, had he allowed his thoughts unguardedly to go into print. In short, he was a thoroughly and evenly balanced man, and his like is not often found. His loss to the fraternity will be felt over the civilized portions of the globe. He was a great lawyer a great man, and a great mason. I wish it were possible for all of us to be like him. When he went down a tall cedar fell, and 'the fir trees will howl' from Maine to California, and from the surges of the Atlantic to the sun-set sea, whose waves make music in the golden sands of California."

Of our District Deputy Grand Masters, he writes as follows:

"The twenty-five District Deputy Grand Masters submitted reports. Some of them visited and instructed all of the lodges in their districts. Others got

part of the way around, and fell by the wayside, but all of them did much for 'the good of the Order,' and their reports on the whole, are creditable and commendable. Maine is a great, big state, and is 'scattered over hill and dale,' and it is no small job to encompass it. But our 'Pine Tree' brethren are able to hold their own against all comers in Freemasonry, as in everything else. The reports of the District Deputies reveal this fact, and the steady increase in membership proves the efficiency of the workers."

He briefly comments upon and quotes from the Report on Correspondence of Bro. Drummond.

He is strongly in favor of the "Order of Eastern Star," and we quote one of his many expressions in their favor:

"The members of this order are composed of Master Masons, their wives, daughters and mothers, and while we distinctly avowed that we could not and would not recognize them as a masonic organization, yet, on account of the fact that they are so closely akin to us, we could not see how any harm could result from allowing them the use of our lodge halls when we did not need them for our own purposes. Royal Arch Chapters, Commanderies and Scottish Rite Bodies are not masonic organizations *per se*, and yet these different so-called branches of Freemasonry are allowed the use of masonic halls all over the civilized world.

"I shall continue in the belief that masons make no mistake when they extend the courtesy of their lodge halls to their wives, mothers and daughters for their gratification, comfort and profit. We do not propose to make masons out of women in West Virginia, but inasuch as a goodly number of them are closely related to us by ties more binding than those of Freemasonry, we are willing to allow them to enter our lodges whenever they please, so long as we are not doing any work therein ourselves."

WISCONSIN, 1902.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. F. H. L. Cotten, we learn that the year has been a prosperous one, with a steady and healthful growth in the jurisdiction.

He mentions the death of Past Grand Master Eugene S. Elliott, of his own jurisdiction, and the prominent dead of other jurisdictions, not forgetting the craftsmen of his own membership.

By proxy and in person two lodges were constituted, one hall dedicated, and one corner stone laid. Four dispensations were granted for new lodges.

After the usual commentary upon the lack of knowledge of the Masters of lodges of the law governing procedure, he rendered fourteen decisions. Of these we quote;

"1. A Fellow Craft upon whom the Master Mason's degree was conferred by a Past Master at a gathering of Master Masons, in the absence of the Worshipful Master and both the Wardens, is not regularly in possession of the work, and cannot be recognized as a Master Mason until healed by being received and obligated and the essentials communicated to him in a regularly constituted lodge of Master Masons.

"3. A lodge cannot receive the original petition of a man who has removed from its jurisdiction. Residence is lost the day he moves with the avowed intention of becoming a resident of another locality.

"6. All ballots cast at the election of officers of a lodge on which there does not appear in a legible manner the name of some member of the lodge, are blanks and not votes and should not be counted or considered in determining the result.

"8. Lodge A received the petition of a candidate, elected and conferred the Entered Apprentice and Fellow Craft degrees upon him, then surrendered jurisdiction over the brother to Lodge B, into whose jurisdiction he had moved. The brother petitioned Lodge B for advancement and membership, and was duly elected. More than a year elapsed and the brother did not present himself for advancement. Question: What is his standing? Answer: That of a Fellow Craft in Lodge B whose time has elapsed, the same as if he had originally petitioned and received the two degrees in that lodge.

"10. A lodge cannot levy or collect an assessment upon its members to purchase real estate, to build a Masonic Temple, to furnish a new lodge room, or for the payment of debts incurred for any of said purposes. Funds for such purposes must be collected as dues. A lodge may increase its annual dues, with a view of meeting such obligations.

"13. A lodge received the petition of a candidate, elected him and conferred the Entered Apprentice degree upon him before it was discovered that he had not lived in the jurisdiction of the lodge one year. Ruled: That the brother is an Entered Apprentice in good standing, but cannot be advanced until he has completed his one year's residence in the jurisdiction of the lodge and that he must again petition the lodge for the remaining degrees and membership, and be balloted upon."

All of which were approved by the Committee on Jurisprudence, excepting the last clause of No. 13, of which they say that the brother is an Entered Apprentice in good standing, is approved, but the rest of the decision is disapproved, since it conflicts with the edicts of the jurisdiction.

We do not understand the first decision; if "the gathering" was a lodge; and if the "gathering" was not a lodge what about its being clandestine?

Among his dispensations we find a few dispensing with the constitutional requirements as to time; all others seem to accord with usage.

Many other matters of local interest are mentioned by him, from which we judge that he has been a busy and an efficient Grand Master.

An official stenographer was provided to aid the committees in facilitating their labors. His compensation to be the same per diem and mileage as was paid to representatives.

The Committee on Jurisprudence, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master, reported a uniform blank for petition for degrees; especially introducing a statement of the residence of the candidate for the "five years last past."

They also doubted the propriety of granting a dispensation to a lodge to attend a church service in masonic clothing, although believing that the Grand Master had the right to grant such a dispensation.

They also decided that the "Natal Day" of a lodge was the day that it was constituted and received its charter.

Upon the report of the Committee on Expenditures it was voted:

"That the per capita assessment for the Masonic Home, or Charitable Fund, be increased to ten cents per capita, and that until further action of this Grand Lodge, all appropriations for charitable purposes be paid out of this fund instead of the General Fund, as heretofore."

The Committee on Returns approved the recommendation of the Grand Master:

"Relative to *visiting notices* whereby the lodge visited notifies the visiting brother's home lodge, believing that by adopting this measure fraternal relations between constituent lodges will be promoted, and the Grand Secretary was directed to prepare the form of blank for this purpose."

A special committee reported that it was represented that a member of one of the lodges had been and now was publishing and putting into circulation what purported to be a cipher or key of the work of the first three degrees of Masonry; and they recommended that charges be preferred against him therefor, a commission be appointed to try the cause, and their findings be reported to the Grand Master for his action.

"Just before the close of the Grand Lodge, a pleasant and interesting incident occurred, which demonstrated the genuine spirit of fraternal regard of the craft for one of their number.

"Brother Past Grand Master C. C. Rogers, in his usual happy and generous way, reviewed briefly the life of Brother M. F. Hubbard, now eighty years old, who had been coming yearly to the Grand Lodge since 1857, except during the period in which he was a soldier in the Union Army, fighting the battles of his country. Brother Rogers called attention to the modest and unostentatious life of Brother Hubbard, in his devotion to the precepts of Masonry; that forty years ago he was the father of Pittsville Lodge, No. 232, and its first Master. He said it was a small but generous duty he performed when he introduced Brother Hubbard, but he felt the brethren would enjoy for a moment looking into the face of the dear old brother whose presence had always been with them, but whose voice they never heard in any public utterance.

"The aged brother, with his feeble voice, arose and expressed most feelingly his gratitude in being thus noticed and honored by his brethren.

"It was a happy incident, and how sweet it is to remember the tottering footsteps of the old, these living milestones in our masonic history."

In the appendix we find the proceedings of a "Lodge of Sorrow" in memory of the brethren (275) who had entered into rest for 1901, and in memory of the dead of other jurisdictions.

The Report on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Brother Aldro Jenks.

Under Indiana:

"The Grand Master reported that in many of the lodges, notwithstanding the edict of the Grand Lodge, ciphers were being used. He then says:

"The edict of the Grand Lodge on this question is a dead letter. The Grand Master who would attempt to enforce it would have no Grand Lodge to whom he could report. We have sinned away our day of grace, and much as the fact is to be regretted, the ritual has come to stay."

"He then recommends that for this reason the Grand Lodge go into the 'ritual' business on its own account. The answer of the Grand Lodge to this recommendation is found in the following edict, which was adopted:

"No ritual shall be used in any lodge room, nor shall any Entered Apprentice or Fellow Craft be permitted to read any part of one."

"The edict is far better than the recommendation. If the Grand Master would try the experiment of arresting a few charters he would probably find that the Grand Lodge has power to enforce obedience to its laws."

Under Louisiana:

"We also note that Brother Duncan expresses the opinion (heretofore advanced by us) that the charter of a lodge not being present does not invalidate the work of the lodge. That it is a mere evidence of the lodge being warranted and not the whole evidence. We suppose that no one would deny that if the Grand Lodge should revoke the charter of a lodge the work thereafter done by it would be clandestine, notwithstanding it might retain in its possession its paper charter."

Maine for 1901 has a place in his report. A selection from Grand Master Choate's address is given. In commending his decisions he says:

"The second held that where a candidate in 1857 took the first and second degrees in Masonry, but on account of absence from the state and for personal reasons, had not taken the third, he may now receive the Master Mason degree in the same lodge that conferred the first and second degrees.

"The position taken by the Grand Master is perfectly sound when he says: 'Although the residence of the candidate may be now outside of this jurisdiction, the fact that the lodge in Maine conferred the first and second degrees, gives it jurisdiction to complete the work.'

"We believe this decision would be considered correct in every jurisdiction in the United States. It stands upon an altogether different footing than the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction, where a candidate is rejected by one lodge and then removes from the jurisdiction."

Bro. Drummond's Report on Correspondence is very carefully reviewed.

Concerning the question of suspension from the rights of Masonry for non-payment of dues, he says:

"We do not believe that mere neglect or inability to pay lodge dues should be visited with the same severity as is meted out to the worst criminals, and think it ill-comports with the charitable nature of the institution to deal thus severely with those who are unable to pay lodge dues. If a masonic offence at all, it should be classed with the misdemeanors and not made a felony without 'benefit of clergy.'"

WYOMING, 1902.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Samuel Corson, in his address reported great prosperity and growth with general advancement in Masonry in his jurisdiction, and that, too, without a letting down of the standard for true and good men.

He pays due tribute to the memory of President McKinley, and to the dead of his own jurisdiction.

He made few visitations, granted a few dispensations to confer degrees without waiting the usual time limit, and one dispensation to a lodge to lay a corner stone.

He decided that there was no age limit to a profane except that he was not "an old man in dotage"; that the laws did not contemplate action against a mason who engaged in the saloon business after being made a mason.

He also decided that—

"Entered Apprentice Masons and Fellow Crafts have a right to sit in the lodge only in which they were initiated and passed, but do not possess a right of visitation, such as is exercised by Master Masons, and if admitted into any other lodge it can only be as a courtesy extended by the presiding officer, and not as a right or prerogative possessed by them."

We suppose that there must have been some good reason behind the scenes why this Grand Lodge passed a preamble setting forth what masonic bodies it would recognize, and also resolutions punishing any Master Mason who joined any other masonic bodies than those enumerated in the preamble, unless they recanted within three months from August 3, 1902. But it was found necessary to mention two organizations "not being, in any way, masonic bodies, which masons might join," viz: "the Order of the Eastern Star, or the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine."

If non-masonic bodies were to be mentioned why stop at the above two? Why not name Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, etc.?

The Committee on Work wisely decided that at least one given name in full should be signed to all masonic documents, and then two of the committee proceeded to sign the report, using initial letters.

The sum of three hundred dollars was appropriated to pay the expenses of one or more Masters Masons competent to lecture, that every lodge might receive a visitation.

The following motion was lost:

"*Resolved*, That when a candidate making application to become a member of the masonic order he shall make a pledge that should he at any future time enter into the liquor business, he shall relinquish all claims against the masonic order, and shall suffer expulsion."

The Report of the Committee on Correspondence was submitted by Bro. William L. Kuykendall.

Under Arizona, he states his position with regard to dimitted brethren, as follows:

"We agree with him that a dimit should contain a proviso that limits its use to accord with the by-law, as that would settle the question with all the drones in the hive. With such a proviso in all dimitts and documentary evidence of good standing in a lodge, properly countersigned by the Grand Secretary, non-affiliates posing as masons and enjoying about all the rights and benefits of lodge membership would soon be few in number and frauds attempting to visit and to fleece lodges and masons, would be easily detected."

Neither is he very friendly to the Representative system, for he says:

"What are the Grand Master, Grand Secretary and Reporters on Correspondence for, anyhow, unless it is to settle, if possible, all questions arising between jurisdictions, as only the Grand Master or Grand Lodge can do, and to keep up friendly and courteous relations between Grand Bodies?"

Maine for 1901 receives attention. He comments upon the receiving and acting upon applications, where the candidate has not resided in the state one year, as follows:

"This reverses the general rule as we understand it. It is held nearly everywhere that at least one year's residence is absolutely required."

But our Constitution as it now stands gives the Grand Master that power.

He further writes upon the requirement from visitors to produce documentary evidence of good standing:

"When we first commenced advocating the production of such evidence a loud protest from many quarters appeared in reports. Now it is seldom we hear of anyone championing oral examination only. The establishment of clandestine lodges and Grand Lodges and the parading of bogus, irregular and clandestine masons through the country has assisted in bringing about the change that has occurred. It is impossible to keep track of all impostors, but a guard can be provided that few will ever pass and clandestine bodies and those hailing therefrom can be barred out entirely. Ohio, Kentucky and other jurisdictions in which bogus bodies have been established should provide that all receipts for dues issued by their lodges shall also contain a certificate of the Grand Secretary that the lodge is regular, with his name attached, and all dimitts should contain a like certificate. By reference to roll of Grand Secretaries every W. M. could spot all frauds appearing. At the present time no question demands the attention of Grand Lodges to the extent this does and the sooner some plan of united action is devised and adopted by all the better. It is a fine state of affairs when a lodge in Indiana will admit to membership a former member of a clandestine lodge of Ohio on a dimit issued by latter. Such could not happen in any other organization."

Without comment we also quote:

"Further on our brother [Drummond] has this to say: 'He says that Dr. Anderson stated that there were lodge secretaries in those days, and if we read closely we should have found it. We have failed to do so, and will be under great obligation to him if he will specify where such a statement may be found, as applied to any lodges existing in the days of operative Masonry.'

"In answer will say that this is another question of assertion on the part of our antiquity brethren who in endeavoring to trace our speculative Masonry back to Solomon not only ring in Grand Masters but also secretaries in the days of operative Masonry as our brother well terms the latter. Where any foundation for such an assertion is found except it came through Dr. Anderson we are unable to say. Thus according to our brother another assertion has been pinned to the wall and we accept the pinning."

Under Maryland he announces his position as to "Landmarks":

"Several masonic writers have asserted that any usage or custom practiced from time immemorial becomes or partakes of the nature of a landmark. We here prick that bubble with the remark that such usage and custom must be universal and not confined to any one or a few jurisdictions, otherwise the same is not a landmark and does not partake of the nature of one, and we do not believe this will be disputed."

❧ ADDITIONAL PROCEEDINGS ❧

ARKANSAS, 1902.

After the roll call by the Grand Secretary there followed the following incident:

"The venerable brother, Past Grand Master George A. Dannelly, who for the past five years has been confined to his room from paralysis, at his home in Searcy, was wheeled into the lodge hall in an invalid's chair. When his chair was halted before the altar and he made the customary salute, the Grand Master led the craft in giving the Grand Honors, and spontaneously the voices of that great concourse broke into the long meter doxology, 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

"Brother Dannelly's chair was then wheeled to the Grand East and lifted to the platform, where there was a rush of the brethren to grasp once more the hand of this grand old brother, the Nestor of Masonry in Arkansas, and than whom none holds a warmer place in the affections of his brethren."

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Harry H. Myers, then delivered his address.

The exordium filled with truisms expressed in ornate form, comparing the past with the present, also has this glowing tribute to Arkansas:

"In this aggregation of states, each of which is a gem of fame in the nation's diadem of glory, how proud we should be to respond when the name of Arkansas, our 'peerless Arkansas,' is called; our state whose resources are as boundless as is our destiny, and the future of Arkansas is as unlimited as the path of the Pleiades. Where such climate, where such rich alluvial soil, where such forests, veritable mines of untold wealth, where such fruit that enraptures the world's most fastidious epicure, where such valleys where cotton is king, and where the sunbeams are woven by our gentle breezes into armor heads for wheat and corn that gladden the heart of the husbandman, and where the moon's rays are distilled by Heaven's dew into an aroma which makes of our products, the choicest known to man; where such majestic mountain peaks, so grand that the mighty oak and graceful pine sway God's richest melody for his goodness to us, and in whose deep wonderful caverns sleeps the spirit of the wind and storm. These and more all tell that Arkansas is entrenched behind a wall of absolute plenty. Few to equal and none to excel, and all hail the richness of nature's paradise, Arkansas."

We make no comment, but quote from the address one line from the same paragraph:

"Harvests this year have been most bountiful, and where a year ago owing to the severe drouth in some sections of the state, want in some instances stalked abroad, there is now plenty."

Of his labors for the two years, he says:

"It may not be uninteresting for you to know that I have received and answered 1,763 letters, and I don't feel as if I would even skirt the borders of truth when I say that 75 per cent. of them related to and asked questions which had been fully covered by decisions duly published in our Digest, and oftentimes I have thought if the brethren would but take the trouble to make a little investigation how much more good would result to them and to the craft at large."

He issued 129 dispensations for various purposes, among which were included a few for performance of work without waiting the period required for law; and although not believing in the "rush" process, he says: "No good man ought to be refused Masonry, certainly no mere technicality should keep good men out of it."

From his epitome of the District Deputies' reports, we learn that "the ancient landmarks are well preserved, efficiency of the Craft greater than ever before, the lodges better equipped for more and grander work in the vineyard of life,—our lessons are well learned and understood. Masonic aims and ideals were never higher or more appreciated than to-day."

He mourns the loss of Bro. Reuben J. Laughlin, Past Grand Master, and others of his jurisdiction, as well as the Nation's loss in Bro. Wm. McKinley, for whom masonic memorial services were held in nearly all the lodges, while the Grand Lodge held an emergency session for the purpose of solemn and impressive services in his memory.

He did not recognize the method of electing officers by first having nominations made, and held that all such elections were invalid.

Fifteen dispensations for new lodges were granted.

In this jurisdiction lodges acting under a dispensation can lay corner stones.

One charter was arrested because of the indifference of the membership under it, and two charters were restored.

He decided that a mason can be an active member of but one lodge; that after a brother has received the E. A. degree the balloting is upon *character* and not *proficiency* in the work; that a dimit properly granted is effective when not signed by the W. M.; that the J. W. after ascertaining the facts must prefer charges against an erring brother when members of the lodge fail to prefer them; all of which were approved.

The following decision seems not to have been reported upon:

"*Question*.—If a lodge work material belonging to a sister lodge, can the lodge to whom the material actually belonged remit all or any portion to the lodge doing the work?"

"*Answer*.—If material belonged to one lodge, the fees belong to it, and as with any other fund they could dispose of it to suit themselves. They can remit all or any part to any lodge, which would be but a donation of the amount.

"Under the edict of 1900, relating to masons engaged in sale of intoxicating liquors, all Masters of lodges are ordered to drop all members of their respective lodges from rolls if so engaged.

"*Question*.—If a Master drops a brother from the roll on that ground, and at the next meeting objection is made that the brother is not engaged and has not for several years been engaged in such traffic, that he is absolutely innocent and should be immediately restored to all his rights and privileges, what shall be done?"

In his answer he fully discusses the question, and decided that a hearing must be held to determine guilt or innocence, and recommended that the edict be amended.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported :

" In place of the approval or disapproval of decision No. 5, the committee recommend that ' When a member, dropped from the roll of a subordinate lodge under section No. 409 of the edicts, shall claim that he is not engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicants, the Master shall appoint a committee of three to investigate the matter and report the facts to the Worshipful Master, and if from the facts the Worshipful Master finds that the brother is not so engaged, he shall restore his name to the roll. The only inquiry shall be as to whether he is engaged in the sale or manufacture of intoxicants as contemplated by section 409. ' "

Which was adopted.

The Temple debt was decreased ten thousand dollars in the two years, and by a note of the Grand Secretary, attached to his report, we learn that on January 1, 1903, a further payment of ten thousand dollars was made, thus reducing the debt to fifteen thousand dollars.

The Committee on Jurisprudence made the following recommendation :

" In regard to nominations in subordinate lodges, an approved decision of Grand Master Ramsey, section 321 of the edicts, prohibits nominations, but we believe the law should be modified, and we recommend that each lodge make its own regulations in regard thereto."

If the purport of this action is to render null and void ballots cast for any other than a regularly nominated candidate, we thoroughly disapprove it. We believe, too, that the nomination of officers in a masonic body does not tend to the peace and harmony of the craft.

It requires great skill to present a candidate for an office in such a way that friends of another candidate may not feel aggrieved.

An attempt was made to repeal section 409, (the one above mentioned, relative to intoxicating liquors,) but the motion "to repeal" was lost.

The Grand Orator, R. W. Bro. William T. Hammock, delivered an oration upon "Truth and Citizenship." As specimens of his work, we quote :

" Three things bring seeming success in most undertakings. They are intelligence, patience and determination ; but without truth they bring an aching void, vexation and remorse of conscience. Intelligence is the power, patience bides the opportunity and determination drives the power when the opportunity comes. But without the inspiration of truth all is emptiness, vanity and failure in the end. Hence many seemingly successful men finally go down in infamy, a dishonor to themselves and a curse to their age.

" For what is greatness but truth in earnest ? The life's best words and deeds spoken and done in the life's best moments. When truth gets full possession of a man's conscience, when all his sensibilities are aroused and sympathies in full play, when the soul becomes luminous with truth until the interior light and glow blaze out through every loop and crevice of his being, when from head to foot the whole man becomes the beaming, burning impersonation of truth, then he is honestly, naturally, and irresistibly great."

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Masonic Law and Usage, after a full discussion with modifications the following action was had with reference to physical qualifications :

"When a lodge is petitioned to confer the E. A. degree on a man who is physically defective the Grand Master may be requested by the lodge to grant a special dispensation empowering the lodge to act upon the petition. In which case the Grand Master shall carefully investigate and inquire into the extent of such physical disability, and if he shall find that the candidate's imperfections would not render him unable to intelligently give and receive necessary signs of recognition, he may, if such candidate be otherwise well qualified, grant special dispensation to make him a mason."

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence thus explain the absence of any review of the proceedings of other jurisdictions, saying that the suspension "is only temporary, and is done solely as a part of that rigid economy that we have adopted in order that we may complete the payments on and save to our fraternity the magnificent modern Temple that is a source of pride to the heart of every mason in our jurisdiction."

The Grand Lodge of Washington was restored to official and fraternal recognition; the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was deferred until further light was had; the recognition of the National Grand Orient of Egypt, which was submitted by the committee, was reported back to the Grand Lodge, but no action was had thereon.

M. W. James W. Taylor, Past Grand Master of Georgia, and General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States, was formally received by the Grand Lodge.

After the Master's degree was conferred:

"Discussion was indulged in as to portions of the work, which resulted in eliciting the sense of the Grand Lodge upon certain points thereof, which are hereafter to be considered as being established in accordance with the views expressed.

"At the conclusion of the discussion, on motion the work as exemplified in the conferring of the degree was approved as being substantially correct."

There was much other business of local importance.

CONNECTICUT, 1903.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Arthur C. Wheeler, after reporting "that throughout the entire jurisdiction the utmost harmony prevails, and while minor differences may have existed in some quarters, common sense and true Masonry have adjusted these differences without reference to this Grand Lodge; that great interest is shown in the order by the substantial increase in membership," he passes to the mention of the distinguished dead of his own and other jurisdictions, and among them we find:

"Sad tidings came from this jurisdiction, (Maine) announcing the sudden death of Josiah Hayden Drummond, Past Grand Master, at Portland, Oct. 25. He had been a mason for nearly fifty-four years. His life was largely devoted to Masonry, having filled almost every position, and was looked to as the standard authority on matters of Masonic History and Jurisprudence almost throughout the masonic world."

A full account of his twenty-eight visitations is rendered: the work of his Deputies, condensed to statements of fact, is reported with the thought that "much of the prosperity and harmony now existing, as well as the uniformity of the work, is due to their efforts."

Thirty-two dispensations, of which four were for waiving the time limit, were granted.

The Masonic Home receives cheering and careful mention, and among other things, he says:

"We should create a permanent fund, the income only to be used for the maintenance of the Home, a start should be made at once to secure a fund of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and this can be easily done if every brother will exert himself, and while some may not be able to contribute his *pro rata* share of such a fund, there are many others who stand ready to contribute many times their share when assured of an effort to raise this amount."

He has a good word for the Order of the Eastern Star, and believes that Secretaries are much to blame for members' arrearages of dues.

The Committee on Grievances reported that no business had been referred to them.

The work and lectures of the E. A. degree were exemplified "in a most correct and impressive manner."

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Finance it was voted to have a *per capita* tax of one dollar, excepting therefrom all members who have been in good standing for thirty years, of which twenty-five per cent. shall be for the expenses of the Grand Lodge, and seventy-five per cent. for the Masonic Charity Foundation Fund.

Costa Rica and Western Australia were recognized.

The Masonic Correspondence for the year 1903, was presented by Bro. John H. Barlow.

Under Delaware he gives us the following information about wearing the apron:

"Under Oregon Bro. Jackson comments on the manner of wearing the apron and says, according to the instructions received forty years ago, from the best ritualists, it was flap up, flap down, and the left hand corner tucked under. If the second and third were transposed it would be according to Connecticut regulations."

Maine for 1902 is reviewed. The address of Grand Master Kimball is commended as "a good business paper." He quotes in full Secretary Berry's recommendation, with the form, for certificates of charters, as well as the report of our committee thereupon, and says that "this matter is worthy of consideration, especially to old lodges."

He also quotes parts of Bro. Drummond's report on the status of Belgium, and draws the conclusion that the Grand Orient of Belgium, being in fraternal correspondence with the Grand Orient of France, is unworthy of recognition.

He concludes the review of Maine with this paragraph:

"Since the above was written the sad tidings comes to us that Bro. Drummond has passed to the other shore. Bro. Drummond was the oldest and best known of the correspondence committee. We deeply sympathize with those most sorely smitten, in the loss we have sustained."

Under New Hampshire he thus expresses himself:

"On the subject of physical qualifications, Brother Wait, like ourselves, holds the middle ground, that a candidate should be able to conform to all the requirements of the degrees without the aid of artificial requirements. He thinks it should only apply to the Entered Apprentice, and any accident which may befall him after he has received such degree should not debar him from advancement. We cannot fully endorse that doctrine."

Under Tennessee he states his belief about liquor dealers and rituals:

"We do not feel like criticising his opinions on that subject as it has the right ring, but in Connecticut we find the ballot all that is necessary to keep them out. Brother Ingersoll forcibly gives expression to his objections to cipher rituals. We are in full agreement, they are prohibited by our Grand Lodge."

Under Utah he takes up Bro. Diehl's review of New Jersey:

"In his review of New Jersey he seems to agree with Brother Belcher, that the use of robes and the stereopticon are innovations. That depends if we construe every effort to make the work realistic, and forcible, impressing upon the candidate the solemn lessons inculcated are to be treated as innovations, then they are such, but we do not so regard them."

We quote the most of his conclusion:

"We have endeavored to give as clear an account as possible of the most important and interesting matters that have taken place in the masonic world around us. We find many things to praise, few to condemn. The craft is highly prosperous, and in every jurisdiction we find ample evidence of the beneficent effects of our time-honored institution. This is most fully recognized in the efforts in almost every jurisdiction to establish and maintain Masonic Homes, where the distressed brother, the bereaved widow, and the helpless orphan are made comfortable. We see a noble army of workers in this beneficent work of the fraternity, not the least among them are the sisters of the Eastern Star, who are so faithfully striving for the welfare of those less fortunate. May the good work go on. Among the sad reflections that come to us as we close this report is that the oldest and a most beloved member of our Guild has closed his life's labors. Brother Josiah H. Drummond, a name familiar to every reading mason. Our sympathy goes out to those most sorely smitten in this great loss."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1902.

A special communication was held March 31, 1902, at which the degrees of E. A., F. C. and M. M. were exemplified.

The semi-annual communication was held May 14, 1902, but the Grand Master, Bro. Seaton, was absent by cause of illness, as was the Grand Secretary for the same reason; and other officers were absent because of business

engagements. A feeling letter from the absent Grand Master was read and spread upon the records.

The following resolution had a passage:

"*Resolved*, That the R. W. Grand Secretary notify all Grand Lodges with which this Grand Lodge is in fraternal relations, that there are in the District of Columbia several lodges composed of persons of African descent claiming to be masonic, and that these several lodges have formed a Grand Lodge; that these lodges are all clandestine and that the Grand Lodge formed by them is also clandestine; and, further, that there are no persons of African descent members, at this time, of any of the constituent lodges of our Grand Lodge."

The Committee on the monument to R. W. Bro. Singleton reported progress.

The card registration system was adopted.

At the annual communication the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Malcolm Seaton, was present. In his address he pays fitting tribute to the dead of his own and other jurisdictions, mentioning both Bro's Drummond and Burnham.

An informality in the waiver of jurisdiction between two lodges having arisen the Grand Master upon application made to him, decided:

"That the certificates of waiver of jurisdiction should be under seal, and addressed to the applicants respectively, nor should they be accepted by Pentapla Lodge until the informality stated should have been rectified."

Another of the lodges fell into difficulty because of the conferring of the F. C. degree upon nine candidates therefor at two communications held the same day; but the lodge neglected to notify the membership of the fact that there were to be the two communications. The Grand Master "called down" the Master and decided:

"That the degree of Fellow Craft conferred upon those candidates appearing before your lodge at the second special communication on the evening of May 17, null and void; inferring as I do from your communication and that of your Secretary, that the Fellow Craft degree was conferred upon five candidates at the first special communication and four at the second one.

You will, therefore, please reobligate those last named candidates, at either a special communication to be held for that purpose alone, or at your next regular communication, and cause due notice to be served upon your membership as to the time of such communications as may be determined upon."

"The time within which the candidates who have irregularly received the degree of Fellow Craft will commence to run for the M. M. degree will date from the communication at which they may be reobligated, instead of from May 17, as above referred to."

Still another lodge had trouble because of not knowing the law of jurisdiction between the Grand Lodges of Virginia and District of Columbia. This trouble the Grand Master easily settled.

Many dispensations were granted in advance of the statutory time, but to the outsider the question arises whether these several brothers decided in their hearts to become masons before they knew that they were to be ordered for duty away from Washington.

Of the result of the masonic fair and exposition to aid in paying for the site of the new masonic Temple in Washington he reports:

"Attendance, 111,076; number of lodges participating, 16; amount earned by the several bodies, \$36,022; amount earned by the executive committee, \$19,496; total earnings, \$55,518.

"The executive committee has paid over to the Masonic Temple Association the sum of \$45,000; thus enabling the Association to pay for the site of the proposed temple in full, and have \$10,000 at interest, pending the final adjustment of their accounts."

This site is located at the corner of 13th street and New York Avenue, N. W. Of the Singleton monument he reports:

"The monument is not only artistic in its entirety, but achieves so speaking a likeness to our departed brother as to do credit in the highest degree to the artist who sculptured it, and to bring before us the familiar lineaments which we knew so well while he was still with us, and which we shall never behold without tender memories of his loving nature."

No complaints were referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized.

The Committee on the Singleton Monument thus described it:

"The monument consists of a pedestal of dark polished granite resting upon a granite base and surmounted by a bronze bust of our deceased brother, the base and pedestal being adorned with appropriate symbols and allegorical figures in bronze, and the sides bearing inscriptions in raised bronze letters, setting forth the date and place of birth and of death of Bro. Singleton, the office which he held in the Grand Lodge, and that the monument is erected by his brethren. The monument stands about nine feet in height and was designed and executed by the celebrated sculptor, U. S. J. Dunbar, of this city. It is most artistic in both conception and execution, and in keeping with the purity of life and conduct and the many noble traits of character of him who with high scholarly attainments served this Grand Lodge so faithfully and ably for so many years, and is in every way a fitting tribute to his memory by his brethren of the craft, who so deeply mourn his loss."

The Installation communication was held December 27, 1902.

The Committee on Jurisprudence reported that it was true that comity existed between the jurisdictions of Virginia and District of Columbia, consequently they could not approve the decision of the Grand Master relative to the status of petitions of candidates residing in Virginia.

Three hundred dollars was appropriated in aid of the projected Masonic and Eastern Star Home.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. George W. Baird.

Maine for 1902 receives fraternal attention. He commends Grand Master Kimball's address; says of his decision that a lodge which waived its rights waived all that goes with it. "We are glad to read this decision because we have had the idea that the purpose of all 'lodge-territorial-jurisdiction' was largely one of dollars and cents"; regrets that the list of the articles placed under the corner stone of the City Hall was not printed or at least recorded.

Advising members to read Bro. Drummonds' report on Belgium, he continues:

"We are not, however, of those who would break with Belgium because she affiliates with France, for the Belgian masons do believe in a Supreme

Being, and have preserved the Great Lights. We have, however, in our two past reviews, translated much of the Belgian proceedings that our members might judge for themselves. We were made a mason in Portugal, in the French Rite; we fraternized with masons in Paris in 1867; we found them not more nor less inclined to atheism than other intelligent men in Italy, Portugal, Austria, Spain or South America. From our observation we are of the opinion that in a Romish country, when a man falls out with his church, he looks for something with which to affiliate which his church antagonizes; and in his vindictiveness he would use the fraternity for his pupose. That there is benevolence and love and charity in the Grand Orient no one has doubted, but if they deny the existence of God how can they revere an obligation?"

He concludes his review of Maine with the following paragraphs:

"Since writing the above we have learned of the death of Brother Drummond.

"One by one the roses fade." His demise will be felt throughout the whole masonic world. He was one man without a single vice; a shining light whose life was wrapped up in Masonry and whose purpose was so unselfish. As we pen these words we glance at his portrait, which hangs beside those of other masonic giants on the walls of our den. And the oft-repeated thought recurs and recurs, 'on whose shoulders may your mantle fall?'

"In the short space of three years Drummond, Singleton, Wheeler, Armstrong and Parvin have crossed the bridge over the river of life whence no traveler returns. Their works, however, are living records which shall defy the tooth of time."

FLORIDA, 1903.

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. James Carnell, after stating that it has been a year "of prosperity and harmony among our craft," passes to fraternal mention of the dead, with especial mention of M. W. Bro. James M. Hilliard, Past Grand Master, and of Bro. Drummond, of whom he says:

"In the death of M. W. Brother Drummond, Freemasonry has lost one of its brightest, most distinguished and most lovable members, and Florida a most valued representative."

Among the commissions issued we find one to Bro. Millard F. Hicks as Grand Representative of Florida near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

The corner stones of buildings to be devoted to the use of courts and schools were laid.

He granted dispensations for two new lodges, and denying one petition because of the sparsely settled section, says:

"According to our last proceedings we now have seven lodges in this jurisdiction whose membership does not exceed ten, and forty-nine lodges whose membership does not exceed twenty. We have but twenty who have more than fifty members on their roll and but three lodges whose membership exceeds 100."

Many dispensations for other purposes were granted, among which were those "to confer degrees short of regular time."

He discourses upon the solicitation of candidates:

"The good work done by many of these societies is mainly due to, and must be measured by monetary considerations, which as in the case of ordinary insurance companies, can only be assured and continued by the constant infusion of new blood,' this can only be secured by a regular system of canvassing, which is often accompanied by a series of rewards for those members bringing in the largest number of candidates, in some cases the solicitors are encouraged by the society offering a considerable reduction in admission fee if a certain number of names are presented at the same time. Knowing of the activity displayed by the canvassing members of these various societies, young and inexperienced members of our craft, having been deeply moved by our beautiful ceremonies, and profoundly impressed by its teachings and principles, naturally wishing their friends to enjoy the same benefits, their first thought is to rush out and bring them into the fold. They should be instructed that refusal on our part to solicit candidates is not an evidence of shiftlessness, or lack of zeal, but that it is contrary to our laws and time honored customs. That 'reductions for blocks of ten,' and rewards for candidates secured have no place in our masonic institution, that the strength of our fraternity, its present standing, and its promise for the future, do not depend on numbers alone, but on the personal integrity of its members, their steady attachment to, and daily practice of, those 'cardinal virtues' and 'fundamental principles' upon which it is founded."

He did not render any new decisions, but endeavored "to encourage Worshipful Masters to make their own decisions, 'do their own thinking.' In the majority of cases where Masters of lodges have consulted me, I have given them opinions rather than decisions, reminding them that it was their duty to rule and govern their own lodges."

He fully discusses the question of "non-payment of dues," and, since there was no regulation of his Grand Lodge upon the subject he wrote to the lodges to ascertain the practice. From the replies that he received he concluded that there was need of a plain regulation and submitted a regulation, which, changed somewhat by the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, was adopted in the following form:

"It shall be the duty of the Secretary, at the beginning of any masonic year, to notify all members who are twelve (12) months or more in arrears for dues of the amount due; the notice shall be printed or in writing and shall be served at any time prior to the first day of July following, personally, or, if the brother is absent from the locality, by mail properly addressed to the party in arrears at his last known postoffice. Three (3) months after such notice has been so served, if the dues still remain unpaid, the Secretary shall issue a summons to the delinquent to be present at a regular meeting of the lodge prior to the 27th of December to answer to the charge of delinquency or neglect and show cause why he should not be suspended. The notice or summons shall be served at least ten (10) days before the meeting appointed for the hearing. The Secretary's account shall be a sufficient charge. If the brother does not appear after service of notice, a default shall be entered and the hearing shall proceed in his absence. At the hearing the questions to be determined shall be: Is the brother twelve months or more in arrears for dues? Has he been duly notified of his indebtedness to the lodge? Has he given a satisfactory excuse for non-payment? The lodge shall decide each case separately and by a majority vote."

He gives summaries of the reports of the District Deputies, and after reading of them we agree with him that as now carried out the system does not work well.

He has a good word, worthily bestowed, for the work of Bro. S. B. Wright as Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

He hopes that the time will come when a Masonic Home will be provided and adds:

"But, brethren, let us make haste slowly; this is a matter of too vital importance to fail for lack of a firm foundation and ample endowment; let us not say that we will have a Masonic Home next year, or in five years, but let us say we will begin to lay up something for this noble purpose, and that we will begin now."

The communication from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee touching their action upon the use of ciphers was read, and the following resolution adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Grand Secretary be directed to acknowledge receipt of the communication from the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, and to assure it that the action of this Grand Lodge has ever been most positive and emphatic in denouncing and prohibiting the use of any cypher ritual in this Grand Jurisdiction."

Much business of a local character was done.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. Silas B. Wright.

Under Kentucky, discussing the right of a Secretary to take a dimit after an election and before his installation, he says:

"Strange law that prevents a member that is clear of the books from receiving his dimit at any time and still more strange that the Grand Master has no power to remedy the conditions."

And again under Pennsylvania, when the Grand Master decided that an installed officer could not resign, but might dimit from the lodge, he says:

"This is precisely as we have it in Florida and which we recommend to our Kentucky brethren as the better way. It is probably the older way, though the rule as laid down by Mackey is as they have it in Kentucky. To this our Pennsylvania brethren will reply that the Pennsylvania way is right because it is older, as some of the charters of the early lodges in South Carolina were issued from Philadelphia."

He believes in documentary evidence to prove a mason, for under Louisiana he says:

"Bro. Duncan says: 'In testing an applicant whether he be a mason, or not, does a document prove him to be such? We believe that the old rule should be maintained, that the tokens alone are the proper instruments of testing.'"

"In this we cannot entirely agree. The tokens *alone* will not prove him a mason, for he may have been expelled for a good cause, and though in possession of the tokens could not have a proper document. The better practice requires both."

Maine for 1902 receives a courteous review. The address of Grand Master Kimball is commended; as is also Bro. Drummond's report on correspondence.

Under Michigan he mentions "suspension for non-payment of dues," saying:

"The report of the jurisprudence committee in the matter of suspensions for non-payment of dues is worthy of commendation and should be carefully read and pondered by all who would, by special coercive laws, attempt to whip

in members, and when in, by the whip keep them in. Of their own free will and accord must they come, and when they desire to go they should be given the largest possible freedom. Thirty years of experience teaches us that the first fault is on the part of the officers who fail to make the meetings interesting. The lodges very nearly reflect the work, or lack of work of the Masters and Secretaries."

We quote from his conclusion a paragraph from his article on "Scottish Rite and Recognizable Grand Lodges":

"Anent this question of 'rites' and of recognizable and unrecognizable Grand Lodges, because of the use of so-called 'rites,' as practiced by the Grand Bodies of Continental Europe, Brother Robbins, of Illinois, in his report to the Grand Lodge of that state, upon the resolution proposing to recognize a number of Grand Bodies, claims that *nothing is regular Masonry* except that practiced by the English and American Grand Lodges and their subordinates, known as the 'York Rite.' He evidently overlooks the fact that in British Columbia and in Louisiana they have lodges in which the so-called 'Scottish Rite,' is worked, and that both rituals are authorized by those Grand Lodges. Several Grand Lodges refuse to permit visitors from jurisdictions which have not been regularly recognized. Others allow visitors from any Grand Lodge not regularly interdicted. Some Grand Lodges have 'recognized' any and all so-called masonic Grand Lodges, Orients and Councils, as was the case with the Grand Master of Nova Scotia two years ago. Others are now withdrawing their recognition of several heretofore recognized, claiming a departure from the tenets and landmarks. It is a much mixed matter and one upon which our Grand Lodge should make haste slowly.

"This question of the 'rites' enters very largely into the quarrel between the governing masonic bodies in Mexico. It is for the purpose of controlling and dominating the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica that the Supreme Council of Guatemala issues its protest against that body and partly because the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica permits work in the York rite."

LOUISIANA, 1903.

After the usual notice of the dead, in his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Robert R. Reid, congratulates the craft in his jurisdiction on the successful year just passed therein, and of their peaceful relations with foreign jurisdictions.

Corner stones of masonic halls, courthouses and a library building, were laid.

Only one decision reported, which was in accord with usual masonic law.

Speaking of dispensations, he says:

"In several cases I have refused dispensations to initiate persons who have lost a foot, or leg, or hand, or arm. The petitions usually recite the moral qualifications of the candidate and the strong desire of the lodge to have him for a member, but believing the most lax possible interpretation of the landmark requiring the candidate to be 'sound in mind and members' will not permit the degree to be conferred on any person who cannot comply literally with our ritual, I have been compelled to refuse dispensations in every case, and I have held that the supplying of the loss of a member by an artificial one will not qualify the candidate. I have also refused dispensation to confer three degrees on candidate at same communication, waiving examination of candidates as to proficiency, authorizing the conferring of degrees on one not

a resident of the state for twelve months, changing name and location of lodges, referring these last applications to your body for action."

Of the work he says :

"I would urgently recommend that the committee consider and adopt a complete system of work for the several degrees and submit it to your body for approval, and when approved instruct the Grand Lecturer fully in it and have him teach it uniformly in all the lodges as the work of this Grand Lodge. It is my belief that the constituent lodges will cheerfully accept such work and practical uniformity will be established. Such an authoritative system should be adopted by this Grand Lodge."

From the report of the Grand Secretary we find that five charters were issued to new lodges; eight dispensations also issued for new lodges; and one charter forfeited.

Bonds on the masonic temple to the amount of \$15,100 were retired, leaving only \$19,000 outstanding with an assessed valuation of \$42,500.

Rob Morris Chapter of the Eastern Star sent a communication to the Grand Lodge, offering to assist in the erection of a masonic home by the raising of funds, and asked the appointment of a joint committee with that object in view.

The Grand Lodge decided "that when this Grand Lodge, in its wisdom, concludes to erect a masonic home for its widows, orphans and aged brethren, it will gladly accept the aid and assistance of the said Rob Morris Chapter and of all other chapters of the Order of the Eastern Star in the State of Louisiana."

Resolutions referring to a *per capita* tax upon lodges, for creating a fund for a home, were voted down; as also were those asking to arrange for the payment of mileage and per diem to representatives; but later it was decided to give lodges an opportunity to vote on the last proposition.

The Special Committee on Necrology in its report say :

"Josiah H. Drummond, our Representative near the Grand Lodge of Maine, was one of the most profound masonic students of this or any age. Well equipped by a collegiate training and the study of the civic law, he came in his youth to the lodge. Zeal to search for truth animating him, he rapidly obtained accurate knowledge of the philosophic principles of the fraternity, of its traditions and its laws, and stood well prepared for the burdens of masonic office. Very soon he was called to place and station, and right well he filled them all. Logical and keen of perception, he became an honored judge of disputed issues, and a counsellor frequently sought on all questions where sound advice was needed. For over a quarter of a century he has been a writer of masonic books, and in charge of the Foreign Correspondence Reports of his Grand Lodge. A great pillar of the masonic temple fell when he died, and we know of no one who can fill his place. The masons of Louisiana feel his loss as a personal one, and join our tears with those of his more immediate brethren as they weep. Without exception all pay him honor, revere his memory and deplore his loss."

We regret to read of the continued illness of M. W. Bro. Samuel M. Todd, the Representative of Maine near this jurisdiction.

The Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. Herman C. Duncan.

Under Arizona we quote:

"The ancient practice was to have all business transacted in the E. A. lodge. There a man was 'made a mason.' His advancement beyond that was a progress in Masonry, but had nothing to do with membership. If a mason who is an E. A. only brings a dimit from a lodge under the English constitution would they refuse to affiliate for that reason? We think that they ought not to do so, for thereby they would deny an ancient right. We do not call it a landmark, but we do say that if the Grand Lodge of England, or any other Grand Lodge selects to abide by the ancient custom, their adhesion thereto ought not to be made to work an injury to a worthy mason made under their constitution."

Touching the question of the recognition of the Grand Lodge of Costa Rica, he says:

"We should be glad to see every masonic lodge in the world declare and maintain its absolute independence of every masonic power, save only that of a Grand Lodge. We think further that, under the principles now governing the Fraternity, that every lodge ought to hold under a Grand Lodge, and a Grand Lodge alone. We trust the day is rapidly approaching when Craft Masonry will be universally and exclusively governed by independent and sovereign Grand Lodges, and by such powers alone. It is the primitive method, and the only method of government that has proved entirely satisfactory. Fraternity can only exist throughout the domain of Masonry when this rule is universally adopted."

To Maine he gives a full notice, quoting from and commending the address but prefacing the quotation with these words:

"The fathers knew their task when they perceived that men would be forever thinking of the lodge room, not as an academy of learning, but as a clubhouse and a restaurant, and therefore provided that they should be constantly challenged with the question; What came you here to do? and its response. The teachers of to-day do well to emphasize this truth. Alas! that it is necessary. But necessary it is. Would that it were not! Would that masons, one and all, would cease to think of the lodge-room as a place where men were to be 'put through' and made to act, as sticks are made to act, in some set piece upon the stage; as a place of concourse; as a resort for conviviality, albeit innocent and restful; and learn that they are to resort to it, first and foremost, as a place of self-discipline, a place where they are to train themselves and be trained in the great task of learning to know themselves and to subdue the monkey, the tiger, the snake that is in them, whether from ancestral derivation or from assimilation by reason of past methods of life. Would that masons would learn that the lodge having been used for the subjugation of the passions, is then to be utilized for mental and moral improvement. Masonry is geometry, is architecture, is the planning and the construction, the building of the inner life of man."

Of the action granting the use of a certificate of a charter for the charter itself, he says:

"We think all this wise, with the possible exception of the requirement that a certificate should issue only on vote of the Grand Lodge, for which we can see no necessity. We would remark, however, that in our opinion the certificate, because of its more recent date, is for the purposes of proving the legiti-

mate character of the lodge more valuable than the charter. A charter proves only that a lodge as named therein was duly authorized at the date impressed thereon. It does not prove that the body in possession of that paper is a legal lodge any more than a masonic charm proves that the man, or the woman, that wears it is a mason."

Further on he mourns the loss of Bro. Drummond in these words:

The report on correspondence is written by M. W. Bro. Drummond, and is, as always with his writings, replete with masonic lore. We are informed that since the close of Grand Lodge Brother Drummond has passed from the scenes of earth. He was and has been for a long period the first of masonic writers, and such was his reputation that many accepted his declaration as all sufficient, and his decision of a matter as closing all controversy. As the best authority in these recent days, we readily grant him the place. Maine and the whole fraternity of masons have lost a pre-eminent light, a profound student, a wise and discreet guide. We tender our deepest sympathies to our brethren of Maine in their great grief, and, we fear, their irreparable loss."

Under Pennsylvania we quote:

"This is another decision:

"An installed officer cannot resign his office, but must serve the term for which he was installed; he may, however resign from the lodge, which course would necessarily vacate his office."

"Why can he not resign? Probably because his obligation of office forbids. But does not this mean that it is unlawful, both directly or indirectly, and if the law forbids an act to be done directly, does it not equally, at least, forbid its execution indirectly? Yet the Grand Master would permit that to be done indirectly that he would forbid to be done directly, to wit, the resignation or vacation of office. We hold with him that an installed officer cannot resign, and that because of this rule, the right to resign membership is suspended and in abeyance. Admit the conflict of the rules—one must dominate, and we hold that the one relative to office, as of greater importance to the Fraternity, must be the dominant one."

MINNESOTA, 1903.

"This being the Golden Jubilee of Grand Lodge the committee on same had the spacious hall very handsomely decorated. Bunting was tastefully arranged in front of the galleries, on which appeared shields with the names of all Past Grand Masters thereon; red, white and blue streamers were pendant from the lofty ceiling; on the sides of the arch in the East appeared the names of the founders of Grand Lodge, while 'Old Glory' was conspicuous in both the East and West."

In his address the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Ambrose D. Countryman, reports the prosperous condition of the craft, with prevailing peace and harmony and with earnest desire to promote the principles of Freemasonry.

By proxy and in person, seven lodges were constituted, and he had granted eleven dispensations for new lodges.

By-laws of lodges were approved, but he refused to approve a by-law which permitted the making of life members with exemption from payment of dues, and one providing for assessments at the close of the year covering amount expended for relief during the year.

He laid the corner-stones of a library building and of a new masonic hall; dedicated three halls; wrote nearly two thousand letters; granted dispensations for purposes which would conform to our practice.

He decided (a) that a man must take the Bible "as the rule and guide of faith" to be eligible to Masonry; (b) that all concurrent lodges must join in a waiver on petition for degrees to an outside lodge; (c) that a candidate must be twenty-one before he can sign a petition for the degrees; (d) petitions should not be destroyed, but be kept, as they are a part of the records.

The decision (b) is contrary to our practice; application for waiver may be made to any one of the lodges which has jurisdiction over the applicant.

The District Deputy system is not an entire success, for several Deputies did not perform their duties because of illness and others "made no sign since they were appointed." He adds:

"With the rapid increase of lodges, the number of districts should be increased and some way provided for the traveling expenses of Deputies, as many lodges neglect to pay their slight share of the expense, and some Deputies are too modest to ask for it."

He favors the establishment of a Masonic Home, but not until "sufficient money is in hand for its building, and at least a moderate endowment for its support."

He notes the death of two of the permanent members: James Nathan Castle and John H. Randall, who died last October, and was a native of Maine, and also mentions the name of Bro. J. H. Drummond.

He also discourses on "non-affiliates," as follows:

"I believe that many use the lodge as a door through which to enter so-called higher bodies, and having attained their object have no more use for the ladder upon which they ascended. I believe, too, that we rush candidates through the several degrees at too great a speed, and at too much of a wholesale rate. I believe that we do not teach our members thoroughly enough that we should seek Masonry, not for what it can do for us, but for what we can do for Masonry. I believe that Secretaries are often too careless or indifferent in the collection of dues. At any rate, the army of non-affiliates is constantly growing, very few of whom ever come back, and in my opinion this matter ought to receive our most earnest consideration."

From the report of the Grand Secretary we quote:

"The Grand Lodge Register is posted to include the returns for 1902. It contains at this moment the names of 40,173 Master Masons who have been at one time or another members of the 246 lodges (two numbers, 3 and 9, being duplicates) heretofore chartered in this Grand Jurisdiction. These names have all been indexed up to a year ago. By means of this index and register it is but a moment's work to ascertain the masonic record of all registered brethren, living or dead."

The Committee on "Deceased Brethren" in their report say:

"Several Grand Lodges have met with the loss of distinguished brethren during the last year, as stated by the Grand Master.

"Of these, Brother Josiah Drummond, of Maine, deserves special mention.

He was indeed 'the most distinguished masonic jurist of his time.' His personality and influence were indelibly engraven upon the social, political and educational life of the people of Maine. He endeared himself to every mason by his earnest, faithful labors, his activity in promoting the principles of Masonry, and his ready and timely advice and counsel. The noble lessons of his life may well be studied by every member of our craft."

The appendix contains the oration delivered by the Grand Orator, Brother Wellington C. Masterman, and the "Chronicle of the Semi-Centennial Observance of the Founding of the M. W. Grand Lodge of A. F. and A. M. of Minnesota." We would like to quote therefrom, but quotations would fail to inform the reader of the good things said and done, and especially of the historical address, which must always remain a source of information to the masons wherever dispersed.

We however must quote the sketch of the second Grand Master, Brother Moses Sherburne:

"Moses Sherburne was elected Grand Master, and A. T. C. Pierson was promoted to the position of Deputy Grand Master.

"Sherburne was reluctant to accept the office. He had previously declined to consider the nomination, and it was only after his unanimous election, and notification by a strong committee of the action and wishes of the Grand Lodge, that he yielded to pressure, and as his note of acceptance indicates, 'it may be my duty to obey the summons.' Sherburne was a newcomer to the Territory, and had only within a few months affiliated with Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, then in the first year of its existence. He had never held an official position in that lodge, nor had he taken part in its work, but he was eligible to the office of Grand Master under the provisions of Art. I. Sec. 9, of the Constitution, and it may be fairly questioned whether, at the time, there was another mason in the Territory who was eligible, as well as equal, to the duties demanded of the position and rank. The Hour had arrived, and the Man, no matter how unwillingly, was there to meet it. He had been brought to masonic light January 17th, in Maine Lodge, No. 20, at Farmington, Maine; was crafted February 14th; was raised May 31st, and had joined the lodge August 14, 1848. In the following October he was elected Senior Warden, and a year later was the Master of the lodge. In 1850 'seven brethren from Phillips, Maine, petitioned for a dispensation for a new lodge in that town.' The first meeting of the lodge, July 12, 1850, was held in his law office. In the Maine Proceedings of May 1, 1851, the D. D. G. M. of that district mentions 'The Honorable Brother Sherburne, Master of Blue Mountain Lodge, v. d.' The lodge was constituted in 1852, and Sherburne was its first Master under the charter. He probably dimitted in 1853. So much of his masonic history in Maine, and of his masonic qualifications for the chair of the Grand Master! The record of his civil training will show that he was well fitted for the task imposed upon him. Of English descent, the son of Samuel Sherburne and the oldest of five children, he was born January 25, 1808, at Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, Maine, where he passed his boyhood days. He secured his first training in the public schools of Mount Vernon, and finished his general education at an academy in the town of China, Me., an institution of more than ordinary standing in the first half of the last century. From the first he was noted as an apt and thorough scholar and gave early evidence of the mental qualities that were the distinguishing features of his matured years. Graduating from the academy, he commenced the study of law under the eye of the Hon. Nathan Cutler. Two years later he was admitted to the bar. In 1831 he settled in Phillips, Maine, commenced the practice of law, and resided there

until his removal to Minnesota. In 1832 he married Sophia, the daughter of Joel Whitney. Brother Whitney afterwards moved to St. Paul, where he died in 1852, and his burial March 24, 1852, under masonic auspices, was the first ceremonial of the kind recorded in the Territory.

"Moses Sherburne was a successful lawyer from the beginning of his practice. His absolute integrity, accurate legal learning and oratorical gifts attracted clients from a wide territory, and brought him almost immediately into prominence. Though never an office seeker, from the first he was the recipient of public office. On September 17, 1837, he was appointed postmaster of Phillips. April 3, 1838, by the appointment of the Governor, he became County Attorney of Franklin County. Elected to the Lower House for a single term in the Maine Legislature, he was immediately returned to the Senate, in which he sat for two terms. Having become interested in the State Militia, on August 12, 1840, Governor Fairfield appointed him Division Inspector, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, of the Eighth Division, a position he filled until his promotion to the rank of Major General of the same Division. The Governor likewise, in October, 1840, made him an officer for the administration of oaths, and a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum for Franklin County for a term of seven years. June 30, 1845, he was chosen by the Governor to serve a term of seven years as Judge of Probate. This office in New England was deemed a position of great dignity and the manner of its administration by Judge Sherburne was such that it greatly enhanced his reputation. June 24, 1847, Governor Dana appointed him Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum with jurisdiction coextensive as the boundaries of Maine. He was Bank Commissioner under an appointment of Governor Hubbard. He received the Democratic nomination for Congress, and, although running far ahead of his ticket, the predominating Whig strength of his district precluded his election. From the beginning of his career public questions had attracted the close attention of Judge Sherburne, and his reputation was largely increased by his able and eloquent speeches upon political issues. He was a Democrat of the old school and a close friend of Franklin Pierce. When Pierce became the President of the United States one of his first acts was the appointment of Judge Sherburne Associate Justice of Supreme Court of Minnesota Territory. In speaking of this appointment the *Eastern Argus* of Portland, Maine, for April, 1853, said: 'The President could hardly have selected a man better suited to this honorable and responsible position.' Judge Sherburne arrived in Minnesota in April, 1853, and exercised his judicial functions until 1857, when he resigned to resume the private practice of law, in which he was closely engaged until his death. Judge Sherburne was a man of commanding presence and intellect. His demeanor on the Bench was dignified. He had an open, pleasant, benevolent countenance and a dark, brilliant searching blue eye, making his appearance one that impressed the visitor to his court with respect and reverence.

"His mere opinions on legal matters always carried weight, and were generally received as law. Up to the day of his death, long after ill health had compelled him partially to relinquish the active practice of law, his advice and opinion were sought by lawyers in the preparation of their cases, and much of his practice during these later years of his life was that of a counsellor rather than an advocate in open court.

"As a speaker Judge Sherburne had all the qualifications of an orator. His words were well chosen, carrying force and argument with them, and always addressing the reason and understanding, without resort or appeals to other feelings, except on rare occasions. When his impassioned eloquence bursting forth from a cold, logical background produced an overwhelming effect.

"When the Territory of Minnesota applied for admission to the Union, Judge Sherburne bore a prominent part in the deliberations which resulted in the adoption of the State Constitution, and his remarks before the convention are among the valuable original sources to which the future historians of Minne-

sota will apply for an insight into the problems and motives of the fathers of the North Star State.

"Besides his interest in public matters in Minnesota, he was greatly interested in its material development. In St. Paul he was a joint proprietor of Ashton & Sherburne's Addition. His name is perpetuated by Sherburne Avenue in St. Paul and by Sherburne County in the State.

"Judge Sherburne died at Orono, Sherburne County, March 29, 1868, and his funeral services were conducted in St. Paul April 2, 1868. Seventeen lodges were represented. His death was the first to break within the circle of Grand or Past Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge."

And of the fourth Grand Master, Bro. George W. Prescott:

"Brother Prescott is a native of Maine, and in the town of Chesterville, Kennebec (now Franklin) county, he was born October 20, 1826. After a common school education, supplemented by some training in private schools and in the Farmington Academy, he began the study of law in the office of Moses Sherburne, of Phillips. In the fall of 1850 he was admitted to the Franklin county bar and almost immediately left for St. Paul, where he arrived in November of that year. His first employment in Minnesota was the reporting of the proceedings of the second Territorial Legislature for the *Minnesota Pioneer*, then under the management of its brilliant founder and editor, James M. Goodhue. For two or three terms he taught in a school at St. Anthony, where he again commenced the practice of law in partnership with J. W. North. In 1854 he was appointed Clerk of the Second District Court and also of the Supreme Court of the Territory and filled both positions until the organization of the State government in 1857. He was then appointed Clerk of the United States District Court and was elected Clerk of the District Court of Ramsey County. In August, 1862, Prescott enlisted and was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Sixth Minnesota volunteers. He served with his regiment in the Indian campaign, and on his return from that expedition he was detailed as Aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Sibley, and held the position until the close of the war. In 1867 he moved to Knoxville, Tennessee, and returned to Minnesota in the fall of 1868. His life from that date to January, 1892, when he became a resident of San Francisco, California, where he is still living, he describes as 'rather migratory,' it having been spent in the ministry of the Baptist church at various points in Minnesota and a stay of eleven years at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. To join Henry S. Baird Lodge, No. 211, of Wisconsin, located at Sturgeon Bay, he dimitted from Ancient Landmark Lodge, No. 5, January 1, 1882, and was admitted to that masonic body February 11, 1882. He is the only Past Grand Master of Minnesota whose connection with Minnesota Masonry has been severed by any other cause than that of death. He is, however, an honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the State."

The report on correspondence was presented by Bro. Irving Todd.

Maine for 1902 receives its full share, and we quote:

"The Report on Foreign Correspondence concludes a series of the ablest and most valuable papers to be found in the literature of the craft. In 1865 Bro. J. H. Drummond, as successor of the lamented Bro. Cyril Pearl, submitted his first and has written them continuously ever since, thirty-eight in all. His ripe experience at the head of Grand Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandery, General Grand Chapter and Council, and Supreme Council, his studious habits, retentive memory, and fine judicial mind eminently fitted him for a position in which for years he was justly considered as the greatest living masonic authority. His sudden death in the street, Oct. 25th, caused a profound sensation throughout the civilized world.

"Not having the heart to attempt a review of this last communication from an old friend and brother, we lay aside the volume with the extracts pertaining to Minnesota, for whom Bro. Drummond ever had the highest fraternal regard."

The proceedings of the eleventh annual reunion of the Masonic Veteran Association conclude this entertaining volume.

MISSISSIPPI, 1903.

In his address, the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Harry T. Howard, tells us of his dispensations granted and refused, of his happy visitations, of the ministration of affairs by the Deputy Grand Master and Grand Senior Warden during his absence in Canada, and in his conclusion, says:

"I have learned that neither the ritual, obligation nor lecture makes the mason, because if they were distasteful one could ignore them, but it is the study of the symbols, the unselfish living, and the striving to walk in the footsteps of the great men of Masonry that helps the young craftsmen to understand and live the truths taught in the Blue Lodge."

Owing to lack of time we must pass over the reports of the District Deputy Grand Masters, which generally give inside information concerning the lodges.

The Grand Secretary submitted an exhaustive report of much value to the craftsmen in that jurisdiction.

We do not quite understand why the following action was had:

"Brother Henry C. Aiken, the Imperial Potentate of the Annual Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, being in waiting, was introduced to the Grand Lodge by Past Grand Master Benjamin V. White and welcomed by the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, and invited to a seat in the East."

We especially commend to the notice of Grand Representatives the following:

"The Grand Secretary read a communication from R. W. Brother Joel A. Hearn, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Florida, regretting that in consequence of advancing years he would be unable to attend Grand Lodge and asking to be excused and his exequator continued, which was, on motion, unanimously granted."

On the second day:

"Past Grand Master Frederic Speed said:

"Last year we were inconsolable because of our own great loss in the death of our best beloved, the great hearted and incomparable Power, and stood as it were, in the very presence of the Grim Messenger and could hear the very rustling of his garments. To-day we bewail a world-wide loss in the departure of the greatest mason of his age, to whom death came like a thunder bolt from a clear sky. In the morning, to all appearances, Josiah Hayden Drummond, not of Maine, not of the United States, but of all the Craft universal, was, in the full strength of a hale and hearty old age, which had impaired none of his mental and but little of his physical vigor, but soon after noon, on

the 25th day of October, he was dead—gone, like a flash of lightning—gone. And yet, not wholly gone, for his influences and the effects of a good example survive him, and the work of his hands continues and is imperishable. The mightiest pillar of our mystic temple had fallen, and that which was material had ceased to be. His friends stood aghast and appalled as they beheld the ruin which could never again be raised to ornament the mighty fabric and support the noble edifice of Freemasonry. But now that the first rude shock is over, and we can think calmly and reason clearly, we know that it is better so, for there was no wasting away of the physical strength or decay of the mental powers, none of the weakness of a long and agonizing sickness, but simply the ending of a noble career; a passing out into the darkness without ever one word of farewell. His end was, to use the words of Thomas Bailey Aldrich,

“All silently, and soft as sleep,
The snow fell flake on flake.
Slumber, spent earth! and dream of flowers
Till Springtime bid you wake.

“Again the deadened bough shall bend
With blooms of sweetest breath.
Oh, miracle of miracles!
This life that follows death!”

“To me, Brother Drummond’s departure comes with a sense of personal bereavement, for from earliest manhood and during all my masonic career, I had known him, honored him, loved him, and had felt and enjoyed his kind and genial nature. He had been to me more than a friend in the ordinary sense. At the first masonic function I attended he presided; and the impression of his greatness and goodness received then never departed. For years we maintained a frequent personal correspondence, and his letters will be to me an invaluable legacy, bearing witness to an unbroken friendship which endured from youth to age.

“To Freemasonry he rendered for more than half a century, services of the highest order and, to my mind, stood without a peer, as the greatest exponent of its laws, usages and customs. Others there have been, who have rendered invaluable services and died honored and esteemed for their labors, but in his own chosen field as a jurispudent and interpreter of the fundamental principles upon which the superstructure of Masonry stands, he was without a rival. For this service he was equipped with much and rare learning and to it was added his indomitable industry. He was great in all that he undertook, but especially was he strong and unyielding in his defense of the ancient plan of Masonry and the designs laid down upon the trestle-board by the fathers, and no one has ever written more forcibly or clearly upon the history, growth and development of the masonic idea than he, and as champion of the ways of the fathers he was invincible; and to say that he was first amongst his equals, whenever and wherever there was service in the cause of the craft to be rendered, is not the extravagance of eulogy, but simple and absolute justice to the greatest of American masons, yea to the greatest of all masons.”

“Oh blessed hope, which we believe will end in fruition. That somewhere we shall cease our mournings and lamentations for the dead, and our skies be no longer overcast with clouds, and the sun shall shine forth in the perfect day. Here, alas, we no sooner put off the habiliments of mourning ere we are again alarmed at the approach of the messenger of death, who comes stalking out of the darkness and seizes our best beloved and carries them through the door between the seen and the unseen and leaves but a memory, precious and dear, and so forever after there is a void in our lives. We yearn with exquisite pain for those we love and have lost, and would fain follow them

into the shadows and bring them back into the light and sunshine of our lives, as if we ourselves were immortal and not destined to go to them and not they come to us. We cannot look upon the faces of dead friends and philosophize; reason is staggered, and the senses confounded. Bewildered by the awful enigma of death, we stand in his presence as helpless as little children, and the stoutest quail beneath his dread stroke and draw back, as if it were possible to flee from the awful shadow which is always pursuing us.

"We never come up to this general assembly of the craft, but our pleasure at clasping the hands of the living is shocked by the cold hands of the dead, which are extended to us. Must it ever be so? Must there always be sobs intermingled with our laughter? Our feastings turned into mourning and our songs into funeral dirges? Must there always be sackcloth upon our loins and ashes on our heads?"

"No, blessed be God, somewhere and at some time, death shall be swallowed up in victory and the grave shall have no sting."

The action upon "Cipher Rituals" we quote:

"Your committee, to whom was referred that portion of the address of the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master, relating to the action of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee, respectfully report that they embody their views in the following resolution, which they recommend be adopted as expressive of the sense of this Grand Lodge:

"*Resolved*, That any mason in this Grand Jurisdiction, who shall be found guilty of having in his possession any cipher ritual, or exposé, so called, or use any cipher ritual in the work of the lodge or out of it, shall be disciplined by his lodge, and for the first offence shall be suspended indefinitely, and for the second he shall be expelled.

"*Resolved*, The Committee on Masonic Law and Jurisprudence be required to report a Statute to meet the case."

The following decisions were given by the Committee on Law and Jurisprudence:

"Is it a violation against masonic law for a brother to order whiskey in his own name, or, in other words, furnish everything connected with the business, and some one else do the selling, claiming that he has no interest in the business, further than the use of his name?"

"*Answer*. Yes.

"How should the lodge proceed in the case of a brother addicted to the excessive use of morphine to such an extent as to completely incapacitate him from earning a living, leaving him a charge on the charity of the lodge? Should the lodge furnish the brother with the drug? Is it to be considered an act of charity for the lodge to furnish the brother morphine, to be used not as a medicine?"

"*Answer*. The lodge should deal with one addicted to the excessive use of morphine to such an extent as would completely incapacitate him from earning a living, thereby becoming a charge to the lodge, in the same manner as one addicted to the drink habit. However, every possible help should be given the erring brother to reform by words of good counsel and admonition. If this be unsuccessful he is subject to discipline. Second question. No. Third question. No.

"Can a lodge re-instate one living in another jurisdiction, who has been suspended for non-payment of dues and is now engaged in the liquor traffic?"

"*Answer*. It cannot, but should carefully examine into the fact of the brother being engaged in the liquor traffic, and proceed in accordance with the law. The fact of his having been suspended for non-payment of dues would in no way preclude his being tried for the grave offence."

The Committee on the State of the Craft submitted a long report of which the greater part is devoted to a statement of "work" in that jurisdiction, and we would like to insert the whole report, but must be content with the final paragraph :

"While the time never will come when all Masters of lodges will be letter perfect and there will always be diversities of language and modes of work in different lodges, the great object has been accomplished, and if the Board of Custodians remain true to the trust committed to them, and retain the work, thus agreed upon and adopted, we have removed for all time from the Grand Lodge a question which, at times, threatened to produce discord. If the writer of this portion of the report were called upon to give his last words of advice to the Grand Lodge, it would be for the Grand Lodge to set its face like a stone wall, against making any changes in the work, no matter from whom they might emanate, or how plausible they may seem."

A full account of all the emergent communications is printed in the proceedings.

We failed to find the statistics usually given, probably because Grand Secretary Speed could not make up a complete and accurate statement, and so would none of it. It is earnestly hoped that his cry to the subordinates, to make the returns correct and early, be heeded.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. A. H. Barkley.

These words of wisdom in his introduction we read :

"Life is just what we make it. To sit still, waiting for an opportunity, is to waste valuable time which was given us for a nobler end. If no opportunity crosses our pathway; if no occasion presents itself wherein we may extend a helping hand then we must make one. The making the effort oft-times discovers the way which hitherto was hid from sight. The demand made upon our time, labor and substance is never beyond our ability to do good. In every instance it is not what we would; not what others would have us do, nor is it what we think we ought to do. It is simply what we can; no more, no less.

"We must learn well the Golden Rule, and then go and do to others as we would that they should do to us, and thus 'fulfill the law of love,' ever bearing in mind that *relief* is the central truth among the *tenets* of a mason's profession."

We regret that the time at our command does not permit us to read more than the part given to Maine for 1902, to which two pages are given embracing extracts from Grand Master Kimball's address and the report of Grand Lecturer Sleeper. The rest is given to the Correspondence report of Bro. Drummond, and closes as follows :

"Since receiving the above, we have read in *The Shibboleth*, a masonic magazine published in Memphis, that Past Grand Master Josiah H. Drummond has passed over the River to rest from his labors. The great masonic jurist, the accomplished reviewer and the thoroughly instructed masonic teacher is no more, and we stop to drop a tear on the bier of our honored friend and brother and extend our warmest sympathy to the Fraternity of the Grand Lodge of Maine. His loss to Masonry is not confined to his own jurisdiction, but is felt wherever Masonry is known and practiced."

MONTANA, 1902.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. George T. Slack, in the introduction of his address speaks beautifully of our duties as masons and of the province of Masonry.

He reports the laying of three corner stones; announces the dispensations granted; reports his decisions; gives an account of his visitations; and believes in a Masonic Home.

Of a decision made by the Grand Master the Committee on Jurisprudence say:

"We approve all of the decisions except the one pertaining to the effect of the written report and objection of a member of a committee appointed to investigate a candidate for initiation. The report of such a committee or any member thereof should be made orally to the lodge. An objection, to be available, must be made after ballot and before initiation and to the Master instead of the lodge, in which case only, if not removed within sixty days, it has the effect of a black ball."

The Masonic Temple at Butte was dedicated on the evening of the first day. It cost about \$85,000.

The proposition to make life members of those who had paid dues for twenty-five years and to exempt them from further dues was defeated. So likewise was defeated a proposition to require visiting brethren to produce a receipt showing dues paid to one year preceding the date of application to visit.

The following arrangement of lights about the altar was adopted:

"All three on the south side of the altar, so that one will be at either end of the altar and the third placed so as to form the apex of a triangle, of which the two near the altar form the base."

A large amount of local business was done.

The Report on Fraternal Correspondence was presented by Bro. Cornelius Hedges, his thirty-second.

Under Connecticut we quote his reply to Bro. Barlow:

"In his notice of Montana he observes that we do not hold any longer that signing the by-laws is necessary to the completion of membership. Why should it? A profane petitions for the degrees and to become a member. If the lodge accepts and confers the degrees, the agreement is completed. Besides, in his obligation he is bound to obey the laws of the lodge. If a lodge confers the degrees on a candidate at the request of another lodge, the agreement of the candidate is with the lodge to which he presents the petition. It used to be with us that if the candidate for any reason failed to sign the by-laws, his membership did not begin for many weeks or months."

Maine for 1901 has a full *résumé* of its proceedings. Bro. Hedges also fully discusses the case of Eggmoggin Lodge, making a distinction between "charity" and "relief," and concludes as follows:

"We always have and always shall insist that our lodges shall repay for relief furnished our members in distress. And to be able to do so, our lodge

dues are six dollars per annum and our fees for the degrees are from fifty to seventy-five dollars, and Grand Lodge dues are two dollars on all members whose dues are not remitted by the lodge for inability to pay. The days have passed when the expenses of a lodge are paid by passing the hat at each meeting. Living from hand to mouth is no longer possible with the changed conditions in modern life. The great stream of immigration is constantly flowing from east to west and scores from the east moving west to seek their fortunes become discouraged, homesick and in helpless despair cry for help, where there is one who goes east and appeals for help. California has spent hundreds of thousands where New York with five times as many masons has spent thousands in such relief. The same is true in less degree of all the jurisdictions in the far west and it is time for a readjustment of burdens for a new *modus vivendi*. We are not rich as compared with the east. We are willing however, to tax ourselves more heavily to enable us to do what seems our duty when others neglect theirs. But enough! We have said more than we intended, but it seemed a good occasion, in which we could not be charged with speaking from a personal grievance."

Under Minnesota we read as yet the best commentary on liquor legislation, viz :

"Masons could do something toward suppressing saloons by keeping away from them."

Under Wisconsin he speaks about the ritual question :

"Some brother is printing their ritual and he is to be brought to account. Grand Lodge should do it for itself and keep control of the business, omitting all that is a real secret of Masonry. Ninety-nine hundredths of the ordinary ritual is no more of a masonic secret than Webster's Dictionary."

NORTH CAROLINA, 1903.

From the address of the M. W. Grand Master, Bro. H. I. Clark, we learn that Masonry has been prosperous, with a gain in lodges and membership, and with very little friction among the brethren.

In one case he "exercised the supreme authority of my office and ordered the Master to again summon his lodge in special communication for the purpose of settling legally the guilt or innocence of the brother, and if found guilty to continue the ballot until the penalty was decided upon. I cited him to the several sections of the code which would guide him, with instructions to follow them implicitly. This course was followed and the unpleasant situation satisfactorily settled."

Four dispensations for new lodges, and others for special purposes, were granted, when in his judgment there was no conflict with masonic law on the subject.

He deposed a Master from his office because of drunkenness, but, about five months after, upon the representation of the lodge that the deposed brother was striving to live uprightly he granted the request of the lodge to have the matter left with it for settlement; meanwhile his term of office had expired, and his successor had been elected and installed.

He decided that a man with a wooden leg was not eligible to the degrees, but that one with only one eye was eligible.

His other decisions were in accord with the usual masonic law.

He fraternally mentions the dead, and of Bro. Drummond says:

"When the dread summons was issued for the Senior Grand Master of Maine, one of the brightest lights in our masonic world faded out."

He mentions with pride the Orphan Asylum, and speaks encouragingly of a masonic temple for the Grand Lodge, and recommends that lodges hold their elections in June, and the recommendation was adopted.

From the report of the Grand Secretary we learn that Johnston-Caswell Lodge, dormant for about twenty-five years, had been revived, and the "original charter, granted in 1788, on heavy parchment and well preserved, was found in an old garret. The brethren prize it as a valuable relic of the former glory of the old lodge. It was signed by Richard Caswell, Grand Master, and is a rare and valuable document."

The Orphan Asylum has under its care 247 children at a per capita cost of maintenance of about \$51.72 over and above the earnings of the Institution.

The following petition was granted:

"We, the members of St. John's Lodge, now numbered 96, in regular communication assembled, do most respectfully pray this Grand Body to restore unto us the charter, etc., of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of Kinston, N. C.

"Masonry had been established in Kinston before the formation of this Grand Body in 1787 and held its original charter from Scotland. The proceedings which accompany this resolution show that we were of the number who helped to form the Grand Lodge, surrendering the charter we held from Scotland and taking a charter from this Grand Lodge. We remember with pride that Richard Caswell was Master of our lodge, and a masonic monument now stands in Kinston to his memory almost before our lodge door."

The Grand Orator, Bro. M. C. S. Noble, delivered an able address on several of the prominent characteristics of Masonry.

Much business of a local character was transacted.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. John A. Collins.

Under Florida he speaks about the "non-affiliates," and "electioneering":

"The non-affiliate has troubled the Grand Master and will continue to exercise all the Grand Masters to the end of time and Masonry. So long as men pay out money for the gratification of curiosity, or as an investment from which big and speedy returns are expected, just so long will the non-affiliate be in evidence, and it is only occasionally that he is on the outside except from choice.

"Electioneering comes in for a few stripes, but they don't hurt and they don't terrify anybody, and the politician is in the lodge, in the sanctuary, just as certainly as he is on the hustings. He has been always, is now, and is going to be everywhere forever."

Maine for 1902 has a place in his report, and a careful, clear, and concise statement of the business is reported. He especially mentions the suggestion of Grand Master Kimball about the publication of the portraits of the Past Grand Masters, noting that no action was had. The subject was referred to

the Finance Committee, who had not time to look up the matter for a report in 1902, but made a report this year, 1903.

OKLAHOMA, 1903.

Three special communications were held for the purpose of laying corner stones.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Mortimer F. Stilwell, in his address, reports a prosperous year, with an accession of twelve lodges.

After paying respect to the dead he recounts the special communications of the Grand Lodge; announces the constitution of the twenty lodges chartered last year; reports his special dispensations granted. One of these was to elect and install a W. M. because he had deposed the acting W. M. for reasons, to which action we cannot agree.

He made eighteen decisions. We quote the following:

"In the absence of the Master and Senior Warden can the Junior Warden appoint a member, who has never held an office, to preside in the EAST, open lodge and transact business?"

Answer. In view of the facts as set forth, No."

Which appears to be good law with them, but not in accord with usual masonic practice.

Here is one which comes very near to "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel":

"Whether one, whose business is to travel for a wholesale liquor house, or a Malt liquor house, is eligible to receive the degrees of Ancient Craft Masonry, or whether his vocation acts as a bar to his progress."

Answer. You have a right to receive and act on such petition, as our law only provides that the sale of intoxicating liquors 'AS A BEVERAGE' is a bar to initiating, passing and raising in a subordinate lodge."

Here is one contrary to a decision before quoted upon the same subject:

"Can a man lawfully sign a petition a month before he is twenty-one years of age, and if elected, can I confer the E. A. degree the day he becomes twenty-one years of age?"

Answer. 'Yes.'

One lodge surrendered its charter because the town in which it was located had dwindled away, and one lodge was removed because the hall in which it had assembled had been moved away and had left them without any hall.

He fully discusses the question of non-payment of dues and concludes:

"That in my judgment the most effective, if not the only, means of combatting the non-payment of dues evil is by inspiring in the body of the craft by educational influences an increased love for masonic principles and of devotion to the order and its great work."

He has a good word for the "Card Record" system for keeping the masonic

record of brethren; comments upon clandestine lodges; discusses the merit of Correspondence Reports; and has a good word for masonic homes.

The Grand Lodge decided not to have a permanent location for its annual meetings.

The following drastic legislation was had:

"Section 33. Any kind of gambling, profane swearing, or the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors is hereby declared to be a masonic offence and a bar to initiation, passing, raising, and affiliation in a subordinate lodge, and the practice thereof shall subject offenders, who are masons, either to admonition, reprimand, suspension or expulsion.

"Section 35. The sale of intoxicating liquors at wholesale or retail is hereby declared a masonic offence and shall subject the offender, who is a mason, to suspension or expulsion and shall be a bar to initiation, passing, raising and affiliation, in a subordinate lodge.

"It shall be the duty of the Master to order charges preferred against all offenders in his jurisdiction who shall violate this section and a trial shall be had as in other cases.

Section 36. If any lodge shall fail to enforce the provisions of Section 35, the Grand Master shall arrest the charter of such lodge and report his actions to the Grand Lodge at its next annual communication."

An appropriation of four hundred dollars was made to install the card system of record of masons.

Legislation was had by which the form of dimits shall be uniform, and the Grand Secretary was directed to have prepared blank forms therefor, also lodges are to return the amount of delinquent dues.

The per capita tax was fixed at seventy-five cents per annum, of which sum twenty-five cents is set aside to the Masonic Home Fund, which then amounted to nearly four thousand dollars.

The Report of Committee on Foreign Correspondence was presented by Bro. James S. Hunt.

Under Arizona he expresses himself on the "flag" question:

"He approves the resolution of the Grand Lodge of Kansas requiring the United States flag to be displayed in each lodge room. We question this being masonic propriety, much less masonic usage or tradition. We followed this noble emblem for five years—but the emblems of our craft are different. The principles of Masonry know no sectional nor national lines, but stand for a universal brotherhood founded upon, and inspired by, the most profound moral philosophy. Its emblems are solemn, and its work and teachings bring men close to the sentiment of pure religion. The only flag it flies is a flag of distress. We believe that masonic emblems are alone fitting in a masonic lodge. Masons have met in fraternal regard when fighting under contending banners, and loyalty to country may be safely assumed for all masons. Require the flag in the lodge room and how long before it will appear in solemn masonic processions?"

Under California, he has this to say on "avouchment":

"A member who has examined a brother for admission to a chapter of Royal Arch Masons, or a Commandery of Knights Templar, is entitled to vouch in the Blue Lodge for the brother so examined. This is another decision which we consider revolutionary, and without basis in any law or pro-

cedure of craft Masonry either ancient or modern. We look upon it as another indication of the tendency of these side orders which have appropriated the name of "Mason," to overshadow and supplant the great mother of them all."

Maine for 1902, is fraternally mentioned and given six pages, and all of general import was touched upon. We notice that the given name of the Grand Treasurer is spelled "Marcus;" for the sake of tracing genealogy we would ask to have it spelled as it really is, "Marquis."

Bro. Drummond's report on Correspondence is most carefully digested.

He concludes as follows:

"Since the foregoing was written we have received circular notice of the death of Brother Drummond, by heart failure, on the 25th day of October, 1902, at the age of 75 years. The news will be depressing to lovers of Masonry throughout the world, and will be especially felt by the correspondence writers of this country to whom our lamented brother was a well-spring of knowledge and an oracle of authority. Brother Drummond was not only eminent in the walks of civil life, but occupied a commanding position in masonic affairs that was of world-wide recognition. He was one of only five men in the world who possessed the title of 'Doctor of Universal Masonry' conferred by the Sovereign College of Allied Masonic Degrees of the United States of America." He was wide and profound in masonic learning, and his far-reaching influence held a throng of lesser satellites in his train."

"Brethren, a mighty craftsman works no more
With maul and level, plumb and square and line;
His tools lie idle on the checkered floor—
The Workman gone upon the Master's Sign.
Yet true and polished there his ashlar stands,
The chiseled witness of his cunning skill;
The name of DRUMMOND glistens in its sands—
The Temple waits the Stone on Salem's Hill.

Under Nebraska, he puts himself on record as to lodges attending church:

"A resolution was adopted permitting subordinate lodges to attend church services at any time without a dispensation, and this relaxation of an old time rule may in time cause the Grand Lodge of Nebraska some trouble. To tell the unadorned truth, however, our sense of masonic propriety and of the eternal fitness of things has never enabled us to discern the wisdom or good to subordinate lodges of attending divine worship in a lodge capacity. It is entirely proper that individual masons should worship their Creator as their consciences dictate and with the usual masonic ceremonies in the sanctuary of the lodge room, but for a masonic lodge to ostentatiously parade itself in attendance at church service and herald to the world that they are preparing to pay adoration to T. G. A. O. T. U., gives an uneasiness to our masonic feelings which we do not like to experience."

Under Virginia he expresses his opinion on the "Wisconsin plan":

"We join our voice against the proposition that a lodge which charitably assists a brother who belongs to a lodge of another state, has a right to demand re-imbursement for the outlay. We think it proper to ask for such help in paying the bill as the lodge to which the assisted brother belonged could afford to give, but we know of no masonic warrant for holding that such assistance creates an indebtedness, a payment of which can be demanded; and each lodge must, of necessity, be its own judge of its ability to contribute."

And also upon the "ritual" question :

"The brethren of Indiana catch a well deserved raking for their scandalous use of ritual and cipher. It would be difficult to conceive a more radical or dangerous innovation upon the ancient landmarks than this growing tendency to the popular use of printed secret work, and which seems to be invading the Blue Lodge from the practice of the Scottish Rite degrees. There are some things which are as inherently intolerable as even Negro Masonry."

QUEBEC, 1903.

We find, before reaching the address of the Grand Master, that our newly appointed Grand Representative, R. W. Bro. J. B. Tresidder, presented his credentials and was duly received.

The M. W. Grand Master, Bro. Edson Fitch, pays proper tribute to the memory of deceased masons, and among others to Bro. Drummond, saying:

"Our Grand Lodge has been further bereaved in the loss of M. W. Bro. Josiah Drummond, of Portland, Maine, one of the most distinguished masons of his own or any other age. No more eminent masonic jurist than Bro. Drummond ever lived. He was chairman of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence of the Grand Lodge of Maine, and was recognized by all his confrères of the masonic corps reportorial, as a most wise, and Excellent Master among them. From almost the formation of this Grand Lodge Bro. Drummond represented it with conspicuous ability near the Grand Lodge of Maine.

"I deemed it my duty to write to the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maine, upon learning of the death of our representative near that Grand Lodge, expressing deep regret at the loss sustained by us."

Of the condition of the craft he says :

"Harmony and peace have generally prevailed throughout the jurisdiction during the last year. It is because the causes of dissension among us are so few, and the exceptions to the general rule so rare, that they stand out so conspicuously whenever they do occur, against the clear, bright background of harmony and brotherly love."

He gives an account of his official visits and reports his decisions, of which we quote:

"On the 18th of October last, I received from M. W. Bro. E. T. D. Chambers, Past Grand Master, an application for a ruling upon his objection, based on article 174 of the Constitution, to a decision rendered by the then W. M. of St. Andrew's Lodge. The decision objected to was that the Secretary of the lodge was not to enter upon the minutes of the lodge, a resolution which the W. Master himself, had declared to be in order, had put to the vote, had declared carried, and had subsequently handed over to the Secretary. It is not very difficult to imagine a case in which the W. M. of a lodge would be warranted in ruling out of order an attempted motion, and also in refusing to have entered upon the minutes of proceedings, something which was not permitted to become a part of such proceedings of the lodge. But it was something new to me to learn that a W. M. of our jurisdiction had prevented the entry upon the minutes, of a resolution which he had himself declared to be in order, and had put to the lodge for adoption. I therefore deemed it proper to furnish the Master of the lodge with a copy of the letter sent me, asking him for a categorical reply to the question, whether the facts were such as had

been reported. The reply was in the affirmative. The correspondence is unnecessarily voluminous, as I am sorry to say that the answer requested was not forthcoming as soon as it might have been, and a good deal of extraneous matter was introduced into it. I have steadily refused to allow the action complained of, to be encumbered with extraneous dissertations upon matters not officially before me, but the whole of the correspondence is here, in order that the committee upon my address may refer to such portions of it as are relevant to the question upon which I was asked to adjudicate. By the time that the brethren have borne with me to the end of this address, I am sure that they will have found it long enough as it is, without the introduction of any foreign matter.

"Having been assured by the Master of the lodge that it was quite true, as reported to me, that he had refused to allow the Secretary to enter upon the minutes, a resolution which he had declined to take the responsibility of ruling out of order, but which he had declared himself to be in order and put to the vote, there was of course nothing for your Grand Master to do but to order the minutes to be so amended as to constitute a correct record of the lodge's proceedings. The Master is armed with exceptional powers, and may prevent the adoption of unmasonic or even undesirable resolutions, by ruling them out of order, or refusing to permit them to become a part of the proceedings. But the lodge has some rights too, and one of these is to regulate its own business. It would be absurd to ask the lodge to pronounce upon anything at all, even to vote at all, if the Master had the right of veto upon its decisions, even when he had already declared that they were in order."

He also ruled "that in the matter of closing his lodge the Master is supreme, and should not recognize any motion which might have a tendency to deprive him of the right. This decision was called forth by the Master's right to confer a degree after twelve o'clock at night, having been questioned. Unless the by-laws of the lodge provide to the contrary, I hold that the Master may take up any business that appears upon the summons, whether it be before or after twelve o'clock."

Reporting upon "Invasion of Jurisdiction," he says:

"Too much cannot be said against the cheapening of Masonry, or the relaxation of any of our rules, for the purpose of facilitating the entry of the profane into our lodges. Not very long ago, the Master of a lodge in the city of Quebec, wrote complaining that a worthy candidate was lost to the craft, because he was not permitted to join a lodge of his choice, instead of that in whose jurisdiction he resided. No man ever yet honored Masonry by becoming a member of a lodge. The honor is all the other way. Masonry confers great and invaluable privileges upon those deemed worthy of being admitted to its mysteries, but these privileges are only for those who humbly petition for them in the manner laid down by our rules and regulations. Those candidates who would impose conditions of their own, and decline to petition the lodge which the Constitution declares that they must apply to, are better outside the pale of the craft. There is no loss to the craft when such men remain outside of it. The losers are themselves. Masonry is better without those who are not prepared to live up to the rules and regulations of our society."

All other matters requiring his attention are fully reported and are entirely local.

The Grand Secretary's report shows a very busy year and an earnest desire to have the records of his office full and complete.

The reports of the District Deputies are to be commended.

From the discourse of the Grand Chaplain we extract these paragraphs:

"I sometimes think, Most Worshipful Sir, that we unimaginative people of this Western World need to be on our guard lest the language of symbolism be lost upon us. I sometimes think that we need very elementary interpretations of our ritual in many of our lodges, that we need to give elementary instruction upon the language of our ritual, which contains so much of that condensed wisdom and poetry which is never light or shallow. It is the expression of many truths of faith and practice. It is not merely a system of thought; it is a great deal more.

"Two German friends once stood and gazed upward inside the Cathedral of Amiens. They paused for a while in speechless admiration. One of them looked at his friend and said: 'You can see here the difference between *opinions* and *convictions*. Opinions cannot build such Cathedrals, convictions can.' Brethren, opinions cannot build such instruments as those with which we work. Convictions can. They come down to us colored through and through with the convictions of earnest human hearts."

Many matters of importance and peculiar to this jurisdiction were passed upon.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. E. T. D. Chambers.

Under Indiana Territory:

"The following decision reads rather strangely to us:

"It is a masonic offence for a mason to have in his possession or in any manner use, consult or show to others any so-called exposure of the secrets of Freemasonry. Any mason who persists in committing this offence after having been admonished to abstain from so doing, should have charges preferred against him, and be expelled from the order.

"'Twere better, we should say, to treat these works of fiction with the contempt which they deserve. The serious view of them taken by the Grand Master is almost enough to persuade the credulous that something may be learned from them, though it matters but little, perhaps, after all."

Maine for 1902 receives brief but kindly notice. Of the death of Bro. Drummond he says:

"The volume before us contains what was destined to be the last Report on Foreign Correspondence from the pen of that Nestor of our Guild, the late M. W. Bro. Josiah H. Drummond. Our deceased brother did much to make the Grand Lodge of Maine famous amongst the Grand Lodges of the world. We deeply sympathize with our brethren of this jurisdiction in their sad bereavement. We participate in their grief, for Bro. Drummond was not only the Grand Representative of Quebec near the Grand Lodge of Maine, but one of the staunchest best and most valued friends of the Grand Lodge of Quebec."

ENGLAND, 1902.

The proceedings of the quarterly communications for September and December 1902, and for March, 1903, have been received.

In September a long discussion was had over the use of certain hymns in the ceremonies, but no definite conclusion was reached.

A portrait of General Washington, presented to the Grand Lodge, was un-

veiled at a meeting in the library of Grand Lodge by Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, in the presence of many Present and Past Grand Officers and American brethren residing in England.

In December the discussion was upon a new licensing act dealing with the registration of clubs, as enacted by Parliament.

The Board of General Purposes issued instructions from which "it may be gathered that while a lodge of itself does not require registration, inasmuch as no intoxicating liquor can properly be supplied within it for any purpose whatever, the members who take part in what is sometimes spoken of as 'refreshment after labor,' will in many cases constitute a club, within the meaning of the act, necessitating registration."

In the discussion the Grand Registrar said:

"I was asked when in communication with the Home Office (because I saw some of the gentlemen connected with that Department) whether I could say that a lodge proper was free from drink. I am not a Rip Van Winkle, and I have seen something which I have been forced to speak about; and I told them candidly, as I was bound to do, that sometimes in some lodges the health of the Master was drunk in the lodge; that is, somebody introduced some glasses of champagne; but I said if that was likely to endanger matters, I would give an undertaking that it should be condemned by the masonic authorities. I have given that undertaking, and on the faith of what I undertook on behalf of the Order I feel sure the Home Office will take care that the act is administered in such a manner as not to interfere improperly with our lodges. I trust the brethren will support the action I took, and will see that nothing is done of the nature referred to in the circular. If we were to say you must not introduce the liquor into a room which might come under the registration clause, but you may introduce it on licensed premises, then there would be heartburnings among the brethren. What is Masonically bad in a lodge room on unlicensed premises, is Masonically bad in a lodge room on licensed premises. The Board felt that they could make no distinction, and therefore they instructed the Grand Secretary to write in the terms of that circular."

At the March communication H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn was re-elected M. W. Grand Master for the ensuing year, and all stood while the following proclamation was made:

"Be it known—That the Most High, Most Mighty, and Most Illustrious Prince, Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, Earl of Sussex, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Grand Master and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, General in the Army, and a member of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, is elected Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England, whom may the Great Architect of the Universe long preserve."

The Board of General Purposes report the deaths of the Past Grand Officers, and the erasure of Lodge Moore, No. 2,604, of Bangalore, India.

Discussion arose upon the publication in masonic newspapers of proceedings in masonic bodies, and the following resolution was passed:

"That the Most Worshipful Pro Grand Master be respectfully requested to communicate with the Editors of the masonic newspapers in manner indicated by him; and that the general question of dealing with the publication of unauthorized reports, or of matters which it is improper to publish, be referred to the special consideration of the Board of General Purposes."

The Fund for Benevolence is £61,685, 13s. 8d., and the Fund for General Purposes is £214,458 17s. 6d.

NEW SOUTH WALES, 1901-1902.

The M. W. Grand Master decided that a candidate who had lost a leg could not be balloted for.

The Board of General Purposes did not approve the founding of a masonic scholarship for girls nor the endowment of a masonic ward or bed in Prince Alfred Hospital.

The Grand Inspector of Workings complained of what we call wickets, which were controlled from the outside, and adds:

"The practice of carrying out too much work should be discouraged. In some cases I have seen two degrees conferred during an evening, or the third degree given to as many as four candidates. As a consequence the work is generally hurried through, and the solemnity of the ceremony is destroyed. Worshipful Masters might, perhaps, be advised that except under special circumstances it is not desirable to work more than one degree, and that the third degree should not be conferred on more than three candidates in one evening."

At the quarterly communication in June, 1902, the M. W. Grand Master summarized his work for the three years:

"Six new lodges opened, and three old ones resuscitated, increasing the total number in active work to 186, to which 2,813 Master Masons' certificates have been issued in three years. It is obvious that such an advance on previous records could not have been made without the zealous co-operation of Grand Lodge Officers, Boards, Masters of lodges, and the Craft generally; for which I once more thank all concerned.

"During the past quarter I have signed 223 Master Masons' certificates, making 1,214 for the year, and, it may be interesting to note, making the total certificates issued by our Grand Lodge since the Union in 1888 nearly 16,000; which, added to the 6,000 masons who were then on the books, gives a total of 22,000 who have been registered in New South Wales."

We also note the following:

"Since we last met, I have carried out a Visitation, long promised and unprecedented, to the four lodges of the Barrier District, No. 20, in the far west of New South Wales, and on the Border of South Australia, for which I left Sydney on Sunday evening, the 11th May.

"It involved a journey of nearly 3,000 miles by rail and road, and an absence from Sydney of eleven days and twelve nights, of which six had to be

passed in the sleeping cars. I was therefore much gratified to find myself accompanied by the R.W. Deputy Grand Master and five Grand Lodge officers, whose readiness to thus give their time and money for the good of the craft ought to be generally appreciated.

"From the hour of our arrival at Broken Hill and until our departure, after a four days' visit, the enthusiastic loyalty of the brethren knew no bounds."

In the Report on Correspondence, Maine for 1901 has a most fraternal notice. From it we quote:

"We see it frequently stated in these reports that a brother had 'publicly' installed the officers of a certain lodge, and that a goodly number of brethren were present, with their ladies and friends. Are we to understand that cowans were admitted during the ceremony, or only to the banquet? Because, if the ceremony of installation is at all similar to that practiced in our Grand Lodge, we fail to see how any one—even a member of the fraternity—would be entitled, unless he was qualified by his advancement, to be present in the particular degree in which the lodge might be working."

NEW ZEALAND, 1901-2.

The most important subject before their Grand Lodge was the "Ritual" which was freely discussed, and the following action was had:

"That the ritual be approved by Grand Lodge, and that a Revising Committee of three, consisting of R. W. Bro. Williams, R. W. Bro. Griffiths, and W. Bro. T. W. Rowe, be set up by the Ritual Committee to make a final revision of the ritual, but that before printing it they be recommended to consider any suggestions from the Grand Superintendents of districts in the matter."

A long discussion was had upon the question of salary to the Grand Secretary, which was fixed at £400.

The Grand Master elect after his installation made a very felicitous address. Semi-annual communications were abolished.

It was a very busy communication, but entirely of a local character.

QUEENSLAND, 1902.

We have a pamphlet containing the proceedings at the regular communication in December, 1902.

Model by-laws for lodges had been carefully drafted and then were adopted.

For the information of our studious brethren we quote the following:

The Board of General Purposes reported:

"As it appears to the Board that doubt still exists in some lodges as to whether a device of a star, to represent a 'Star in the East,' is permissible in certain parts of lodge work and whether the Master's light may be modified during work; the Board refer to this in order that some authoritative statement on the subject may again be made in District Grand Lodge."

And this was the circular that gave rise to the above report:

"In reply to your questions as to the propriety of extinguishing the Master's Light, and, if extinguished, of introducing a Lanthorn with a Star, &c., I find no difficulty in stating that such extinguishment is not only improper, but positively in violation of the most maturely considered and unequivocal direction of the Grand Lodge, and that the introduction of a Lanthorn, &c., is equally against the order.

"In the Lodge of Reconciliation, the extinguishment had been proposed, and occasioned much dissatisfaction; in order, therefore, to settle that, and some other points, or, more properly speaking to carry out the intention and direction of the Act of Union, that there should be a conformity of working, &c., a Special Grand Lodge was convened on the 20th May, 1816, to witness the ceremony proposed by the Lodge of Reconciliation. These concluded, the several points were discussed; amongst others, the lights in the third degree; and decisions were come to upon them. But to afford an opportunity for the most mature consideration, and to leave the subject without a possibility of objection, another Special Grand Lodge was holden on the 5th June following, to approve and confirm what had been done on the 20th May.

"At these meetings the M. W. G. Master presided, and the attendance of members was larger than at any other I recollect (excepting the day of Union.)

"The decision was that the Master's Light was never to be extinguished while the lodge was open, nor was it by any means to be shaded or obscured, and that no Lanthorn or other device was to be permitted as a substitute."

"One of the reasons is, that one of the lights represents the Master, who is always present while the lodge is open, if not actually in his own person, yet by a brother who represents him (and without the Master or his representative the lodge cannot be open), so his light cannot be extinguished until the lodge is closed; the other two lights figuratively represent luminaries, which, at periods, are visible—at other times, not so."

SCOTLAND, 1902.

The proceedings at the quarterly communication of August and November 1902, have been received.

The Grand Lodge of Costa Rica was recognized. A charter to a lodge at Tangier, Morocco, Province of Gibraltar was granted, also to a lodge at Shanghai, China.

"That the Grand Lodge declines to recognize as regular the erection, by the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, of a masonic body at Copenhagen under the name of 'Christian Zum Palmbaum.'"

The Honorable James Hozier was re-elected as Grand Master.

STATISTICS.

We have prepared the following table:

GRAND LODGES.	Members.	Raised.	Admitted and Restored.	Withdrawn.	Expelled.	Suspended.	Susp'd for non-payment of dues.	Died.
Alabama,	13,494	1,106	874	686	12	15	422	282
Arizona,	1,023	109	47	27	0	0	29	16
Arkansas,	12,416	881	703	538	7	18	474	423
British Columbia,	2,195	247	122	87	0	0	13	26
California,	24,735	2,222	863	449	6	...	195	466
Canada,	28,421	1,998	630	640	1	6	528	332
Colorado,	9,432	587	325	202	4	0	55	138
Connecticut,	18,514	908	81	87	1	1	155	332
Delaware,	2,433	127	13	17	0	...	12	41
Dist. of Columbia,	6,711	549	151	62	0	0	82	102
Florida,	4,905	380	330	224	2	3	102	87
Georgia,	21,138	1,681	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho,	1,532	124	85	53	0	46	...	24
Illinois,	63,034	4,739	1,636	1,282	15	816	...	895
Indiana,	35,107	2,387	820	783	28	9	427	634
Indian Territory,	4,549	465	450	347	10	12	82	86
Iowa,	31,693	2,116	1,093	1,109	5	9	498	424
Kansas,	23,507	1,764	870	863	6	...	318	361
Kentucky,	21,819	1,841	997	717	16	...	778	317
Louisiana,	6,964	794	203	201	1	75	12	148
Maine,	23,940	1,224	216	165	0	0	183	419
Manitoba,	3,486	273	169	124	0	0	77	31
Maryland,	9,122	844	115	87	3	2	87	137
Massachusetts,	43,415	2,339	379	404	0	25	363	643
Michigan,	47,638	3,049	1,065	35	7	...	249	747
Minnesota,	18,542	1,386	560	517	4	2	190	226
Mississippi, †	10,531	874	572	468	8	5	255	215
Missouri,	36,138	2,303	1,263	1,071	33	16	592	566
Montana,	3,553	285	174	104	0	0	89	49
Nebraska,	13,115	723	511	491	5	...	218	167
Nevada,	904	65	33	28	0	...	9	22
New Brunswick,	1,994	155	79	53	0	...	23	36
New Hampshire,	9,480	389	8	79	0	...	0	165
New Jersey,	25,351	1,565	315	197	1	2	140	339
New Mexico,	1,133	79	65	41	0	...	10	18
New York,	111,305	8,367	2,235	1,041	18	...	339	1895
North Carolina,	12,662	950	474	320	19	32	193	210
North Dakota,	3,998	322	93	104	1	...	45	33
Nova Scotia,	3,720	268	77	75	0	...	81	46
Ohio,	51,374	4,025	1,585	689	17	8	1,109	762
Oklahoma,	4,148	527	374	258	8	...	50	48
Oregon,	5,959	453	287	142	4	5	93	89
Pennsylvania,	59,826	4,009	592	411	...	...	559	1071
P. E. Island,	574	31	4	9	...	...	3	8
Quebec,	4,199	326	68	109	0	0	123	51
Rhode Island,	5,685	328	18	15	...	...	31	81
South Carolina,	6,926	...	2	209	3	1	130	124

GRAND LODGES.	M.	R.	A. & R.	W.	E.	S.	S. for n. p. d.	D.
South Dakota,.....	5,125	316	120	186	3	2	32	40
Tennessee,.....	17,895	1,019	584	626	11	23	378	349
Texas,.....	31,568	2,449	618	1,810	52	43	473	527
Utah,.....	1,083	86	60	28	1	2	5	10
Vermont,.....	10,674	574	186	158	4	...	54	168
Virginia,.....	14,303	724	572	420	8	1	174	247
Washington,.....	6,205	387	341	119	1	2	138	56
West Virginia,.....	8,022	744	199	159	3	8	92	93
Wisconsin,.....	18,795	1,075	420	420	8	1	215	275
Wyoming,.....	1,308	125	62	28	0	...	13	15
	962,438	67,683	24,779	19,574	336	390	10,997	15,112

† Same as last year.

PROCEEDINGS REVIEWED.

The following table gives 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 Communication.	Page.
Alabama,	December 2, 3, 1902,	273
Arizona,	November 11, 12, 13, 1902,	277
Arkansas,	November 18, 19, 1902,	398
British Columbia,	June 19, 20, 1902,	279
California,	October 14-17, 1902,	283
Canada,	July 16, 17, 1902,	286
Colorado,	September 16, 17, 1902,	288
Connecticut,	January 21, 22, 1903,	401
Delaware,	October 1, 2, 1902,	291
District of Columbia,	December 3, 1902,	403
Florida,	January 20, 21, 22, 1903,	406
Georgia,	October 28-30, 1902,	292
Idaho,	September 9, 10, 11, 1902,	295
Illinois,	October 7, 8, 9, 1902,	297
Indiana,	May 27, 28, 1902,	304
Indian Territory,	August 13, 14, 1902,	307
Iowa,	June 3, 4, 5, 1902,	310
Kansas,	February 18, 19, 1903,	314
Kentucky,	October 21, 22, 23, 1902,	318
Louisiana,	February 2, 3, 4, 1903,	409
Manitoba,	June 11, 12, 1902,	321

Maryland,	November 18, 1902,	322
Massachusetts,	December 30, 1902,	324
Michigan,	January 27, 28, 1903,	328
Minnesota,	February 24, 25, 1903,	412
Mississippi,	February 19, 20, 1903,	417
Missouri,	October 21, 22, 1902,	331
Montana,	September 17, 18, 1902,	421
Nebraska,	June 4, 5, 1902,	334
Nevada,	June 10, 11, 1902,	336
New Brunswick,	August 26, 27, 1902,	337
New Hampshire,	May 21, 1902,	338
New Jersey,	Proceedings for 1903 not received.	
New Mexico,	October 20, 21, 1902,	342
New York,	May 6, 7, 8, 1902,	344
North Carolina,	January 13, 14, 15, 1903,	422
North Dakota,	June 24, 25, 1902,	347
Nova Scotia,	June 11, 12, 1902,	348
Ohio,	October 22, 23, 1902,	350
Oklahoma,	February 10, 11, 1903,	424
Oregon,	June 11, 12, 13, 1902,	354
Pennsylvania,	December 27, 1902,	358
P. E. Island,	June 24, 1902,	363
Quebec,	January 28, 1903,	427
Rhode Island,	May 19, 1902,	364
South Carolina,	December 9, 10, 1902,	365
South Dakota,	June 10, 11, 1902,	369
Tennessee,	January 28, 29, 30, 1903,	372
Texas,	December, 2, 3, 4, 1902,	376
Utah,	January 20, 21, 1903,	380
Vermont,	June 11, 12, 1902,	382
Virginia,	December 2, 3, 4, 1902,	384
Washington,	June 10, 11, 12, 1902,	387
West Virginia,	November 13, 14, 1902,	389
Wisconsin,	June 10, 11, 12, 1902,	392
Wyoming,	September 3, 1902,	395
England,		429
New South Wales,		431
New Zealand,		432
Queensland,		432
Scotland,		433

CONCLUSION.

The concluding paragraph of the Report on Correspondence for the year 1902 reads as follows :

"The closing of this report reminds us almost overwhelmingly of the loss which Masonry, especially in Maine, and which we, personally, have sustained, in the death, since this report was commenced, of our beloved associate, M. W. Edward Payson Burnham. While he has taken no part in the writing of the reports, yet for more than twenty years we have had the great support of his commendation and the sanction of his name."

How could we better close this report than by a mere reproduction of the above with only a substitution of names !

The reading of the Proceedings will show the esteem in which Bro. Drummond was held by every mason in Maine, and he needs no further eulogy at our hands :

"Nothing can cover his high fame but Heaven ;
No pyramids set off his memories,
But the eternal substance of his greatness,
To which I leave him."

To be sure Bro. Drummond died before he had commenced any labor on this report, and to be sure we have never taken before the present time any part in the writing of the reports, but we have never hesitated for the few years with which we have been associated with him to trust to his wisdom and knowledge in the promulgation of masonic light.

Bro. Burnham died after the meeting of the Grand Lodge (in May, 1902), and in October, 1902, Bro. Drummond passed away, leaving to the youngest and the weakest member the preparation of this report.

In its preparation we have come to know that "knowledge, in truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with all its beams." We have also learned that in the attempt to take the stride that a giant takes, one may easily fall between footprints and only reach a breathing place just in season to prevent the losing of his life. Fully realizing the impossibility of presenting such a report as has made Maine to be recognized among the leaders in masonic law, we present for your consideration the result of our labors, with the hope that the imperfections may be buried in oblivion and the merits may be credited to the teachings of him who has been the teacher of the masons of Maine for nearly half a century.

ALBRO E. CHASE, *Committee.*